that the minimum deposit of bonds for the establishment of banks be reduced, and that an issue of notes to the par value of the bonds be allowed, will help to maintain the bank circulation. But while this withdrawal of bank notes has been going on there has been a large increase in the amount of gold and silver coin in circulation and in the issues of gold and silver certificates.

The total amount of money of all kinds in circulation on March 1, 1878, was $805,793,807, while on October 1, 1889, the total was $1,405,018,009. There was an increase of $293,417,562 in gold coin, of $57,554,100 in standard silver dollars, of $72,311,249 in gold certificates, of $276,619,715 in silver certificates, and of $14,073,787 in United States notes, making a total of $713,976,403. There was during the same period a decrease of $114,129,729 in bank circulation and of $642,481 in subsidiary silver. The net increase was $599,224,193. The circulation per capita has increased about five dollars during the time covered by the table referred to. The total coinage of silver dollars was on November 1, 1889, $363,658,001, of which $283,539,521 were in the treasury vaults and $60,498,480 were in circulation. Of the amount in the vaults $277,819,944 were represented by outstanding silver certificates, leaving $5,720,577 not in circulation and not represented by certificates.

SILVER COINAGE.

The law requiring the purchase by the treasury of $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month to be coined into silver dollars of 412½ grains has been observed by the department, but neither the present Secretary nor any of his predecessors has deemed it safe to exercise the discretion given by law to increase the monthly purchase to $4,000,000.

When the law was enacted February 28, 1878, the price of silver in the market was $1.20 4-10 per ounce, making the bullion value of the dollar 93 cents. Since that time the price has fallen as low as 91.2 cents per ounce, reducing the bullion value of the dollar to 70.6 cents. Within the last few months the market price has somewhat advanced and on the first day of November last the bullion value of the silver dollar was 72 cents.

The evil anticipations which have accompanied the coinage and use of the silver dollar have not been realized. As a coin it has not had general use, and the public treasury has been compelled to store it. But this is manifestly owing to the fact that its paper representative is more convenient. The general acceptance and use of silver certificates shows that silver has not otherwise been discredited. Some favorable conditions have contributed to maintain this practical equality in their commercial uses between gold and silver dollars. But some of these are trade conditions that statutory enactments do not control, and of the continuance of which we can not be certain.

I think it is clear that if we should make coinage of silver at present rates free we must expect the difference in bullion values of the gold and silver dollars will be taken account of in commercial transactions, and I fear the same result would follow any considerable increase of the present rate of coinage. Such a result would be discreditable to our financial management and disastrous to all business interests. We should not tread the dangerous edge of such a peril, and indeed nothing more harmful could happen to the silver interests. Any safe legislation upon this subject must secure the equality of the two coins in their commercial uses. I have always been an advocate of the use of silver in our currency. We are large producers of that metal and should not discredit it. To the plan which will be presented by the Secretary of the Treasury for the issuance of notes or certificates upon the deposit of silver bullion at its market value, I have been able to give only a hasty examination owing to the press of other matters, and to the fact that it has been so recently formulated. The details of such a law require careful consideration, but the general plan suggested by him seems to satisfy the purpose to continue the use of silver in connection with our currency and at the same time to obviate the danger of which I have spoken. At a later day I may communicate further with Congress on this subject.

THE CHINESE.

The enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion act has been found to be very difficult on the Northwest frontier. Chinese landing at Victoria find it easy to pass our border owing to the impossibility, with the force at command, of the customs officers of guarding so long an inland line. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the employment of additional officers, who will be assigned to this duty, and every effort will be made to enforce the law. The Dominion exacts a head tax of $50 for each Chinaman landing, and when these persons in fraud of our law cross into our territory and are apprehended our officers do not know what to do with them, as the Dominion authorities will not suffer them to be sent back without a second payment of the tax. An effort will be made to reach an understanding that will remove this difficulty.

COAST DEFENSES.

Judged by modern standards we are practically without coast defenses. Many of the structures we have would enhance rather than diminish the perils of their garrisons if subjected to the fire of improved guns, and very few are so located as to give full effect to the greater range of such guns as we are now making for coast defense uses. This general subject has had consideration in Congress for some years, and the appropriation for the construction of large rifled guns made one year ago was, I am sure, the expression of a purpose to provide suitable works in which these guns might be mounted. An appropriation now made for that purpose would not advance the works beyond our ability to supply them with fairly effective guns.

The security of our coast cities against foreign attack should not rest altogether in the friendly disposition of other Nations. There should be a second line wholly in our own keeping. I very earnestly recommend an appropriation at this session for the construction of such works in our most exposed harbors.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The improvement of our important rivers and harbors should be promoted by the necessary appropriations. Care should be taken that the Government is not committed to the prosecution of works not of public and general advantage and that the relative usefulness of works of that class is not overlooked. So far as this work can ever be said to be completed I do not doubt that the end would be sooner and more economically reached if fewer separate works were undertaken at the same time and those selected for their greater general interest were more rapidly pushed to completion.

PROTECTION OF OFFICERS.

The assault made by David S. Terry upon the person of Justice Field, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Lathrop, Cal., in August last, and the killing of the assailant by a deputy United States marshal, who had been deputed to accompany Justice Field and to protect him from anticipated violence at the hands of Terry, in connection with the legal proceedings which have followed, suggest questions which in my judgment are worthy of the attention of Congress. I recommend that more definite provisions be made by law, not only for the protection of Federal officers, but for a full trial of such cases in the United States courts.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The necessity of providing some more speedy method of disposing of the cases which now come for final adjudication to the Supreme Court becomes every year more apparent and urgent. The plan of providing some intermediate courts having final appellate jurisdiction of certain classes of questions and cases, has, I think, received a more general approval from the bench and bar of the country than any other. Without attempting to discuss details I recommend that provision be made for the establishment of such court.

TRUSTS AND COMBINES.

Earnest attention should be given by Congress to consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called "trusts" is a matter of Federal jurisdiction.

When organized as they often are to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

The subject of an international copyright has been frequently commended to the attention of Congress by my predecessors. The enactment of such a law would be eminently wise and just.

NATURALIZATION.

Our naturalization laws should be so revised as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition toward our Government of the persons applying for citizenship more thorough. This can only be done by taking fuller control of the examinations by fixing the time for hearing such application and by requiring the presence of some one who shall represent the Government in the inquiry. Those who are enemies of social order or who come to our shores to swell the injurious influence and to extend the evil practices of any association that defies our laws, should not only be denied citizenship but a domicile.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The report of the Postmaster-General not only exhibits the operations of the department for the past fiscal year, but contains many valuable suggestions for the improvement and extension of the service, which are commended to your attention. No other branch of the Government has so close a contact with the daily life of the people. Almost every one uses the service it offers, and every hour gained in the transmission of the great commercial mails has an actual and possible value that only those engaged in trade can understand. The saving of one day in the transmission of mails between New York and San Francisco, which has recently been accomplished, is an incident worthy of mention. The plan suggested of a supervision of the post-offices in separate districts that shall involve instruction and suggestion and a range of the efficiency of the postmasters, would, I have no doubt, greatly improve the service.

The unsatisfactory condition of the law relating to the transmission through the mails of lottery advertisements and remittances is clearly stated by the Postmaster-General, and his suggestion as to amendments should have your favorable consideration.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows a reorganization of the bureaus of the department that will, I do not doubt, promote the efficiency of each. In general, satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of the new ships of war authorized by Congress. The first vessel of the new navy, the Dolphin, was subjected to very severe trial tests and to very much adverse criticism. But it is gratifying to be able to state that a cruise around the world, from which she has recently returned, has demonstrated that she is a first-class vessel of her rate. The report of the Secretary shows that while the effective force of the navy is rapidly increasing by reason of the improved build and armament of the new ships, the number of our ships fit for sea duty grows very slowly. We had on the 4th of March last thirty-seven serviceable ships, and though four have since been added to the list the total has not been increased, because in the meantime four have been lost or condemned. Twenty-six additional vessels have been authorized and appropriated for, but it is probable that when they are completed our list will only be increased to 62, a gain of five. The old wooden ships are disappearing almost as fast as the new ones are added. The facts carry their own argument. One of the new ships may in fighting strength be equal to two of the old, but it can not do the cruising duties of two.

It is important, therefore, that we should have a more rapid increase in the number of serviceable ships. I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary that the construction of eight armored ships, three gunboats and five torpedo boats be authorized.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the transactions of the Government with the Indian tribes. Substantial progress has been made in the education of the children of school age and in the allotment of lands to adult Indians. It is to be regretted that the policy of breaking up the tribal relation and of dealing with the Indian as an individual did not appear earlier in our legislation. Large reservations used in common and the maintenance of the authority of the chiefs and headmen have deprived the individual of every incentive to the exercise of thrift and the annuity has contributed an affirmative impulse towards a state of confirmed pauperism.

The last Congress enacted two distinct laws relating to negotiations with the Sioux Indians of Dakota for a relinquishment of a portion of their lands to the United States and for dividing the remainder into separate reservations. Both were approved on the same day, March 2. The one submitted to the Indians was a specific proposition. The other (Sec. 3 of the Indian Appropriation act) authorized the President to appoint three Commissioners to negotiate with these Indians for the accomplishment of some general purpose and required that any agreement made should be submitted to Congress for ratification. On the 16th day of April last I appointed Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio, Hon. William Warner, of Missouri, and Major-General George Cook, of the United States army, Commissioners under the last named law. They were, however, authorized and directed first to submit to the Indians the definite proposition made to them by the act first mentioned and only in the event of a failure to secure the assent of the requisite number to that proposition to open negotiations for modified terms under the other act. The work of the Commission was prolonged and arduous but the assent of the requisite number was, it is understood, finally obtained to the proposition made by Congress.

The Commission provided for by section 14 of the Indian Appropriation bill to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians and all other Indians owning or claiming lands lying west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude, for the cession to the United States of all such lands, was organized on June 29 last. Two conferences have been held, but no definite results have appeared. The cattle syndicate now occupying the lands for grazing purposes is clearly one of the agencies responsible for the obstruction of our negotiations with the Cherokees. The large body of agricultural lands constituting what is known as "the Cherokee Outlet" ought not to be, and indeed can not long be, held for grazing and for the advantage of a few against the public interests and the best advantages of the Indians themselves. The United States has under the treaties certain rights in these lands. These will not be used oppressively, but it can not be allowed that those who by sufferance occupy these lands shall interpose to defeat the wise and beneficent purposes of the Government.

I very urgently recommend that Congress at once provide a territorial government for the people of Oklahoma. Serious questions, which may at any time lead to violent outbreaks, are awaiting the institution of courts for their peaceful adjustment. The American genius for self-government has been illustrated in Oklahoma, but it is neither safe nor wise to leave these people longer to the expedients which have temporarily served them.

THE LAND LAWS.

In the administration of the land laws the policy of facilitating, in every proper way, the adjustment of the honest claims of individual settlers upon the public lands has been pursued. The number of pending cases had, during the preceding Administration been greatly increased under the operation of orders for a time suspending final action in a large part of the cases originating in the West and Northwest, and by the subsequent use of unusual methods of examination.

Only those who are familiar with the conditions under which our agricultural lands have been settled can appreciate the serious and often fatal consequences to the settler of a policy that puts his title under suspicion, or delays the issuance of his patents.

While care is taken to prevent and expose fraud, it should not be imputed without reason. The manifest purpose of the Homestead and Pre-emption laws was to promote the settlement of the public domain by persons having a bonafide intent to make homes upon the selected lands. Where this intent is well established and the requirements of the law have been substantially complied with, the claimant is entitled to a prompt and friendly consideration of his case.

But where there is reason to believe that the claimant is the mere agent of another who is seeking to evade a law intended to promote small holdings and to secure, by fraudulent methods, large tracts of timber and other lands, both principal and agent should not only be thwarted in their fraudulent purpose but should be made to feel the full penalties of our criminal statutes. The laws should be so administered as not to confound these two classes and to visit penalties only upon the latter.

The unsettled state of the titles to large bodies of lands in the territories of New Mexico and Arizona has greatly retarded the development of these Territories. Provision should be made by law for the prompt trial and final adjustment, before a judicial tribunal or commission, of all claims based upon Mexican grants. It is not just to an intelligent and enterprising people that their peace should be disturbed and their prosperity retarded by these old contentions. I express the hope that differences of opinion as to methods may yield to the urgency of the case.

PENSIONS.

The law now provides a pension for every soldier and sailor who was mustered into the service of the United States during the civil war and is now suffering from wounds or disease having an origin in the service and the line of duty. Two of three necessary facts—muster and disability—are usually susceptible of easy proof, but the third—origin in the service—is often difficult and, in many deserving cases, impossible to establish.

That very many of those who endured the hardships of our most bloody and arduous campaigns are now disabled from diseases that had a real, if not a traceable, origin in service we do not doubt. Besides, there is another class, composed of men, many of whom served an enlistment of the three full years, and of re-enlisted veterans who added a fourth year of service, who escaped the casualties of battle and the assaults of disease, who were in every battle line of their command, and were mustered out in sound health and have, since the close of the war, while fighting with the same indomitable and independent spirit the contests of civil life, been overcome by disease or casualty.

I am not unaware that the pension roll already involves a very large annual expenditure, neither am I deterred by that fact from recommending that Congress grant a pension to such honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the war as, having rendered substantial service during the war, are now dependent upon their own labor for a maintenance and by disease or casualty are incapacitated from earning it. Many of the men who would be included in this form of relief are now dependent upon public aid and it does not, in my judgment, consist with the National honor that they shall continue to subsist on the local relief given indiscriminately to paupers, instead of upon the special and generous provision of the Nation they served so gallantly and unselfishly.

Our people will, I am sure, very generally approve such legislation, and I am equally sure that the survivors of the Union army and navy will feel a sense of relief when this worthy and suffering class of their comrades is fairly cared for.

There are some manifest inequalities in the existing law that should be remedied. To some of these the Secretary of Interior has called attention.

It is gratifying to be able to state that by the adoption of new and better methods in the War Department, the calls of the pension office for information as to the military and hospital records of pension claimants are now promptly answered and the injurious and vexatious delays that have heretofore occurred are entirely avoided. This will greatly facilitate the adjustment of all pending claims.

NEW STATES.

The advent of four new States, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington, into the Union under the Constitution, in the same month, and the admission of their duly chosen representatives in our National Congress at the same session, is an event as unexampled as it is interesting.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The proposition to observe the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by the opening of a World's Fair or Exposition in some one of our great cities will be presented for the consideration of Congress. The value and interest of such an Exposition may well claim the promotion of the General Government.

CIVIL-SERVICE.

On the 4th of March last the Civil-Service Commission held but a single member. The vacancies were filled on the 7th day of May, and since then the Commissioners have been industriously, though with an inadequate force, engaged in executing the law.

They were assured by me that a cordial support would be given them in the faithful and impartial enforcement of the statutes and of the rules and regulations adopted in aid of it.

The reform of the civil-service will make no safe or satisfactory advance until the present law and its equal administration are well established in the confidence of the people.

It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to see that the law is executed with firmness and impartiality. If some of its provisions have been fraudulently evaded by appointing officers our resentment should not suggest the repeal of the law, but reform in its administration. We should have one view of the matter and hold it with a sincerity that is not affected by the consideration that the party to which we belong is for a time in power.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

The colored people did not intrude themselves upon us; they were brought here in chains and held in the communities where they are now chiefly found by a cruel slave code. Happily for both races, they are now free. They have, from a standpoint of ignorance and poverty, which was our shame, not theirs, made remarkable advances in education and in the acquisition of property. They have as a people shown themselves to be friendly and faithful toward the white race under temptations of tremendous strength. They have their representatives in the National cemeteries where a grateful Government has gathered the ashes of those who died in its defense. They have furnished to our regular army regiments that have won high praise for their commanding officers for their courage and soldierly qualities and for fidelity the enlistment oath.

They do not desire to quit their homes and their employers resent the interference of the emigration agents who seek to stimulate such a desire. But, notwithstanding all this, in many parts of our country where the colored population is large, the people of that race are, by various devices, deprived of any effective exercise of their political rights and of many of their civil rights.

The wrong does not expend itself upon those whose votes are suppressed. Every constituency in the Union is wronged. It has been the hope of every patriot that a sense of justice and of respect for the law would work a gradual cure of these flagrant evils. Surely no one supposes that the present can be accepted as a permanent condition.

It is said that these communities must work out this problem for themselves. We have a right to ask whether they are at work upon it. Do they suggest any solution? When and under what conditions is the black man to have a free ballot? When is he, in fact, to have those full civil rights which have so long been his in law? When is that equality of influence which our Government was intended to secure to the electors to be restored?

I earnestly invoke the attention of Congress to the consideration of such measures within its well defined Constitutional powers as will secure to all our people a free exercise of their rights of suffrage and every other civil right of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

I recommend that such appropriations be made for ocean mail service in American steamships between our ports and those of Central and South America, Japan and the important islands in both of the great oceans as will be liberally remunerative for the service rendered as will encourage the establishment, and in some fair degree, equalize the chances of American steamship lines in the competitions which they must meet.

That the American States lying south of us will cordially co-operate in establishing and maintaining such lines of steamships to their principal ports, I do not doubt.

We should also make provision for a naval reserve to consist of such merchant ships of American construction and of a specified tonnage and speed as the owners will consent to place at the use of the Government in case of need as armed cruisers. England has adopted this polley and, as a result, can now, upon necessity, at once place upon her naval list some of the fastest steamships in the world. A proper supervision of the construction of such vessels would make their conversion into effective ships of war very easy.

I am an advocate of economy in our National expenditure for the purpose of extending our foreign commerce. The enlargement and development of our merchant marine, the development of a sufficient body of trained, veteran seamen, the promotion of rapid and regular mail communication between the ports of other countries and our own and the adoption of large and swift American merchant steamships to naval uses in time of war are public purposes of the highest concern.

The enlarged participation of our people in the carrying trade, the new and increased markets that will be opened for the products of our farmers and factories, the fuller and better employment of our mechanics which will result from a liberal promotion of our foreign commerce, insure the widest possible diffusion of benefit to all the States and to all our people. Every thing is most propitious for the present inauguration of a liberal and progressive policy upon this subject and we should enter upon it with promptness and decision.

CONCLUSION.

The legislation which I have suggested, it is sincerely believed, will promote the place and honor of our country and the prosperity and security of the people. I invoke the diligent and serious attention of Congress to the consideration of these and such other measures as may be presented having the same great end in view.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 3, 1889.

TEXAS TRAGEDY.

A Prominent Attorney and Member of the Legislature Shot in a Crowded Court Room—Two Others Wounded.

MARSHALL, Tex., Dec. 7.—Twelve months ago ex-County Judge W. T. S. Keller entered suit for divorce against his wife, E. S. Keller. Judge Hazelwood, who was district judge at the time, entered a decree giving two of the children to each of the litigants. On November 29 application was made by the wife to Hon. J. S. Blanton, special judge in the case, for an order to restore to the wife the youngest daughter. The order was granted, and an officer was sent to San Angelo, the present residence of Judge Keller, for the child, which was brought back. With it came the father. Judge Blanton was ignorant of the order of Judge Hazelwood. Judge Blanton came down Thursday evening, and commenced yesterday morning to investigate the matter. The court opened at ten a. m. W. R. Greer and T. P. Young represented Judge Keller, and W. H. Pope, Alexander Pope and James Turner represented the wife. Mr. Greer addressed the court at length on behalf of his client. When he concluded W. H. Pope arose and made some remarks, at which Judge Keller took offense and replied to Mr. Pope in equally offensive language that so offended Pope that he grabbed a gold-headed cane that was lying on the desk in front and hurled it at Keller, who instantly drew his pistol and commenced firing.

About this time C. R. Weatherby, a relative and warm friend of Judge Keller, appeared upon the scene and with pistol in hand opened fire on Pope. The excitement at this time can be better imagined than described. Major James Turner fell early in the action, but on examination his wound proved to be only a flesh wound of the abdomen. W. H. Pope received a ball in the left shoulder and one through the fleshy part of the lower right arm. Three other bullets passed through his clothes. His wounds, though painful, are not considered fatal.

Alexander Pope was shot through the bowels.

Keller and Weatherby were promptly arrested and placed in jail.

Your correspondent was occupying a seat in the gallery of the court house while this bloody tragedy was being enacted. Many ladies were among the audience. The bar was full of lawyers and friends of the contending parties. Many took shelter behind desks and benches, while others fled. The women fled, screaming with horror at the terrible sight.

Hon. W. H. Pope is State Senator, while his brother, Alexander Pope, represented Harrison County in the Lower House.

State Representative Alexander Pope died last night at nine o'clock from the effects of his wound in the court house fight.

NO ACTION TAKEN.

The War Department Takes no Official Action Regarding the Death of Jefferson Davis

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The War Department has not been officially informed of the death of Jefferson Davis and has taken no action with respect to it. A large oil painting of the deceased hangs on the wall of the chief clerk's room, which immediately adjoins the office of the Secretary. It is surrounded by portraits of other ex-Secretaries, including Simon Cameron, General Schofield and Messrs. Floyd and Conrad. It bears the inscription, "Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War 1853-57, Pierce's Administration." There was no crape about the portrait and the flag over the building, which had always been half-masted on the death of an ex-Secretary, floated in a good breeze from its usual place at the top of the staff.

Secretary Proctor, seen yesterday morning and asked what course the department would pursue in regard to Mr. Davis' death, said: "I see no occasion for any action whatever. It would serve no good purpose that I can see. It is better to let the matter rest in oblivion, sleep if it will, and to relegate it to the past, than to do any thing that would revive memories best forgotten."

OKLAHOMA.

A Bill Agreed Upon to Organize the Territory of Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Congressmen Springer, Mansur, Perkins, Struble, Peel, Baker and Allen have agreed upon the draft of a bill for the new Territory of Oklahoma, and it will be introduced at the earliest day possible. It is very comprehensive, embracing a territorial form of government, a complete judicial system for Oklahoma and also the Indian Territory, and also new town site laws adapted to the situation in Oklahoma. It extends the land laws to No-Man's-Land and provides that the new Territory shall use the laws of Kansas until the close of the first session of the first Legislature. It provides for commutation of homestead entries after eighteen months' residence upon paying $1.25 per acre, and, in fact, provides for every phase of the anomalous condition of the people of that Territory upon the lines and conditions desired by them as made known by the visiting Congressmen in September last

Moussa Must Be Punished.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 7.—A number of American missionaries held a meeting in this city to consider the course to be pursued in relation to the recent acquittal of Moussa Bey, the Kurdish chief, who was charged with robbery and outrage upon Christians in Armenia. It was decided to summon from Van two American missionaries who were assaulted by Moussa Bey and to have them place their evidence before the proper authorities. It is believed that Mr. Hirsch, the American Minister, will insist on Moussa Bey being punished.

Advices From China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The steamer China brings advices from Hong Kong to November 13 and from Yokohama to November 22. The Chinese troops suffered a severe defeat from the savages on South Formosa, 300 or 400 of them having been killed. Recently a mob attacked the China inland and Methodist Episcopal missions at Nanking and destroyed both chapels and an opium refuge and stoned the officials who attempted to interfere. The missionaries and ladies took refuge in the Yamen.

ASIATIC APHORISMS.

FORBEARANCE is attended with profit.

THE straightest trees are the first felled.

CAUSELESS anger resembles waves without wind.

IT is better to suffer an injury than to commit one.

THE loftiest building arises from small accretions.

A DISCONTENTED man is like a snake who would swallow an elephant.

WHILE silent consider your own faults, and while speaking spare those of others.

TO PROSECUTE the unfortunate is like throwing stones on one fallen into a well.

IF men will have no care for the future they will soon have sorrow for the past.

HEAR both sides and all will be clear; hear but one and you will still be in the dark.

THE people are the roots of the state; if the roots are flourishing the state will endure.

KIND feeling may be paid with kind feeling, but debts must be paid with hard cash.

THE house wherein learning abounds will rise; that in which pleasure prevails will fall.

THOSE above should not oppress those below nor those below encrouch on those above.

THE wisest must in a thousand times be once mistaken; the most foolish in a thousand times must be once right.

CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness—Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby Catarrh, Hay Fever and Catarrhal Deafness are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of three cents in stamps to pay postage by A. H. Dixon & Son, cor. of John and King Street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate.*

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

IT is hard to be wise, but it is comparatively easy to look wise when you are not, and if you keep your mouth shut in most cases that serves just about as well.—Somerville Journal.

'Tis sad to see a woman growing old before her time
All broken-down and hopeless when life should hold its prime:
She feels herself a burden when a blessing she should be
And longs for death to bring her release from misery.

If these poor, discouraged women who suffer from diseases peculiar to women could only know that health could be regained by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, how eagerly they would hasten to avail themselves of it. They ought to know it, and try it. Every woman who is still healthy ought to be told about the wonderful virtue in this medicine, and understand that it is a safeguard against the terrible diseases common to her sex. It is *guaranteed* to give satisfaction or money paid for it will be refunded.

CLEANSE the liver, stomach, bowels and whole system by using Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

WHEN a Spaniard comes to America and gets to prefer a beer garden to a bull fight, he is said to be on the road to a higher civilization.—Texas Siftings.

A $2.50 Paper for $1.75.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION gives so much for the small amount that it costs it is no wonder it is taken already in nearly Half a Million Families. With its fine paper and beautiful illustrations, its Weekly Illustrated Supplements, and its Double Holiday Numbers, it seems as if the publishers could not do enough to please. By sending $1.75 now you may obtain it free to January, and for a full year from that date to January, 1891. Address, THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

IT'S very monotonous to be rich, but there is a variety about being poor that sometimes makes one weary.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl street, New York.

WITH its yellow, green and blue plumes, the new Brazilian bird of freedom must be a compromise between a paroquet and a peacock.—Baltimore American.

G. M. SCOTT, of Okolona, Miss., wrote to Dr. Shallenberger:

"Your Antidote for Malaria is certainly the best thing for chills and fever that has ever been sold in the South. I have been selling it for *twelve years*, and know it to be the best medicine I have ever dealt in. It is perfectly harmless, and a sure cure in every case. Sold by Druggists.

"THE human race is a great one," said he. "Yes," said the widow to whom he was engaged; "I am now on the second lap."—N. Y. Sun.

ACTORS, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

MARRIAGE never will be a failure till bachelors' buttons cease to come off.

ANY one can take Carter's Little Liver Pills, they are so very small. No trouble to swallow. No pain or griping after taking.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 9.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$3 25	@	4 25
Butcher steers	3 00	@	4 20
Native cows	1 80	@	2 45
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 50	@	3 67½
WHEAT—No. 2 red	68	@	68½
No. 2 hard	61¾	@	62
CORN—No. 2	22¾	@	23
OATS—No. 2	17	@	17½
RYE—No. 2	35¾	@	36½
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	1 85	@	2 00
Fancy	1 45	@	1 50
HAY—Baled	4 00	@	7 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery	15	@	21
CHEESE—Full cream	8	@	8½
EGGS—Choice	17	@	20
BACON—Hams	10	@	10½
Shoulders	5	@	6½
Sides	7	@	8
LARD	6½	@	6¾
POTATOES	20	@	40
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 20	@	4 75
Butchers' steers	4 00	@	4 50
HOGS—Packing	3 50	@	3 70
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 60	@	4 90
FLOUR—Choice	3 50	@	4 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red	78¼	@	78⅝
CORN—No. 2	27½	@	27¾
OATS—No. 2	20¼	@	20½
RYE—No. 2	41	@	41½
BUTTER—Creamery	20	@	23
PORK	10 00	@	10 25
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 90	@	4 60
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 75	@	3 80
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00	@	5 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 40	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	78½	@	78¾
CORN—No. 2	31	@	31¼
OATS—No. 2	20⅛	@	20⅜
RYE—No. 2	41	@	44¼
BUTTER—Creamery	16	@	25
PORK	9 50	@	9 60
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 00	@	4 75
HOGS—Good to choice	3 15	@	4 20
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 40	@	5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	84½	@	85
CORN—No. 2	42¼	@	43
OATS—Western mixed	27	@	30
BUTTER—Creamery	18	@	24½
PORK	11 10	@	11 25

The Ladies Delighted.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which the ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

STRANGE as it may appear, it is when the fall comes that trade takes a rise.—Boston Courier.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass, stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon

YES, there is plenty of room at the top, and there always will be unless facilities for getting there are improved.—Binghamton Herald.

USE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs, Colds and all other Throat Troubles. "Pre-eminently the best."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

MERCURY had wings on his pedal extremities. The inference is that he had soar feet.—Binghamton Republican.

MY friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her. Now why not be fair about it and buy her a box!

POLICEMEN never commit crimes, and they are rather slow in the commitment of criminals.—N. O. Picayune.

PURE soap is white. Brown soaps are adulterated with rosin. Perfume is put in to hide the presence of *putrid fat.* Dobbins' Electric Soap is *pure,* white and unscented. Has been sold since 1865. Try it *now.*

IT is strange that the man who is dead in love with himself should be hated by every body who knows him.—Boston Transcript.

THE old smoker's delight—"Tansill's Punch" America's finest 5c cigar.

THERE are only a few certainties in the world. One of them is the mother; you can always depend upon her.

A RARE opportunity to make $500.00 before Christmas. Address with ref. Gast, St. Louis.

A DISPUTE over the coal bill is likely to be a heated controversy.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

THE statesman in his eagle flights of oratory simply spreads his opinions.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it 25c

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN

IT CONQUERS PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Lumbago. HEADACHE, Toothache, Sprains, BRUISES, Burns and Scalds.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS,

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Tutt's Pills

This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness

And all diseases arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion.

The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegantly suar coated and easy to swallow.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

I had catarrh so bad there were great sores in my nose, one place was eaten through. Two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My nose and head are well. C. S. McMillen, Sibley, Mo.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD. CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE. PRICE 50 CENTS. CASH TO USE. ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

COCOA

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY. PRICE, 25¢

Salvation Oil "Kills all Pain." Try it! Only 25 c.

HAVE YOU THE BLUES

Use Peruvian Strengthening Elixir.

The best TONIC in EXISTENCE. Pleasant to the taste, but not a beverage. Cures Biliousness, General Debility, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, etc. ☞ ASK YOUR DRUGGISTS FOR IT. Manufactured by McPIKE & FOX, ATCHISON, KANSAS.

☞NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

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The Plain Truth

Is that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands of people who suffered severely with rheumatism. It neutralizes the lactic acid in the blood, which causes those terrible pains and aches, and also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus preventing the recurrence of the disease. These facts warrant us in urging you, if you suffer with rheumatism, to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

"I had rheumatism so that when I sat or laid down I could hardly get up. Hood's Sarsaparilla has almost cured me." P. CARNES, Galion, O.

N. B.—If you make up your mind to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to take any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

WALES GOODYEAR RUBBERS.

The best Rubber BOOTS and SHOES in the world are branded WALES GOODYEAR SHOE CO. When you want rubbers call for

WALES Goodyear,

and do not be deceived by buying other rubbers with the word "Goodyear" on them, as that name is used by other companies on inferior goods to catch the trade that the Wales Goodyear Shoe Co. has established by