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not be realized for a long time.

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S03 Sewing-Machine TIPIT

t be realized for a long time. "Economic questions, such as immi- Middle and Western States will sell. It is not well for a man to pray gration, monopolies, strikes and labor, I believe are to be the imminent ques-tions for the next dozen years. The round trip tickets at low rates to San cream and live skim-milk. Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, Tacoma, Scattle, Vancouver, pulpit and the press are waking up to the fact that the government must kill the saloon, or the saloon will kill the government. If, as prohibitionists, you can join with other parties, join them, and God will bless the combina-them and God will bless the combina-When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castor tion. It is better that the saloon ticket agent, or address P. S. Eustis should go than that the prohibition Gen'l Pass. and Ticket 17't, C. B. & Q. party should come. R. R., Chicago, Ill. 🚝



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WAR A STATE CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE



tity from 40 to 160 acres. All of my lands are well improved, and the price varies from \$25 to \$55 per acre. Can sell four 40 acre parcels separately MISS MATTIE BROWN has bought the While Mr. Wm. Hess' boy was eners for sale. One will be three and may be all right but the tendency to Remington property on Portage street obliged to find some other story to tell. deavoring to joint staves, he lost the the others, one year old in the spring. try to make them answer the purpose tips of one or two fingers. Have not All are well bred. J. G. HOLMES. one more year after they begin to give MRS. ANN REED, of Saugutuck, is On the day of hearing of the Niles heard true report regarding it. Terms-One-third down, balance in out with old age, too often proves ex-Plush Goods for all, at visiting relatives in this place .. liquor cases, mentioned in these col-Mrs. Hart, living south of Galien, ten or more annual payments with six Many of these goods sold for \$1.25 pensive and dangerous. There are BARMORE'S. umns two weeks since, it was discovdied suddenly of heart disease on Wed per cent. interest. 480 acres of my land THE ground was whitened with snow several strings of wooden walks in You can save from three to five dolered that some one had entered Esq. nesday. Funeral was on Friday. Seris in Weesaw, Berrien county. This per yard. Dress patterns and remtown now, that should not be allowed lars on an overcoat by buying it at  $\mu$ last night. Barron's office and stolen the papers in vices conducted by Elder C. Scott, of land is all the very best soil, and title to remain down any longer. nants, all for 50c. Please call and see the case. This resulted only in a delay W, L. HOGUE & CO. this place. Singing by the Glee club perfect. JEROME WALTON, MISS SHERWOOD, one of the teachers until new papers can be made out, and Rock Salt, at of Galien. Ypsilanti, Mich. them. A few in our schools, is quite sick, and un-23m5Marriage Licenses. TREAT BROS gave the prosecution another case, for On Wednesday a shooting match 416 { Frank Wilcox, St. Joseph. W. O. HAMILTON will sell good able to be in the school room. burglary to work upon. The Niles pawas the order of the day. The Cap-Nice line of Hanging Lamps and Milk and as cheap as anybody Pauline Gess, Iudiana pers, that is, some of them, have given tain, Mr. W. Mell, and party were beat-Hand Lamps coming. CLOAKS BISHOP & KENT. HIGHEST temperature during the Louis Glove, Benton. the cases mention. en and had to serve up the supper for 417 Hattie King, Sodus. week, 45. Lowest 24. At seven this the opposite boys. Mr. Will Niles John Chapion, Niles. You can buy clothing at a reduction morning 30. Cloaks & Shawls 418 -In connection with the entertainbrought in a large wild turkey as his Kate Boyer, Hartford. in former prices, for the next 30 days left cheaper than ever. ment of the Chinese Village Co., on Rodney Pearl, Benton. share of the counts. MR. SCHOTTLER, of Chicago, is here W, L. HOGUE & CO. / 419 Tuesday night, Dec. 11, the ladies of Addie Southerland, Benton. Don't forget to call on B. D. Deni-Dolls! Dolls! Dolls! Dolls! Dolls! for a visit with his daughter, Mrs. Frank Dickey, Weesaw tp. the M. E. church, will give a Chinese son for beautiful Xmas goods. GEO, WYMAN & CO. 420 The Dress Goods e going fast, also Henry Grover. Come in and see at Elma R. Mitchell. MORRIS' FAIR. supper, at the Opera House, from 5 to Union services were held in the M Thomas J. Meiser, St. Jo. Co. Ind. Are now ready to offer all the new designs S P. M., for only 10 cents. Following 421 E. church on Thanksgiving, Revs. Nix the Table Linens. M. E. BARMORE, J. H. Roe, Bishop Anna L. Portzline, Berrien county. When visiting Niles call at the City in Cloaks for less price than we have ever is the bill of fare: Chinese tea, made John H. Selfridge, Berrien Springs. M. Lizzie Dilley, "" and Scott officiating. offered. The prevailing styles this season & Kent and W. L. Hogue & Co. have 422 -Restaurant for a good meal. and served by a Chinaman (Chinese Mr. John Shook and wife were the will be Ulsters, Newmarkets, Mojeskas and J. M. SAMSON. new advertisements ih this paper. style); rice, with chop sticks to eat it; David Myer, Lake township. IRA EMMONS. guests of their daughter Dorah, on Plush Sacks. 423Lottie Carner, Sawyer. sandwiches; cake; dough nuts; pick-Doll caps, Doll chairs, Doll trunks, Thanksgiving. THE RECORD job department now Otto C. Olson, St. Joseph les; Chinese ginger. Chinese napkin Doll beads at MORRIS' FAIR. 424 Mr. Geo. Renbarger and wife are has a job in work that uses just four Carrie H. Darling, Royalton. to be kept by each one as a souvenir. vlsiting relatives. Handkerchiefs from one cent to \$1, Vernon E. Willard, Benton Harbor. tons of paper as a starter. BUY 425Roda Maddock, Benton Harbor. Miss Alda Emery was among the ar HIGH & DUNCAN'S.2 found at DIED .- Mr. Enoch Egbert, for many Edward S. McGlinsey, Buchanan. rivals in Galien last week. 426 Call and see our new line of Holiday THE farmer who didn't get his work Anna Norton, Sawyer, years a resident of Portage Prairie, Mr. Henry Bennett, who was pros-Elmer Richards, Benton Harbor. W. H. KEELER. done this fall cannot credit it to the Goods. died at his home in Arlington, Nebraspecting in the West for a future home, 437 Etta Harmon, Those Toys that Morris has talked weather. ka, Thursday Nov. 29, of cancer in the has purchased in Kansas, where he about have arrived at stomach. Aged 63 years 3 months and will remove in the near futu re. Statement of taxes assessed in Bu-MORRIS' FAIR.D THE work of driving piling for the 18 days. The remains were brought Our marshal is one of the luckiest new steamboat dock at St. Joseph is chanan 1888. Try a gallon of our Chocolate Flavor to Niles for burial, arriving in that and proudest men in seven counties, under headway. place Saturday. The funeral services having succeeded in capturing a young Syrup. It is going fast. County tax... 2,107.35 TREAT BROS'. were held Sunday, under direction of man who had strayed away from his Rejected tax.... 11.69 A TEE was put into the sewer at the Masonic lodge of Buchanan, of Rejected Drain tax ..... home in Obio, while under mental aber-4.20 If you want to save money buy your corner by the hotel, Saturday, to carry which he was a member. A number Township purposes as follows: ation, for which our marshal received a MORRIS' FAIR // goods at the surface water into the creek. of friends of deceased from this place handsome reward. We are to the front once more with attended. The citizens of Galien and vicinity the handsomest line of Hanging Lamps THE usual services will be held in Poor fund..... 500.00 have been siezed with profound exciteever brought to town. the Presbyterian church next Sunday, BUCHANAN, Dec. 3, 1888. 150.00 ment over the sudden disappearance 200.00 TREAT BROS. Rev. H. V. Warren will preach morn-The undersigned would take this Decoration ..... of Mr. G. A. Blakeslee, Jr., who went to ing and evening. method of expressing their thanks to Albums and Scrap Books, at 2Drain tax at large.... 372.00 Mich. City, on Thanksgiving, to attend Highway. 2,000.00 Uncollected highway labor tax. 100.77 BARMORE'S. their friends who took them so entireto business matters. Dilligent search is ly by surprise Saturday evening last, DR. A. E. ORR, a veterinary surgeon, being made, and every effort possible If you have a Watch or Clock that School purposes, Dist. No. 1... 6,437.00 filling their house and making pleasant graduate of the Ontario veterinary colis being brought into requisition to inwill not run, take them to J. J. ROE. ""?... 142.30 the hours of the evening by their cheerlege, has located in this place and open-214.20 vestigate the mystery and discover his He can fix them. " 4... ful presence, and for the substantial 165.103 ed an office in the Cathcart building on "· " Ĵ... whereabouts, but as yet all efforts have Ten thousand Pocket Books just 123.40 tokens of good will left upon our tables. 🗢 Main Street. " " 6... been futile. We sincerely hope the received, and will almost be given, 195.00 May the blessings of a loving God be " 7... mistery may yet be solved. The MORRIS' FAIR. 12 197.10 away, at IT is interesting to see the batchelor with you all. 1 Frl.. ..... sympathy of the entire community is 32.10W. P. BIRDSALL, School purposes, Weesaw and Buchanan 1 Frl... School purposes, Weesaw and Go to HIGH & DUNCAN for Hosiery editors of the Berrien Springs Journal, with the bereaved relatives. Mr. E. 9.75 A. D. BIRDSALL. give the girls advice about making the A. Blakeslee and Mrs. W. Fry have DON'T FORGET. best of leap year advantages. Getting We are selling home made fancy Buchanan 4 Frl.... been called here in consequence. 10.20 AT the annual election, held Tuesday desperate, boys? School purposes, Bertrand and The World's Best! Baking, and the finest line of Groevening, the following officers were Buchanan 20 Frl... 94.30 ceries for the least money in Michigan. Resolution of Respect. elected to serve for the ensuing year, Benefit Drain..... 372.00 THERE was deadly combat between Yours, MORGAN & CO. WHEREAS, In the mysterious ways 94.00 348.31 in Buchanan Lodge, A. O. U. W .: Dog ..... Contingent fund.... Grimm and Worlds, on the road home of God's providence, He has taken Clover and Timothy at the Seed Em-M. W., A. A. Worthington. from our midst our late brother, Fen-Saturday night. Said by those who W. F., Elmer Day. Overseer, Frank Stryker. porium. \$16,922.66 ner F. Clark, who was a member of are posted, to have been a second pea Look at our line of Cloaks before Buchanan Lodge 68, F. & A. M. There-This cut represents a Ladies Cloth Ulster Recorder: S. A. Wood. ridge fight. at \$7.50. We also offer similar garments in plain, check and stripes at \$3.00, \$4.00, vou buy\*is all we ask.\* Sunday, John Weaver, recently from fore be it Financier, J. K. Woods. Resolved. That we deeply deplore his BOYLE & BAKER. Receiver, C. B. Treat. Ohio, who has been employed on the \$5.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10,00, \$12.00, loss, and shall miss his presence among Are you satisfied with the amount new bridge, had two fingers of his right w. ov, w. ov, w. ov, so. ov, so. ov, s10,00, s12.00, and upwards to \$30.00. We also offer fine Seal Plush Mojeskas ROE BROS Guide, Geo. Merrill. us: and If you want a fine Hair or Clothes hand so badly smashed that it was or your tax? If not enough to suit Inside Watch, Eli Helmick. Resolved. That we emulate his exnecessary to amputate one of them. Last February he had two fingers of Brush, you can find it at at \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00, \$25.00, Outside Watch, B. Miles. you, donations to the public library ample, wherein he tried to live out the BARMORE'S. \$36.00 and \$37.50. We offer Seal Plush Sacks 40 and 42 Trustee, B. Miles. will be received at any time by the great and noble principles of brotherhis left hand taken off by a circle saw, We show the nicest line of Plush ly kindness embodied in true Masonry inches long, at \$17.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$27.00, \$33.00, \$37.50, up to \$50.00. Misses' Gretchens and Ulsters in stripes, township officers and the amount be which were not vet well, and about two A NUMBER of months since. Oliver Wraps. Come and see for yourselves. and months ago lost his wife. The emfaithfully expended. Resolved, That we have been profit-BOYLE & BAKER. Q E. Leonardson made some statements plovees on the bridge have made up-a ed by his membership, and that we eceived will be sold MORRIS' FAIR. e, we show the best ds in town. 30YLE & BAKER. A form of 90 Hencks, plaid and plain from \$2.00 to \$16. We think we are prepared to fit any one from the smallest up to 48 inch bust meas-ure. If it is not asking too much won't you please step in and take a look at our Cloak stock. SHAWLS. BARWLS. purse of \$25 to aid the unfortunate checks, plaid and plain from \$2.00 to \$15. in connection with a pension case, of a 500 Dolls just received will be sold shall honor his memory as long as we LIST of letters remaining uncalled man.—Berrien Springs Era. soldier in Capt. Botham's command in live: and cheap at for in the post-office at Buchanan, Resolved, That the kindly sympathy the army, that were not complimenta-Mich., for the week ending Dec. 4, '88: BERRIEN COUNTY polled nearly 500 It is no mistake, we show the best of this Lodge be tendered to his widry to the Captain. Not long since more votes than Kalamazoo county at Marion Wach, Esq., Miss Gusta Bryow by a presentation of an engrossed line of Dress Goods in town. Leonardson appeared in St. Joseph, and the late election. This is a much more copy of these resolutions, and that the same be printed in the village papers. ant, Mr. R. Brodist, Henry Linter. BOYLE & BAKER. civilized county also as a much larger Botham had him arrested and locked J. G. MANSFIELD, P. M. vote was given Cleveland.—Niles Dem-C. H. BAKER, FARM FOR SALE .- A farm of 99 in jail, for libel, where he has been un-Com. ocrat. H. F. STRONG, For fear you might want a Shawl after acres. For particulars enquire of til this week when he was liberated by BERRIEN COUNTY stands good show You draw a wrong conclusion from-O. E. ALESHIRE, ) you have bought a Cloak, or may be you want a Shawi before you do a Cloak; or Judge O'Hara. There is now a fair A. C. ROE. your premises. for having the speaker of the next house prospect that the Captain may be called may be you won't have anything but a Shawl, in either case we want to say we have a lot of Beaver Shawls for \$2.50 worth MRS. H. C. SHERWOOD has so far re-Our 5 and 10 cent counter is chuck at Lansing in the person of Dr. W.A. upon to answer to a charge of false covered from the injuries received full of new goods again. New and Second-Hand, A BERRIEN SPRINGS paper made a Baker of the First district. Besides from the cars at this place, as to be able to ride out occasionally. It is imprisonment. MORRIS' FAIR. We have a lot of Beaver Sh there is a fair prospect that the Fourth coe D. Dix, who was a candidate for \$6.00 worth \$10.00. We have a lot of fan-We show and sELL the best Cotton probable that she will never fully redistrict member of Congress will be BORING for gas has been started reelection as commissioner of the cy and plain heavy warm Shawls for \$2.00 cover, but as yet we think the railroad Batting for the money in town. HIGH & DUNCAN We have on the speaker of that body. land office, and in publishing the Reonce more in Niles, on the Lardner company has not allowed her any dam-ŤÉ publican ticket in its columns erased We have our store so full of goods bought farm, about a mile up the river from Choicest Perfumes in the market, BARMORE'S at our own price that five cents worth of geast would make them run over the top of the building. If you want a Cloak, a ages, and we do not know that she has his name, with the words "we know the city, and all hands will watch with applied for any. We understand how-As A result of the election there was him." The evidence is now all in and a banquet at the Helmick House last ever that the railroad claim 'agent and interest to see whether as much gas it looks as if the people do know him, for Dix ran ahead of his ticket in his the railroad attorney recently stopped off at this place and took dinner at Please remember that the Tycoon | Shawl, or anything we have to sell, it will Tea can't be beat. For sale at TREAT BROS. evening at the expense of the demowill be found as has been discovered town, in his county, and in the state, crats. The demos came back on the bubbling up in the river. Michigan her house.-Watervliet Record. Look at our Dress flannels, for 35 GEO. WYNAN & CO. Dodd's Drug and Book Store. and had the largest popular vote of City people can advise them to build a any man on the state ticket and the republicans with a full printed program, on which they were all down for barbed wire fence about the farm so largest plurality as welk-Detroit impromptu remarks. Does Andy get that way very often impromptu remarks. now?

# It Still Confronts Us.

The President Stands by His View of the Tariff.

HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

No Abatement of the "Condition" of His Former Communication-A Revision of the Customs Dutics a Necessity-The Statesmen Given a Going Over for Their Sins of Omission and Commission-The Sackville Episode Reviewed-Financial, Land and Indian Questions Considered.

To the Concerse or the United Statistics of the object of the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of the congress the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed. Our survival for 100 years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenances with all its promised blessings of a government founded on the freedom of the people. The time with each first of the people is the first constant of the people is the first of the people is and aggregit of far and whether we have before us a way plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpetuity. The citizen of our republic in its early day rigition of this bond, and saw stretching out before this bond, and saw stamped upon their government was measured by the cost of its conomical mainter strained. The pomp and gitter of this bond, and saw stamped upon their government and was enforted by the free, though the the problem was stamped upon their government is and aggregation of the problem of free government was measured by the cost of the comparison of an interestication of the group and gitter of wast the and uxing; our manifortures yield for the chievement of the group and gitter of man, for the solution of the problem of free government was the radie of the group disting vanifing the land which God had given them. A creating the land which God had given them. A creating the land which God had given them. A creating the land which God had given them. A creating the land which God had given them. A creating the land which God had given them. A creating the land which God had given them. A creating the land which God had given them. A creating the land which God had given them. A creating the land down is failure.

As we view the achievement of aggregated cap-ital, we discover the existence of trusts, combi-nations and monopoles, while the citizen is strug-gling far in the rear or is trampled to death be-neath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters. Still congratulating our-selves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from these condi-tions, it is our duty as patriotic citi-zens to inquire at the present stage of our progress how the bond of the government made with the people has been kept and per-formed. As we view the achievement of aggregated cap

made with the people has been keps and per-formed. Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical ad-ministration, the government persists in exacting from the substance of the people millions which, mapplied and useless, ile dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger at-

ant. Gratuities in the form of pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant or for reasons less valid, and large sums are expended for public buildings and other improvements upon representations scarcely claimed to be related to public needs and necessities. The extent to while the considera-tion of such matters subordinate and postpone action upon subjects of great public importance, but involving no special private or partisan inter-est, should arrest attention and lead to reforma-tion.

tion. A few of the numerous illustrations of this condition may be stated. The crowded condition of the calcular of the supreme court, and the delay to suitors and denial of justice resulting therefrom, has been strongly urged upon the at-tention of congress with a plan for the relief of the situation approved by those well able to judge of its meric. While this subject remains without effective consideration many laws have been passed providing for the holding of terms of inferior courts at places to suit the conveni-ence of localities, or to lay the foundation of an application for the erection of a new public build-ing.

been passed providing for the holding of terms of inferior courts at places to suit the conveni-ence of localities, or to lay the foundation of an application for the erection of a new public build. Repeate. I recommendations have been submit-tion and diversion to other uses than as homes for honest settlers might be prevented. While a form remains awaiting the action of congress, many claims to the public lands so that their spolia-tion remains awaiting the action of congress, many claims to the public lands and application for their donation in favor of states and individu-als have been allowd. A plau in aid of Indian management, recom-mended by those well informed as containing of the Indian problem, has thus far failed of leg-istative sanction, while grants of doubtful expe-diency to railroad corporations, permitting them to ness through Indian reservations, have greatly multiplied. The propriety and necessity of the erection of one or more prisons for the confinement of United states convicts, and a postoffice building in the national capital, are not disputed. But these needs yet remain unanswered, while scores of public buildings have been erected where their necessity for public purposes is not apparent. A reison of our genoma laws could easily be movie to every worthy applicant. But while numeration and popular demoralization. Appropriation bills for the support of the sponshole and experienced parties that a bill appropriation bills for the support of the sponshole and experienced parties that a bill appropriating money for public internal improv-ment would fail to meet with favor unless it con-tained more for local and private advantage than for public benefit. These statements can be much emphasized by an ascertainment of the propor-tion of federal legislation which either bears upon the develops such a motive power. And yet the people wait and expect from their for a nore, and to persistently vietu unsels it con-time at ourlis durite downating and excer-tion of our laws perfect devoti

The president then aphounces that so far the The president them appoinces that so far the Chinese government has not made any claim on the money appropriated for indemnity to Chinese for injuries influted by mobs in this country, and hopes that the cessation of the influx of Chinese into this country will remove a cause of unkind feeling. He also refers briefly to our relations with Japan, Corea, Persia and other countries, and urges the conclusion of a reciprocity treaty with Mexico; congratulates Brazil on the total abolishment of slavery, and states our relations with Chili, Peru, Venezuela, and other South American countries, none of which are anything but friendly. Of the "All-American" congress he says:

but friendly. Of the "All-American" congress he says: As authorized by the congress, preliminary steps have been taken for the assemblage at this capital during the coming year of the representa-tives of South and Ceutral American states, together with those of Mexico, Hayti and Sau Doningo, to discuss sundry important monetary and commelcial topics. Excepting in those cases where, from reasons of contiguity of territory and the existence of a border line incapable of being guarded, reciprocal commercial freaties may be found expedient, it is believed that freeer mutual exchange of products can be most ad-vantageously arrarged by independent but co-operative legislation. In the mode last mentioned the control of our taxation for revenue will be always retained in our own hands, restricted by conventional agreements with other - govern-ments.

always retained in our own hands, restricted by conventional agreements with other - govern-ments. With the rapid increase of immigration to our shores and the facili ies of modern travel, abuses of the generous privileges alforded by our nat-uralization laws call for their careful revision. The easy and unguarded manner in which certific-cate of American citizenship can be obtained has induced a class, unfortunately large, to avail themselves of the opportunity to become absolved 'from allegiance to their nativo land, and yet by a foreign residence to escape any just duty and contribution of service to the country of their proposed adoption. Thus while evaling the duties of citiz uship to the United States, they may make prompt claim for its national protection and demand its intervention in their behalf. In-ternational correspondence of its state de-partment discloses the great number and co u-plicity of the questions which have been raised. Our laws regulating the issue of passports should be carefully revi-ed, and the institution of a cen-ral burse of caches of naturalization in the Unitel States would be secured and properly in-dexed and recorded. By this means full par-ticulars of each case of naturalization in the Unitel States would be avoided. The corganization of the consular service is a matter of serious importance to our national interests. The number of existing principal consular offices is believed to be greater than is at all necessary for the conduct of the public busi-ness. It nevel not be our policy to maintain an a moderate number of principal offices, each interests. The number of principal offices, each and an a moderate number of principal offices, each supported by a salary sufficient to enable the in-cumbent to live in confort, and so distributed as to secure the convenient supervision, through subordinat agencies, of affairs over a consider-

supported by a salary sufficient to enable the in-combent to live in comfort, and so distributed as to secure the convenient supervision, through subordinat-agencies, of affairs over a consider-able district. I repeat the recommendations heretofore made by me, that the appropriations for the maintenance of our diplomatic and con-sular service should be recast; that the so called notarial or unofficial fees which our representa-tives abroad are now permitted to treat as per-sonal perquisites should be forbidden; that a sys-tem of consular inspection should be instituted; and that a limited number of secretaries of lega-tion at large should be anthorized. Preparations for the centennial celebration on April 30, 1850, of the inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States at the city of New York have been made by a vol-untary organization of the cutters felt throughout the conversion of the interest felt throughout the condition of the vent, frespect-fully recommend fitting and cooperate action by congress on behalf of the people of the United States. The report of the secretary of the treasury ex-hibits in detail the condition of our national finances and the operations of the several branches of the government related to his de-partment. The rotal ordinary revenues of the government

finances and the operations of the several branches of the government related to his de-partment. The total ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to 5370,326,071.70, of which \$219,090,173.63 was re-ceived from customs duties and \$124,296,571.98 from internal revenue taxes. The total receipts from all sources exceeded those for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, by \$7, 580, 276.10. The ordinary expenditures of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were \$259,653,035.57, learning A surplus of \$119,612,116.09. The decrease in these expenditures as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was \$2,52,52.30, notwith-standing payment of more than \$5,000,000 for pensions in excess of what was paid for that purpose in the latter mentioned year. The revenues of the government for the year enling. June 30, 1889, ascertained for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1888, and esti-mated for the remainder of the time, amount to \$377,000,000, and the actual and estimated ordi-mary expenditures for the same year are \$277, 000,000. He estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1830, are \$377,000,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same year are \$277, 500,000. The estimated receipts for the same time are \$273,767,483.31, showing a surplus of \$101,232, 511.66. The foregoing statements of surplus do not have in excess the same peersery to be ex-

The foregoing statements of surplus do not take into account the sum necessary to be ex-pended to meet the requirements of the sluking fund act, amounting to more than \$47,000,000 an-nually. The cost of collecting customs revenues for the last fiscal year was 2.44 per cent.; for the year 1885 if was 3.77 per cent. The excess of internal revenue taxes collected during the last fiscal year over those collected for the year ended June 30, 1887, was 53,4%,174.25, and the cost of collecting the revenue decreased from 3.4 per cent. in 1887 to less than 3.2 per cent for the last pear. The tax collected on oleomargarine was \$723,048.04 for the following year.

The registration affecting the relations of the government with railroads is in need of revision. While for the most part the railroad companies throughout the country have cordially co-oper-ated with the postofice department in rendering excellent service, yet under the law as it stands, while the compensation to them for carrying the mail is limited and regulated and although rail-roads are made postroads by law, there is no au-thorticy reposed anywhere to compel the owner of a railroad to take and carry the United States mail. The only alternative provided by act of congress in case of refusal is for the postmaster general to send mail forward by pony express. This is but an illustration of ill-fitting legislation reasonable and proper at the time of its enact-ment, but long since outgrown and requiring re-adjustment. In the remort of the sceretary of the interior.

ment, but long since outgrown and requiring re-adjustment. In the report of the sccretary of the interior, which will be laid before you, the condition of the various branches of our domestic affairs con-nected with that department and its operations during the past year are fully exhibited. But a brief reference to some of the subjects discussed in this able and interesting report can here be made, but I commend the entire report to the attention of the congress, and trust that the sensible and valuable recommendations is con-tains will scence careful consideration. I can not too strenuously insist upon the importance of proper measures to insore a right disposition of our public lands, not only as a matter of present instice, but in forecast of the consequences to

proper measures to insure a right disposition of our public lands, not only as a matter of present justice, but in forecast of the consequences to future generations. The broad, rich acres of our agricultural plains have been long preserved by nature to become her untrammeled gift to people civilized and free, upou which should rest, in well distrib-uted ownership, the numerous homes of enlight-ened, equal, and fraternal citizens. They came to national possession with the waring example in our eyes of the entail of iniquities in landed pro-prietorship, which other countries permitted and still suffer. We have no excuse for the violation of principles cogently taught by reason and ex-ample, nor for the allowance of pretexts which have so i etimes exposed our land to colossal greed. Laws which open the door to fraudulent acquisition, or administrations which permits favor to rapacious seizure by a favored few of ex-panded areas that many should en-joy are accessory to offenses against our national welfare and humanity which are not to be too severely condenned over thing has been done at last to redress the in-juries to people and check the perilous tendency of the reckless waste of national domain that over 90,000,000 acres have been wrested from illegal usurpation, improvidant grants and fraudulent entries and claims to be taken for the homestead of honest industry-although less than the greater areas thus un justly lost-must afford a profound gratification to right-feeling citizens, as it is a recompense for the labors and struggles of the recovery. Our dear experience ought sufficiently to urge

profound gratification to right-feeling citizens, as it is a recompense for the labors and struggles of the recovery. Our dear experience ought sufficiently to urgo the speedy enactment of measures of legisla-tion which will confine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural lands to the uses of actual husbandry and genuine homes. Nor should our vast tracts of so-called desert lands be yielded up to the monopoly of corporations or grasping individuals, as appears to be much the tendency under the existing statute. These lands require but the supply of water to become fertile and productive. It is a problem of great moment how most wisely for the public good that factor shall be furnished. I can a t but think it perilous to suffer either these lands or the sources of their irr gation to fall into the hands of monopolies, which by such means may excrete lordship over areas dependent on their treatment for productiveness. Already steps have been taken to secure accurate and scientific information of the conditions which is the prime basis of intelligent action. Until this shall be gained the course of wisdom appears clearly to lie in a suspension of further disposal which only promises to create rights antagonistic to the com-mon interest. No harm can follow this cautiou-ary conduct. The land will remain and the pub-lic good presents no demand for hasty disposses-sion of national ownership and control. I commend also the recommendations that ap-propriate measures be taken to complete the ad-justment of the various grants made to the states for internal improvements, and of swamp and overflowed lands, as well as to adjudicate and finally determine the validity and extent of the numerous private land claims. All these are elements of great injustice and peril to the set-ters upon the localities affected, and now that their existence is more pressing, we should fix as soon as possible their bounds and terminate the threats of involbe which arise from uncertainty. The condition of our Indiun populati

their existence is more pressing, we should fix as soon as possible their bounds and terminate the threats of trouble which arise from uncertainty. The condition of our Indian population con-tinues to improve, and the proofs multiply that the transforming change so much to be desired which shall substitute for barbarism enlighten-ment and civilizing education is in favorable pro-gress. Our relations with these people during the year have been disturb d by no serious dis-orders, but rather marked by a better realization of their true interests and increasing confidence and good will. These conditions testify to the value of the higher tone of consideration and humanity which has governed the later methods of dealing with them, and commend its continued observance. Allotments in severalty have been made on some reservations, until all those en-titled to land thereon have had their shares as-signed, and the work is still continued. In direct-ing the execution of this duty I have not aimed so much at rapid dispatch as to secure just and fair arrangements which shall best conduce to the objects of the law by producing satisfaction with the results of the allotments made. No measure of general effect has been entered on from which more may be fairly hoped, if it shall be discreetly adminis-tered. It proffers opportunity and inducement to that independence of spirit and life which the risks his inexperience of affairs or weatness of character may expose him to in dealing with others. Whenever begun upon any reservation yis should be made complete, so that all are brought to the same condition, and as soon as possible community in lands should cease by opening such as remain unallotted to settlement. Fa-miliarity with the ways of industries and suc-cessful termers will perhaps add a healthy emu-lation which will both instruct and stimulate. But no agency for the amelioration of this peo-ple appears to me so promising as the extension,

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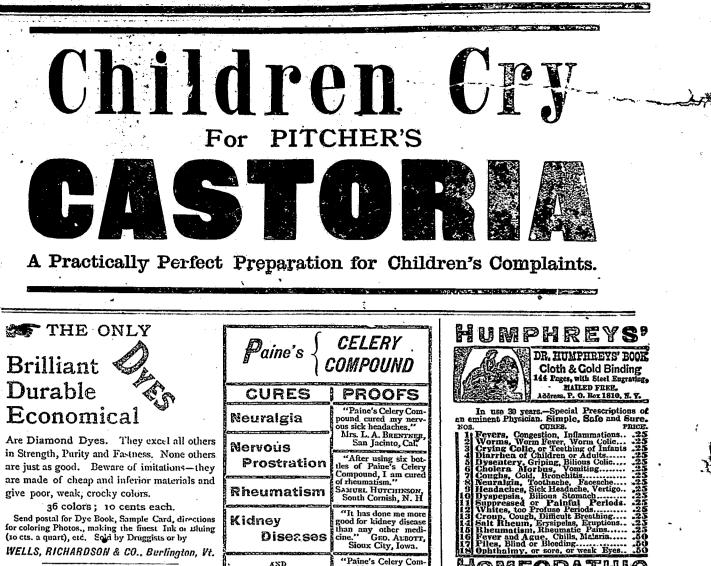
better secure the convenience and safety of citi-zens is manifest. In conclusion the president says: The consciousness that I have presented you but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants, occasions no fear that anything omitted is not known and appreciated by this congress, upon whom rests the responsi-bility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great nation and a confiding people. As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of our inten-tions, maintain unsullied our love of country, and with unselfish purpose strive for the public good. GROVER CLEVELAND.

IS HE "JACK THE RIPPER ?"

New York Police Keeping Sight of an Erratic American.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.-Dr. Francis Tumblety, an erratic American who was suspected by the London authorities of being implicated in the Whitechapel atrocities and who suddenly disappeared from England, arrived in the city Sunday from Havre on the French Line steamer La Bretague. The detectives were awaiting the arrival of the steamer at the pier, and though he had travelled under an assumed name, his identity was discovered. He was permitted to land without any interference and was traced to a boarding house on West street, where he is now domiciled. As there is no charge or indictment against Dr. Tumblety for any criminal offence he will not be arrested. Detectives will keep him, under surveillance for several days to come, so as to be able to reach him in case he is wanted.

Big Failure at Rochester, N. Y. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 4 .- The biggest failure recorded in this county for years is that of Volney P. Brown and Chester H.



"Paine's Celery Com-pound has been of great benefit for torpid liver, indigestion, and bilious-

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DIAMOND PAINTS.

Will be at Niles, Mich., Bond House, on Tuesday, the 4th of December.



Chas: Johnson, Stargis, Mich., Nervousness; Geo. Wyman, Clinger Lake, Mich., Kläneys; John Dalton, Van Buren, Ind., Heart Diseaee; Mrs. Packard Hanier, Union City, Mich., Heart Disease; Mrs. Sylvester Fellars, Hodunk, Mich., Lungs; John Yost, Van Buren, Iud., Kidacys; G. W. Thompson, La Grange, Ind., Stomach and Liver; Mrs. Edwin Tan-ner, Cambria, Mich., Hemorrhagia; Simeon Dunn, Summerset Center. Mich., Liver; John S. Grinnell, Moserville, Mich., Paralysis; William Perry, Allen, Mich., Epilepsy; H. P. Ramsey, Illilsdale, Mich., Ostruc-tion of Gall; Kate B. Stewart, Adrian, Mich., Stomach and Liver; Eva Parker, Blissleid, Mich., Bright's Disease; Clara Baeon, Addisou, Mich., Stomach and Liver; Daniel Mend, Kalamazoo, Mich., Vertligo; J. Gould, Schoolcraft, Mich., Catarrh; Mrs. Albert Spalding, Kalamazoo, Mich., Liver and Kidneys; Mrs. T. A. Hubbard, Silver Creek, Mich., Spasms; C. H. Cady, Decatur, Mich., Inflammation of Bladder. I can give you many references in this city. Call and examine them, With twenty years devoted to the treatment of Chronic Diseases and thousands of patients enables me to cure every curable case. Candid in my examinations, reasonable in my charges, and never encourage with out a surety of success. 136 Chicago Ave., EVANSTON, JLL.

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SCOTT'S

from the substance of the people millions which, unapplied and useless, lie dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger at-tending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business. Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority. The people must still be taxed for the support of the government under the operation of tariff laws, but to the extent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose, and for the benefit of a favored few, the government, under pretense of an exercise of its taxing power, en-ters gratilusly into partnership with these favor-ites to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people. This is not equality before the law. The existing situation is injuri-ous to the health of our entire body politic. It stiffes in those all patriotic love of country and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish, as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people, is displaced by the assumption that the government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an in-strumentality through which especial and indi-vidual advantages are to be gained. The arrogance of this assumption is uncon-cealed. It appears in the soulid disergard of all but personal interests, in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one iota of selfish advant-ages and in combinations to perpetuate such ad-vantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrage of the peo-ple. The grievance of those not included within the circle of misrepresentations and misleading fallacies, that they are o ingmen, enfranchised from all delusions and no longer frightened by the cry that their warges are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of perpetual servitude, and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes will insist upon the fairness and justice of cheap-ening the cost of necessaries for themselves and their families.

lefr families. When to the selfshness of the beneficiaries of just discrimination under our laws there shall a added the discontent of those who suffer from (ch discrimination, we will realize the fact that eneficent purposes of our government, de-ent upon the patriotism and contentment of people, are endangered. Communism is a pendent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people, are endangered. Communism is a hateful thing, and a menace to peace and organ-ized government. But the communism of com-bined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of over-weening cupidity and selfishness, which insid-tously undermines the justice and integriky of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of opposed poverty and invites it, exasperated by injustice and discontent, to attack with wild disorder the citadel of rule. He mocks the people who proposes that the attack with wild disorder the citadel of rule. He mocks the people who proposes that the government shall protect the rich, and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any in-termediary between the people and their govern-ment or the least delegation of the care and pro-tection the government owes to the humblest citizen in the land makes the boast of free insti-tutions a glimmering delusion and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameless impo-sition.

sition. A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditi Such a revision should receive receive the

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

preserve the constitution can had justification or solace for disoparty in the excuss that he wandere land disobeyed in search of a better way to reach the public welfare than the constitution offers. What has been said is deemed not inappropri-ate at a time when, from a century's height, we view the way already trod by the American peo-ple and attempt to discover their future path. The seventh president of the United States—the soldier and statesman, and at all times the firm and brave friend of the people—in vindication of his cours; as a protector of popular rights and champion of true American citizenship, de-clared "The ambition which leads me or is an anxious desire and a faxed determination to re-store to the people unimpaired the sacred "trust they have confided to my charge. To heal the wounds of the constitution and to preserve it from further violation. To persuale my country-men, so far as 1 may, that it is not in a splendid government supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments that they will find happeness, or their liberties' protection, but in a plan system, void of pomp—protecting all and granting favors to none—dispensing its bless-ings like the dews of heaven, unseen and unfelt save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a government that the genius of our people require—such an one only under which our states may remain, for ages to come, united, prosperous, and free." In pursuance of a constitutional provision re-quiring the president from time to time to give to the congress information of the state of the Union, I have the satisfaction to announce that the close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility and at peace with all the nations. Since my last annual message our forcing relations have been strength-ened and improved by performance of interna-tional good offices and by new and renewed tradition of crimicals. Those international ques-tions which still await settlement are all reason-ably

diestions involved. Alterwards, oil the left of September, is response to a resolution of the sen-ate, I again communicated fully all the informa-tion in my possession as to the action of the gov-ernment of Canada affecting the commercial rela-tions between the Dominion and the United States, including the treatment of American fishing ves-sels in the ports and waters of British North America. The communications have all been published, and therefore opened to the knowledge of both houses of congress, although two were addressed to the sena's alone. Com-ment upon or repetition of their conte. Is would be superfluous, and I am not aware that anything has since occurred which should be added to the facts therein state.1. Therefore, I merely repeat as ap-plicable to the present time the statement which will be found in my message to the senate of Sept. 13 last, "That since March 3, 1857, no case has been reported to the depar, ment of state wherein complaint has been made of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of American vessels on the part of the Canadian authorities, in which repar-ation was not promptly and satisfactorily ob-tained by the United States consul general at Halifax. Having essayed in the discharge of my duty to

Allon was not promptly nut satisfactorily ob-tained by the United States consul general at Halifax. Having essayed in the discharge of my duty to procure by negotiation the settlement of a long-standing cause of dispute and to remove a constant menace to the good relations of the two countries, and continuing of the opinion that the treaty of February last, which failed to receive the approval of the senate, did supply "A satisfactory, practical and fual adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties of the difficult and vexed question to which it re-lated;" and having subsequently and unavail-ingly recommended other legislation to congress which I hoped would suffice to meet the exigency created by the rejection of the treaty. I now again invoke the earnest and immediate atten-tion of the congress to the condition of this im-portant question as it now stands before them and the country and for the settlement of which I am deeply solicitous. Near the close of the month of October, last, occurrences of a deeply regretable nature were brought to my knowledge, which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain with as little delay as possible a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse in this country with the government of Great Britain. The correspond-ence in relation to this incident will in due courts able conduct of the official referred to in his in-terference by advice and counsel with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the presidential election, then near at hand, and also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, superanding impugnment of the executive and senate of the United States, in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two govern-ments.

Justry in action, superadoing impugments of the executive and senate of the United States, in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two govern-ments. The offense thus committed was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good re-lations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privi-lege and invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the government to which the envoy was accredited. Having first fulfilled the just demands of international com-ity by affording full opportunity for her ma-jesty's government to act in relief of the sitna-tion, I considered prolongation of discussion to be unwarranted, and thereupon declined to fur-ther recognize the diplomatic character of the pesson whose continuance in such function would destroy that mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two governments, and was inconsistent with the wel-fare and self-respect of the government of the United States. The usual interchange of com-munication has since continued through her ma-jesty's legation in this city. The president then calls attention to the neces-sity of action for the protection of the fur seal in-dustry in Behring sea, and hopes soon to submit a satisfactory solution of the government with Great Britain in regard to alleviating the dangers to life and property on the great lakes by reci-procal action, which has not been reached be-cause Cannad, has not acted concurrently with us; the protection of our citizens of French origin from the claims of that government for military service, in which connection he sees no occasion for us to recede from our position on the subject. I announce with sincere regret that Hayti has again become the theater of insurrection, dis-order and bloodshed. The titular government of President Salomon has been forciby overthrown, and he driven out of the country to France, where he has since died. The tenure of power has been so unstabl

For the year ending June 30, 1857, and \$501,130.85 for the following year. [Referring to the purchase of bonds which has been going since April last the president gives the total amount and cost, and says the saving to the government represented by the transactions aggregates about \$27,163,000. He then pro-ceed(s:]

cessful farmers will perhaps add a healthy emu-lation which will both instruct and stimulate. But no agency for the amelioration of this peo-ple appears to me so promising as the extension, urged by the secretary, of such complete facili-ties of education as shall at the earliest possible day embrace all teachable Indian youths of both sexes, and retain them with a kindly and benefa-cent hold until their characters are formed and their faculties and dispositions trained to the sure pursuit of some form of useful industry. Capacity of the Indian no longer needs demon-stration. It is established; it remains to make the sin of their oppression redeemed. The time of its accomplishment depends upon the spirit and justice with which it shall be prosecuted. It cannot be too soon for the Indian schoo's in-creased over 903 during the year and the tofal enrollment reached 15,212. The cost of mainten-ance was not materially raised. The number of teachable ndian youth is now estimated at 40,000, or nearly three times the enrollment of the schools. It is believed the obstacles in the way of instructing all are surmountable, and the total enconoury. cecids:] At first sight this would seem to be a profitable and sensible transaction on the part of the gov-erament, but assuggested by the secretary of the treasury, the surplus thus expended for the pur-chase of tonds was money drawn from the peo-ple in excess of any actual need of the govern-ment and was so expended rather than allow it to remain idle in the treasury. If this surplus under the operation of just and equitable laws had been left in the hands of the people it would have been worth in their tusiness at least 6 per cent, per annum. Deducting from the amount of intere-t upon the principal and premium upon the bonds, and the time they had to run, at the rate of 6 per cent, the saving of 2 per cent, made for the people y the purchase of such bonds, the loss would appear to be 555,700,000. This calculation would seem to demonstrate that if excessive and unnecessary tracation is con-tinued, and the governmet t is forced to pursue this policy of purchasing its own bonds at the premiums which it will be necessary to pay, the dollars. Since the purchase of millions of fered were at last accepted. It has been made quite apparent that the government was in dan-ger of being subjected to combinations to raise their prices, as mentioned, nearly all that have been of-freed were at last accepted. It has been made quite apparent that the government was in dan-ger of only \$22,000 so often that the aggregate of sums demanded for their purchase amounted to more than \$17,00,000. Notwithstanding the large sums paid out in the runchase of bonds, the surplus in the treasury on the 30th day of Novem-ber, 1858, was \$23, 234, 610,01, after deducting \$20,-00,000 just drawn out for the payment of pen-sions. At first sight this would seem to be a profitable

The way not interfainly relieved. The infiniter of teachable andial youth is now estimated at 40,000, or nearly three times the enrollment of the schools. It is believed the obstacles in the way of instructing all are surmountable, and that the necessary expuditure would be a measure of the conomy. The Stoux tribes on the great reservation of Dakota refused to asseut to the act passed by congress at its last session for opening a portion of their lands to settlement, notwithstanding modification of the terms was suggested which met most of their objections. Their demand is for immediate payment of the full price of S1.25 per acre for the entire body of land, the occupancy of which they are asked to relinquist. The manner of subnission insured their fair understanding of the law, and their action was undoubtedly as theoroaphily intelligent as their capacity admitted. It is at least graitly ing that no reproach of overraching can in any manner by brought against the government, however, advisable the favorari-le completion of the negotiation may have been esteemed. I concur in the suggestion of the secretary reservations in California and the Crees. They should in my ophion receive immediate attent on. The number of persons was granted in 5,716 cases. The manes of 15,730 pensioners were dropped from the rolis during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1858, is 60, 554, and an increase of pensions was granted in 5,716 cases. The manes of 15,730 pensioners were dropped from the rolis during the fiscal year was 574,775,801,92, being an increa e over the preaceding year or a fine of the section pensioners were dropped from the rolis during the fiscal year was 574,775,801,92, being an increa e over the preceding year of \$3,808,230,22.
The expenses attending the maintenance and operation of the pension burean during that period was should be revised and adjusted to meet as far as possible, in the light of our experience all my opion the imperfection of general pension laws should be revised and adjusted to meet as

large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the treasury on the 30th day of Novem-ber, 1888, was \$52,334,610.01, after deducting \$20,-000,000 just drawn out for the payment of pen-sions. The secretary of the treasury's recom-mendations, the most important of which is that the coinage of silver dollars be suspended, are indoxed. Also reports of the war office and the operations of supply-ing heavy ordinance, etc., are summarized, and urged upon congress. Reference is made to the imprisoned apacted, and the report from them is stated to be satisfactory, but he opposes return-ing them to their reservation. The death of Gen. Sheridan in August last was a national afficient. The army them lost the grandest of its chiefs. The country lost a brave and experienced soldier, a wise and discret coun-sellor and a modest and sensible ma. Those who in any manner came within the range of his personal association will never fail to pay de-served and willing homage to his greatness and the glory of his career; but they will cherish with more tender sensibility the loving memory of his simple, generous and considerize nature. The report of the secretary of the navy demon-states very intelligent management in that im-portant department and discloses the most sat-isfactory progress in the work of reconstructing the navy made during the past year. Of the ships in course of construction, ive, viz.: the Charleston. Baltimore, Yorktown, Vesuvius and the Petrel, have in that time been launched and are tapidly approaching completion; and in ad-dition to the above the Philadelphia, the San Francisco, the Newark the Bennington, the Con-cord and the Herreshoff torpedo boat are all un-der contract for delivery to the department dur-ing the next tweive months. The next tweive months. The necessage them takes up the postmaster general's report, and after going over the figures and being made gives good ground for the ex-pectation that these eleven vessels will be incor-porated as a part of the American anavy

which our elizable an oblight of holo, and that any prejuicates for pensions. The department of agriculture has contined, with a good measure of success, its efforts to develop the processes, enlarge the results and augment the profits of American liusbadry. It has col-lected and distributed practical information introduced and tested new plants, checked the spreading of contagious disease of farm animals, resisted the advance of uoxious insects and de-structive fungus growths and sought to secure to agricultural labor the highest reward of effort and the fullest immunity from loss. Its records of the year show that the season of 1888, has been one of medium production. A generous supply of the demands of consumption has been assured, and a surplus for exportation, moderate in cer-tain products, and bountful in others, will prove a benefaction alike to bayer and grower. Four years ago it was found that the great cattle in dustry of the courtry was endangered, and those engaged in it were alarmed at the rapid ex-

those engaged in its courtary was changered, and those engaged in its were alarmed at the rapid ex-tension of the European luna plague of pleuro-pneumonia. Serious outbreaks existed in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky and in Tennessee animals affected were held in quarantine. Five counties in New York and from one to four counties in each of the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were almost equally.af-fected.

ers and horse dealers of the town of Wheatland. Their combined liabilities will aggregate nearly \$200,000 and their assets are about one-third as much. They own nearly 1,200 acres of beautiful farm land, which, however, is heavily mortgaged. The Browns are well-known men of western New York, Volney P. Brown being an ex-assemblyman and Charles ex-supervisor. They are influential Republicans. The cause of their failure is ascribed to a long series of losses

and the fact that farming has not been a profitable business for years. Disaster on the Rail. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 4.-Two freight

trains traveling in opposite directions on the New Jersey Central railroad collided with great force at Solomon's gap Monday morning. Both firemen were killed, one of the engineers was fatally scalded, and the other seriously injured. The engineer of the southbound freight is charged with disobeying or-ders, which was the cause of the accident. He received orders from the operator at Prooscot not to pass Solomon's gap until he received orders. Instead of stopping at the station he dashed by and was met a short distance on by the other train. About forty freight cars were wrecked and all traf-

fic is stopped.

Lucy Was Not a Success. First publication Nov. 29, 1888. GTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.-ss. Probate Court for said County. Estate of Thomas Vanderhoot, decensed. The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said county, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said catte of Thomas Vanderhoof deceased, and six months from the fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1883, having been al-lowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and ad-justment. Notice is hereby given, that we will meeton Thursday, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1889, and on Monday, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1889, at 9 o'clock A. M. of each day, at the office of John C. Dick, in the village of Buchanan, in said county, to receive and examine such claims. LONDON, Dec. 4 .- Mrs. Parsons, of the Chicago anarchistic party, left for home Saturday, after spending much time and energy in trying to persuade the English working class that their hope was in dyna-mite bonbs. As a matter of fact, the Englishman, high or low, persists in looking on dynamics as a mixture aimed straight at him. It is associated in his mind with past explosions which threatened the lives of dukes, toilers and policemon alike, and so Mrs. Parsons bas not been a success, except with a few wild haired foreign gentlemen who favor noise and gore however produced. -----

Science in the Household.

There is heat enough wasted around an ordinary kitchen range-to say nothing of the furnace-to furnish all the power needed to run the sewing machine, pump water for an elevator, and light the dwelling by electricity. The same waste of heat of the cooking apparatus might be made to cool the house in summer and

to dispense with the ice bill. When nitrate of ammonia, for example, is dissolved in water it r' orbs an enormous amount of heat and the principle is readily applied in the construc-tion of refrigerating chambers. Properly elaborated and located these could be so arranged as to keep meats, ctc., better than the ordinary ice box, to cool water for drinking more wholesomely than the average ice supply, and to send volumes of cold air down through shafts to registers in the ceilings of rooms, so that the heat of summer might be tempered as certainly as the cold of winter. The same supply of the ammonia salt may be used repeatedly by evaporating the water, for which purpose the waste heat above spoken of could be utilized. The possibilities of applied science in the household have not been even nibbled at .--Chicago News.

A "Bung Whittling" Contest.

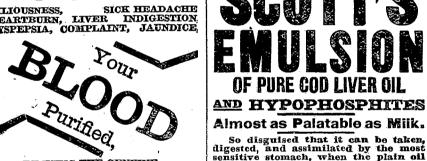
One of the most successful features of a recent "literary entertainment" in a town the other evening was a "bung whittling contest by ladies." Each of the contestants received a square bit of wood from which to whittle a bung to fit a large stone jug. They could all see the hole to be filled, but none could measure it. Prizes were given for the best and for the poorest bung, and then they were all sold at auction. One of them neatly fitted the bunghole.-New York Sun.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } LUCAS COUNTY, S. S.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOL LARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. .

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed

BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE HEARTBURN, LIVER INDIGESTION DYSPEPSIA, COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE,



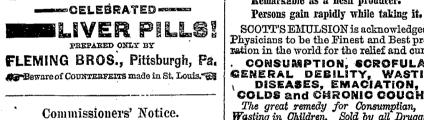
First publication Nov. 29, 1888.

Last publication, Dec. 27, 1888.

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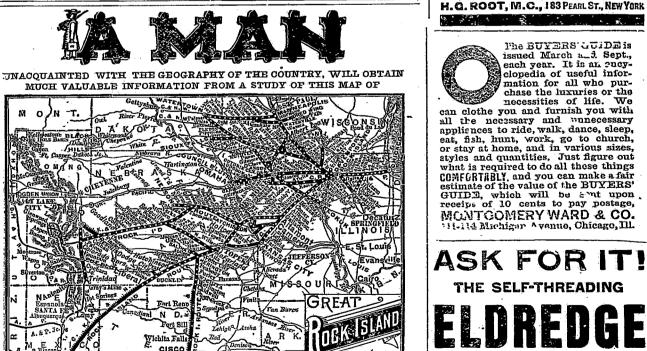
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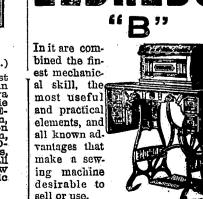
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