

THE MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

It is provided by the Constitution that the President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

In reviewing the events of the year which has elapsed since the commencement of your session, I first call your attention to the gratifying condition of our foreign affairs. Our intercourse with other powers has continued to be of the most friendly character. Such slight differences as have arisen during the year have already been settled and are likely to reach an early adjustment.

The President reviews at some length our relations with Spain, the German Government, the Belgian extradition treaty, and other countries, and recommends a modification of the act which has for its object the return of convicts to their own country.

CHINA, JAPAN AND EGYPT.

In the interest of justice towards China and Japan I trust that the question of the return of the indemnity fund to the Governments of those countries will reach at the present session the satisfactory solution which I have already recommended and which has recently been foreshadowed by Congressional discussion, and the treaty lately concluded with Corea awaits the action of the Senate.

During the late disturbances in Egypt, the timely presence of American vessels served as a protection to the persons and property of our citizens and of citizens of other countries, whose Governments have expressed their thanks for this assistance.

The recent legislation restricting the immigration of laborers from China and Japan has given rise to the question whether Chinese proceeding to or from another country may lawfully pass through our own. In construing this act of May 8, 1882, in connection with the treaty of November 7, 1880, the restriction would seem to be limited to Chinese immigrants coming to the United States as laborers, and should not forbid a mere transit across our territory. I ask the attention of Congress to the subject for action, if any may be deemed advisable.

HARMONY WITH OTHER POWERS.

I renew my recommendation of such legislation as will place the United States in harmony with other nations in the prevention of collisions at sea, in conformity with your resolution of August 3, last. I have directed the Secretary of State to invite foreign Governments in respect to a proposed conference for considering the subject of the method to be used in the reckoning of longitude and the resolution of the various questions which will be raised before you. Their replies will be due time before you.

An agreement was reached at Paris in 1875, between the principal maritime powers, for the change of official publications through the medium of their respective foreign departments. The admirable system which has been built by the enterprising and patriotic institutions afforded a practical basis for the operation of this scheme, and an arrangement has been effected by which that institution will perform the necessary labor under the direction of the Department of State, subject to compensation therefor should be provided by law.

A clause in the act making the appropriation for the demurrage service contemplates the reorganization of both branches of such service on a salary basis, leaving the fees to inure to the benefit of the treasury. I cordially favor such a project as likely to correct the abuses in the present system, and the Secretary of State will present to you at an early day a plan for such reorganization. A full and complete report on the operation of the Treasury Department is afforded by the report of the Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

It appears that the ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, were as follows: From customs, \$241,410,730.25; from internal revenues, \$146,497,805.45; from sales of public lands, \$4,753,140.37; from tax on circulation and deposits of national banks, \$3,956,328.80; from revenue of interest by the Pacific Railway company, \$50,554.37; from sinking fund for Pacific Railroad companies, \$796,371.42; from customs, fees, fines, penalties, etc., \$238,432.43; from fees, consular, letters, patent and lands, \$2,638,000.97; from proceeds of sales of Government property, \$193,959.85; from profits on a sale of deposits and assays, \$4,116,063.75; from Indian trust funds, \$5,705,243.22; from deposits by individuals for surveying public lands, \$2,002,300.30; from revenues of the District of Columbia, \$1,715,176.41; from miscellaneous sources, \$3,283,454.43; total ordinary receipts, \$408,925,353.20.

The ordinary expenditures for the same period, for civil expenses, \$15,042,386.42; for foreign interests, \$1,287,853.19; for Indians, \$9,786,747.40; for pensions, \$61,345,193.85; for the military establishment, including land and harbor improvements and arsenal, \$43,570,494.19; for naval establishments, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards, \$15,032,046.25; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light houses, etc., \$2,289,729.43; for the District of Columbia, \$3,330,543.87; for interest on the public debt, \$71,077,306.79. Total ordinary expenditures, \$178,543,729.43; leaving a surplus revenue of \$230,381,623.77; which, with amount drawn from the cash balance in the treasury of \$20,737,649.84, making \$251,119,273.61.

The foreign commerce of the United States during the last fiscal year, including imports and exports of merchandise and specie was as follows: Exports of merchandise, \$75,175,732.72; specie, \$49,417,475; total, \$124,593,207.72. Imports of merchandise, \$724,629,574; specie, \$42,372,390; total, \$767,001,964. Excess of exports over imports of merchandise, \$25,022,985. The excess of exports over imports of specie was \$1,030,000. It has been before any of the previous six years.

During the year there have been organized 171 national banks, and of these institutions there are now in operation 2,293, a larger number than ever before. The value of the notes in active circulation on July 1, 1882, was \$224,090,458.

COINAGE OF SILVER.

In respect to the coinage of silver dollars and the retirement of silver certificates I have seen nothing to alter, but wish to confirm the sentiments to which I gave expression to last year. A complete revision of the respective amounts of silver dollar circulation in November, 1880 and November 1882, shows an increase of \$1,500,000, but during the interval, there had been in the whole metal coined, an increase of \$20,000,000. Of the \$128,000,000 thus far minted, little more than \$38,000,000 are in circulation. The mass of accumulated coin has grown so great that the vaults at present available for storage are scarcely sufficient to contain it. It is not apparent why it is desirable to continue this coinage, now so enormously in excess of the public demand as to the silver certificates. In addition to the grounds which seemed last year to justify their retirement may be mentioned the effect which is likely to ensue from the supply of gold certificates, for the issuance of which Congress recently made provisions, which are now in active circulation.

You cannot fail to note with interest the discussion by the Secretary as to the necessity of providing by legislation some mode of freeing the treasury of an excess of assets.

In the event that Congress fails to reach an early agreement for the reduction of taxation, I heartily approve the Secretary's recommendation of immediate and extensive reductions in the annual revenues of the Government.

RELIEF FROM UNNECESSARY TAXATION.

It will be remembered I urged upon the attention of Congress at its last session the expediency of relieving the industry and enterprise of the country from the pressure from the excessive taxation. It is one of the trifling maxims of political economy that high taxes are burdensome, however wisely and prudently imposed, and though there have always been among our people wide differences of sentiment as to the best mode of raising the national revenues, and indeed as to the principles upon which taxation should be based, there has been a substantial accord in the doctrine that only such taxes ought to be levied as are necessary for a wise and economical administration of the Government. Of late the public revenues have far exceeded that limit, and have checked by appropriate legislation such excess will continue to increase from year to year.

The fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, the surplus revenue amounted to \$104,000,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, last, the surplus was more than \$145,000,000. The report of the Secretary shows what disposition has been made of the money. There have not only answered the requirements of the sinking fund, but have afforded a large balance available for other reductions of the public debt. But I repeat the expression of my conviction, that such a rapid extinguishment of the public debt as is now taking place is by no means a cause for congratulation. It is a cause rather for serious apprehension. If it continues it must be speedily followed by one of the evil results so clearly set forth in the report of the Secretary: either the surplus must be idle in the treasury, or the market will be forced to buy at market rates its bonds not then redeemable, and which, under such circumstances, cannot fail to command a normal premium, and the public revenues will be devoted to extravagant expenditures, which, as experience has taught, is ever the base of an overburdened treasury.

It was made apparent in the course of the animated discussions which the present session aroused at the last session of Congress that the policy of diminishing the revenue by reducing taxation, commanded the general approval of the members of both Houses. I regret that because of conflicting views as to the best methods by which that policy should be made operative, none of its benefits have yet been reached. In the face of what I deem my constitutional duty, but with little hope that I can make a valuable contribution to this vexed question, I shall proceed to intimate briefly my own views in relation to it.

Upon the closing of our financial condition at the close of the last fiscal year I felt justified in recommending to Congress the abolition of internal revenue taxes upon those upon tobacco in its various forms, and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors, except also the special tax upon the manufacture and sale of such liquors. I now suggest that unless it shall be ascertained that the probable expenditures of the Government for the coming year have been increased at an internal revenue which relate to distilled spirits can be prudently abrogated.

Such a course if accompanied by a simplification of the machinery of collection, would then be easy of accomplishment, might be reasonably expected to result in the diminishing of the cost of such collection by at least \$2,500,000, and in the retirement from office of from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. The item of excise duties has never commended itself to the favor of the American people, and has been resorted to, except for supplying deficiencies in the treasury when by some special exigencies the duties on imports have proved inadequate for the needs of the Government. The sentiment of the country doubtless commands that the present excise shall be abolished as soon as such a course can safely be pursued. It seems to me, however, for various reasons, so sweeping a measure as the total abolition of rates would be for the present be an unwise step. Two of these reasons are deserving of especial mention.

First—It is by no means clear that even if the existing system of duties on imports were continued without modifications, those duties alone will yield sufficient revenue for all the needs of the Government. It is estimated that \$100,000,000 will be required for pensions during the coming year, and it may well be doubted whether the maximum annual demand for that object has not been reached. Uncertainty as to the question would alone justify, in my judgment, the retention for the present of that portion of the system of internal revenue which is least objectionable to the people.

Second—A total abolition of excise taxes would almost inevitably prove a serious, if not an insupportable object to a thorough revision of the tariff and to any considerable reduction of import duties. The present system is in many respects unjust. It makes unequal distributions, both of its burdens and its benefits. This fact was practically recognized by the Secretary of the Tariff Commission in the passage of the act creating the tariff commission. The report of that commission will be placed before you at the conclusion of this session, and will afford you such information as to the condition and prospect of the various commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, mining and other interests of the country. It will contain suggestions for statutory revision as will practically aid your action upon this important subject.

It is to be regretted that the report of the tariff commission on customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, amounted to \$130,000,000. It has in the three succeeding years reached \$180,000,000, and this \$180,000,000, and finally, as has been recently stated, \$230,000,000. The increase from this source in the fiscal year which will end on June 30, 1883, will doubtless have been considerably in excess of the sum last mentioned. If the tax on domestic spirits is to be retained, it is plain, therefore, that large reductions from the customs revenue are entirely feasible. While recommending this reduction I am far from advising the abandonment of the policy of so discriminating in the adjustment of duties to afford aid and protection to domestic labor, but the present system should be so revised as to equalize the public burden among all classes and occupations, and bring it into closer harmony with the present needs of industry without entering into minute details which under the present circumstances, is quite unnecessary. I recommend an enlargement of the free list so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield an enormous revenue; a simplification of the complex, inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactures, particularly those of cotton, iron and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duties upon those articles upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woollen goods. If a general revision of the tariff shall be found to be impracticable at this season, I express the hope that at least some of the more conspicuous inequities of the present law may be corrected before your final adjournment. One of them is specially referred to by the Secretary in view of a recent decision of the Supreme Court. The necessity of amending the law by which the duties stand of color is adopted as the test of the saccharine strength of sugars is too obvious to require comment.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

From the report of the Secretary of War it appears that the only outbreak of the Indians during the past year occurred in Arizona and in the southwestern part of New Mexico. These were promptly quelled, and the quiet has prevailed in all other parts of the country. It is gratifying to find that the military force in the region endangered by the Apaches, that there is little

room to apprehend trouble in the future. Those parts of the Secretary's reports which relate to our sea coast defenses and their armament suggest the gravest questions. Our existing fortifications are notoriously inadequate to the defense of the great harbors and bays of our country. It is one of the trifling maxims of political economy that high taxes are burdensome, however wisely and prudently imposed, and though there have always been among our people wide differences of sentiment as to the best mode of raising the national revenues, and indeed as to the principles upon which taxation should be based, there has been a substantial accord in the doctrine that only such taxes ought to be levied as are necessary for a wise and economical administration of the Government. Of late the public revenues have far exceeded that limit, and have checked by appropriate legislation such excess will continue to increase from year to year.

The Secretary of War calls attention to the fact that there is an embarrassment growing out of the recent act of Congress, making the retirement of officers of the army dependent on the age of sixty-four. The act of 1875 is still in force, which limits to 400 the number of those who can be retired for disability, and which no similar measure two acts, when construed together, seem to forbid the relieving, even for absolute incapacity, of officers who do not fall within the limit of the act. The number of officers who are now on the retired list. There are now 420. It is not likely that Congress intended this result, and I trust the Secretary that the law ought to be amended.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The grounds that impelled me to withhold my signature from an act entitled "an act to appropriate for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works on rivers and harbors," which became a law near the close of your last session, prompt me to suggest that the same measure should be deemed necessary during the present session of Congress; indeed, such a measure would now be open to a serious objection, in that the quarter portion of the sum appropriated for the various items specified in that act remains unexpended, and the Secretary of War has authorized, expenses have been incurred upon two only, for which the total appropriation was \$20,000.

It is not probable that this exhibit, so far as concerns most of the items to which the act of August 2, 1882, relates, there can be no need of further appropriations until after the next session of Congress. It is, however, an action should seem to be necessary in respect to particular objects, it will be entirely feasible to provide for those objects by appropriate appropriations in such a manner as to avoid a delay until the assembling of the next Congress to make additional provision for the Mississippi river improvements might be attained. It is, however, a serious objection, in that the quarter portion of the sum appropriated for the various items specified in that act remains unexpended, and the Secretary of War has authorized, expenses have been incurred upon two only, for which the total appropriation was \$20,000.

It is not advisable that grants of considerable sums of money for diverse and independent schemes of internal improvement, should be the subject of separate and distinct legislative enactments. It will scarcely be gainsaid even by those who favor the most liberal expenditure for such purposes that the present mode of procedure, commonly called the River and Harbor Bill, that the practice of grouping in such a bill appropriations for a great diversity of objects, which are separated, either in their nature, or in the locality which they are concerned, or in both, is one which is much to be deprecated unless it is irremediable. It inevitably tends to secure the passage of bills which are not only of a kind which are not likely to be adopted, but which, if they are adopted, will be the subject of a great deal of criticism, and will be the subject of a great deal of criticism, and will be the subject of a great deal of criticism.

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connection and inter-dependence of the navy and the commercial marine, and attracts attention to the increased facilities of the latter and the corresponding transfer of our growing commerce to foreign batteries. This subject is one of the utmost importance to the United States, and in some quarters has been feebly ship-building, of restoring the United States flag in the ocean carrying trade, should receive the immediate attention of Congress. We have mechanical skill and abundant material for the manufacture of modern iron steamships in fair competition with our commercial rivals. Our disadvantage in building ships is the greater cost of labor and in rating their higher taxes and the greater interest on capital, while the ocean highways are already monopolized by our formidable competitors. These facts, however, do not justify our flag, and for our rapid communication with foreign lands, we should not continue to depend wholly upon vessels built in the yards of other nations, and sailing under their flag. With no United States steamers on the principal ocean lines for any foreign ports, our facilities for extending our commerce are greatly restricted, while the national flag is carried by the ships and carry the mails and passengers obtain thereby conspicuous advantages for increasing their trade.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster General gives evidence of the satisfactory condition of that department, and contains many valuable data and accompanying suggestions, which cannot be fully set forth in this report. I refer you to the receipts for the fiscal year which have exceeded the expenditures must be very gratifying to Congress and to the people of the United States, and in the face of the fact that the receipts for the fiscal year have exceeded the expenditures must be very gratifying to Congress and to the people of the United States, and in the face of the fact that the receipts for the fiscal year have exceeded the expenditures must be very gratifying to Congress and to the people of the United States.

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clearly observed and studied. I congratulate you that the Commissioners, under the supervision these laws have been put in operation, are encouraged to believe that the evil to which they are aiming may be suppressed without resort to such radical measures as in some quarters have been thought indispensable for success.

The close relations of the General Government to the Territories preparing to be great settlements and engaged upon special attention. It is there that the Indian disturbances mainly occur, and that polygamy has found room for its growth. I cannot doubt that a careful survey of territorial legislation would be lessened, the public domain would be more securely guarded, and better progress would be made in the instruction of the young.

Alaska is still without any form of civil government. If means were provided for the education of its people, and for the protection of their lives and property, the immense resources of that region would invite permanent settlement and open new fields for industry and enterprise.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture presents an account of the labors of that department during the past year, and includes information of much interest to the general public. The condition of the forests of the country and the spread of the pestiferous insects which are taking place give cause for grave apprehension. Their action in protecting the earth's surface, in modifying the extremes of climate and in preventing the destruction of forests, springs and streams is not well understood, and their importance in relation to the growth and prosperity of the country cannot be safely regarded. They are fast disappearing before destructive fires and the legitimate requirements of our increasing population, and their total extinction cannot be long delayed unless better methods than now prevail shall be adopted for their protection and cultivation. The attention of Congress is invited to the necessity of additional legislation to secure the preservation of valuable forests still remaining on the public domain, especially in the extreme western States and Territories, where the necessity for their preservation is greater than in less mountainous regions, and where the prevailing dryness of the climate renders their restoration, if they are once destroyed, well nigh impossible.

miscellaneous.

The communication which I made to Congress at its first session in December last contained a somewhat full statement of my sentiments in relation to the principles and rules which should govern the appointments to the public service. In referring to the various plans which had heretofore been the subject of discussion in the National Legislature—plans which have been modeled upon the system which obtains in Great Britain, but which lacked certain of the prominent features whereby that system is distinguished, I felt bound to intimate my own views, which shall that reduction consist? A review of the legislation which has been had upon this subject during the last thirty years discloses that the main revenue has been derived from the duties on imports, and that the revenue from the duties on exports has been steadily increasing. It is, however, a serious objection, in that the quarter portion of the sum appropriated for the various items specified in that act remains unexpended, and the Secretary of War has authorized, expenses have been incurred upon two only, for which the total appropriation was \$20,000.

It is not advisable that grants of considerable sums of money for diverse and independent schemes of internal improvement, should be the subject of separate and distinct legislative enactments. It will scarcely be gainsaid even by those who favor the most liberal expenditure for such purposes that the present mode of procedure, commonly called the River and Harbor Bill, that the practice of grouping in such a bill appropriations for a great diversity of objects, which are separated, either in their nature, or in the locality which they are concerned, or in both, is one which is much to be deprecated unless it is irremediable. It inevitably tends to secure the passage of bills which are not only of a kind which are not likely to be adopted, but which, if they are adopted, will be the subject of a great deal of criticism, and will be the subject of a great deal of criticism.

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of his choice. It has, however, been urged, and doubtless not without foundation in fact, that the supervision these laws have been put in operation, are encouraged to believe that the evil to which they are aiming may be suppressed without resort to such radical measures as in some quarters have been thought indispensable for success.

The close relations of the General Government to the Territories preparing to be great settlements and engaged upon special attention. It is there that the Indian disturbances mainly occur, and that polygamy has found room for its growth. I cannot doubt that a careful survey of territorial legislation would be lessened, the public domain would be more securely guarded, and better progress would be made in the instruction of the young.

Alaska is still without any form of civil government. If means were provided for the education of its people, and for the protection of their lives and property, the immense resources of that region would invite permanent settlement and open new fields for industry and enterprise.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture presents an account of the labors of that department during the past year, and includes information of much interest to the general public. The condition of

We present our readers with the full text of the President's Message, this week.

THE FARM OF BARNEY McCABE.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, Dec. 4th, 1882.

To the Editor of the Courant:

On Sunday last, your correspondent and his estimable partner paid a visit to the home of Mr. Barney McCabe, on Rock creek; and as some of the prominent farmers of your county have been "written up" by newspaper men, it is eminently fitting that the name of Mr. McCabe should be added to the list.

Mr. McCabe informed us that he has resided in Chase county for twenty-four years; and if a man had the hardihood and courage to brave the perils of the frontier twenty-four years ago, he certainly deserves to be richly rewarded for the "constant vigil" and the "suspense and aces told" during the sleepless nights and the weary days of that dangerous period.

That Mr. McCabe has been rewarded for his toil and enterprise no one who sees his princely acres can doubt, eight hundred and forty-five acres of the best land in the county all fenced in by stone and hedge, divided into forty-acre lots, with living water in every lot, timber in abundance, and natural meadows as rich in nutritious grass as in the days ago.

Mr. McCabe's natural modesty would not let him say he was a rich man; but any one could see his two hundred head of sleek, well fed cattle, his fifty head of beef steers fattening for the market, his granaries groaning under their heavy load of corn and other grain, his barns, his houses for machinery, his horses, his fertile acres and magnificent fences, his pleasant and happy home, any one, we say, would call him not only a rich man, but a man of substantial wealth.

Among other things we noticed a little log cabin, with a chimney at the end. This, on inquiry, we found to be the cabin built by Mr. McCabe in the early days—the "days that tried men's souls"—and which, for years, was used as his dwelling. No doubt this hardy pioneer has often sat by the fire-light in this little hut and watched the dying embers, thinking of the struggles he was making and of the trials of life he was undergoing, little dreaming of the happy and prosperous days ahead.

Perhaps no stretch of imagination could bring to his mind his present independent condition in life. The past we know; the present we see; the future is a sealed book; and so, to Mr. McCabe, in the days gone by, what is now our present was his future, and then unrevealed in all its richness and happiness for this generous and hospitable man, who came to the country, as he says himself, "with \$7.00 in his pocket," full of life and vigor, with a determination to make a home—to "make the wilderness blossom as a rose," and to extract "milk and honey from its rocks." That he has succeeded, his thousands of dollars in land, cattle, and other enterprises will attest. This shows what pluck and perseverance will do for a man who has the patience to wait, the mind to plan, and the disposition and inclination to "light the lamp of economy," and profit by honest toil.

Late in the afternoon we bade "good bye" to Mr. and Mrs. McCabe, feeling that we had enjoyed a most excellent visit, and wishing our kind host and hostess as prosperous a future as their past has been successful.

RAMBLER.

ORDINANCE 107.

Relating to stock running at large within the city, will be strictly enforced on and from Saturday, Dec. 9, 1882, so far as relates to certain streets. All stock of any kind found on Broad street, from the Court house to Mill street, and on territory east and west of Broad street, from Pearl to Mill street, will be impounded, the street east and west of Broad street being the

boundary line. Unless some person accompanies stock to and from the river it shall be subject to the above conditions. Farmers and other persons coming to our city to trade must be protected from the ravages of stock, which, to a great extent, get their living from what the farmer bring to town to sell, and afterwards destroys his merchandise. The city pound is back of the Hinckley House.

J. P. KUHL, Mayor.

C. A. R.

COMRADES:—On Saturday, Dec. 16, will be the day of our next camp fire, at which time you will be called upon to make a selection of officers for the ensuing year. We want every man of you to answer roll call promptly at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., of said day. On your selection to a great extent will depend the future success of the Post.

Attest: C. C. WHITSON, H. JUDD, Commander, Adjutant.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Lantry & Burr has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Burr retiring from the firm, and Mr. Lantry assuming the liabilities of the firm, and to whom all bills must be presented and paid after this date.

B. LANTRY, J. D. BURR, Strong City, Kas., Dec. 1, 1882.

CHEAP MONEY.

Interest at 7 per cent., on two, three, four, or five years time, real estate security. Call on Thos. O. K. at Young & Kelley's Law Office.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Tea at Breese's. Cigars at Breese's. Canned fruit at Breese's. Buckwheat flour at Breese's. Notions at L. Martin & Co.'s. Blankets at L. Martin & Co.'s. Flannels at L. Martin & Co.'s. Cottonades at L. Martin & Co.'s. Fresh oysters at M. M. Young's. Dress goods at L. Martin & Co.'s.

Best quality of work at the City Paint Shop. First-class organs at E. Cooley's for \$50 cash. Good goods at the store of L. Martin & Co.

Candies, dried fruits, etc., at Breese's grocery. Queensware, glass ware, etc., at Breese's grocery store.

Get your lumber wagons painted at the City Paint Shop. Fresh bread, pies and cakes always at M. M. Young's.

Carpets and oil cloths at Horstberger's furniture store.

Farmers, get your rubber boots mended at Wm. Hillert's.

Go to Breese's to get your fresh staple and fancy groceries.

A desirable residence for sale. Enquire of C. C. Whitson. Genuine buckwheat flour at the stand of Breese, the grocer.

Wanted, at this office, a boy, to learn the printing business.

All work guaranteed as represented at the City Paint Shop.

Wanted, at the Union Hotel, a girl, a good cook; good wages.

A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Remember that you can get the best of groceries at L. Martin & Co.'s.

A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

BAIN wagons at Hildebrand Brothers & Jones's.

Don't forget that you can always get bargains at J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

Anything you want in the way of confectionaries can be had at M. M. Young's.

Call and examine work at the City Paint Shop, south of the Hinckley House.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is highly recommended by Prof. Williams, the wonderful horse tamer.

Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store.

Before you insure your property against cyclones call on J. W. McWilliams. Look out for wild-cat, traveling agents.

Why will you let your horses suffer from lameness when you can get Kendall's Spavin Cure. Read their advertisement.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have on hand a very large stock of general merchandise, which they are selling at bottom prices.

Insure your houses, barns and live stock with J. W. McWilliams, against cyclones, tornadoes and wind storms, at once.

James VanVechten, on Buck creek, has about 500 catalpa trees, from one to three feet high, for sale, at from five to ten cents, each, according to size.

The campaign is over, and those who were up in arms against each other in the political tussle now join hands and march to the drug-gist's for a bottle of Kendall Spavin Cure. See advertisement.

J. W. McWilliams is agent for the sale of all lands recently sold by the Santa Fe Railroad to New York parties. Call on him and get prices and best terms. He will save you money, if you buy of him now.

If you are a paid up subscriber to this paper call and get a copy of "Kendall's Treatise on the Horse." If you are a non-resident and have paid up your subscription, you, too, are entitled to a copy of the book, and can obtain it by sending us four cents to pay postage.

Those in search of holiday presents should be sure to go to the \$1 store, on Broadway, north of Mrs. E. Cooley's military store, kept by Mrs. Ellen Murphy, and get some of those beautiful wax dolls, the largest in the market, or some other of her handsome and durable articles, of which she keeps quite a variety.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held at the County Superintendent's office, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1882. MARY E. HUNT, Co. Supt.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. GRISHAM,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Office at Court-House,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

MADDEN BROS.,

Attorneys - at - Law,

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls,

Will practice in state and Federal courts. All business placed in our hands will receive careful and prompt attention.

C. H. CARSWELL,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Loans made on improved farms, at 7 per cent interest.

C. N. STERRY,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

F. P. COCHRAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS.

Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted.

JOSEPH G. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas,

(Post-office box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

Wheeler & McGrath,

STRONG CITY JEWELERS,

Carry a large stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, SPECTACLES AND JEWELRY,

And are now able to

DO ALL KINDS OF WORK

In their line; and

All Work Warranted,

OR MONEY REFUNDED.

WELLS! WELLS! WELLS!!!

WHO WANTS WATER?

J. B. BYRNES

Has the

GIANT WELL DRILL,

Nine Inch Bore,

The

Largest in the Country,

Guarantees His Work

To Give Satisfaction;

TERMS REASONABLE.

WELLS PUT DOWN

ON SHORT NOTICE.

Address,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR

STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from

A Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and

All the effects of youthful indiscretion, will,

for the sake of suffering humanity, send free

to all who read it, the recipe and directions

for making the simple remedy by which he

was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the

advertiser's experience can do so by address-

ing in perfect confidence, J. B. BYRNES, 45

Water Street, New York.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC.

M. A. CAMPBELL,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE!

STOVES, TINWARE,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes,

Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon

and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood

Pumps, a complete line of

STEEL GOODS!

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS,

HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carries an excellent stock of

Agricultural Implements,

Consisting of Breaking and Stir-

ring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows,

Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent

for the well-known

Wood Mowing Machine,

and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire.

Sole agent for this celebrated wire,

the best now in use.

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

A COMPLETE TINSHOP.

I have an experienced tinner in

my employ and am prepared to do

all kinds of work in that line, on

short notice, and at very low prices.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, ETC.

THE GREAT

EMPORIUM!

J. W. FERRY

Desires everybody to know that he has

one of the

BEST AND LARGEST STOCKS

Of goods ever brought to this market,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

COFFINS,

FURNITURE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

QUEENSWARE,

GLASS WARE,

TIN WARE,

And, in fact, anything

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO

J. W. FERRY'S,

Cottonwood Falls, Kas.,

And

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

With his

BARGAINS.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,

ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

ALWAYS ON HAND,

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

Robes, and Everything Belonging to the

HARNESS BUSINESS;

ALSO, BEST OSAGE COAL FOR SALE.



MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY.

7 and 8 Per Cent!

CALL ON

W. H. HOLSINGER.

"The Old Reliable"

HANNIBAL & ST. JO. R. R.

THE PIONEER ROUTE

BETWEEN

THE MISSOURI

AND

MISSISSIPPI

RIVERS.

In spite of opposition is

STILL THE FAVORITE

With the traveling public who appreciate

the many advantages it affords for

the comfort and pleasure of

its patrons.

Smooth Steel Rail Tracks!

ELEGANT DAY COACHES,

RECLINING SEAT COACHES

AND

PULLMAN SLEEPERS

THE ONLY LINE

Running Through Day Coaches, Re-

clining Seat Cars and Pullman

Sleepers to

CHICAGO,

Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers to

TOLEDO,

Through Day Coaches to

INDIANAPOLIS

And is proverbially

ALWAYS ON TIME.

The public don't forget this and always

take

"THE OLD RELIABLE,"

JOHN B. CARSON, F. E. MORSE

Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass Ag't.

Missouri Pacific Railway.

Passing through the most enterprising

portions of Kansas and Missouri, the beautiful

Indian Territory and Texas, with a solid

steel track to and from the Union Depots of

St. Louis, Hannibal, Kansas City, and St. Jo-

seph, Mo., and Atchison and Leavenworth,

Kansas, and Denison, Texas, making close

connections in these depots with Railway

lines leading to all parts of the United States.

Passengers who purchase tickets over the

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY have

No Change of Cars

AND DAILY TRAINS

BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING CITIES:

Kansas City and St. Louis,

Leavenworth and St. Louis,

Atchison and St. Louis,

St. Joseph and St. Louis,

Fort Scott and St. Louis,

Fort Scott and Hannibal,

Fort Scott and Kansas City,

Emporia and St. Louis,

Junction City and St. Louis,

Denison and St. Louis,

Denison and Hannibal,

Denison and Kansas City,

Sedalia and Omaha,

Kansas City and Logan,

—with—

RECLINING CHAIR CARS FREE.

Besides FIVE lines of Pullman Sleeping Cars

and hand-car Day Coaches, with Toilet

Rooms and the latest improvements, heated

WOMAN CAN HEALTH OF WOMAN
SYMPATHIZE WITH IS THE HOPE OF
WOMAN. THE RACE



For Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.**

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES. Including Leucorrhoea, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PILES, LAPUS UTERI, &c.

Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great health preserver, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the Greatest Remedy on Earth.

IT'S KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As maxillary as the origin of a large number.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, as desired. For either, Mrs. Pinkham receives \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists. '98 (3)

COMPTROLLER KNOX'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—In the report of John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, the amount of the circulating medium of the country on November 1 is given as follows:

Treasury notes outstanding \$36,681,016
National bank notes outstanding 292,787,747
Gold and Treasury notes 148,438,473
Standard silver dollars in the treasury 92,414,977
Subsidiary silver coin and silver bullion in the Treasury 30,761,935
Coin in circulation 17,862,550
Estimated amount of coin held by the people 287,592,763

Total \$1,488,938,554

The estimated total currency of the country on November 1 thus appears to have been more than \$1,488,000,000, with an excess in excess of the amount held on January 1, 1879, and \$1,600,000 in excess of the amount held two years ago on November 1, 1880. The gain in gold coin since the resumption of specie payments alone has been \$20,000,000. The increase in National bank notes has been nearly \$20,000,000. No change has been made in the amount of legal-tender notes outstanding. It remains at \$36,681,016, which was the amount outstanding at the date of the passage of the act of May 31, 1878, which prohibited any further reduction of the volume of these notes.

The report contains three comprehensive tables of two pages each, giving by geographical divisions, and by States, Territories and Federal cities, the number of State and Savings banks, Trust and Loan Companies, and private bankers of the country for the present and two previous years, and the amount of their capital and deposits, and the amount invested by them in United States bonds. The first official information of this character ever published in regard to the private bankers of the country was contained in a table in the Comptroller's report of 1879. The following table gives the number, capital and deposits of the private bankers in sixteen of the principal cities.

City	Number of Banks	Capital	Deposits	Invested in U.S. Bonds
Boston	104	\$7,130,196	\$9,117,172	\$981,371
New York	1,014	62,130,765	113,079,792	9,201,616
Philadelphia	236	6,309,701	19,381,012	227,131
Washington	1,980	\$8,552,230	153,143,014	4,457,026
San Francisco	3,391	\$14,355,922	\$206,622,150	\$1,810,745
Chicago	1,182	11,455,922	206,622,150	1,810,745
St. Louis	1,182	11,455,922	206,622,150	1,810,745
Portland	1,182	11,455,922	206,622,150	1,810,745
San Antonio	1,182	11,455,922	206,622,150	1,810,745
San Diego	1,182	11,455,922	206,622,150	1,810,745
San Jose	1,182	11,455,922	206,622,150	1,810,745
San Pedro de Macoris	1,182	11,455,922	206,622,150	1,810,745
San Juan	1,182	11,455,922	206,622,150	1,810,745
Sanchez	1,182	11,455,922	206,622,150	1,810,745
Sancti Spiritus	1,182	11,455,922	206,622,150	1,810,745
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The Story of the Generous Jew.

Moses Pimburger runs a large clothing store on Broadway, and Moses Limburger has been passing his vacation at Cape May. Moses is much attached to the sport of fishing, and was wont to set sail every day in a small boat under the guidance of a certain fisherman known as "Tom." Tom was excessively attentive, and as all payments for boat-hire, bait, etc., were made through the hotel authorities, he hoped against hope for a "remembrance" from Moses before the latter returned to New York. Much to his surprise, the day before the worthy Hebrew left he came down to the beach arrayed in a pair of much stained lavender unmentionables, a rather ragged sack and an vest, and a sunburnt straw hat, and thus addressed the honest fisherman: "Tom, you had been kerville useful to me, and as I shall be next year return here, I wish to reward you. 'Thank you, sir!' said Tom. 'You see dish good and vest! Dat goat vest goat you eight dolla and a ker-va-ter in my shore! You see dose bants! Dose bants you would not pay for less than a ten-dollar note! You see dat hat! Dat hat goat you from my trout Levi Levison three dolla and a half. Well, I dell you, you haf to me pen of green shersiv, and I make you a reward: I gif you der whole shirt.' 'By much obliged, I'm sure, sir,' said Tom. 'If you dem girts, I tell you,' went on Moses, 'I gif dem to you—' 'A pause, and then sinking his voice, he added, 'For seven dollars and a ker-va-ter!'—The Judge.

—When knitting children's stockings of the German knitting yarn, or of other heavy qualities of yarn, do not use too large needles. Of course, you get along much faster, and the stockings will thicken somewhat when washed for the first time, but they will not be nearly so serviceable as if knit with smaller needles, only a trifle larger than those which you use in knitting the cashmere yarns.—N. Y. Post.

NO WONDER the mule is a kicker. Were I a mule, I, too, would kick. I know what kind of mule I would be. I would be a mule of the old-fashioned kind, that can back in the breeching and think. With striped legs like a zebra. And a dark streak down my back and a pointy bush tail. And my head and neck and my foretop banded and red like a red and white horse. And my tail worth two hundred and a half in any market, and some day when some man hit me up to a dray, and piled on a ton and a half of pig iron, a cord of wood, six barrels of flour and a steamboat boiler, I would start off with it patiently and haul it steadily until I got to the top of the grade on the road around North Hill, and then I would let my tail flutter down, would scare me all but to death, and the authorities would have to drag the Mississippi River six weeks to find all the load, and my tail would be worth three minutes after the emetic I would be tranquilly browsing on the grassy heights that smile above the silver, flowing river. That is the kind of a mule I would be.—Burlington Hawkeye.

Intelligent Minds.
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