## THE MESSAGE

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

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 many of our own 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 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 Nay 6, 1882, in connection with the treaty of November 7, 1880, the restriction would seem to be limited to Chinese immigrants coming to the inited 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.

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I renew my recommendation of such legislation as will place the United States in harmony with other maritime powers.

With respect to the international rules for the prevention of collisions at sea, in conformity with your resolution of August 3, last, I have directed the Secretary of State to address 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 regulation of time throughout the civilized world. Their replies will in due time be laid before you.

An agreement was reached at Paris in 1875, between the principal powers for the interchange of official publications through the medium of their respective foreign departments. The admirable system which has been built by the enterprise of the Smithsonian fustitution afford a practical basis for our cooperation in this scheme, and an arrangement has ben effected by which that institution will perform the necessary labor under the direction of the Department of State. A reasonable compensation therefor should be provided by law.

A clause in the act making the apprentia-

A clause in the act making the appropriation for the deplomatic and consular service contemplate 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 correst the abuses in the present system, and the Secretary of State will present to you at an early day a plan for such reorganizayou at an early day a plan for such reorganiza-tion. A full and interesting exhibit of 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, \$220, 1882, were as follows: From customs, \$220, 410,730.25; from internal revenues, \$146,497, 595.45; from sales of public lands, \$4,753,140.37; from tax on circulation and deposits of national banks, \$8,956,794.45; from repayment of interest by the Pacific Railway company, \$840,554.37; from sinking fund for Pacitic Railroad companies, \$796,271.42; from customs, fees, fines, penalties, etc., \$134,334,800; from fees, consular letters, patent and lands, \$2,638,090.97; from proceeds of sales of Government property, \$313,959.85; from profits on coinage of builion deposits and assays, \$4,116,693,78; from Indian trust funds, \$5,705,243.22; from deposits by individuals for surveying public lands, \$2,002,306.36; from revenues of the District of Columbia, \$1,715,176,41; from miscellaneous sources, \$3,383,454,43;

veying public lands, \$2,002,306.36; from revenues of the District of Columbia, \$1,715,176,41; from miscellaneous sources, \$3,383,454,43; total ordinary receipts, \$403,525,250.20.

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were, for civil expenses, \$18,042,386.42; for foreign intercourse, \$1,387,583,19; for Indians, \$9,736,747.40; for pensions, \$61,345,193.95; for the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenal, \$43,570,494.19; for naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards, \$15,032,046.25; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light house and collecting the revenue, \$34,539,237.50; for expenditures on account of the District of Columbia, \$3,330,543.87; for interest on the public debt, \$71.077,206.79. Total ordinary expenditure, \$257,984.439.57, thus leaving a surplus revenue of \$245,553,815.70; which, with amount drawn from the cash balance in the treasury of \$20,737,649.84, making, \$166,281,5.55.

The foreign commerce of the United States during the last fiscal year, including imports and exports of merchandise and spece was as follows: Exports of merchandise, \$75,742,272; specie, \$49,417,479; total, \$799,959,736. Imports of merchandise, \$724,639,574; specie, \$42,472,390; total, \$767,111,964. Excess of exports over imports of merchandise, \$25,902,883. This excess is less than 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 2,269, a larger number than ever before. The value of their notes in active circulation on July 1, 1882, was \$324,656,458.

COINAGE OF SILVER.

COINAGE OF SILVER.

In respect to the coinage of silver dollars and the retirement of silver certificates I have seen nothing to alter, but much to confirm the sentiments to which I gave expression to last year. A comparison between 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 number coined, an increase of \$26,000,000. Of the \$128,000,000 thus far minted, little more than \$35,000,000 thus far minted, little more than \$35,000,000 thus far minted, little more than \$35,000,000 are in circulation. The mass of acuumulated coin has grown so great that the vault room at present available for storage is 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 the supply of gold certificates, for the issuance of which Congress recently made provisions, which are now in active circula-

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

In the event that Congress fails to reach an early agreement for the reduction of taxa-tion. I heartily approve the Secretary's recom-mendation of immediate and extensive reduc-

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tions in the annual revenues of the Govern-

RELIEF FROM UNNECESSARY TAXATION. 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 to their consideration. It is one of the trites of the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration. It is one of the trites of the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration. It is one of the trites are predicted since the economencement of type ession, I first call your attention to the your spession, I first call your attention to the your spession, I first call your attention to the your spession, I first call your attention to the your spession, I first call your attention to the your spession, I first call your attention to the your spession, I first call your attention to the your spession, I first call your attention to the your spession, I first call your attention to the your spession, I first call your attention to the your spession, I first call your attention to the your spession, I first call your attention to the your spession, I first call your attention to the your spession, I first call your attention to the your spession, I first call your attention to the your spession, I first call your attention to the your spession, I first call your attention to the your spession, I first call your attention of the fact which has for its object the return of converted to the provision of the return of the provision of the provision of the provision of the first your spession, I first call your attention of the provision of t It will be remembered I urged upon the attention of Congress at its last session the im-

to intimate briefly my own views in relation to

Upon the chowing of our financial condi-Upon the chowing 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, except those upon tobacco in its various forms, and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors, except also the special tax upon the manufactures and dealers in such articles, I venture now to suggest that unless it shall be ascertained that the probable expenditures of the Government for the coming year have been underestimated all internal taxes save those which relate to destilled spirits can be prudently abrogated.

which relate to destilled spirits can be prudently abrogated.

Such a course if accompanied by a simplification of the machinery of collection which 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 system of excise duties here every some pade it. least \$2,500,000, and in the retirement from office of from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. The system of excise duties has never commended itself to the favor of the American people, and has never been resorted to, except for supplying deficiencies in the treasury when by reason of special exigencies the duties on imports have proved inadequate for the needs of the Government. The sentiment of the country that the practice of grouping in such a bill that the practice of gro 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 internal taxes would for the present becomes the countries. would 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 are continued without modifications, those duties alone will yield sufficient revenue for all the needs of the Government. It is estimated \$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 yet been reached. Uncertainty upon this 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 First-It is by no means clear that even if

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

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The revenue from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, amounted to \$130,-000,000. It has in the three succeeding years reached \$186,000,000, then \$198,000,000, and reached \$186,000,000, then \$198,000,000, and finally, as has been already stated, \$220,00,00.

The increase from this source for 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 the sum of the policy of the present system should be so the sum of the policy of the present system should be so the sum of the policy of the sum of the tic 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 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 inconsiderable revenue; a simplification of the complex, inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactures, particularly those occution, from an steel, and a substantial reduction of the duties upon those articles, and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woolen goods. If a general revision of the tariff shall be found to be impracticable at this session, I express the hope that at least some of the more conspicuous iniquities 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 standard 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

room to apprehend trouble in the future. Those parts of the Secretary's reports which relate to our sea coast defences and their armament suggest the gravest questions. Our existing fortifications are notoriously inadequate to the defense of the great harbors and cities for whose protection they were built. The question of providing an armament suited to our present necessities has been the subject of consideration by a board whose report was transmitted to Congress at the last

of the evil results so clearly set forth in the report of the Secretary; either the surplus must lie idle in the treasury or the Government will be forced to buy at market rates its bonds not then redeemable, and which, under such circumstances, cannot fail to command an enormous premium, and the swollen revenues will be devoted to extravagant expenditures, which, as experience has taught, is ever the bane of an overflowing treasury.

It was made apparent in the course of the animated disscussions which this question 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 as yet been reached. In the fulfillment 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.

It is apparent by this exhibit that, 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 close of the present session. If, however, any action should seem to be necessary in respect to particular objects, it will be entirely feasible to provide for those objects by appropriate legislation. It is probable, for example, that a delay until the assembling of the next Congress to make additional provision for the Mississippi river improvements might be attended with serious consequences. If such should to be the case a just bill relating to that subject would command my approval. This leads me to offer a suggestion, which I trust will commend itself to the wisdom of Congress.

It is not advisable that grants of considerable sums of money for diverse and independent schemes of internal improvement, should be made the subject of separate and distinct legislative enactments. It will scarcely be gainsaid even by those who favor the most liberal expenditures for such purposes as are sought to be accomplished by what is many of the items, if separately considered, could scarcely fail of rejection by the adoption of the course I have recommended. Every member of Congress, when any opportunity should arise for giving his influence and vote for meritorious appropriations would be enabled so to do without being called upon to sanction others undeserving of his approval. So also would the Executive be afforded there-So also would the Executive be afforded thereby a full opportunity to exercise his constitutional prerogative of opposing whatever appropriations seemed to him objectionable, without imperfling the success of others which commended themselves to his judgment. It may be urged, in opposition to these suggestions, that the number of works of internal improvement which are justly entitled to Government aid, is so great as to render impracticable separate appropriation bills, or even for such a comparatively limited number as make the disposition of large sums of money.

number as make the disposition of large sums of money.

This objection may be well founded, and whether it be or not, the advantages which would be likely to ensue from the adoption of the course I have recommended may, perhaps, be more effectually attained by another, which I respectfully submit to Congress as an alternative proposition.

I respectfully submit to Congress as an alternative proposition.

It is provided by the constitutions of fourteen of our States that the Executive may disapprove an item or items of a bill appropriating money, whereupon the part of the bill approved shall be law and the part disapproved shall fail to become a law, unless repassed according to the provisions prescribed for the passage of bills over the veto of the Executive. I submit to your careful consideration the question whether an amendment of the Federal Constitution, in the particular indicated, would not afford the best remedy for what is often a grave embarrassment both to members of Congress and to the Executive and is sometimes a serious public mischief.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy states the movements of the various squadrons during the year in home and foreign waters where our officers and seamen with such ships

available naval force of the United States consists of thirty-seven cruisers, fourteen single turreted monitors built during the rebellion, a large number of smooth-bore guns and Parrott rifles, and eighty-seven rifled cannon. The cruising vessels should be gradually replaced by iron or steel ships, the monitors by modern armored vessels, and the armament by high-powered rifled guns. The reconstruction of our navy, which was recommended in my last message, was begun by Congress, authorizing in its recent act, the construction of two large inarmored steel vessels of the character recommended by the late Navy Advisory Board,

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connection and inter-dependence of the navy and the commercial marine, and attracts attention to the continued decadence of the latter and the corresponding transfer of our growing commerce to foreign batteries. This subject is one of the utmost importance to the national welfare. Methods of reviving American 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 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 them higher, taxes and the greater interest on capital, while the ocean highways are already motopolized by our formidable competitors. These obstacles should in some way be overcome, and for our rapid communication with foreign lands, we should not continue to depend wholly upon vessels built in the yards of other countries and safting under foreign flags. 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 nations which build and saft the ships and carry the mails and passengers obtain thereby conspicuous advantages for increasing their trade.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster General gives evidence of the satisfactory condition of that evidence of the satisfactory condition of that department, and contains many valuable data and accompanying suggestions, which cannot fail to be of interest. The information which it affords that the receipts for the fiscal year have exceeded the expenditures must be very gratifying to Congress and to the people of the country. As matters which may fairly claim particular attention, I refer you to his observation in reference to the advisability of changing the wagent basis for flying salaries. c'aim particular attention, I refer you to his observation in reference to the advisability of changing the present basis for fixing salaries and allowances, of extending the money order system, of enlarging the finances of the postal establishments to be under its control, the telegraph system of the country, though from this last and most important recommendation I must withhold my concurrence. At the last session of Congress several bills were introduced into the House of Representatives for the reduction of letter postage to the rate of two cents per half ounce. I have given much study and reflection to this, and am theroughly convinced that such action would be for the best interests of the public. It has been the policy of the Government from its foundation to defray, as far as possible, the expenses of carrying the mails by a direct tax in the form of a postage. It has never been elaimed, however, that this service ought to be productive of a net revenue. As

direct tax in the form of a postage. It has never been claimed, however, that this service ought to be productive of a net revenue. As has been stated already, the report of the Postmaster General shows that there is now a very considerable surplus in his department, and that henceforth the receipts are likely to increase at a much greater ratio than the expenditures. Unless some change is made in the existing laws, the profits of the postal service will, in a very few years; swell the revenue of the Government many millions of dollars. The time seems auspicious for some reduction in the rates of postage. In what shall that reduction consist? A review of the legislation which has been had upon this subject during the last thirty years discloses that domestic letters constitute the only class of mail matter which has never been favored by a substantial reduction of rates. I am convinced that the burden of maintaining the service falls most unequally upon that class, and that, more than any other, it is entitled to the present relief, that such relief may be extended without hurt to other public interests, will be discovered upon reviewing the results of former reductions.

Here follows a review of former rates of

of former reductions. [Here follows a review of former rates of

If Congress should approve these suggesit may be deemed desiral some extent the deficiency which must for a time result by increasing the charge for carry-ing merchandise, which is now only sixteen cents per pound. But even without such an increase I am confident that the receipts under the diminished rates would equal the expenditures after the lapse of three or four years.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. The report of the Department of Justice brings anew to your notice the necessity of enlarging the present system of Federal jurisprudence so as effectually to answer the re-quirements of the ever increasing litigation with which it is called upon to deal. The Attorney-General renews the suggestions of his predecessor that in the interests of justice better provision than the existing laws afford should be made in certain judicial districts for should be made in certain judicial districts for fixing the fees of witnesses and jurors. In my message of December last, I referred to the pending criminal proceedings growing out of the alleged frauds in what is known as the Star Route serv ce of the Postoflice Department, and advised you that I had enjoined upon the Attorney General and associate counsel, to whom the interests of the Government were intrusted, the duty of prosecuting with the utmost vigor of the law, all persons who might be found chargeable with those offences. A trial of one of these cases has since occurred. It occupied for many weeks the attention of the Supreme Court of this District, and was conducted with great zeal and ability. It resulted in a disagreement of the jury but the cause has been again placed upon the calcidar and will shortly be retried. If any guilty persons shall finally escape punishment for their offenses, it will not be for the lack of diligent and earnest efforts on the part of the prosecution. est efforts on the part of the prosecution.

I trust that some agreement may be reached which will speedily enable Congress with the concurrence of the Executive to afford the commercial community the benefits of a na tional bankrupt law.
THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior. with its accompanying documents, presents a full statement of the varied operatious of

that department.

In respect to Indian affairs nothing has occurred which has changed or seriously modified the views to which I devoted much space in a former communication to Congress. I renew the recommunications therein contained as to extending munication to Congress. I renew the recommendations therein contained as to extending to the Indian the protection of the law; allotting land in severally to such as desire it and making suitable provision for the education of youth. Such a provision as the Secretary foreibly maintains will prove unavailing unless it is broad enough to include all those who are able and willing to make use of it, and should not solely relate to intellectual training but also to instruction in such man. training, but also to instruction in such man-ual labor and simple industrial arts as can be made practically available.

Among other important subjects which are included within the Secretary's report, and which will doubtless furnish occasion for Congressional action, may be mentioned the neglect of the railroad companies to which large grants were made by the acts of 1862 and 1854, to take a title thereto and their consequent inequitable exemption from local taxtion. One of the incidents of the marvelous extension of the railway system of the country has been the adoption of such measures by the corporations which own or control the roads as has tended to impair the advantages of healthful competition, and made hurtful discriminations in the advancement of freights. These inequalities have been corrected in seve-RAILROADS.

clearly observed and studied. I congratulate you that the Commissioners, under whose 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 indispensible for success.

The close relations of the General Government to the Territories preparing to be great States may well engage your special attention. It is there that the Indian disturbances mainly occur, and that polygamy has found

tion. 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 of the highest utility. Life and property would become more secure, the liability of outbreaks between Indians and whites would be lessened, the public domain would be more secureiy 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 settlements and open new fields for industry and enterprise.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

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 wasteful manner in which their destruction is taking place give cause for grievous apprehension. Their action in protecting the earth's surface, in modifying the extremes of climate and regulating and sustaining the flow of springs and streams is not well understood, and their importance in relation to the growth and prosperity of the country cannot be safely disregarded. 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 mountaneous regions.

in the extreme western States and Territories, where the necessity for their preservation is greater than in less mountaneous 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 ought to govern appointments to the public service. In referring to the various plans which had therefor been the subject of discussion in the National Legislature—plans which in the main were modeled upon the system which obtains in Great Britain, but which lacked certain of the prominent features tem which obtains in Great Britain, but which lacked certain of the prominent features whereby that system is distinguished, I felt bound to intimate my thoughts, whether they or any of them would afford an adequate remedy for the evils which they aimed to correct. I declared, nevertheless, that if the proposed measures should prove acceptable to Congress they would receive the unlessitating support of the Executive. Since the suggestions were submitted for your consideration, there has been no legislation upon the subject to which they relate, but there has meanwhile been an increase in the public interest upon that subincrease in the public interest upon that subject, and the people of the country, apparently without distinction of party, have in various ways, and upon frequent occasions, given expression to their earnest wish for prompt and definite action. In my judgment such action should no longer be postponed. I may add that my own sense of its pressing I may add that my own sense of its pressing importance has been quickened by observation in the practical phase of the latter, to which attention has more than once been

called by my predecessors.

The civil list now comprises about 100,000 persons, the larger part of whom must, under the terms of the Constitution be selected by the President, either directly or through his the President, either directly or through his appointees. In the early years of the administration of Government, the personal direction of appointments to the civil service may not have been an irksome task to the Executive, but now that the burden has increased fully a hundredfold, it has become greater than he ought to bear, and it necessarily distracts his time and attention from the proper discharge of other and it necessarily distracts his time and attention from the proper discharge of other duties no less delicate and responsible, and which, in the very nature of things, cannot be delegated to other hands. In the judgment of not a few, who have given study and reflection to this matter, the nation has outgrown the provisions which the Constitution has established for filling the minor offices in the public service; but what offices in the public service; but what-ever may be thought of the wisdom or expedi-ency of changing the fundamental law in this regard, it is certain much relief may be afregard, it is certain much relief may be af-forded, not only to the President and to the heads of the departments, but to Senators and Representative in Congress. By discreet legislation they would be protected in a great measure by the bill now pending before the Senate, or by any other which should embody its important features from the pressure of personal importunity and from the labor of examing conflicting claims and pretensions of candidates.

examing conflicting claims and pretensions of candidates.

I trust before the close of the present session some decisive action may be taken for the correction of the evils which is in the present methods of appointments, and I assure you of my hearty co-operation in any measures which are likely to conduce to that end. As to the most appropriate term and end. As to the most appropriate term and tenure of the official life of subordinate employes of the Government, it seems to be generally agreed that whatever their extent or character, the one should be definite, and the other stable, and that neither should be regulated by zeal in the service of party, or fidelity in the fortunes of an individual. It matters little to the people at large what com-petent person is at the head of this Department or of that Bureau, if they feel that the removal of one and the accession of an-other will not involve the retirement of honest other will not involve the retirement of honest and faithful subordinates whose duties are purely administrative, and have no legitimate connection with the triumph of any political principles or the success of any political party or faction. It is to this latter class of officers that the Senate bill, to which I have already referred, exclusively applies, while neither that bill nor any other prudent scheme for improving the civil service concerns the higher grade of officials who were appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

A MISAPPREHENSION CORRECTED.

I feel bound to correct a prevalent misapprehension as to the frequency with which the present Executive has displaced the incumbent of an office and appointed another in his stead. It has been repeatedly alleged that he has in this particular signally departed from the course which has been pursued under the recent administrations of the Government.

of his choice. It has, however, been urged, and doubtless not without foundation in fact, that by the solicitation of superiors and by other modes such contributions have at times been obtained from persons whose only motive for giving, has been a fear of what might befall them if they refused to give. Without saying that such contributions are not voluntary and in my judgment their collection should be prohibited by law, a bill which will effectively suppress them will receive my cordial approval. ceive my cordial approval.

may result from a failure to determine the questions before another national election.

FINALE.

The closing year has been replete with blessings, for which we owe the Giver of All Good our reverent acknowledgment. For the uninterrupted harmony of our foreign relations, for the decay of sectional animosities, for the exuberance of our harvests and the triumphs of our mining and manufacturing industries, for the prevalence of health, the spread of intelligence and the conservatives of the public credit for the growth off the country in all elements of national greatness; for these and countless other blessings, we should rejoice and be glad. I trust that in and under the inspiration of this great prosperity our councils may be harmonious and that the dictates of prudence, patriotism, justice and economy may be the adoption of measures in which the Congress and the Executive may heartily unite.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, 1882.

The Non-Commercial Salesman.

The Non-Commercial Salesman.

Lady shopper—"Will you kindly show me your cotton? I wish to purchase a spool."

Salesman-"You wouldn't also like to look at our six-button gloves, our entire stock of dress goods, and a dozen or two

of sealskin sacques?"

Lady shopper—"Thank you, you are very kind. I should like very much to look over your stock; but as I only intend purchasing a spool of cotton, I do not think it would be right to trouble you." Salesman—"I didn't suppose, lady, for an instant, that you wished to purchase anything else; but our goods are so seldom displayed that I should consider it quite a favor to be permitted to empty

the shelves, drawers and boxes on the counter. Would you like to look at our prints? We have several hundred patterns, and if you are not too tired, I shall be pleased to unfold the entire invoice?" Lady shopper—"No doubt they are very pretty; but as I do not intend to buy, I must forego the pleasure. Besides, you look weary, and I would not unnecessarily add to your labors."

Salesman—"Don't mention it, please.

I have emptied our stock-in-trade upon the counter only twenty-seven times during the last hour, and exercise would be good for me. Let me show you our trimmings; or perhaps you would like to try on two or three pairs of gloves, or look at our fancy goods; or possibly you would permit me to take you to our costume room, or to see our millinery goods. We have some beautiful bonnets."

Lady shopper-"No, thank you, sir, you are very kind."

Salesman—"Wouldn't you like a list of our prices, so that you may compare them with the prices at other stores? can write you out a full list in a few

Lady shopper—"I could not permit it, sir. It would no doubt be interesting, but I have no right to know the 'price of anything but a spool of cotton, as that is the only article I intend buying."
Salesman—"And there is nothing I

can show you?" Lady shopper—"Nothing, thank you. I have already encroached too long upon the time of these other ladies. I will

take my cotton, if you please."

Salesman—"What! Is it possible, lady, that you really intend buying something? Excuse me, but our goods are not for sale. They are intended only for exhibition. I am very sorry. If there is anything I can show you, I should be delighted to accommodate you; but we cannot sell. If we did our stock would become rapidly depleted and we should be obliged to renew it again to continue our exhibitions. You see how it is. Good-day."—Boston Transcript.

"Soap-Bubble Parties."

Soap-bubbles are as old as the rock-ribbed Palisades, as familiar as dayshine. ribbed Palisades, as familiar as dayshine. Fashion is at present turning them to account, causing them to prove a source of mirth and enjoyment, not to the denizens of the nursery, but to the young ladies of the drawing-room. Yea, the rosebuds of the bouquet of society have, under the nod, beck and wreathed smile of fashion turned can haveled to accomply the society have. of fashion, turned soap-bubbles to account, and have placed them among the glittering nothings that constitute the amusements of the blase upper ten. At a recent "at home" the guests became aweary, all the usual topics had been talked out, carpet dancing was voted a bore and round games idiotic. A happy thought suddenly struck the hostess, and within it the numerous articles which yield an inconsiderable revenue; a simplification of the complex, inconsistent schedule of duties a purpose in a manufactures, particularly those octors, from an fasted, and a substantial rate of the complex, inconsistent schedule of duties and provided by the late Navy Advisory Board of a new purpose octors, from and stell, and a substantial rate of the content of the c

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

THE FARM OF BARNEY MC-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, Dec. 4th, 1882. To the Editor of the Courant:

On Sunday last, your correspondent and his estimable better ha 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, 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 men had the hardshood and courage to brave the perils of the frontier twenty-four years ago, he certain! deserves to be richly rewarded t r the "constant vigil" and the "thou sand aves told" during the sleepless nights and the weary days of that dangerous period.

That Mr. McCabe has been re warded for his toil and enterprise so one who sees his princely acres can doubt, eight hundred and fortyfive acres of the best land in the county all fenced in by stone and hedge, divided into forty age en with living water in overy .ot. im ber in abundance, and natura meadows as rich in autriciou grass as in the days agone.

Mr. McCabe's natural modesty would not let him say he was a rich man; but any one could see his two bundred head of sleek, well fed cattle, his fifty head of beef steers fattening for the market, bis granaries groaning under their heavy load of corn and other grain, his barns, his houses for ma chinery, 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

Among other things we noticed a little log cabin, with a chimney at the end. This, on inquiry, we Breese's grocery. found to be the cabin built by Mr. Queensware, gl McCabe in the early days—the Breese's grocery store. "days that tried men's souis"-and which, for years, was used as his dwelling. No doubt this hardy proneer has often sat by the fire light in this little hut and watched the dying embers, thinking of the struggles he was making and et 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 inde pendent condition in lite. 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, just received at M. A. Campbell's. 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 hometo "make the wilderness blossom as a rose," and to extract "milk and honey from its rocks" That he bas succeeded, his thousands of dollars in land, cartle, 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. Me-Cabe, feeling that we had enjoyed the wenderful horse tamer. a most excellent visit, and wishing our kind host and hostess as prosperous a fature as their past has his drug store. been successful. RAMBLER.

ORDINANCE 107,

Relating to stock running at large within the city, will be strictly anforced en and frem Saturday, Dec. 9, 1882, se far as relates to certain their advertisement. streets. All stock of any kind found on Broad street, from the hand a very large stock of general Court house to Mill street, and on merchandise, which they are sellterritory east and west of Broad ing at bottom prices. street, from Pearl to Mill street, live stock with J. W. Mc Williams,

the Cause County Courant, boundary line Universione 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 proetected 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 Mouse.

J P. KUHL, Mayor.

C. A. .R COMRADES: -On Saturday, Dec 16, will be the day of our nex camp fire, at which time you will be called upon to make a selection of officers for the easuing year We want every man of you to anwer roll call promptly at 1:30 o'elock, p. m., of said day. O your election to a great extent wil depend the future success of th Post

Attest. C. C. WHITSON, H. JUDB. Commander. Adjutant.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER-SHIP.

The firm of Lantry & Burr ha his 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 poid 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, rea

A at security. Call on Thos. O. K II . at Y u g & Killey's La Office nov23 ti

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Tes at Breese's. Cigara at Breese's. Canned fruit at Breese's. Buckwheat four at Breesa's. Notions at L Martin & Co.'s. Biankets at L. Martin & Co.'s. Flannels at L. Martin & Co.'s. Cottonades at L. Martin & Co.'s. Fresh oysters at M. M. Young's. Drees goods at L. Martin &

Best quality of work at the City Pair t Shop.

First-class organs at E. Cooley for \$50 cash. Good goods at the store of L Martin & Co.

Candies, dried fruits, etc.,

Get your lumber wagons painted at the City Paint Shop.

ways at M. M. Young's. Carpets and oil cloths at Hora. berger'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. f2 tf

Genuine buck wheat flour at the stand of Breese, the grocer. Wanted, at this office, a boy, to earn the printing business.

All work guaranteed as repre ented at the City Paint Shop. Wanted, at the Union Hotel, a

girl, a good cook; good wages. A car load of Moline wogons Remember that you can get the best of groceries at L. Martin &

A car load of Gliddon fence wire just received at M. A. Campoct5-tf wagons at Hilde

BAIN brand Brothers & Don't forget that you can always get bargains at J. S. Doolit

Anything you want in the wa of confecuonaries 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 Prot. Williams,

Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at To Give Satisfaction;

Before you insure your preperty against eyclones call on J. W. Mc-Williams. Look out for wild-cat, traveling agents.

Why will you let your horses suffer from lameness when you can get Kendell's Spavin Cure. Read STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS

I. S. Doolittle & Son have on

will be impounded, the street east aganst cyclones, tornadoes and and west of Broad street being the wind storms, at ency. apey-tf

James Van Vechten, en 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. nove tf

The campaign is ever, and those whe were up in arms against each other in the political tussle new join hands and march to the druggist'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 nov30-tf

If you are a paid up subscriber o this paper call and get a copy of Kendall's Treaties on the Horse. f you are a non-resident and have oald 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 presnts should be sure to go to the \$1 store, on Broadway, north of Mrs. E. Cooley's milinery 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 duraole articles, of which she keeps quite a variety. nov23-5t.

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. THOS. H. CRISHAM.

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 bands will receive careful and prompt attention. aug10-tf C. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Loans made on improved farms, at per cent interest. jy22-tf 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 Su-preme Court of the State, and in the Fed-eral Courts therein.

F. P. COCHRAN ATTORNET - AT-L

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa Fresh bread, pies and cakes al- and promptly remitted.

JOSEPH G. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. (e23-tf

Wheeler & McGrath

STRONG CITY JEWELERS.

Carry a large stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, SPECTACLES

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 CIANT WELL DRILL Nine Inch Bore.

Largest in the Guarautees His Work

TERMS REASONABLE. WELLS PUT DOWN ON SHORT NOTICE.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentlemen who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free toall who reed it, the recipe and directions for making the simple romedy by which he was curred. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WACONS, 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 exceilent stock of

Consisting of Breaking and Stirring 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, CROCERES, ETC.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM! J. W. FERRY

Desires everybody to know that he has

BEST & LARGEST STOCKS

Of goods ever brought to this market,

CONSISTING OF DRYGOODS NOTIONS,

CROCERIES. COFFINS. FURNITURE.

BOOTS AND SHOES. CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, CLASS WARE.

TIN WARE, And, in fact, anything

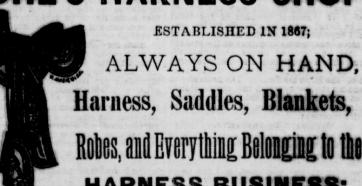
NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth. BE SURE TO GO TO

J. W. FERRY'S. Cottonwood Falls, Kas., YOU WILL BE PLEASED

BARGAINS.

## KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP



ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

Harness, Saddles, Blankets, Robes, and Everything Belonging to the HARNESS BUSINESS;

ALSO, BEST OSAGE COAL FOR SALE.

MISCELLANEOUS,

MONEY

7 and 8 Per Cnt!

CALL ON

W. H. HOLSINGER.

"The Old Reliable"

HANNIBAL & ST. JO. 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 afords for the comfort and pleasure of

its patrons. Smooth Steel Rail Tracks ELEGANT DAY COACHES.

RECLINING SEAT COACHES

PULLMAN SLEEPERS THE ONLY LINE

Eunning Through Day Coaches. Be-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 foget this and always

THE OLD R**ELIABLE** JOHN B. CARSON, F. E. MORSE Gen'i Manager. Gen'i Pass A

Missouri Pacific Railway

Passing through the most enterprising pertions of Kansas and Missouri, the beautiful
Indian Territory and Texas, with a solid
steel track to and from the Union Depots of
8t. Louis, Hannibal, Kansas City, and St. Joseph, Mo., and Atchison and Leavenworth,
Kansas, and Den'son, 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. Atchison and St. Louis, St. Joseph and St. Louis, Fort Scott and St. Lonis, 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, Sedaha and Omaha,

Kansas City and Logan, -- WITH --RECLINING CHAIR CARS FREE.

Besides FIVE lines of Pullman Sleeping and handsome Day Coaches, with To Rooms and the latest improvements, he by pipes, and thoroughly ventilated, carpet and with colored attendants. The Missouri Pacific Railway Has a Steel Track, the Miller Platform, and the improved Automatic Air Brake on all cars in its passenger trains. It is in every re-

A FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY.

For Maps, Time Tables, and interesteding matter concerning the Missoari cuft. Railway and its connections with Lines, which will be mailed FREE, address. JAMES D. BROWN, F. CHANBLER, Ass't Gen. ass. Ag't. A A. TALMAGE, General Manager

500 a week in your own town. 55 out-fit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will fur-tish you everything. Many are making tish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ludies make as much as men and boys and guils make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you werk. particulars to HALLET & Co

PIMPLES.

head or smooth face. Address, enclosing stame, BEN VAN DELF & Co., 12 Barcley New York.

Great chance of making money Phose who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally many men, women, boys and ork fork for us right in their own an ten times ordinary wages uttit turnished free. No on Expensive cutti furnished tree. No other who engages faths to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed son free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

To Consumptives.

Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m., second Sunday, at Covne branch, at 11, a. m; third Sunday, at the Harris school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11, a. m; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11 a. m; creek, at 11. a. m; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11. a. m. Catholic—At Strong City—Rev. Guido Stallo, O. S. F., Pastor; services every first, third and fourth Sunday of the mouth, at 10 o'clock, A M.

Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. W. File, Pastor; Covenant and business meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each mouth; services, first and third Sunday in each month, at 11 a m. and 8 p. m. All are invited to attend. Meetings are held in the public school building.

COCIETIES.

Mold in the public school building.

\*\*COLETIES.\*\*

\*\*Knights of Honor.—Falls Lodge, No. 747,

\*\*meets on the first and third Tuesday even
ing of each month; F B Hunt, Dictator; H

\*\*P Brockett, Reporter.\*\*

\*\*Masonic.—Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F

\*\*A M, meets the first and third Friday

vening of each month; H Ransford, Mas
ter; W H Holsinger, Secretary.\*\*

\*\*Odd Fellows.—Angola Lodge No. 58 I

\*\*O O F. meets every Monday evening; W.

O F, meets every Monday evening; W. Holsiner N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary

## COURANT CLUB LIST.

avenworth Weekly
insas Farmer
icago Weekly Journal
Louis Journal of Agriculture
ientific American le Folks' Reader sical World ... an Agriculturist (English or Ger-

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken fyour rest by a sick child suffering and with the excruciating pain of cutting testh? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Rs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will refleve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it. who will not sell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly eale to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the clidset and best femsie physicians and nurses in the Daited States. Sold every-where 25 cents a bettle.

A COUCH, COLD OR SORE THROAT ould be stopped. Neglect frequently re-COMSUMPTION. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in ASTHMA BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, CATIARH, and the THROAT TROUBLES which SINGERS AND PUBLIC BPEAKERS are subject to. For thirty years B. own's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and have always given periect satusfaction. Having tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generatian, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Soid at 25 cents a box gyary where.

Buy your goods of men who ad-

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Cloudy menday. Read Dr. Blenkner's eard. Subscribe for the COURANT. Eighteen days till Christmas.

Read Wheeler & McGrath's ad. Snow and wind yesterday after-

Green grass and green weeds still on the prairie. Mr. W. S. Remigh left for Wi

chita, last Thursday. Mr. Wm. C. Giese is suffering

with rhoumatism in the left foot. Don't you know you owe the printer? Then what is your duty? Bern, on Monday, Dec. 4, 1882. to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ellis, of South

Fork, a son. Mr. Barney Lantry came in from Mexico to spend Thanksgiv. ing day at home.

County Attorney Grisham was down to Kansas City, last week, on professional business.

Mr. Clark Hunt caught a beaver Saturday night,on the Cotton wood river, just west of town.

Mr. D. B. Berry bought some fine, grade Hereford cattle of Dr W. H. Cartter, last week.

Mrs. David Freeborn, of Topeka, was visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity, last week.

two or three months' visit.

Judge A. W. Harris, of Strong week, as also to Coolidge.

Mr. Silas Puterbaugh, of Chicage, was the guest of Dr. Fisk, of say. Strong City, last Thursday.

Mrs. Worth, of Morth Carolina, a cousin of Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh, was visiting that lady, last week. In speaking of the comet, our two-year-old son says: "Father, did you see the tail with a star on it?"

The family of Mr. John McCal lum, of Strong City, are new visiting friends and relatives in Can-

of Topeks.

Mrs. Minnie Freyschlag, who Court for a new trial. had been visiting her sister, Mrs. . Mr. T. E. Osborne was batized to see and hear something new. ing ticket, and how, at a moderate Dr. Fisk, of Strong City, returned into the Baptist Church, last Sun- No matter how good the entertain- expense, you can see for yourself

Toledo towaship, will soon start foot of Broadway, by the Rev. W. the same programme; therefore, on a visit to friends and relatives F. File; and Mr. Frank Linwell, the Oakes Bros., who are to give a at Crawfordsville, Indians.

Mr. S. P. Drew, of Galva, Mc-Pherson county, father-in-law of Mr. N. A. Dobbins, was in town,

this week, en route to Iowa. Mr. B. A. ("Gus") Ellsworth. of Florence, brother in-law of Mr. John Madden, was in town, last

week, visiting at Mr. Madden's. Mr. B. F. Talkington has sold

his farm near Elmdale, and purchased another on the head of Fall river, to which he will soon move.

Mr. H. A. Chamberlain returned on Sunday from Colorado, where he had been taking 450 head of cattle from here for Mr. Days Berry.

Mr. Martin Villar, a pilot, of Pensacola, Fla., a brother of Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cartter, was stabbed and killed, last Monday. No particulars.

Mr. Wm. Holmes, of Oackend county, Michigan, father of Mesers. J. R., W. F. and E. C. Holmes, of this county, is here on a visit to his sons.

Jones, who has been quite ill for life. some time past, will be pleased to learn she is recevering from her sickness.

A mission will be opened in St. Anthony's church, Strong City, on December 10, the second Sunday of the month, by two Redemptor.

than many letters.

cent, on the whole.

Baptist Church, preached at Strong Court, next week. Oity, last Sunday, and received a The greatest desire of the peo- dersigned, who will tell you where hberal contribution for the home ple, in the way of amusements, is you can get a cheap land explor-

missious, amounting to nearly \$15. Mr. Geo. O. Hildebrand, who has been visiting in Ohio for the past two months, has returned home. He reports a pleasant time, and looks much improved in health.

Mr. John Moore has begun the erection of residence on Friend street, west of Broadway, which he will occupy when completed, and adjoining which he intends to put up a broom factory.

Mr. Wm. Hillert has gone to Newton to work at his trade for Mr. Frank Ollinger. "Willie" has the best wishes of his many friends here, for success wherever he may go, and a desire that he may again eturn to their midet.

The way to stop taking a news paper is not to leave it in the postoffice, or to send it back to the ed itor, but to call in or send and pay all arrearages, and then tell the publisher to discontinue sending it to you, and he will be sure to do so.

Mr. A. F. Bond, brother of Mr. A. P. Bond, of this county, has returned from his visit to Indiana, bringing tavorable reports from that State, as also another brother, Mr. G. W. Bond, who expects to go into the cattle business, if he likes it here.

The Rev. W. F. File, of Flor-Mr. J. C. Davis and family, of ence, was in to see us, last Mon-Strong City, have gone east on a day. By the way, Mr. File is the inventor of a newspaper file, which is the best thing of the kind we City, made a trip to Topeka, last have ever seen. We new have three of them in use in this office, and, therefore, we know what we

The oyster supper at Safford on Thanksgiving evening netted \$62 .-45. The object of the supper was to pay off the last note against the parsonage, which amounted to \$62.95. The gentleman, Mr. John Crouch, who held the note gave it up on receipt of the proceeds of the

County Attorney Grisham went to Topeka, yesterday, to attend to the case of Ed. Bridges, who was sentenced to ten years in the peni-Maj. T. H. Grisham has just re- tentiary, at the last term of our ceived the Iows Reports, and he District Court, for the murder of now has the best law library west Mr. Geo. O. Babb, and who has taken an appeal to the Supreme

Mr. Wilson Stout and family, of river, just below the bridge at the be, the people will tire of seeing telegraph operator at Strong City, musical and theatrical entertainwas baptized into the same Church | ment in Music Hall, next Saturday on the following afternoon, in the evening, have engaged new comesame place, and by the same min- diane, the finest in the country, in

ting in a large stock of Noyes Dic- ery sense of the word. They claim tionary Holder and Noyes Handy to be artists, and are willing that Tables among his heliday supplies an intelligent audience may test for this year. This is well. No their right to such claim. Admismore appropriate and acceptable sion, 35 cents; reserved seats 50 present can be made at se small a cost. The prices are greatly reduced. A large illustrated circular Comedy Company gave a couple will be sent free on application to of entertainments in Music Hail, L. W. Noyes, 99 West Menree on Monday and Tuesday nights. street, Chicago.

Mr. H. Ransford, having sold his house-hold goods, last Saturday, left, yesterday, for his old home, St. Paul, Minuesota, where he has obtained a position in a wholesale bouse. His family will remain here about two weeks, when they will start for St. Paul, stopping to visit friends at Chicago and other intermediate points. We always found Mr. Ransford to be a genial, sociable gentleman; and our best The many friends of Mrs. T. S. wishes go with him and his through

The District Court, with Judge S. R. Peters on the bench, began the December term, on Tuesday. The following petit jury, for the term, was drawn: Bazaar township, Henry Wherrenburg, John Harvey, Joseph Foxworthy, C. B. Carpenter; Cottonwood, Philip If you want your friends back Frank, A. H. Brown, J. B. John- ing themselves almost to death Rust to know of the progress of the son, R. P. North, D. L. Hunter, D. county in which you live, send N. Messer, F. B. Holcomb, J. H. them this paper. It is better Cox; Diamond Creek, Wm. Max- to their families, there are still weil, Geo. McNee, W. G. Hunne- thousands upon thousands of smart, Taxes are now due, and those well, Jas. Drummond, A. S. Bai- hard working. intelligent men whe do not pay at least one half ley, C. H. Klein; Falls, Jacob pouring into the great Arkansas on or before December 20, will North, J. H. Martin, W. T. Huthave to pay a penalty of five per son; Toledo, D. R. Sheilenbarger, Santa Fe Railroad offers them G. W. Brickell, A. Coate. We will their choice of 2,500,000 acres of

A CARD.

S. L. MacLeish, Grocer, (late of Glasgow, Scotland) has re-opened the old stand of Ransford. Simmons & Co, Cottonwood Falls with a full line of

Staple & Fancy Groceries, &c.,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

QUEENSWARE AND WOODEN WARE

His stock is all new and bought for NET CASH, and parties favoring him with a call may rely upon getting the best bargains which experience and ready money can procure.

Several New Specialties in Groceries.

Highest price paid for country produce.

HILDEBRAND BROS. & JONES.

STRONG CITY and COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,

HARDWARE, LUMBER,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

WAGONS & BUGGIES

AGENTS FOR THE BAIN WAGON;

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARBED WIRE;

HILDEBRAND BROS. & JONES.

nents or fine the comedians may and be convinced. order to present their patrons with Santa Clause is said to be put. a programme entirely new in evcents, and children, 25 cents.

> Neff & Cobb's Original Chicago playing "Kathleen Mavourneen, a St. Patrick's E'en." The audionces on both nights were good, as was also the acting, Miss Susie Chase Noff, performing her parts in a mest admirable manner. Their music, both string and hern, was highly spoken of by every one On Wednesday night they dedicated Hildebrand's Hail, in Strong City, into which a stage and scenery has just been put; and we understand they are to play there again to night. One of the features of some of their enterrainmente is their wonderfui traind

THE CURRENCY QUESTION. Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are worry over the vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duties Valley, the Garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Rev. A. S. Merrifield, of the publish further proceedings of the the finest farming land in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not belies e it write to the un-

W. F. WHITE. Gen. Pass, and Ticket Agt., Topaka Kansas

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND. Notice is hereby given that I will offer at

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, A. D. 1882,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m., and 3 o'clock p m, the following described lands, to wit: southeast quarter (3) of southwest quarter (3), the northeast quarter (3) of southwest quarter (3) of southeast quarter (3), the northwest quarter (3) of southeast quarter (4), the northwest quarter (3) of southeast quarter (4) of southeast quarter (4) of northeast quarter (4) of northeast quarter (3) of section thirty-six (36), township nineteen (19), range eight (8), appraised at three dollars per acre. Any prison may have the privilege of ours of 10 o'clock, a m, and 3 o'clock n sa'd day of sale. J S. SHIPMAN. m, on said day of sale. J S. SHIPMAN, Co Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas

playing "East Lyone, or the Blopement;" and the latter night you. \$12 a day made at home by the tree of the publication of the Blopement; and the latter night of the dustrious. Men, women, boys and gi is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business pays you nearly so well. No one can tall to make enormalism as how can be supported by the source of the state of the same of th mous pay by engaging at once. Costly Outfit and terms free. Money made fast. easily, and honorably. Address FRUZ & dec29-ly

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Special agency for the sale of the Asson, Top ke and Santa Fe Railrad in wild lands and stock renease. Well tered, improvement or specialized at the contract of the provement of specialized at the contract of the contract for sale. Honorable iteatment and fair dealing guarantee i. Call on or address J W McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

TAKE NOTICE & DON' BE DECEIVED.

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Jos P. Hail.
It will cost you nothing to give me a trial.

E. COOLEY,

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KANSAS,

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D.,

Office and room at Dr. Fugh's drug store,

COTTON WOOD FALLS. KAS. W. P. PUCH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

Office at his Druz Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONWAY,

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Residence and office a balf mile sorth of Toledo.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEOM. STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

Office in Harvey's drug store. Calls promptly resporded to, right or day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JO. OLLINGER. Central Barber Shop.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS. Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladles' shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. The most successful remedy ever discovnot bister. Also excellent for human

COL. C. L. FOSTER.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 19th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Gauts:—I had a very valuable dismoletonian celt that I pized very h.ghi; the had a large bone spaym on one joint and a small one on the other, which made him very lane; I had him under the charce of two veterinary surgeons, who fatted to cure him. I was, one day, reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spayin Cure, in the Chicage Express, I determined at once to try it, and got our druggist here to send for it; they ordered three bottles, I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial; I used it according to directions, and the lumps have disappeared. I used but one bottle, and the coit's limbs are as and the lumps have disappeared. I used but one bottle, and the coit's limbs are as free from lumps, and as smooth as any horse in the State. He is entirely cured. The cure was sor markable that I let two of my neighbors have the semaining two bottles, who are now using it. very re perfully,
L. T. Foster.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Wilton, Mine., Jan. 11th, 1881.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:-Having of a horse book of you, by mail, a year ago, the contents of which persuaded me to try Kendali's Spavia Cuure on the hind leg of one of my hor es, which was badly swoien, and could not be reduced by any other remedy I got two bottles of Kendali's Spavia Cure of Preston & Ludduth, druggists, of Wascca, which completely cured my horse. About five years ago I had a three-year-old colt sweenied very badly; I used your remedy, as given my your book, without roweling and I must say, to your credit, that the coit is entirely cured, which is a surprise, not only to mysel, but to my neignbors. You seat mysel, but to my neighbors. You sent me the book for the triling sum of twenty-five cents and if I could not get another like it. I would not take twenty-five dollars for it. Yours truly

lars for it. Yours, truly,
GBO MATHEWS. Kendall's Spavin Cure ON HUMAN FLESH.

Patten's Mills, N Y., Feb. 21st, 1878. DR. B J. KENDALL & CO., Gente:—The ar'icular case on which I used your Kenpar'icular case on which I used your Ken-dail's Spavi cure was a malignant ankie sprain of sixteen months' standing I bad spayin cure put the foot to the ground again, and, for the first time since hurt, in astural position. For a family limment it excess anything we ever used.

Pastor of M. E Church, Patten's Mills, N.Y. Kendall's Spavin Cure Is sure in the offects, to id in its action as It or remove any bony growth or other en-largeme is, such as spavins, splints, curbs, calous, sprains, swelling and any lameness and enlargements of the joints or limbs, or for rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a lument is used for man or brast. It is now known to be the best lin ment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. Send address for Illustrated circular

which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledgr, beast as well as man. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, Dr B J Kerda. & co., Ecosburg Falls, Vr.

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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 marvellous in results as the Compound.

19 Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are pre-

pared 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 logenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper. TYDIA E. PINEHAM'S LIVER PILIS cure Constipa-

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| ald Kentucky Home.    |      | Oh, Susannah                   |  |  |
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| fild flow Toom        |      | Old Uncle Ned<br>Old Cabin Hon |  |  |
| Farewell, Lilly Dear. | nsen | Dixie Land,                    |  |  |

order, Gospel Raft, or Cross Roads, In the Morning by the Bright Light, Lily Dale, Mocking Bird, or Twinkling

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CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALI-TIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS. THEY CURE All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-yousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

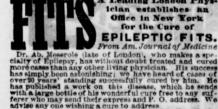
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Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. D 1. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and

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WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.







### COMPTROLLER KNOX'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, November 26. 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 no es outstanling.... National bank notes outstanding. Gold in the Treasury, less certifi-cates held by the banks.... Standard silver dollars in the Treasury
Subsidiary sifter coin and silver
bullion in the Treasury
Coin in the National banks
Coin in State and savings banks
Estimated amount of coin held by the people.....

| 1 | No. of | Capital.     | Deposits.     | Invested in<br>U.N. bonds.              |
|---|--------|--------------|---------------|---|
|   | 4      | \$6,088,250  | \$5,980,391   | \$871,395                               |
|   | 256    | 51,654,164   | 56,364,201    |   |
|   | 00     | 9 000 877    | 6 007 501     | :                                       |
|   | 32     | 77.0.134     |               | 54.712                                  |
|   | 200    | 1,104,263    |               |   |
|   | œ      | 408,517      |               |   |
|   | 10     | 71,000       |               | *************************************** |
|   | 00     | 180,500      |               |   |
|   | Ξ      | 686,994      |               |   |
|   | 10     | 77,000       |               |   |
|   | 67     | 8,601,618    | 10,916,213    |   |
|   |        | 161,541      | 1,095,923     | 5,750                                   |
|   | +      | 160,000      | 2,352,465     |   |
|   | =      | 295,351      | 246,285       |   |
|   | 12     | 2,030,465    | 10,863,554    | 152,695                                 |
|   | 962    | \$74,440,599 | \$109.741.746 | \$10.016,206                            |

The number of private bankers in sixteen of the principal cities is 796, w th an aggregate capital of \$ 4,440,599, and aggregate deposits of \$103,741,746, the average capital being \$84,548, and the average deposits \$187,807. About sixty-eight per cent. of these private banks are in New York; representing more than two thirds of the aggregate deposits, and more than one-half of the aggregate deposits. In New York the average amount of capital is \$56,570, and deposits \$105,157 for each private banker, and the bankers in that c.ty also hold \$7,843,422 of Unit d States bonds, which is nearly one-half of the amount of such bonds held by all of the private bankers of the country.

nearly one-half of the amount of such bonds held by all of the private bankers of the country.

The number of private bankers in thirty three States and Territories having a capital in excess of \$100,000, exclusive of these sixteen principal cities is 2,5 0; the aggregate amount of capital is \$39,27,624, and of deposits \$181,570,064, the average capital being \$15,220, and the average deposits \$181,570,064, the average capital being \$15,220, and the average deposits \$181,570,064, the average capital being \$15,220, and the average deposits \$181,570,064, the average capital being \$15,220, and the average deposits of \$181,570,570 and aggregate deposits of \$3,000,550, Massachusetts has only three private bankers outside of Boston, with an aggregate capital of \$64,167 and aggregate deposits of \$618,236, Maryland has only two private bankers outside of Boltimore. Maine has ten private bankers, North Carolina four, New Hampshire two, New Jersey four, Pelaware and Vermontone each, and Arizona eleven. The average amount of cipital held by each of these sixty-five private bankers is \$8,511, and of deposits \$3,031, The following table shows by geographical divisions the number of private bankers in the United States, with the aggregate amount of their capital, deposits and investments in United States bonds for aggregate amount of their capital, deposits and investments in United States bonds for the six months ended May 31, 1882:

| Geographical<br>Divisions.   | Number of<br>Banks, | Capital.    | Deposits.   | Invested in<br>U.S. Bonds. |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| New England.                 | 104                 | \$7,130,196 | \$9,417,712 | \$981,371                  |
| States .<br>Southe'n         |                     | 62,133,765  | 113,079,792 | 9,201,616                  |
| States.<br>Western<br>States | 293                 | 6,369,701   | 19,981,042  | 227,131                    |
| tories                       | 1,980               | 88,552,230  | 153,143,614 | 4,457,626                  |

U States 3,391 \$114,255,892 \$295,622,160 \$11,870,745 Three National banks have been placed in the hands of receivers during the year ended November 1, 1882—manely, the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, N. J., on November 2, 1881; the Pacific National Bank of Boston, on May 22, 1882, and the First National Bank of Boston, on May 22, 1882, and the First National Bank of Boston, on May 12, 1882. The suspension of the two first named banks was mentioned in the report of the Comptroller for the year ended November 1, 1881, and the causes which led to both of these failures were then fully discussed. The Directors of the Pacific National Bank of Boston undertook to make good the impairment of its capital stock in the manner authorized by section 5,205 of the Revised Statutes, but as they failed to do so within the time fixed by law, a receiver was appointed to take UNABRIDGE

In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings,

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HOLDBAY CIFT.

Mod acceptable to Pastor, Parent, Teacher, (Allow) and the company of the conting of the company of the conting of the company of the company of the conting of the company of the company

## The Story of the Generous Jew.

Moses Pimburger runs a large clothing tore on Broadway, and Moses Limburrer has been passing his vacation at Cape May. Moses is much attached to the sport of fishing, and was wont to set sail \$346,681,016 392,787,747 148,435,473 as "Tom." a small boat under the guidance of a certain fisherman known us "Tom." Tom was excessively attentive, and as all payments for boat-hire, bait, etc., were made through the hotel 92,414,977 authorities, he hoped against hope for a "remembrance" from Moses before the latter returned to New York. Much to 102,362,063 17,892,500 his surprise, the day before the worthy Total.....\$1,488,838,554 Hebrew left he came down to the beach The estimated total currency of the country arrayed in a pair of much stained laven-n November 1 thus appears to have been more der unmentionables, a rather ragged sack on November 1 thus appears to have been more than \$1,488,000,00), which is \$433,000,000 in except and vest, and a sunburnt straw-hat, cess of the amount held on January 1, 1879, and \$1 6,0 0,000 in excess of the amount held two cours ago on November 1, 1889. The gain in years ago on November 1, 1880. The gain in gold coin since the resumption of specie payments alone has been \$234,000 00. The increase in National-bank notes has been nearly \$39,000,00. No change has been made in the amount of legal-tender notes outstanding. It remains at \$346,681,016, which was the amount outst in ting at the date of the passage of the act of May 31, 1878, which prohibited any jurther 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 principal cities, the number of State banks, Savings banks, Trust and Loan Companies, and private bankers of the country for the present and two previous years, together with the amount of their capital and d posits, and the amount invested by them in United States bonds. The first official information of this character ever published in regar! to the private bankers of the country was e-ntained in a table in the Comptroller's report for 1880. The following table gives the number, capital and deposits of the private bankers in sixteen of the private bankers in the country in the second that 1 Dat hat 2 D You see dat hat! Dat hat gost me from my

-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 wonden the mule is a kicker. Were I a mule, I, too, would kick. I know what kind of mule I would be. A bay mule. One of those sad-eyed old fellows that lean back in the breeching and think. With striped legs like a zebra. And a dark streak down my back and a paint-brush tail. And my mane cut short, and my foretop banged, and I'd be worth two hundred and a half in any market, and some day when some man hitched 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 strrt 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 a falling maple leaf, fluttering down, would scare me all but to death, and the authorities would have to drag the Mississippl River six weeks to find all of that load and some of the driver, while in three minutes after the emeute 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.

Intelligent Minds.

Intelligent minds can quickly learn a verse by heart. Such knowledge may prove useful at some future time. Then learn this verse by heart: "Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla contains Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Juniper, Iron, Buchu, Celery and Calisaya, and is the finest strengthening medicine and blood purifier ever compounded from a physician's prescription."

A FATHER complained bitterly of the way his children destroyed their clothing. He said: "When I was a boy I only had one suit of clothes and I had to take care of it. I was only allowed one pair of shoes a year in those days." There was a pause, and then the oldest boy spoke up and said: "I say, dad, you have a much easier time of it now you are living with us."—Chicago Tribune.

The Best Remedy for Chapped Hands Is Hegeman's Camphor Ice. It should be rubbed upon the part affected. If the hands are badly chapped, apply every night and protect the hands by wearing an old pair of kid gloves. Hegeman's is the best and most popular of all the camphor ices made. Hegeman's Camphor Ice is also a cure for sore lips, chapped face and sunburn. It is compounded with glycerine, which renders it more emoilient than any other camphor ice, and it will be found a most soothing application to the face after shaving.

Be sure to ask for Hegeman's (formerly made by Hegeman & Co., New York, and now made by the Metropolitan Med. Co., of New Haven, Conn.,) and do not be put off with any other compound, which may become rancid, and do you more harm than good. Hegeman's

and do you more harm than good. Hegeman's Camphor Ice never fails.

The Egyptian Rat Destroyer Is the best preparation ever devised for the extermination of these troublesome vermin and all other insects, bugs, roaches, etc.

THE most popular of all the English M.P's.: Mince ple.—The Judge.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility; also in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of a valence of the conditions. conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

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|------|--|---------|--------|-----|-------|
| ç-   | THE GENERAL MA   | RKET    | S.     | d T | 3,890 |
| al   | KANSAS CITY  | V. Dec  | 5      | 189 | 10    |
| e    |  |         |        |     |       |
| 1.   | CATTLE-Native Steers   | *8 70   | 0      | 4   | 00    |
| d    | Native Heifers Native Cows Texas Steers HOGS—Good to choice heavy. Stockers WHEAT—No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 CORN—No. 2 RYE—No. 2 RYE—No. 2 FLOUR—Fancy, per sack HAY—Car lots, bright BUTTER—Choice dairy CHEESE—Kansas, new. EGGS—Choice PORK—Hams. Sides LARD— WOOL—Missouri, unwashed. BOTATOES—Nor, per bushel | 2 50    | 0      | 2   | 90    |
| e    | Native Cows  | 3-00    | 0      | 3   | 30    |
| 18   | Texas Steers   | 3.60    | 0      | 3   | 70    |
| 1    | HOGS-Good to choice heavy.   | 5 70    | @      | 6   | 15    |
| 20   | Stockers   | 5 75    | @      | 5   | 85    |
| e    | WHEAT-No. 2.   | 79      | 600    | 50  | 7914  |
|      | No. 3  | 7334    | m      |     | 74    |
| y    | No. 4  | 68      | ä      |     | 60    |
|      | COPN-No 9  | 431/    | ~      |     | 4914  |
| •    | OATS No 9  | 9074    | 8      |     | 2073  |
| I    | DVE No. 2  | 02      | 00     | - 1 | 3279  |
| 6    | RYE-NO. 2  | 40      | 80     | -   | 48    |
| 7    | FLOUR-Fancy, per sack  | 1 95    | ര      | 2   | 10    |
| S.   | HAY-Car lots, bright   | 7.50    | 0      | 8   | 00    |
| •    | BUTTER-Choice dairy  | 24      | 0      |     | 25    |
| 2    | CHEESE-Kansas, new   | 09      | a.     |     | 10    |
| ē    | EGGS-Choice  | 25      | @      |     | 26    |
| S    | PORK-Hams  | 151/4   | 0      |     | 1534  |
| 8    | Shoulders  | 10      | a.     |     | 1012  |
| 6    | Sidos  | 14      | 6      |     | 1412  |
|      | TADD   | 12      | 8      |     | 11/2  |
| 11   | WOOT Missessi sussessed  | 10      | 8      |     | 14    |
| €    | WOOL-Missouri, unwashed  | 10      | 0      |     | 19    |
| 6    | LARD—<br>WOOL—Missouri, unwashed<br>POTATOES—New, per bushel.  | 60      | 0      |     | 70    |
| e    | ST. LOUIS.   | nysig a |        |     |       |
| 3.   | CATTLE-Native Steers   | \$4 75  | 0      | 5   | 75    |
| T    | NativeCows   | 3 50    | a      | 4   | 00    |
| Y    | HOGS-Good to choice  | 6 25    | a      | e i | 60    |
| 1    | SHEED Fairto choice  | 3 50    | 8      | 4   | 95    |
| 9    | ELOUP AAA to choice  | 9 95    | 8      | 3   | 20    |
| e    | ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Native Steers. Native Cows. HOGS—Good to choice. SHEEP—Fair to choice. FLOUR—XXX to choice. WHEAT—No. 2 Winter. No. 3. CORN—No. 2 mixed. OATS—No. 2 RYE—No. 2 PORK— COTTON—Middling.   | 0 00    | 8      | 9   | 99    |
| y    | WHEAT-No.2 Winter  | 04.78   | 9      |     | 89    |
|      | No. 3  | 90      | @      |     | 99%   |
| o    | CORN-No. 2 mixed   | 55      | 0      |     | 551/8 |
|      | OATS-No. 2   | 34 1/2  | @      |     | 34%   |
| e    | RYE-No. 2  | 56      | @      | 227 | 5614  |
| €    | PORK-<br>COTTON-Middling<br>TOBACCO-New Lugs<br>Medium new leaf<br>CHICAGO.  | 17 00   | @      | 17  | 25    |
| of   | COTTON-Middling  | 4 40    | 0      |     | 09%   |
| 9    | TOBACCO-New Lugs   | 4 40    | 0      | 5   | 50    |
| 6    | Medium new leaf  | 7 00    | a      | 8   | 20    |
| ć    | Medium new leaf CHICAGO. CHICAGO. CATTLE—Good shipping HOGS—Good to choice SHEEP—Fair to choice FLOUR—Common to choice WHEAT—No. 2 red No. 3 No. 3 No. 3   |         | -      | -   |       |
| 8.   | CATTLE-Good shipping   | 5 20    | -      | ×   | an    |
| e    | UCCS Good to choice  | 5 60    | ĕ      |     | 75    |
| 1.   | CHEED Faints choice  | 2 50    | 8      | 0   | 10    |
| e    | SHEEP-Fair to choice   | 5 30    | 9      | 3   | 10    |
| I    | FLOUR-Common to choice.  | 9 60    | 9      | 0   | 00    |
|      | WHEAT-No. 2 red  | 89%     | 100    |     | 94    |
|      | No. 3  | 79      | @      |     | 79%   |
| ·    | No. 2 Spring   | 931/    | 0      |     | 94    |
| 0    | CORN-No. 2   | 59      | 0      |     | 59%   |
|      | OATS-No. 2   | 3514    | 0      |     | 36    |
| 6    | RYE-   | 57      | 0      |     | 58    |
|      | PORK-New Mess  | 17 25   | a      | 17  | 30    |
| n    | TOTAL TION MODEL TOTAL   |         | 9      | -   | ~     |
| 11   | CATTLE-Exports   |         | _      |     |       |
| e    | CATTLE-Exports   | 10 00   | 6      | 11  | 00    |
| 1,   | HOGS-Good to choice  | 6 10    | 0      | 6   | 70    |
| )-   | COTTON-Middling  | 10      | 6      |     | 10%   |
| 2    | FLOUR-Good to choice   | 4 50    | 60     | 7   | 30    |
| rí   | WHEAT-No. 2 red  | 1 08    | 0      | 1   | 09    |
| 4    | No. 2 Spring   | 1 06    | 0      | 1   | 07    |
| 11 1 | CORN-No. 2   | 82      | 60     | -   | 841/  |
| 10   | OATS Westown mixed   | 30      | in the |     | 11    |
|      | CATTLE-Exports. HOGS-Good to choice. COTTON-Middling. FLOUR-Good to choice. WHEAT-No. 2 red. No. 2 Spring. CORN-No. 2. OATS-Western mixed. PORK-Standard Mess.   | 10 00   | 6      | 10  | 10    |
| 1    | LOUV -SHIDGHLD MG88  | 19 00   | 40     | 70  | 10    |
|      |  |         | -      | -   | - 9   |

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