

## Linen Table Sets, Linen Towels, Silk Table Covers

other useful many And articles for everybody at owest prices in Chelsea.

HOAG & HOLMES

The Sound of the statement of the statement of the statement

We positively have more useful and ornamental holiday goods than any other house in Washtenaw Co.

We sell goods cheaper than any other house in the County.

100 Silk Plush Albums, extension clasp, good size, 49 cts. worth \$1. 100 Scrap Books, good size, 10 cts. 500 Ladies and Gents fancy cups and sancers from 10 cts. up. 250 Lamps, extra good values, from 20 cts, up. 25 Dinner sets, 112 pieces, complete, \$9.75, worth \$15.00. 25 Tea sets, 56 pirces, \$4.50, worth \$6.00. 500 Pocket Knives from 5 cts. up. 1,500 Dolls, from 1c. to \$3.00. Wholesale Prices. 25 Toilet Sets, 10 pieces, from \$3.00 to \$10.00. 500 pounds choice mixed candy, 10 cts pound. 500 choice cloth bound books, 17 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts., 6 for \$1.

We shall offer our entire stock, consisting of the most complete atment ever placed on sale in Chelsea, at unheard of prices. We must

## We Shall, We Will,

dispose of these goods. People wonder at the magnitude of our stock in vited. a place like Chicksen, but we own the goods right, hence no trouble to The dispose of the m, and satisfy everyhody.

Why we are in a position to offer you inducements not to be found swhere. We have been making preparations for holiday trade ever since ist holidays, and does it not seem right to you that from such a stock as Town Hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 26th. These affairs in the past have been very delightful, and the ladies will spare te have, you can better please yourself and purse than to make your elections from an assortment that is uncomplete and picked up in a short no effort to make the coming one as successful and creditable as those held be-

in the Lavey district, and is very popular Kempf, dealer in furnitur and carpets. with his scholars. Mrs. Louise Hildner, of Detrcit, spent a HERALD. few days in town this week, the guest of Miss M. L. Wheeler represented Wm. Miss Carrie Vogel. Caspary, baker. Mrs. Alice Whitaker represented Craw-Chelsea's students, who are away atford & Riemenschneider, barbers. tending school, will soon be home for the Miss Lucy Lowe represented Christmas holidays. Standard. H. S. Holmes & Co. have a change of Miss Josic Hoag represented H. G "ad." this week. If you want a Christ-Hoag, hotel. mas present give them a call. Miss Ella Freer represented Cooper Miss Josephine Hassett, of Ann Arbor, Wood, millers. who was the guest of friends a few days Mrs. H. S. Holmes represented H. S last week, has returned home. Holmes & Co., dealers in dry goods. The Young Ladies' Sodality of St. Miss Minnie Davis represented F. P Glazler, dealer in drugs, jewelry and Mary's church will hold their annual election of officers next Sunday. groceries. Miss Lula Bush represented M. Boyd Mr. Silas Young, of Lyndon, while grocery and meat market. butchering hogs last Monday, unjointed Miss Alice Mills represented Blaic his fore finger at the second joint with a Bros, dealers in groceries. knife. Miss Belle Chandler represented W. J Rev. Fathers Buyse, of Jackson, Fierle, Knapp, dealer in hardware.

of Ann Arbor, and Kelly, of Dexter. Miss Mary Smith represented the Standwere guests at St. Mary's Rectory last ard Grocery House. Miss Kittie Crowell represented Hum-Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, of Tecumseh, mel & Fenn, dealers in drugs and grospent a few days in town this week, visitceries. ing Mrs. Hayos' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Wm. Emmert représented Gilbert Jos. Schatz. & Crowell's evaporator. Geo. H. Kempf has a fine line of Miss Nellie McLaren represented B. Christmas goods which he is selling at the

Monday.

Schmidt.

Parker, dealer in boots and shoes. right price. Read his new advertisement Miss Cora Irwin represented R. A. Snyon this page. der, dealer in groceries. Miss Alice Sargent represented Hugh Mr. S. G. Palmer, of Unadilla, has Sherry, dealer in harness and robes. decided to return east, and will sell at Miss Annie Bacon represented Hoag d public auction, Thursday, Dec. 19th, all

Holmes' Bazaar. his personal property. Miss May Judson represented Geo. H. The guessing on the jar of beans in B. Kempf, dealer in dry goods, etc.

Parker's window varies from 800 to Miss Nellie Bordman represented Hoag 14,128,028. According to the latter & Holmes, dealers in hardware, guess it would take a man about 30 days Miss S. A. VanTyne represented Kempt to count them. Bros., bankers.

Died, Tuesday, Dec. 10th, 1889, at the Miss Eva Conk represented E. Shaver, residence of grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. photographer. S. G. Ives, of Chelsea, Mrs. Clare Durand, Miss Mamie Gilbert represented Mrs aged about 28 years. The funeral was Hooker, milliner.

held Thursday and was largely attended Miss Dora Harrington represented the by relatives and friends. express and postoffice. At the last annual meeting of R. P. Miss Ida Speer represented Geo. Eder,

Carpenter Post, G. A. R., the following barber. officers were elected : Commander-Ed. Miss Pearle Davis represented the Gorman; Sen. Vice-John .Waltrous; Chelsea Savings Bank. Mrs. E. Shaver represented J. A. Eisen-Jun. Vice-Geo. Crowell; Chaplain-R. man, cigar manufacturer. S. Whalian; Officer of Guard-John Miss Nellie Maroney represented Ma

roney & VanRiper, poultry dealers. Miss Gertrude Chandler represented A supper will be served on Christmas eve, in the basement of the M. E. church, Gilbert & Crowell, insurance agents, for the Sabbath School, followed by an Mrs Ewing represented C. Steinbach entertainment given by the School in the dealer in harness, whips, robes, etc. audience room. Music by the Christmas Miss May Snow represented J. choir and Crawford quartette. Supper at Beissel, cooper. 6.30, entertainment 7.30. Parents all in-

The gross receipts of the Carnival were \$218.87, and the expenses were \$81.04, The Ladies of St. Mary's parish are leaving a net balance of \$187.83. preparing for their annual supper and Christmas tree for the children at the

Louns and discounts ..... \$74,460 94 Miss Florence VanRiper represented the Stocks, bonds mortgages, etc. 101,305 0: Due from banks in reserve c ties ...... 11 919 04

One from other banks and bankers.... 10.204.47 Furniture and fixtures...... 8,559 89 Other real estate ..... 6:9.50 Current expenses and taxes

paid..... Interest paid .. ..... 125.81 Checks and cash items ...... 21 18 Nickels and pennics ..... 63 73 Gold ...... 857.85 Silver .... ... .. ........ 571 00 U. S. and National Bank Notes. 2,881.0 Total.....\$200,57+14 LIABILITIES. 'apital stock ..... \$50.0'0.0! Surply's fund ...... 7,101.9

Undivided prafits.... 1.1729 Savings deposits..... 118,941.7 Total ..... \$206.574 14 State of Michigan, County of Washte I, Geo P. Glazier, of the above named

594 74

Bank, do selemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my \*X-MAS\* knowledge and belief. GEO. P. GLAZIER, Cashier.

NAW. 88.

Correct-Attest: { H. M. Woods. Sam'l G. Ives F. P. Glazier. Directors Subseri'ed and sworn to before m

this 4th day of Oct., 1889. THEO. E. WOOD, Notary Public.

## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE BY

### Geo, P. Glazier's Loan and Real Estat: Agency, Cholsea, Mich.

Farm No. 1-970 acres, bicated 2 miles south of Francisco, 6 adles west from Ci el seat 5 miles east of Grass Lake, adjoining Michael Schenk's farm on the south, known as the Wales Riggs farm. One of the bes soil tarms in Michigan. There is a com fortable frame house, a large frame barn 114 feet hong, 2 small barns, 2 good wells of water, wind mill, corn Lonse, hennery and tool house, orchard and a fine vine yard of one acre. 180 acres of hand fit for the plow, besides ample woodland. In all it is one of the best grain and stock farms in Michigan to make money from.

farms in Michigan to make money from. Farm No 15-108 68-100 acres, situated a miles from Chelsea, near school, on good road, and in an excellent neighborhood of Eastern people. There is a frame dwelling house of 20, rooms (large and small), a frame tarn 28x56, also a stock barn 100 feet long, wagon house 20x30, trick smoke house and truit dryer, 2 good wells of ex-cellent water, medium sized orchard, 90 acres of plow hand, remainder good timber hand. Ao waste land whatever. This is a superior located farm, under high state of cultivation. The owner desires to retire from active work and will sell for \$85 per acres.

Were you liver Burned ? Of course you were, and you know how painful a little burn'is. Cole's Carboli-salve instantly relieves the pain of barns and scalds and will cure the worst case

Given Away on February 1st, 1890.

On that day I will give away a \$55 White Sewing Machine with numerous attachments, on the following plan: Every person buy-ing one dollar's worth of goods for cash, can guess on the number of kernels of corn in a scaled dish on the machine, and the person guessing the number of kernels, or the nearest to the same will be given the machine free of charge. My stock consists of Groceries, Gloves, Mittens, etc., and everything is sold at bottom prices.

Nothing extra will be charged for guessing privileges. Look at the machine in the show window. Yours, etc.



BEFORE

X-MAS PRESENT!

Ard we presume you wish to make somebody a

You could not do better than to select one from

ELEGANT

OUR



STOCK

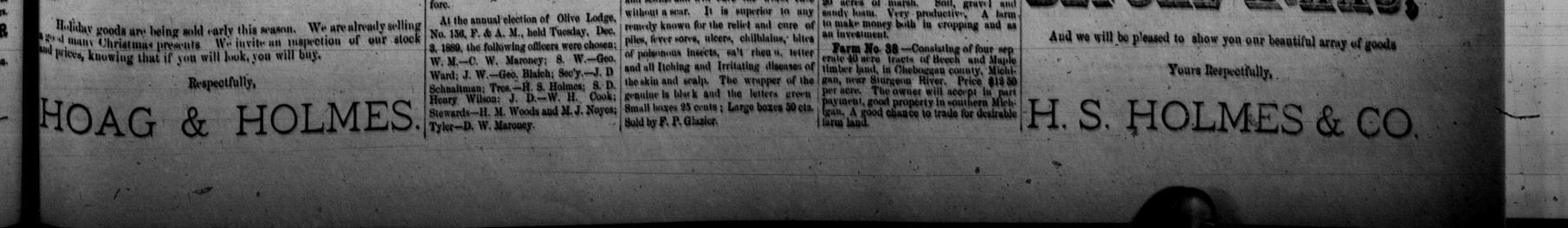
X MAS

Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Muffs, Fur Collars, Gloves, Slippers, Jewelry, Aprons, Lace Ties, Facinators, Towels, Towel Rings, Silk Umbrellas, Stamped Linens, Felt Tidies, Table Scarfs and Covers, Gents

Neckwear, Rugs, Carpet Sweepers, etc.

In fact you can find something in every department that would be suitable for a present. Visit our store

BUDADORA



# THE CHELSEA HERALD, Epitome of the Week.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, I T. MICHIGAN

THE Johnstown (Pa.) flood census shows the names of 128 widows. They have received from \$800 to \$1,250 apiece.

ONLY thirteen of the 375 Senators and their seats.

The Society for the Prevention of resolved to banish cats from the repub-lic on the ground that they are killing off the birds.

Nor including Alaska, Brazil is larger in extent than the United States. It esses within its limits ; a area of 3,-287,964 square miles, with a population of 12,333,275.

JAMES D. REID, United States Consul first woman telegraph operator in this country at Lyons, N. Y. She was known at the time as "the Lady of Lyons."

LEGAL proceedings are to be begun association in Missouri for failure to of them to deposit \$100,000 in cash with the State Treasurer.

firms the previous reports as to the richness of the Territory in all sorts of game, its wonderful mineral resources and its extensive forests.

THE latest "fad" in jewelry is a small open-face watch set in the handle of a cane, three or four inches from the top. It is wound and regulated after the fashion of stem-winders by turning the knob or head of the cane.

MR. JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, formerly of Pittsburgh, who died recently in New York, left over \$1,000,000 for various charitable purposes at Pittsburgh, including \$800,000 for the erection of a Shoenberger memorial hospital.

MRS, NANCY PICARD, of Biddeford. Me., who celebrated her one hundredth birthday last July, continues to cook and do the household work for a family of six. The family seem to agree that exercise is good for the old lady's health.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S personal expenses are defrayed by his admirers in France. Every week he receives a certain amount collected by working people in the provinces. The amount varies from week to week, but has been thus far large enough to keep the wolf from his door.

\$30,000 in gold and silver in Spanish | COLLECTIONS of internal revenue for

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIRST CONCRESS. TUESDAY, Dec. 8 .-- In the Senate the President's message was read. No business was transacted. In the House the time was occupied in listening to the message and the appointment

of a committee on the Washington centennial celebration to be held in the Representatives who sat in Congress in House of Representatives on the 11th 1876, the centennial year, still retain inst.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4 .- In the Senate Messrs. Pierce and Casey, the Sen-Cruelty to Animals in Switzerland has of office. Mr. Pierce drew the short ernor ators from North Dakota, took the oath term, expiring March 3, 1891; and Mr. Casey's torm will expire March 3, 1893. Bills were introduced providing for the

regulation and prevention of trusts; providing for a new election law for the election of Congressmen; for the free the 4th. coinage of silver; to increase the salaries of United States circuit court and

district judges; making the President ineligible for a second term until four town, O., on the 5th to robbing the support themselves of \$12 per month; over being suspected of the crime. granting pensions to all soldiers and

woman suffrage; for one cent letter post- in the ruins and five men were injured comply with the new law requiring each age; to repeal the civil-service law, and to in fighting the flames. prohibit the manufacture and sale of THE death of Jefferson Davis, the

THE news from the Government ex- the Supreme Court of the United States, on the morning of the 6th, at the age pedition for the survey of Alaska con- was received from the President. The of eighty-one years. He had been ill House was not in session.

> duced in the Senate for the relief of the came. sufferers by the wreck of the United

Samoa, last March; for the retire- men and two women and wounding ment of United States legal-tender and many others-all negroes. representation in both houses of Con- jail at Florence, A. T. gress and in the electoral college; to Ar Portland, Ore., Mrs. Smith, wife

ence to tariff taxation. Several hun- Roach was fatally injured. dred nominations of persons appointed THE Apache murderers Na-Con-Quito office during the recess of Congress Say and Kah-dos-La were hanged at were received from the President. Ad- Florence, A. T., on the 6th. journed to the 9th. In the House Speaker Reed appointed Messrs. McKin- Policeman Kenney in Gadsden, Ala., ley, Cannon, Carlisle and Randall the in November, 1888, was hanged on the committee on rules. Several other 6th.

committees were also appointed. Adjourned to the 9th.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

On the 3d the United States' steamers Galena and Kearsarge sailed for Hayti. The Dolphin would join the squadron in Haytian waters.

THE Navy Department was informed on the 3d that the South American A NUMBER of coffers, containing about squadron had arrived at Rio Janeiro.

pieces dated 1666 were recently taken the last four months of the current fiscal line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph out of the sea near the Island of Andros year amounted to \$46,783,350, against railroad in Macon County, Ga.

## crop of the United States for 1889-90 at 7,124,000 bales.

WHILE temporarily insane on the 3d Mrs. John Slowbaugh, a young married woman of Stanford, Ill., drowned herse? and her child in & well.

Ox the 3d Joe Vermillion was taken from jail at Upper Marlboro, Md., and hanged by a mob. He was accused of wholesale incendiarism.

In Chicago on the 4th de'egates repre senting cattle commission men from all parts of the country met and organized a National Live Stock Exchange. PAPERS were filed at Columbus, O., on

the 4th by W. V. Marquis (Dem.) contesting the election of E. L. Lamson (Rep.) to the office of Lieutenant-Gov-

AT Pullman, Ill., a fire on the 4th destroyed \$100,000 worth of car lumber belonging to the Pullman Company. FLAMES destroyed one-half the business portion of Shell Lake, Wis., on

THE Legislature of North Dakota convened at Bismarck on the 3d.

W. W. NIVISON confessed at Youngs at Dunfermline, Scotland, appointed the years after his term of office has expired; United States Express of \$7,500 five granting pensions to all honorably dis- years ago. A sad feature of the case is charged soldiers and sailors unable to that his chief clerk was driven insanc

AT East Tawas, Mich., the Miner sailors and the dependent parents of de- House was partially destroyed by fire on against every building and loan ceased soldiers and sailors; allowing the 5th. Two charred bodies were found

liquor. The name of David J. Brewer, leader of the Southern Confederacy, ocof Kansas, to be Associate Justice of curred in New Orleans at 12:45 o'clock for some weeks. His wife and several THURSDAY, Dec. 5 .- Bills were intro- friends were present when the end

A BOILER in Calhoun's gin at Colfax. States steamers in the harbor at Apfa, La., exploded on the 5th, killing six

National bank-notes of small denomina- THREE Apache Indians, sentenced to tions; for a constitutional amendment be hanged for murder, strangled themto confer on the District of Columbia selves in their cells on the 5th in the

amend the naturalization laws; to give of Judge Seneca Smith, and Mrs. James the right of trial by jury to claimants Roach were thrown from a buggy on the for pension. Mr. Voorhees offered a 6th by a runaway horse, and Mrs. long preamble and resolution in refer- Smith was instantly killed and Mrs.

CHARLIE JOHNSON (colored), who killed

THE forgeries and peculations of W

H. Fursman, the absconding real-estate dealer and broker of Pontiac, Ill., would, it was said on the 6th, reach \$200,000 In Chicago on the 6th Mrs. Knudson

and Miss Lee were killed by coal gas. THE Farmers' and Laborers' Union and the Knights of Labor formed an

alliance on the 6th at St. Louis. ENGLISH capitalists on the 6th bought

LATER.

THE United States steamer Thetis ar-

# NEARING THE END.

The Oronin Murder Trial in Chicago Will Soon Be Finished.

The Fate of the Five Suspects Soon to Be Known - The Attorneys for the Prosecution and the Defense Making Their Pleas.

## THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Attorneys Lay Their Arguments Before the Jurymen

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 .--- In the Cronin trial yester day Judge Wing admitted the complete identi-fication of Dr. Cronin's remains, but argued long to prove that the cause of death as set forth by the prosecution had not been estab-lished. In conclusion he asked the jury to give his clients a fair show in rendering their ver-dict, and not to let their decision be affected by prejudice, passion or suspicion, Mr. Ingham then began his address in behalf

of the prosecution with a discussion of the law of the case, and followed it up with a review of the evidence. He said that in not one book of legal learning could a line be found that defined circumstantial evidence as less trust-

worthy than direct. The law of conspiracy was next defined, and the fact that it mattered not whether O'Sulli-van was in bed, Coughlin at the East Chicago Avenue station and Burke in Danahy's saloon, if they were in the conspiracy, they were equal-ly guilty with those who struck the blows.

Then the evidence, bit by bit, was analyzed. He scored the defense for not having disclosed any theory on which it based the innocence of the prisoners, and charged that they had no theory. Without exhaustively analyzing the principles of evidence, he showed that the tes-timony on which the main facts in the evidence rest stood every test that could be applied to it, and showed the design running through all

the acts of the defendants. In conclusion he told the jury that while it was an unpleasant duty to decide on the life or liberty of their fellow-men, it was a duty to their country not less sacred than that called for on the field of battle or in any of the walks of life.

### THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

Crohin Suspects Moved to Tears by Law yer Donahoe's Appeal.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 .- Attorney Donahoe at the opening of court in the Cronin case yesterday gan his address in defense of Kunze and O'Sullivan. He referred to the fact that Kunze being out of funds had requested the court to appoint him (the speaker) as his attorney, and argued from this that if Kunze were one of the conspirators a mple funds would have been fur nished for his defense. He told the jury that unless they were satisfied beyond a doubt that the stories of young James that he saw Kunze' in the flat at 117 Clark street, of Mertes that it was Kunze who drove Coughlin to the Carlson cottage on the night of May 4, and of Nieman that Kunze was in his saloon on that night in company with Coughlin and O'Sullivan, were true, they must set the German free. He stoutly defend-ed the alibi for O'Sullivan sworn to by the Hy-lands, and claimed that unless the jury be-lieved that all the witnesses for the State told the truth, and that all the witnesses for the defense were liars, there could be no conviction. One argument made by Mr. Donahoe was a claim that if one bit of evidence offered by the State was false, then the whole structure must fall to the ground, and the bit which he thought false was the State's claim that Burke was in the cottage on the night of May 4. He next took up the questions of National importance.] reasonable doubt and circumstantial evidence and said that the latter should be handled very

gingerly if at all. In closing, Mr. Donahoe besought the jury to deal justly with his elients. His appeal to the jury was couched in eloquent terms and delivered in a manner so pathetic that tears coursed down the cheeks of O'Sullivan and Kunze. Burke also tried in vain to nceal the maze of tears through which he

er of the society had been unthin y overlooked. He referred to Beggs' co ion with the Clan-na-Gael, and said his cl with the society was an open

connection with the society was an open book He was a champion of peace. The statement that Heggs had at one time said that Dr. Cro-nin was not a fit man to be on the committee that tried Alexander Sullivan might be true. What of it? Had not Dr. Croin in a convention of the National body charged Sullivan, Boland and Feely with robbery and murder. Such being the case was it Unreason-able to believe that any one making such a charge would be unfit to try and judge the one accused? And that statement is the only charge would be unfit to try and judge the one accused? And that statement is the only one that Beggs has been accused in evidence of making. None other has be ever made. In making that statement he did right. If you are going to hang him for that statement I might as well stop right here and let him be taken at once to the narrow pas-area in the juit and strangled. The State deat thirty-two places, scarlet fever at thirty-five, typhoid fever at thirty and measles at eight places.

and let him be taken at once to the narrow pas-sage in the jail and strangled. The State de-sires to convict my client because Burke went to his office three times—twice in January and once in February. Let the gentlemen of the State look to their own nest, see where they have been visited by fugitives from justice, and say if such facts would war-rant the conviction of themselves of the crimes for which the fugitives are guilty. If not, in for which the fugitives are guilty. If not, in Heaven's name let them not make such accusation nor express such a desire against my client. The speaker said that Beggs was made senior guardian the last Friday night in Janu-ary. The meeting at which the conspiracy was claimed to have been hatched was held on February 8, and therefore the senior

February 8, and, therefore, the senior guardianship of Beggs could not have been long used to produce and nourish the germs of the conspiracy. The only thing against Beggs is his having, at his installation, raised his voice against the continued attacks upon

Alexander Sullivan. At this point court adjourned until to-day. At torney Foster will speak an hour or two longer, when court will adjourn to Monday and Attor-

ney Forrest begin. THE SUPREME BENCH.

> The Vacancy Left by the Death of the Late Justice Matthews Filled by the Appointment, as His Successor, of David J. Brewer, the Well-Known Kansas Jurist.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.-Judge David J. Brewer, of Kansas, has been nominated as A'ssociate Justice of the Supreme Manity Conquering and to Conquer." Court to succeed the late Justice Stan-

ley Matthews. [David Josiah Brewer was born in Smyrna Asia Minor, June 20, 1837. He studied at the Wesleyan University and at Yale, where he was graduated in 1856. After studying law in the

office of his uncle, David Dudley Field, in New York City, he was graduated at the Albany Law School in 1858 and ad-mitted to the bar in New York City. For awhile he was engaged in farming at Stockbridge, Mass., until, in 1859, he removed to the West and began the practice of his profession in Kansas City, Mo., and subsequently in Leavenworth, Kan. In 1861-4 he was a United States commissioner, judge of probate and judge of the Leavenworth County criminal court. Then for four years he was judge of the first judicial court of the

State, and at the same time superintendent of public schools. In 1869-70 he city attorney in Leavenworth, and from that time until 1880 was judge of the Kansas Supreme Court. He also filled the office of vice-president and subsequently that of president of the board of education. Five years ago he was appointed United States judge for the eighth circuit, which office he still retains. He has rendered several decisions of

BADLY HURT.

Several Persons Receive Severe Injuries in a Railway Collision at Paris, Ill. PARIS, Ill., Dec. 5 .- An accident oc-

curred at 9 o'clock Wednesday night at the Midland crossing on the Indianapo

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS Health in Michigan Reports to the State Board of Health

by fifty-eight observers in different parts of the State for the week ended November 30 indicated that erysipelas, scarlet fever, typho-malarial fever, influenza, inflammation of the kidneys, leuritis, pneumonia and small-pox increased, and inflammation of the brain, erebro-spinal meningitis, membranous sroup, diphtheria, typhoid fever and whooping cough decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported

Seventeen Men Hurt. About thirty men working at Sag's camp started for work before daylight recently on a flat-car. They backed into a sleeper overhanging the track and

seventeen men were more or less injured. Four of them were taken to East Tawas, one with a broken leg, one with an ear torn off, and the other two men severely hurt.

Good Luck of a Missionary. Rev. William Haasenberg and wife; who left Holland about ten years ago to engage in missionary work in Africa, are reported to have become immensely wealthy through finding gold on their

property in Africa. They are said to be using their riches to establish schools, reading-rooms and in other good works.

**Oratorical Contest.** 

The twenty-third annual prize oratorical contest of the Theadelphic Society of Hillsdale College was held in the college chapel the other evening. The pro gramme comprised six orations. The prize was awarded to A. L. Kennan, of Mankato, Minn., for the oration "Chris-

Short but Newsy Items.

Shelby business men are raising a capital of \$10,000 to manufacture several patent articles.

W. B. Brownlee, a prominent citizen of Detroit, was killed at his mill recently by a log rolling upon him.

Michigan's great mine, the Calumet and Hecla, furnishes all the copper for the United States pennies. The gold property of the Lake Su-

in 1862-5 perior Iron Company in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan has been leased to local capitalists, who will develop the mine.

> was An Iron Mountain barber bought some lots in Pierre, S. D., ten months ago for a few hundred dollars and has just been offered \$12,000 for them. The little

boomlet did it. There are four people living in Charlotte who were born in 1800. The post-office department at Detroit

is getting awfully crowded and has enlarged its quarters. The Patrons of Industry have made

arrangements for a trading post for their members at Howell.

Two men entered the Excelsior Creamery Company's office at Detroit the other morning, bound and gagged Bund Day. the boy in charge, secured \$100 in casi and made good their escape. The Caspar Hachnle brewery at Jack son was entirely destroyed by fire early the other morning. Loss, \$60,000; in surance, \$20,000.

Mexican Mustang Liniment OURES elatics Scratches. Contracted umbage prains. Muscles Strains, Eruptions, Hoof Ail, urns, Stitches, Stiff Joints, Ecrew Worms Sites, Bruises Backache, Galls, Sores, Spavin Swianey, Eaddle Galls, unions Piles, orna Cracks, THIS COOD OLD STAND-BY plishes for everybody exactly what is claimet orit. One of the reasons for the great popularity o he Mustang Liniment is found in its universal pplicability. Everybody needs such a medicina. The Lumberman needs it in case of accident The Housewife weeds it for general family use The Canaler needs it for his teams and his mes. The Mechanic needs it always on his werk The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Piencer needs it-can's get along without it The Farmer needs it in his bouse, his stable

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BEAST

and his stock yard. The Steamboat man or the Boasman needs in liberal supply affostand ashore. The Horse-functor needs it-it is his bas

end and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it-it will save him nds of dollars and a world of trouble. The Railroad man needs it and will need it to ong as his life is a round of accidents and dangers, The Backwoodsman needs it. There is noth ng like it as an antidote for the dangers to lifa mb and comfort which surround the pioneer. The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when bese come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once

Keepa Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Itsimmediat the in case of accident saves pain and loss of wage. Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for

ta Mant \*

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WISC OUSIN

see when wanted.

Greece. Six bronze cannon were also of last year. recovered. It was supposed some Spanish man-of-war was wrecked there.

where ice is always dear and scarce.

A WESTERN inventor is endeavoring to interest capital in his electrical magic lantern for easting or reflecting advertisements on the dark clouds that often hang over a city. The inventor claims to have secured contracts from several well-known firms for displaying their cards in this manner. If the idea is fully developed we may expect to see some very startling and grotesque effects

\* WITH a team composed of a black and a roan, and a top buggy, P. Moyett, a resident of San Francisco, left that city last September en route for New York. One hundred and twenty days of steady travel, at an average of thirty miles a. day, brought him to. St. Louis. From that place he went on slower, taking more time at each stopping place. Mr. Moyett will winter in Poughkeepsie, and go to New York early next spring.

This is the way they do things in Belgium: The trial of M. Corvilain, owner of the cartridge works there, the explosion of which recently caused terrible loss of life, and of M. Delauny for criminal negligence, ended recently in the conviction of the accused. Corvilain was sentenced to four and a half years and Delauny to one year and a half imprisonment, and each was fined 12,000 francs and required to pay the costs of the trial.

MISS CAROLINE HILLEGAS and Lucinda Easton, the latter colored, died in South Carolina, both aged one hundred and fifteen years. Mrs. Easton was the mother of twenty-two children, the eldest of whom, were he now living, would be one hundred and two years old. There is a legend to the effect that Miss Hillegas, while living in Florida during the Seminole war, was scalped by the Indians. She was a teacher in the city schools of Charleston for a great number of years. Miss Hillegas outlived all of her relatives, and at the time of her death was the only representative of one of Charleston's oldest families,

THE New York police officials have to deal with a case of socialism on their own force. The man in question is Serreant Oliver Tims, of Captain Reilly's West Thirteenth street station. Five country, to the extent of \$100,000. years ago he was warned by his superiors not to give public utterance to such sentiments as, in a certain lecture he 6th while thawing out dynamite. then delivered, he showed he held. He now renews the declaration of his views. giving vent to them last Sunday in a wo-column interview in the Volkszeitung, organ of the Anarchists Most and Shevitch. In it he said every fifth man on the police force believed with him. Inspector Byrnes denies this.

the mouth of the Ægean sea, in \$42,743,985 for the corresponding months FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. AT Wienhen, in the province of Shan-

THE Secretary of the Treasury sent his annual report to Congress on the tung, China, the platform of a theater

4th. It says the ordinary revenues from | collapsed during a performance on the LANGE deposits of ice, believed by all sources for the fiscal year ended 3d, and two hundred persons were some to be relics of the glacial period in June 30, 1889, were \$387,050,058.84, and killed. this country, have been discovered in the expenditures were \$281,990,615. AT St. Catherines, Ont., a tin box Idaho. They are imbedded in earth and The revenues for the fiscal year 1800 containing \$3,500 in bills was unearthed overgrown with moss, which has pre- were estimated at \$385,000,000, and the on the 3d by a laborer. It was buried vented them from wasting away. It is expenditures at \$293,000,000, leaving a in 1858. seriously proposed to form companies to surplus of \$93,000,000; revenues for 1801, ZANZIBAR advices of the 4th conmine this ice for sale in western cities \$385,000,000; expenditures, \$303,271,404. firmed the previous reports that Stan-During the fiscal year 1889 there ley, the explorer, had arrived at Baga-

was applied to the redemption of the moyo. public debt \$90,979,427. The cash bal-ADVICES of the 5th say that during a ance in the Treasury was \$71,484,042.39, snow-storm in Hungary five persons Bonds had been redcemed to the extent perished on the River Waag. of \$50,465,485,49, leaving available cash In a recent fight in South Formosa on hand November 1, 1889, \$45,835,762.40, China, between Chinese troops and The amount estimated for pensions for savages four hundred of the former were the year 1889 was \$76, 312, 400, and the killed. estimates for the same purpose submit-

HENRY M. STANLEY, the explorer, arted for 1891 are \$98,587,259. rived at Zanzibar on the 6th. ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER showed

THE German steamer Duburg, which in his annual report on the 5th that dur- left Singapore October 25 for Hong ing the year 2,287 civil suits and 14,588 Kong, was on the 6th given up as lost. criminal prosecutions were terminated, There were four hundred passengers on and there were pending 2,950 of the forboard THE Holland Government on the 6th

mer and 7,819 of the latter class. Mr. Miller recommended that provision be approved a bill for grants to denominamade for a United States penitentiary | tional schools and the abolition of free and a United States reformatory, the education except for paypers. latter for the confinement of the milder class of eriminals.

On the 5th it was discovered that THE exchanges at the leading clearing Edward Silcott, cashier of Sergeant-athouses in the United States during the Arms Leedom, of the House of Repre- week ended on the 7th aggregated. sentatives, had absconded, carrying with \$1,335,817,304, against \$992,011,863 the him about \$72,000 of the money with previous week. As compared with the which he was entrusted. orresponding week of 1888 the increase THERE were 316 business failures in amounted to 8.9. the United States during the seven days SAXTON & THOMPSON's flour mill, one ended on the 6th, against 247 the previof the largest in the State of New York,

ous week. For the corresponding week was burned on the 8th at Lockport Loss, in 1888 the number was 395. \$250,000.

### THE EAST.

rived at San Francisco on the 7th from The recent fire in Lynn, Mass., caused the Arctic, having completed an eight a loss in shoes, leather and shoe-making months' cruise, machinery of \$2,126,000.

A SNEAK THIEF entered the Delaware In Vermont and throughout Northern Bank at Willmington, Del., on the 7th, New York the thermometer registered snatched \$30,000 in securities from the ten degrees below zero on the 4th. counter and escaped. A FREIGHT train dashed into a number FIRE destroyed the National Steamof workmen at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the ship Company's dock at New York on 4th, and two were instantly killed and 7th. Loss, \$200,000. The bodies of four three fatally injured.

workmen were taken from the ruins and AN express going East on the Penn five men were seriously injured. sylvania road was wrecked on the 4th THE Capital Loan & Investment Comnear Greensburg, Pa., and a dozen per-

any of Lincoln, Neb., failed on the 7th sons were injured, some fatally, for over \$5,000,000. On the 5th the Union Bank of New CHARLES O. OSTROM, the defaulting York City went into voluntary assign-

eashier of the Pioneer-Press' Minnement, with assets of \$246,899,78 and liabilities of \$256,082,59, apolis department, was on the 7th At the Tombs prison in New York charged with setting the recent fire Harry Carlton was hanged on the 5th which burned the Tribune building in for the murder of Policeman Brennan. Minneapolis in which seven men lost

October 28, 1888. their lives. FIRE on the 5th damaged the Monon-A FIRE in a business building in New gahela House at Pittsburgh, Pa., one of York on the 8th destroyed property the oldest and best-known hotels in the valued at \$300,000.

Tus body of Jefferson Dayls, lying in NEAU Bradford, Pa., two Italians were state in the city hall at New Orleans, killed and another fatally hurt on the was viewed by ten thousand persons on the 7th.

In a fire in New York on the 6th ADVICES of the 7th from Zanzibar con-Robert and George Lilly, aged six and firm the report of the massacre of Dr. four years, were suffocated by smoke. Peters' party. The camp was encircled On the 6th Nathaniel J. Niles, Jr., ex- by twelve hundred Somalis at midnight president of the Tradesman's National | and not a single member of the expedi-Bank of New York City, was indicted for tion escaped. letting a house for immoral purposes. It was discovered on the 7th in Cleve-

AT Brooklyn, N. Y., John Theodore land, O., that between \$300,000 and \$500,000 had been diverted from the city Wild was hanged on the 6th for the

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

## Attorney Hynes Scores the Suspects in

His Argument on Thursday, CHICAGO, Dec. 6 .- At yesterday's session of the Cronin trial Mr. Hynes spoke for the prose cution. He said that in this trial every safeto them justice. How different the proceeding

when Dr. Cronin was accused behind his back tried behind his back, killed and then accused publicly. Concerning O'Sullivan's alibi absurdity of the story told by the Hylands about their being in Nie man's saloon on Sunday, May's, with the ice man was held prominently to view by citing the evidence of Nieman and Anderson, who swore that the saloon was full of revelers. whereas, according to the Hylnads, it was empty.

Coughlin's alibi was then taken up, and Mr. Hynes said it was wholly immaterial whether Dan Coughlin was near the Carlson cottage on the 4th of May, whether Patrick O'Sullivan was near the Carlson cottage on the 4th of May, whether they ever lifted a hand to strike Dr.

Cronin; the fact that they were in the conspir acy and arranged it makes them equally guilty under the law.

Concerning Kunze, Attorney Hynes said that there could be no doubt of Kunze's guilt, although he was compelled in justice to say his guilt was not so great as that of the others; that it was of the stool pigeon nature, and that no evidence had been produced to show that Kunze was fully cognizant of the inside workings of the conspirators.

It has been said by counsel for defense, said the speaker, that the failure to prove any circumstance beyond a reasonable doubt necessarily involved the failure of the whole case. That is not the law. Every material fact in the indictment, every material allegation, must be proven beyond reasonable doubt.

. The motive of the great conspiracy was the next theme. He said it might possibly be that the appointment of a secret committee at the meeting of February 8 was not for the purpos of murder; but if it had an innocent origin why had not the members of that secret committ come here to tell for what it was appointed? The conspiracy in Camp 20 was the next sub ject taken up by the lawyer, and he introduced it by an eloquent tribute to the Irish patriots who have so long been striving to separate England and Ireland. It was a subject dear to the speaker's heart, and he handled it in a masterly style. He spoke of the triangle and its leader, whom he-characterized as a designing adventurer. He showed how patriotic men had been betrayed into English prisons, how their betrayal had been used to cover up enormous

embezzlements of money contributed for patriatic purposes, and finally how, in order to ward off exposure, foul murder had been resorted

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

## Attorney Hynes Concludes His Speech

Attorney Foster's Plea for Beggs. CHICAGO, Dec. 7 .-- At yesterday's session speech. He said the innermost workings of the infamous conspiracy would never be wholly revealed until some putrid conscience should how them forth with phosphorescent light in claim that Dr. Cronin was killed because he was a British spy were true, the murderers would have been sent across the ocean to put lo death Le Caron.

Mr. Hynes called attention to the fact that Donahoe, O'Sullivan's lawyer, in all ment of dissatisfaction, of disapprobation of the blackest and reddest murder of modern times. He proclaimed it as savagery that a man should be thus cowardly slain streets in the burned district, since narlety for the supposed sufferer, and said that here for the supposed suberer, and said that many a hot, rash act had brought calamity and shame to the Irish deople, but in the history of the past and the future yet to be made this ight the water to the eyes of many and the

lis & St. Louis railway, seriously injuring four persons and slightly injuring six others. The Mattoon accommodation west-bound, known as No. 8

passenger, was a few minutes late, and while crossing the Terre Haute & Peoria railroad the rear coach was run into by guard had been given the accused men to secure | a freight engine going southeast on the Terre Haute & Peoria. The coach was

thrown entirely from the track. The injured are: J. P. Fleirsheim, of the Western News Company, Chicago, badly cut on the head and in-ternal injuries; A. J. Bishop, Delaware, O., severely cut on head and side; S. I.Clark, agent of Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, right shoulder dislocated; Elijah Hall, Kansas, Ill., back injured; E. N. Collins, Buffalo, N. Y., head cut

nd internal injuries; Mrs. Went Grover, this city, back injured and collar-bone broken; W. H. Lew, Rochester, N. Y., slight injuries about the head. THE PLOT TOKILL TISZA.

How the Hungarian Minister's Life Was Saved-He Refuses to Resign.

VIENNA, Dec. 3,-Important discover ies have been made by the police of the details of the attempt to assassinate the Hungarian Prime Minister, Tisza. Four persons were designated by conspirators to place dynathe mite beneath the pavement with such connections that it could be exploded under the feet of the Minister as he passed in or out. The Min-

ister's life was saved by the fact that a member of the opposition was let into the secret by the conspirators and succeed in persuading them to ahandon their plan. In the debate on the budget in the lower house Monday Minister Tisza spoke strongly against the tactics of the opposition and declared em-

phatically that he had no intention of esigning. was drowned. THE LYNN SHOE-MAKERS.

Statement of Their Heavy Losses by the Recent Fire.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 6.-The effect of the Lynn fire on the shoe supply is shown by these statistics: There were destroyed 12,500 cases of shoes, valued at \$800,000. The dealers in shoe-sole

lost cut stock to the value of a half a million, with a quarter of million more on heels, taps and counters. R. E. Hillard loses sular, 61. approximately 11,000 sides of sole leather and 11,000 cases of cut soles. He 000 to 35,000 dozens of skins, dongolas and pebbles; valued at \$3:0,000, were destroyed. The value of the shoe ma-

great fire are being rapidly formulated. his long address uttered not one word of con- Mayor Hart sent several communicamnation of this foul crime, not one senti- tions to the aldermen. Monday bearing upon that question. Among other things he urged the widening of the while on an errand of mercy, a man whose fatal fault was his honor; whose blocked highways and increased fire risks. Electric wires he recognizes as will stand out as the one conspicuous mon-ument of shame whose shadow falls upon a brave, an honorable and a generous race, the sympathizers always with the down-trodden and the helpless. This burst of eloquence brought the water to the cross of many and the passage of sessed on any telephone, telegraph or electric light company failing to put their wires in a condition of saftey. appliances of safety and the passage of their wires in a condition of saftey.

The Detroit Y. M. C. A. has two thousand members. The Chase piano factory has located at

Lakeside, a suburb of Muskegon, after getting offers from every town in that part of the State.

Northport claims to ship ten tons of fish every day.

A Petoskey firm received an order the other day for seven tons of fish, and ip 140 minutes the fish were taken from the tugs, boxed, weighed and started for New York.

The two-year-old son of Joseph Middling, of Ishpeming, drank some boiling water recently and died in a few hours. The National Lighthouse Board favors an appropriation of \$60,000 for lighting St. Mary's river so that it may be navigated at night.

Ex-Governor Austin Blair is writing book entitled "Recollections of a Way Governor.'

J. L. Rhodes' residence at Vermontrille was burned to the ground the other night. Loss, \$1,800; insurance, \$900. Reports from the lumber woods state that the recent snow fall there is twenty-five inches on a level.

Levi Husband, a prominent farmer of Jennison, Ottawa County, went out to

look after his stock a few nights ago, and stepping on the ice, slipped and plunged headlong into a water-tank and The elegant residence of ex-Mayor

Thompson, of Detroit, was destroyed by fire the other night, causing a loss of \$50,000.

C. D. Hardorf, a prominent farmer near Reading, disappeared a few days ago, and it was believed that he had been murdered and robbed.

Michigan copper mines products for November were: Quincy, 601 tons; Franklin, 464; Atlantic, 207; Penin-

The work of renovating the Excelsior furnace at Ishpeming was begun the other day. The furnace had been out of blast for eight years, but recently passed into the hands of new owners.

Frank Massay, of Coldwater, accidentally shot himself recently while examining the gun of another young man with whom he was hunting, and died of his injuries.

The body of Siver Siverson, drowned at Frankfort October 19, was found the

other day by the life saving station patrol two miles south of that place. Martin Phillips, of Fenton, shot his brother-in-law, Ode Bussy, at the latter's home the other night near Holly. Phillips and his wife had been having trouble. She was with her sister at the

time of the shooting. Daniel Phelps, while hunting recently near Adamsville, was accidentally shot in the back of the head by Fred Simpkins, whose thumb slipped from the hammer of his gun. The dead man was fifty-six years old.

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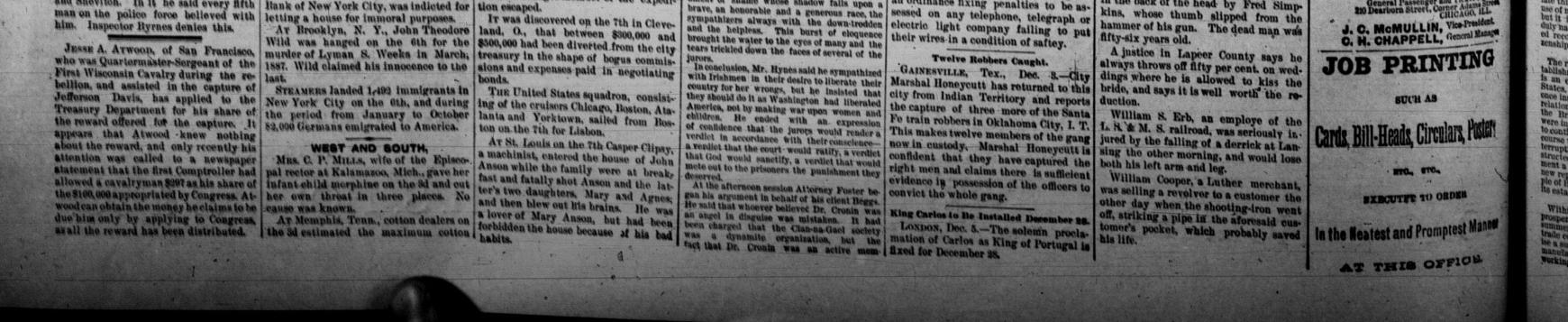
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rado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nebraska, Oregon, Galifornia, etc. The GREAT EXCURSION ROUTE between the NORTH and SOUTH, and to and from ANSAS LANDS and the HEALTH ESORTS and MINING-DISTRICTS of the rest and Southwest.

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Boston Profits by Her Lesson.

the Cronin trial Mr. Hynes continued his reckons his loss at \$100,000. From 30, the shadow of the gallows. He said that if the chinery destroyed is estimated at \$276, 500. The number of machines was 3,223 BOSTON, Dec. 3. - The lessons of ths They Are Reviewed at Length by President Harrison.

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

# HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

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stisfactory Foreign Relations-The Surplus, Revenues, Tariff, Silver Coinage, Civil Service, Pensions and Other Important Toples Discussed.

THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The following re the principal points contained in the irst annual message of President Harrion to the Fifty-First Congress:

to the Fifty-First congress: To the Senate and House of Representatives; There are lew transactions in the administra-tion of Government, even temporarily held, in the confidence of those charged with the con-the confidence of those charged with the con-set of the public business. Every step taken the under the observation of an intelligent and where the observation of an intelligent and mown from day to day and suggestions as to need legislation find an earlier voice than that be predice in these annual communications speaks in these annual com President to Congress.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Good will and sordiality have characterized Good will and sortnancy have characterized our relations and correspondence with other governments, and the year just closed leaves few international questions of importance re-maining unadjusted. No obstacle is believed to exist that can long postpone the considera-tion and adjustment of the still pending ques-tions upon satisfactory and honorable terms. The dealings of this Government with other states have been and always should be marked for the factory of the still pending dues-tions upon a laways should be marked es have been and an ways should be marked frankness, and sincerity, our purposes wed and our methods free from intrigue, he President, referring to the Congress of esentatives of the North and South

The Pre representatives of the North and South American governments, now in session in Washington, says that the gathering is a mat-ter of high significance, and the earnest de-ilberations of the body touching the best methods of perpetuating and expanding the existing relations of mutual interest and riendliness will undoubtedly result in in-greased prosperity and to the mutual good of all the countries represented. Its recom-mendations will have the co-operation of the Congress of the United States in the Congress of the United States In the removal of unnecessary barriers, to bene-eficial intercourse between the nations of America. While the commercial benefits which it is hoped will follow this conference are worthy of pursuit, it is believed that the crown-ing benefit will be found in the better securities which may be devised for maintenance of peace among all American nations, and settlement of all contentions by methods that a Christian civion can approve.

all contentions by methods that a Christian civ-lization can approve. The response to the invitation extended by this Government, by the act of Congress of July 9, 188, to all maritime nations to send rep-resentatives to engage in a conference touch-ing the revision and amendment of the rules and regulations governing vessels, and to adopt a uniform system of marine signals, has been very general and very cordial. Twenty-six na-tions are represented in the conference, and the work has been entered upon with great zeal and an evident appreciation of its importance. The co-operation of our Congress may also be relied upon so far as the agreement to be reached may require legislation to give it effect. Referring to the fact that all the nations of the Western hemisphere, with one exception, send to Washington Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Pfeulpotentiary, while the United States, on the contrary, sends envoys of a lower grade to some of our sister republies, the Presi-dent says that in view of our relations with the states of the American system, our diplomatic states of the American system, our diplomatic agents in those countries should be of the uni-form rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister form rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. The last Congress so elevated certain missions with happy effect, and he rec-ommends the completion of the reform thus be-gun, with the inclusion also of Hawaii and Hayti, in view of their relation to the American sten of states. He also recommends the ex-ension of an invitation to Hawali to send rep-esentatives to the international conference

Our relations with China are receiving due at-Our relations with China are receiving due at-tention. The failure of the treaty negotiated under President Cleveland's administration, relative to the further and more complete re-striction of Chinese-labor immigration, leaves some questions open which should be ap-

OUR FINANCES. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1859, presents with clearness the fiscal operations of the Gor-facts for use here. The aggregate receipts from all sources for the year were \$157,050,058,54, Herived as follows: From customs, \$23,852, 14,68, From internal revenue, \$130,881,513,92, From miscellaneous sources, \$32,335,803,357, The ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$251,996,615,60, and the total ex-penditures, including the sinking fund, were 239,570,052,557, The excess of receipts over expenditures

The excess of receipts over expenditures was, after providing for the sinking fund, \$57,470.-

120.59. For the current fiscal year the total revenues, actual and estimated, are \$185,000,000, and the ordinary expenditures, actual and estimated, are \$203,000,000, making with the sinking fund a total expenditure of \$341,321,116,99, leaving an estimated surplus of \$341,321,116,99, leaving an estimated surplus of \$436,678,883,01. During the fiscal year there was applied to the purchase of bonds in addition to those for the sinking fund \$00,456,172,33, and during the first quarter of the current year the suin of \$37, \$359,697,77, all of which were credited to the sinking fund. The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, are estimated by

Sinking fund. The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, are estimated by the Treasury Department at \$385,000,000, and the expenditures for the same period, including the sinking fund, at \$341,430,477.70. This shows an estimated sur plus for that year of \$43,569,552.30, which is more likely to be increased than reduced when the actual transactions are written up. THE SURPLUS.

Ikely to be increased than reduced when the actual transactions are written up. THE superiors.
The existence of so large an actual and anticipated surplus should have the immediate attention of Congress, with a view to reducing the receipts of the Treasury to the needs of the Government as closely as may be.
The collection of moneys not needed for public uses imposes an unnecessary burden upon our people, and the presence of so large a surplus in the public vaults is a disturbing element in the conduct of private busines. Thas, called into use expedients for putting it into circulation of very questionable propriety. We should not collect revenue for the puppose of anticipating our bonds beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, but any unappropriated surplus in the Government offers a substantial advantage. The loaning of public funds to the banks without interest upon the security of Government bonds I regard as an unauthorized and dangerous expedient. It results in a temporary and unnatural increase of the banking capital of favored localities, and compels a cautious and gradual recall of the deposits to avoid injury to the commercial interests. It is not to be expected that the banks having these deposities will sell their bonds to the Treasury so long as the present highly beneficial arrangement is continued. They now practically get interest both upon the bonds and their proceeds. No getting the second be made of this method of getting the surplus into circulation, and the prostical arrangement is continued. They now practically get interest both upon the bonds and their proceeds. No further use should be made of this method of getting the surplus into circulation, and the protectial y definition.

both upon the bonds and their proceeds. No further use should be made of this method of getting the surplus into eirculation, and the de-posits now outstanding should be gradually with-drawn and applied to the purchase of bonds. It is fortunate that such a use can be made of the existing surplus, and for some time to come of any casual surplus that may exist after Con-gress has taken the necessary steps for a reduc-tion of the revene. Such legislation should be promptly but very considerately enacted. THE TARIFF. I recommend a revision of our tariff law, both in its administrative fedures and in the schedules. The need of the former is generally conceded, and an agreement upon the evils and inconveniences to be remedied and the best methods for their correction will probably not be difficult. Uniformity of valuation at all our ports is essential, and effective measures should be taken to secure it. It is equally desirable that questions affecting rates and classifica-tions should be promptly decided. The preparation of a new schedule of customs duties is a matter of great delicacy because of its effect upon the business of the country, of great difficulty by reason of the wide divergence of opinion as to the objects that may be pro-moted by such legislation. Some disturbance of business may perhaps result from considera-tion of this subject by Congress, but this tem-porary ill-effect will be reduced to a minimum by prompt action and the assurance which the, country enjoys that any necessary changes will be so made as not to impair the just and reasonable protection of our home industries. The inequalities of the law should be ad-

will be so made as not to impair the just and reasonable protection of our home industries. The inequalities of the law should be ad-justed, but the protective principle should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms as well as our shops. These duties necessarily have relation to other things be-sides the public revenues. We can not limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public Treasury alone. They have a direct relation to home production, to work, to wages and to the commercial independence of our country, and the wise and matriotic legislator should enlarge the field of his vision to include all of these. The necessary reduction in our public reve-nues can. I am sure, be made without making the smaller burden more onerous than the larger by reason of the disabilities and limita-tions which the process of reduction puts upon both capital and labor. The free list can very safely be extended by placing thereon articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor can sup-ply. The removal of the internal tax upon to-bacco would relieve a important agricultural the field of his vision to include all of these. bacco would relieve a important agricultural product from a burden thich was imposed only because our revenue frim customs duties was insufficient for the public needs. If safe provis-ion against fraud can be devised the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the arts and in manufactures would also offer an unobjection-able method of reducing the surplus. able method of reducing the surplus. NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION. A table presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of money of all kinds in circulation each year from 1878 to the present time, is of interest. It appears that the amount of National Bank notes in circulation has decreased during that period \$114,100,729, of which \$37,799,229 is chargeable to the last year. The withdrawal of bank circulation will neces-sarily continue under existing conditions. 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. O18,000. The amount per capita increased about five dollars during this time. THE SILVER DOLLAR.

the United States. The law compels those who are supposed to have knowledge of public of-fensions to attend upon our courts and grand furies and to give widence. There is a manifest resulting duty that these witnesses shall be protected from injury on account of their testi-mony. The investigations of criminal offenses are often rendered futile and the punishment of crime impossible by the intimidation of wit-nesses.

TRUSTS. The question of trusts is considered and the President says that when they are organized for the purpose of oppressing healthy competi-tion or to monopolize the production or sale of an article of general necessity they become dan-gerous conspiracies against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation. NATURALIZATION LAWS.

NATURALIZATION LAWS. Our naturalization laws should be so revised as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition towards our government of the persons applying for citizenship more thorough. Those who come to our shores to swell the injurious influences and to extend the evil practices of any association that de-fes our laws should agl, only be dealed citizen-ship but a domicile.

The enactment of a NANKRUPTCY LAW. The enactment of a Nationali bankrupt law of a character to be a permanent part of our legis-lation is desirable. It should be simple in its method and inexpensive in its administration.

POSTAL SERVICE AND NAVY. The President concurs in the suggestions made by Secretary of the Navy Tracy and Post-master-General Wanamaker in their annual re-ports of methods to increase the strength of our naval force and improve the efficiency of the postal Service.

haval force and improve the efficiency of the postal Service. THE INDIANS. 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 chil-dren of school age and in the allotment of lands to adult Indians. Our treaty stipulations should be observed with idelity, and our legislation should be highly considerate of the best inter-ests of an ignorant and helpless people. The reservations are now generally surround-ed by white settlements. We can no longer push the Indian back into the wilderness, and it remains only, by every suitable agency, to push him upward into the estate of a self-sup-porting and responsible citizen. For the adult the first step is to locate him upon a farm, and for the child to place him in a school. School at-tendance should be promoted by every moral agency, and these failing, should be compulsory. The National schools for Indians have been very successful and should be multiplied, and as far as possible should be so organized and conducted as to facilitate the transfer of the schools to the States or Territories in which they are located when the Indians in a neighborhood have ac-cepted citizenship and have become otherwise itted for such a transfer. The agreement between the Sloux Indians and the commission appointed to negotiate for the release of the lands belonging to that tribe

The agreement between the Sloux Indians and the commission appointed to negotiate for the release of the lands belonging to that tribe will be transmitted to Congress in due time. By that agreement about 9,000,000 acres is re-leased to the Government. No results have as yet been obtained as a result of the negotiations between the commission appointed for that purpose and the Cherokee tribe relative to the cession of their lands, nor is it believed that a conclusion can be immediately expected. The cattle syndicate now occupying these lands for grazing purposes is clearly re-sponsible for the obstruction of the negotia-tions. These lands ought not to be and can not long be held for the advantage of a few against the public interests. The Government has un-der the treatles certain rights in these lands. These will not be used oppressively, but it can not be allewed that those who by sufferance oc-cupy these lands shall interpose to defeat the wise and beneficent purpose of the Govern-ment. ment.

THE OPENING OF OKLAHOMA.

THE OPENING OF OKLABOMA. The President refers to the opening of the Oklahoma Territory, and says that he was re-luctant to issue his proclamation throwing open the lands to settlement because Congress had made no provision for a civil government for the people who were to be invited to settle for the people who were to be invited to settle thereon except as the court at Muscogeo or the United States courts in some of the adjoining States had power to enforce the general laws. But in view of the fact that several thousand persons, many of them with their families, had gathered upon the borders of the Indian Territory with a view of soeuring homesteads on the ceded lands, and that delay would involve them in much loss and suffering, he did issue his proc-lamation, naming the noon hour on April 22 last as the time entrance would be free to the Territory. It is much to the credit of the settlers that they very general-ly observed the limitation as to the time when they might enter the Territory. Care will be taken that those who entered in violation of the law do not secure the advantage they un-fairly sought. It is estimated that there are now in the Territory about 60,000-people and several considerable towns have sprung up, for which temporary municipal governments have been

country, but much remains to be done to per-fect the organization of the department so that it fairly realizes the expectations which is creation excited. In this connection atten-tion is called to suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary. It is also recommended that the weather serv-ice be separated from the War Department and established as a bureau in the Department and established as a bureau in the Department of Agriculture. This, he says, will involve an entire reorganization both of the Weather Bu-reau and the Signal Service, making of the first a purely civil organization, while the other will be purely military.

Chile reorganization both of the Weather Buter a uncel to signal Service, making of the first a purely civil organization, while the other will be purely military.
THE WORLD'S PARE.
The proposition to observe the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by the other will be presented for the order of our great cities will be presented for the promotion of the general Government.
THE CIVIL SERVICE.
A considerable portion of the message is devised on a consideration of the present commission the promotion and after dotailing the facts regarding threadent are well established in the consideration of the present commission the present are well established in the confidence of the projet. The message then continues as follows:
The duty of appointment is devolved by the forther are well established in the consideration of the clouestory advised the connected with this necessary work is increased, often to the point of actual that are made its equal addition for the clouestory is increased, often to the point of actual that see made, it is not true that incumbeney is a conclusive argument for a continuance in office. Impartiality, moderation, fidelity opuble duty and a good attainment in the observed will equal to a specific duty and a good attainment in the absolution of bias affects in any way the distrative offices so conduct themselves as to onvince just political opponents that no party on the adoption of a some system by which the point of actual that are made for removals.

that in all private employment comes from ex ceptional faithfulness and efficiency in the per

ceptional faithfulness and efficiency in the per-formance of duty. AID TO EDUCATION. National aid to education has heretofore taken the, form tof land grants. In that form the power of Congress to promote the education of the people is not questioned. I do not think it can be successfully questioned when the form is changed to that of a direct grant of money from the public Treasury. Such aid should be, as it always has been, suggested by some ex-ceptional conditions. The sudden emancipation of the slaves, the bestowal of the suffrage which soon followed

The sudden emancipation of the slaves, the bestowal of the suffrage which soon followed and the impairment of the ability of the States where these new citizens were chiefly four 1 to be adequately provided with educational facili-ties presented not only an exceptional but an un-exampled condition. That the situation has been much ameliorated there is no doubt. The ability and interest of the States have happily increased, but a great work remains to be done, and I think the gen eral Government should lend its aid. As the suggestion of a National grant in aid of educa-tion grows chiefly out of conditions and needs of the emancipated slave and his descendants, the relief should as far as possible, while necessarily proceeding upon some general lines, be applied to the need that suggested it. It is essential if much good is to be accomplished that the sym-pathy and active interest of the people of the State should be such as to stimulate and not

party and active interest of the people of the State should be enlisted and that the methods adopted should be such as to stimulate and not to supplant local taxation for school purposes. As one Congress can not bind a succeeding one in such a case and as the effort must in some degree be experimental I recommend that any appropriation made for this purpose be so limited in annual amount and as to the time over which it is to extend as will on the one hand give the local school authorities op-portunity to make the best use of the first year's allowance, and on the other deliver them from the temptation to unduly postpone the as-sumption of the whole burden themselves. RACE TROUBLES IN THE SOUTH. Referring to the race troubles in the South and the fact that in many instances colored people have been interfered with when attempt-ing to vote, the President begins by paying a high tribute to the industry and capability of the colored people. He continues: In many parts of our country where the col-ored population is large the people of that race

Inquirer. 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 particit that of sense of justice and of respect for the law would work a gradual cure of the flagrant evils. Sur-ly no one supposes that the present can be ac-cepted as a permanent condition. If it is said that these communications 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 are, by various devices

CATARRH. Catarrhal Deafness-Hay Fever-A New

Home Treatm Sufferers are not generally aware the

these discases are not generally aware that these discases are contagious, or that the are due to the presence of living parasite in the lining membrane of the nose an eustachian tubes. Microscopic research however, has proved this to be a fact, an the result of this discovery is that a simpl remedy has been formulated whereb remedy has been formulated where Catarrh, Hay Fever and Catarrhal Deafact are permanently cured in from one to thr simple applications made at home by t patient once in two weeks.

patient once in two weeks. N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or ar ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamph let explaining this new treatment is sent or receipt of three cents in stamps to pay postage by A. H. Dixon & Son, cor. of John and King Street, Toronto, Canada.—Chris tian Advocate. tian Advocate.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles show carefully read the above.

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

"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

hould be ongs for death to bring her rele ase from And

misery. If these poor, discouraged women who

If these poor, discouraged women who suffer from diseases peculiar to women could only know that health could be re-gained 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 won-derful virtue in this medicine, and under-stand that it is a safeguard against the terstand that it is a safeguard against the ter-rible 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 civ-ilization.—Texas Siftings.

McVicker's Theater. Öf "The Old Homestead," due at Me Vicker's December 16, the Rev. Robert Coll

yer says: "I do not wonder that the city and coun-try, far and wide, should take such delight in it, because, as I sit and look and listen, I we would. Some things in it touch all our Cream Balm did the hearts. It touched me afresh as I sat there laughing and crying in the same breath. It is given to not many men, and fewer wom-en, so to touch the hidden springs of what is noblest and best in us, and deepen and sweeten them."

THERE is one point in favor of the man that laughs at his own jokes. You are never in doubt as to whether he intended to be funny.—Terre Haute Express.

### 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 Illus-trated 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.

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 con-ditions 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.

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

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

THE statesman in his eagle flights of ora tory simply spreads his opinions.

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

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

## **The Plain Truth**

Is that Hood's Saraaparilla 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 Saraaparilla a trial. "I had rheumatism so that when I sat or laid down I could hardly get up. Hood's Saraaparilla has almost cured me." P. CARNES, Gallon, O. N. B.-II you make up your mind to try Hood's Saraaparilla, do not be induced to take any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

# Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$3. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ELY'S CATARRH **CREAM BALM** REAM BALM I had catarrh so bad there were great sores HAYFEVER in my nose, one place was eaten through. Two bottles of Ely's USE ELLYAROUSA My nose and head are well. C. S. McMillen, Sibley, Mo. HAY-FEVEF

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agree able. Price to cents at druggists: by mall, registered to cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick

Headache, Biliousness And all diseases arising from a **Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion.** 





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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 ontoh the trade that the Wales Goodyear Shoe Co. has established by always making good goods, which fact makes it economy to buy the WALES GOODYEAR RUBBERS. AN ELEGANT and USEFUL





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GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

NOW READY

TO MAKE



nd the exclusion of a beincompatible with our social life, all steps compass this imperative need should be acanied with a recognition of the claim of strangers now lawfully among us to humane and just treatment. The present state of affairs with respect to Sa-

moa is encouraging. The President says the late conference in Berlin between the repre-sentatives of the United States, Great Britain and Germany resulted in the conclusion of a treaty which will be submitted to the Senate for its approval, and he trusts the efforts made to adjust the question will be productive of the permanent establishment of law and order in noa upon the basis of the maintenance of rights and interests of natives.

The questions which have arisen during past years between Great Britain and the United es are in abeyance or in course of adjust-

### THE FISHERIES.

On the part of the government of the Dominof Canada an effort has been apparent dur-the season just ended to administer the 's and regulations applicable to the fisheries with as little occasion for friction as was pos-sible, and the temperate representations of this side, and the temperate representations of this Government in respect of cases of undue hard-ship or of harsh interpretations have been in most cases met with measures of transitory re-llef. It is trusted that the attainment of our just rights under existing treaties and in virtue of the concurrent legislation of the two con-tiguous countries will not be long deferred, and that all existing causes of difference may be equitably adjusted.

I recommend that provision be made by an international agreement for visibly marking the water boundry between the United States and Canada in the narrow channels that join the great lakes.

A just and acceptable enlargement of the list of offenses for which extradition may be claimed and granted is most desirable between this country and Great Britain. The territory of neither should become a secure harbor for the evil-doers of the other through any avoidable shortcoming in this regard. A new treaty on this subject between the two powers has been recently negotiated and will soon be laid before the Senate.

the Senate. <sup>9</sup> THE NICARAGUAN CANAL. In pursuance of the charter granted by Con-rress, and under the terms of its contract with the Government of Nicaragua, the Inter-Oceanic Canal Company has begun the con-struction of the important water way between the two oceans which its organization contem-plates. Grave complications for a time seemed mminent between the governments of Nic-aragua and Costa Rica, but these have been ad-ustedin a friendly manner. This Government has held itself ready to promote in every proper way the adjustment of all questions that might present obstacles to the completion of a work of such transcendent importance to the commercial interests of the world. THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION. The traditional good feeling between this country and the French republic has received additional testimony in the participation of our Government and people in the international exposition held at Paris during the past sum-mer. The success of our exhibition has been gratifying.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE. This Government has accepted, under proper reserve as to its policy in foreign territories, the invitation of the government of Belgium to take part in an International Congress which opens at Brussels on the 16th of November, for the purpose of devising measures to promote the abolition of the slave trade in Africa, and to prevent the shimment of slaves by seen. Our o prevent the shipment of slaves by sea. Our necessary of the signment of slaves by sea. Our necessary of the second second second second second necessary of the second second second second second law within our own borders. RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

With Germany the most cordial relations con-tinue. The questions arising from the return to the empire of Germans naturalized in this country are considered and disposed of in a temperate spirit to the entire satisfaction of both Governments.

five dollars during this time. THE SILVER DOLLAR. The law requiring the purchase by the Treas µry 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 purchases to \$4,000,000. When the law was enacted (February 28, 1878), the price of silver in the market was \$1.904-10 per ounce, making the bullion value of the dol-lar \$3 cents. Since that time the price has fallen as low as \$1.2 cents per ounce, reducing the bull-

as low as 91.2 cents per ounce, reducing the bull-ion value of the dollar to 70.6 cents. Within the has few months the market price has some-what advanced, and on the 1st day of Novem-ber last the bullion value of the silver dollar ber last the bullion value of the silver dollar

what advanced, and on the ist day of Averen-ber 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 mani-festly owing to the fact that its paper repre-sentative is more convenient. The general ac-ceptance and use of the silver certificate show that silver has not been otherwise discredited. Some favorable conditions have contributed to maintain this practical equality in their com-mercial use between the gold and silver dol-lars. But some of these are trade conditions that statutory enactments do not control and of the continuance of which we can not be cer-tain. I think it is clear that if we should make

coinage of silver at present rates free we must expect that the difference in bullion values of the gold and silver dollars will be taken account

expect that 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 in-crease of the present rate of coinage. Such a result would be discreditable to our financial management and disastrous to all business in-terests. 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 pro-ducers of that metal and should not discredit it. To the plan which will be presented by the Secretary of the Treasury for issuance of notes of 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 communi-cate further with Congress upon this subject. OUR COAST DEFENSES.

temporary municipal governments have been organized. He very urgently recommends that Congress at once provide a Territorial government for these people. Serious questions which may at any time fead to violent outbreaks are awaiting the institution of courts for their peaceful ad-justment. The American genius for self.gov-ernment has been well illustrated in Oklahoma, but it is neither safe nor wise to leave these people longer to the expedients which have temporarily served them. ALASKA.

the empire of Germans naturalized in this contrary are considered and disposed of in a stigy the purpose-to continue the useems to bold Governments.
 THE NATTAN REFURD C.
 The assource of great satisfaction that the ist as a parent is study the purpose-to contract and the same time to obviate the danger of which I have sopoken. At a later day I may communicate the and the constitution in the same time to obviate the danger of which I have sopoken. At a later day I may communicate the union under the constitution in the same time to obviate the danger of which I have sopoken. At a later day I may communicate the universe to un National Cogress at the cally without coast defenses. The security disposition of the outer should be promited to a less extent with Switzerland. From time to active and three should be a second in econstruction of such and be permitted. This subject by conventions. An improperiation at this session is an event as unexampled as it is interest efforts have been made to right a comfortant that those who have been into a less extent with Switzerland. From time to accountry of their adoption.
 The recent rest for the rights pertaining to citicate the relative useful as a proprintions. Care should be taken that the relative useful as is not overloked. I do not works not of public and general advant is a down of the control to the regist pertaining to the endivorulate the relative useful as the state. South those of the older shates. The same time, and those should be the endivorulate the relative useful as the relative useful as the relative useful as the state. South these of the older shates. I and participation is the relative useful as the relative useful as the relative useful as the relative useful as the state. The provisional government is not committed to the peresonal the same time, and thoese shate end

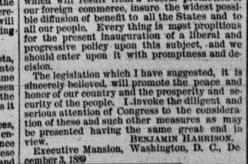
In the institution of courts for their peaceful adjustment. The American genus for solitors for started in Oklahoma, but it is noither safe nor wise to leave ther are at work upon it. Do they suggest any solution? When and under what conditions is the black man to have a free ballot? When is is the black man to have a free ballot? When is is the black man to have a free ballot? When is is the black man to have a free ballot? When is is the black man to have a free ballot? When is is the black man to have a free ballot? When is is the black man to have a free ballot? When is the disposition of the public lands and any regulate the section of the public lands have any regulate of the natives. An appropriation for education, should have a kindly regard to the interest and free ball proceed with any of the insumers of the natives. An appropriation for education, should have a kindly regard to the interest and interest the consideration of country can be at rest except upon the firm basis of justice and humanity, not of prejudice and of the law.
 The admisistration of the land have been pursue that the individuat seture to all our propeir a yith at the issuances of his patent. While care is nothing more justly humiliating to the issuances of his patent. While care is nothing more purth humiliating to the issuances of his patent. While care is nothing more purth humiliating to the state is on promote the settion of suggest any reason for their supremay on the sea. There is nothing more have that the negarity of suggest any reason for the public domain by persons having incess shull have been and once do use should be so allow there and there agent of another who is seeking to a policy. No question in our country can be at the issuances of his patent. While care is is the black man be an our when is the black ma

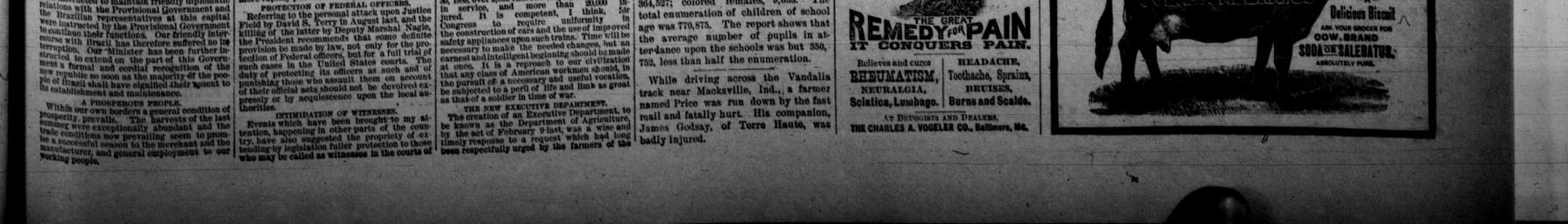
the full penalties of our criminal statutes. The subject to serious disadvantages. I percommend that such appropriations be I percention of the service in America ansteam. There are subject to serious disadvantages. I percommend that such appropriations be I percention of the service in America ansteam. Ships between our ports and those of Central ships in the states from revom. The mending that Congress grant apension to uuch is will be observed as a substantial service in and in some fair degree equalize the chances of a casuality are incapacitated from earning the war, are now dependent upon their the ships of American seames while they must meet. We should also P is the the seam of the end of the government, in case of need, as armed of such merchant ships of American seames while they must meet. We should also P is the with the National honor that they shall and they shall and they must be optical and generous provision of the services of the Union army and any and suffering class of helic commades are argued fure for the survives of the Union army and any and suffering class of helic commades are argued fure for the survives of the Union army and any and suffering class of helic commades are argued and regular mail communication between F furity cared for.
 There are now promptly answered and the adoption of large and swift American mechanics that will be optical or further and better engloyment of our merchant mating. The survives of the Union army and any discase of our farms and factories, and the states and to the persoin Office for information as to the states the survives of the Union army and suffering class of helic commades are and better engloyment of a sufficie

cember 3, 1889

### Education in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 4.—The an-nual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction has been submitted to the Governor. During the year 13,-253 teachers were employed in the schools, 124 of whom were colored. There are 9,928 school-houses. The white males in school numbered 386,-822; colored males, 9,893; white fem ales,





C'JACOBS OII

MARK

TRADE POR

