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IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

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Iowa State Bystander.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.

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J. L. THOMPSON, EDITOR.

J. H. SHEPARD, MANAGER.

Send money by postoffice order, money order, express or draft, to THE IOWA STATE BYSTANDER Publishing Company.

Communications must be written on one side of the paper only and be of interest to the public. "Brevity is the soul of wit," remember.

We will not return rejected manuscript unless accompanied by postage stamps.

☞ All correspondence and communications must be signed by the persons writing the same.

All entertainments, concerts, festivals, etc., for which an admission fee is charged, will be published at the rate of 5 cents per line for each insertion. Lists of presents for anniversaries, weddings, etc., will be charged extra.

IOWA'S LEADING COLORED PAPER.

CITY NEWS

Notice to Our Agents and Other News Collectors.

Last week our paper was late and could not be printed until Saturday, owing to accumulation of local news and some correspondence coming in on Friday, when our correspondence should reach this office not later than Wednesday noon; city news not later than Thursday evening. In our haste to get the paper out on time, our forms partly pied, hence those missing type in some words. Please comply with the above notice. ED.

Rev. Lucus of Grinnell, Iowa, was a capital visitor over Sunday.

Mrs. I. M. Martin is quite sick at her home on the corner of Tenth and Scott sts.

Miss Florence Day, of Minneapolis is expected to spend the holidays with her friend Miss Evangeline Robinson, in this city.

Miss Ella Redd of Booneville, Mo., who visited in our city this last fall, will be united in marriage next Tuesday.

Mr. Fred. Jackson will spend the holidays in Chicago and Keokuk, and visit his aged mother. It has been two years since Fred had a vacation.

Mr. Nace F. Morton has accepted a position with the National Publishing company, of Chicago, as traveling agent. He will commence about Jan. 1, '97. He is authorized to select two or three more men. We wish Mr. Morton success.

Mrs Frank Blagburn is now the only colored lady in the contest for the Daily Capital Piano contest. Let every one save their coupon tickets for her and send them to her or leave them at our office. Remember that it closes Dec. 23d, at noon.

Mrs. A. Wilburn, the wife of our well known fireman has been very sick the past few weeks, but is some better this week, so she can sit up a little. Her many friends hopes her speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Terrell left Thursday for Colfax, Iowa, to make their future home. Mr. Terrill has only been in our city about two years, yet he has made many friends who regrets to see them leave our city go soon. It was his work being in Colfax caused him to move there.

Mrs. Frank Blagburn and Mrs. Henry Clay stands near the head of the list in the Daily Capital Piano contest, out of eighty-three persons. They stand about ninth or tenth respectively, however, Mrs. Clay has withdrawn in Mrs. Blagburn's favor. Mrs. Clay made many friends while in the contest—still more by giving her votes to Mrs. Blagburn.

Mr. Thos. Williams returned home from Huntsville, Mo, Thursday, where he was called at the death of his brother, John Williams. He met may of his old friends and relatives whom he had not seen for over sixteen years. After his return home he learned to his surprise that a white man had in some way secured his job, of which he had been holding for over fifteen years. He asks his friends to assist him in getting some other job.

First African church of Christ: School street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Rev. F. Lomax, pastor. Lord's Day services 11:00 a. m.; preaching, subject: "Jesus Christ who was Most Compassionionate and Benevolent in his Life, was alsd most Kind and Forgiving in His Death."

Sabbath School at 3:00 p. m., Mrs. Ellis-ton, superintendent; 6:45 p. m. Christian Endeavor; 8: p. m. preaching, subject: "The Prophesies of the Old Testiment concerning the Messian were all fulfilled in Jesus of Nazereth, thus proving the absoluta certainty that he was the Christ. Good music by the choir, Prof. G. I. Holt, chorister. All are welcome. Special atrention to strangers.

WEDDING NUPTIALS,

Social Repast, Entertainments, Etc., Etc.

The leading social event of the season was the party given by the "Leap Year Coterie," on last Monday evening, at Redmen's Hall, which was most beautifully decorated with smilax. On the curtains in the arch entering the parlor, was the words "Leap Year in large gilt letters. This is the last of this leap year series of parties given by the young ladies club, of which Miss Alice Robinson is president. So, good bye, girls, for eight long years before your soon to be last opportunity will come again. A large crowd of society people was present to enjoy the evening with the girls. The musicale program was as follows: Welcome address, by Miss Sarah Porter; Duett, Mesdames Coalson and Birney; Music by Curtley Mandolin Club; soprano solo, Miss Evangeline Robinson; instrumental, Miss Fannie Harding; solo, Prof. George I. Holt. After dainty refreshments were served the grand march was led by Mr. James Woods and Miss Alice Robinson, then artistic dancing closed the evening or morning enjoyment. A good time was had and the young men dislike to bid adieu to the young ladies until 1904.

BICKLEY AND ALLEN NUPTIALS.

On last Wednesday evening at 8:15 occurred the marriage of Miss Mamie Allen of this city, and Mr. James Bickley of Muchakinock, Iowa, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Terrell, at 708 West Sixth Avenue., Rev. T. Reeves officiating. Only a few of her intimate friends; about thirty in number, was present. Promptly at 8:15 o'clock the beautiful notes of the wedding march, played by Miss Rhodes, announced the approach of the contracting parties, and in a few brief well chosen remarks, Rev. Reesves pronounced them man and wife, to enter the higher realization of life. The bride came from Muchikinock to our city about one year ago; yet by her womanly worth and amiable disposition made many friends in Des Moines. The groom is one of Muchy's successful enterprising citizens. They received quite a number of beautiful and useful presents. We extend our congratulations, and wish them a successful journey in this life. They left for Muchikinock to make their future home.

The McKinley State Dinner given by the A. M. E. S. S. childeen last evening was largely attended and very successful. The little children, each with their wife, representing the heads of the cabinet, the little boys in their full-dress suits, and little girls with their evening party dresses with train, were very comical, and furnish much pleasure for the crowd. Burrell Smith, as chaplain, delivered divine blessing; Eddie Watson Secretary of State, spoke of his great work; Vice-Pres. Eddie Fawcett, and Pres. Eddie Smith, thanked them all for their presence. The toast was proposed by T. Reeves, Jr., response by Louisa Clay; the little Shaffers' sisters made a great hit by singing a duett, as also did little Ethel Stewart.

A. M. E. Literary Program, Thursday, Dec. 17th:

Open address............W. H. Frazier
Select reading.........Miss Sarah Porter
Declamation..........Miss Hattie Mash
Instrumental solo....Msss Mabel Morton
Solo—Vocal.........Mrs. Maude Morton
Question box...........Mrs. Ella Smith
Journal..........Miss Minnie Weeks
Critic.....................J. A. Hardy
Exercises commence at 8:15, sharp.

The A. M. E. Church are preparing to give a grand Emancipation dinner; also good speaking and music in the evening, of Jan. 1, '97. This day, we might say, is our real natal day, or the day of our emancipation. Let all the race-loving people come, rejoice, and show our appreciation of the noble band who made possible our freedom. See program next week

Mr. Claude Lorey, our apprentice on the composing force, met with a seriou accident last Monday, while working on the job press. While cleaning the pres the platen caught one of his fingers, mashing it.

SONG SERVICE AT ST. PAUL A. M. E. CHURCH.

On last Sunday evening occurred the regular monthly Sacred Song Service under the leadership of J. E. Mosley, which evinced that large attendance, that the right man was in the right place. The pleasure experienced by those who attended this service, and the general theme of their conversation is there has been nothing in a musical way quite so pleasing, and that each singer excelled all former efforts; the choruses were all new and very pretty as well as difficult to sing, but the beautiful harmony showed that each performed their part well. The singing by the Y. M. C. A. quartette was quite captivating, and no one will need to be urged to show appreciation of such singing. The duett by Mesdames Coalson and Birney was worthy of commendation and was appreciated by all. The solos sung by Mesdames John F. Blagburn, Coalson, Mr. Mosley and Dr. E. F. Johnson, were all beautiful selections and the rendition was grand. Those that did not attend missed a musical treat.

A Grand Entertainment.

There will be a grand Musical "Cake Walk and Ball, in Cain's Opera House, Colfax, Iowa, Monday evening, December 28th, under the auspices of the K. of P. Band. The programme will open with the following selections by the band:

March, "Dunlap Commandery,".....Hall
Overture—"Snapshot"..........Carlton
March—"Rifle Regiment".........Sousa
"TWILIGHT BELLS,"
Vocal Score, with Band accompaniment.
March—"Occidental"...........Sousa
Song—"The Wayside Cross," by the OLIVER QUARTETTE.
Song—"Love's Serenade,"—by Miss Annie Blanch Yokum, of Leavenworth, Kansas.
"Swanee River"................Foster
Trombone Quartette.
Song—"A Nice Young Man"—by Richard Oliver.
"Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming" Brass Quartette.

The following prizes will be given:

A fine cake and $2.50 to the most graceful walking lady or gentleman. A ladies fine toilet set to the most tastefully dressed lady present.

The couple that waltzes the most graceful will receive the following prizes: The lady will be given a ladies fine Cambination Toilet and Manicure case, the gentleman a fine smoking set.

After the other exercises the swellest ball of the season, will commence. First class music will be furnished by Kromer's orchestra, of Des Moines.

Come one, come all, and spend an evening of merriment. There will be oysters and refreshments of all kinds served.

Committee on entertainment:—Richard Oliver, P. H. Hunter, J. Madison, and J. H. Cabell.

Floor Managers:—Wm. Oliver and John Turner.

Robert Oliver, Musical Director.

Benj, Johnson, Gen. Manager.

Many young men find themselves handicapped in life by the lack of educational advantages and could easily fill better positions if they but had the training. To aid such men as these the Young Men's Christain Association has opened several classes. The class in German meets Wednesday and has an enrollment of about twenty. Book-keeping, Penmanship and Grammer will be taught, and those desireing to take any of these branches should call at the office and see the Secretary at once.

Smack! Smack! Smack your lips. Call for Hardings ice cream. Made every day at, 762, 9th St. $1.00 gets a gallon. 'Phone, 647.

ANOTHER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

A very pleasant surprise party called on Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Mash last Friday evening, it being his 8th wedding anniversary anniversary. Quite an enjoyable time was had and each parting wishing them many more happy years together. Those present was Mesdames Fred Jackson, B. I. Holmes, Gus Curtley, Eliza Bell, J. R. Erickson, Fannie Harding, Miss Della Abbey, Mr. and Mrs. Burnaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. A. Griffin and Mr. James Woods.

Say, if you all want the best coal, order it of Redhead, at the Coal Palace, Sixth avenue.

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NEW AND SECOND HAND

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Best Line of Steel Ranges in the City.

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Lost Opportunities.

How often we hear our people say, O! how I wish I had improved my lost or wasted time, when I was young, and had got a better education; or that I did not save my money when I was young as I should. You hear them bemoan those lost opportunities. Our advice to you, all especially young men and women is to improve your opportunities now while you can; save your money, buy you a home or deposit your surplus money in a good savings bank, or better still to invest in real property. Do not keep late hours except with your books, reading the best of literature do not idle your time away on the streets or at public inns. Shakespeare spent several years holding teams and doing errands with a book in one hand and lines in the other. Do you know that the three great poets of the world, Homer, Ossian and Milton were totally blind? Stuart the celebrated painter did most of his great painting in a dungeon, Demosthenese labored eleven years to master a lish in his speeh. Lord Byron and Sir Walter Scott went limping on clubfoot through all their lives. Benjamin Franklin went barefoot to buy books to read. Lincoln, "the rail splitter;" Grant, "the tanner;" Jas. Garfield, the "tow-boy; Douglas, the "slave boy."

Those marvels of genius simply show you what inevitable impediments before them, yet they succeeded amid those afflictions. Your opportunities are far better than those illustrious geniuses above mentioned. Be corteous, be civil, be honest, be frugal, and you will be a great help to our race and a blessing to humanity.

Office Seckcrs.

For cabinet portfolio, Washington Bruce and Arnett are prominently mentioned. Bruce has a good pull with some of our eastern colored journals, but Arnett and Washington seems to have the support of the masses.

For Recorder of Deeds of District of Columbia, Hon. John L. Waller, of Kansas, Geo. L. Knox of Indiana, Isaac H. Smith of N. C., L. C. Bailey of Washington, D. C, are the candidates so far mentioned.

For Register of the Treasury, Professor Richard T. Greener of N. Y., James Hill of Miss. We also might add John Mitchell, Jr., editor of the Richmond Planet, or Edward E. Cooper, founder of the Indina polis Freeman—two of the best and bravest negro editors that our race has yet produced.

For Consulorship, Revenue Collector, Postmasterships, U. S. Marshall, and various other places, it is too numerous to mention them all. We might mention J. Silas Harris of Mo., as candidate for Consulorship for one of the South American ports. Mr. Harris is welll qualified and a leader among the Missouri politicians.

We favor the Dingley bill or some similar revenue bill which will enable the government to pay its own expenses.

Silver Dick Bland is to be the leader of the minority in the House of Representatives.

Mrs. Lease's home in Wichata, Kansas, has been advertised for sale by the sheriff. She is a failure in business as well as in politics.

Mrs. J. B. Vaughn, of B street, received a letter acknowledging her congratulation from President-elect, William McKinley.

The BYSTANDER has new agents at the following towns. Ottumwa, Miss Nellie Fowler, a promising high school girl; Oskaloosa, Chas. Clay, an intelligent young man; Osceolla, Mrs. D. A. Bassfield, a good writer; Yankton, S. D., Joseph Baker; Colfax, Iowa, Robt. Oliver, the band leader, will tell our readers the Colfax news.

Subscriber for the BYSTANDER.

Special to the BYSTANDER.

OBITUARY.

FORT DODGE, IOWA, Dec. 1896.

Mrs. Ellen Augusta Cox, wife of Moses Cox, departed this life Thursday morning, November 19, 1896. Deceased was born in Baker connty, Georgia, fifty-three years ago; she was a faithful member of the Second Methodist Church of Fort Dodge, Iowa, a kind wife, a loving mother and a dutiful grandmother. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband, four children and grand-children, besides a host of friends.

Special to BYSTANDER.

MARRIED—At the home of the groom's sister, Mrs. Chas. Cox, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, occurred the marriage of Miss Mae Waters, of Parkersburg, Iowa, to Mr. -- Ernest Franklin, of Parkersburg, Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. After the ceremony a bountiful repast was served. Only immediate relatives were present. They will leave for their future home in Parkersburg, Thursday.

Van Ginkle Coal Co. Best, brightest burning in the city. 101 Court Ave, Phone 491.

WANTED—To sell or trade for Iowa property, good lot and house of 5 rooms, 2½ story, situated in Albany, Mo, county seat of Gentry county, a town of 2500 people, 2 colleges, electric light, etc. For information, address the BYSTANDER, or GUS WATKINS, Albany, Mo.

CHARITON ITEMS.

Dec. 1st, 1896.

Many of the friends of R. W. Branch were grieved to hear of his death which occured Sunday morning about six A. M. Mr. Branch went out hunting about two weeks ago and on returning was taken suddenly ill. He had suffered some time previous with catarrah of the head, but thinking it was a fine day to hunt, he left in the morning and while returning was ogertaken by sickness. Mr. Branch was a devoted Christian and a deacon of the Ebenezer Baptist church. The deceased leaves a wife, three children and a host of friends to mourn his loss. Rev. McClelland of Fort Madison conducted the funeral services.

The Fireman's Banquet at the Armory, Thursday, promises to be grand affair.

ALBIA NOTES.

Messrs Chaney, Burfet, Johnson and Geever of Hiteman, spent Sunday in Albia.

A social was given at the D. of F. Hall Saturday evening.

Albia Literary Club met Friday evening and passed a very pleasant evening in discussing interesting questions.

Rev. N. W. Harris is visiting his wife at Marshalltown.

Miss Maggie Marshall returned from Marshalltown Monday.

The D. of T. will hold open door New Years' and give the greatest fete of the season in the evening; Jones' mandolin club furnishing the music.

The A. M. E. Sunday school will observe the usual Christmas festivities. Every effort is being made by the superintendent and officers to make this a worthy and an intellectual success. We invite all to attend.

Dr. L. Hayes, of Oskaloosa spent the week in the city looking up business and forming acquaintance with the people.

Mrs. Susie Snody is on the sick list.

Messrs. Boman, Tolson, Davis and Marshall are in Albia from Colon.

CEDAR RAPIDS BUDGET.

The Thanksgiving dinner and supper given by the ladies of the A. M. E. Church was a grand success in every way, and quite snug little sum was realized for both the stewards and trustees. The following were the ladies on committee: Mesdames Mattie Price, Lucy McDowell, Ida Claire, Ella Kippers, Fannie Hawkins, Annie Oliphant, Mary Price and Mattie Wade.

The Masonic lodge will give an entertainment on the 24th inst., at their hall, on First street. Every one is invited. O'possum will be served.

The furnace has at last been put in the A. M. E. church, which makes it more comfortable. The attendance at the church is not as large as it should be. Reverend McDowell is preaching some very practical sermons and should be listened to by more of our people.

Mrs. Katie Gable of Belle Plaine, has come to our city to reside, She is a hair-dresser by trade, and we hope she will do well here, which we think she will.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Parsons left this week for a visit to their old home in the south.

KEOKUK NEWS.

Regular Correspendence of The Bystander.

Tuesday evening, December 8th. given by the Bethel concert club at Bethel A. M. E. church the program to which I will mention.

Comicdietta—A day with the peddlers; also the Afro-American Queen, a scenic play, with beautiful tableaux by eleven girls. Mrs. K. D. Tillman, Manager; Miss Florence Jackson, organist.

Mrs. Thomas Mitchell is quite sick at this writing.

Mr. Burt Alden is on the sick list.

Mrs. K. D. Tillman entertained her Sunday school class Saturday afternoon.

The Willing Fourteenth meets at Mrs. M. Woodard's residence this week.

Mrs. V. Lysch is able to be out again. Mrs. Beckley is also on the sick list. NORA RUSH.

OSCEOLA ITEMS.

Regular Correspondence to The Bystander.

Rev. Basfield preached quite interesting sermons Sabbath morning and evening, which were well attended.

The new officers of A. M. E. S. S. for the ensuing year are as follows: Mr. Edwards, supt.; Mrs. D. A. Basfield, assistant supt., Mr. George Bryant, secretary; Mr. Andrew Harris, assistant sec'y.; Mrs. S. Bryant, organist; Mrs. Amanda Williams, treas.; Roy Bryant and Fred Langford, librarians.

Mrs. Thompson, of Lucas, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Langford, this week.

The Stewardess board met at the A. M. E. parsonage and concluded to give a public dinner the first week in January.

Mrs. Edwards, who has been confined at home with serious illness, was able to take her place in the Sabbath school.

Mr. Wilson, who is feeding a large herd of cattle expects to have them soon ready for market.

Mrs. Dale of Bedford, was visiting friends last week.

Services at the A. M. E. Church Sunday at 11:00 o'clock; preaching by the pastor, subject: "The Sin that Doth so Easily Beset us." 12:03 M class meeting; 2:30 Sabbath school; 6:30 song and praise service, led by Mrs Basfield. Preaching, 7:30, subject: "A Guilty Conscience.

OTTUMWA NOTES.

Special Correspondence of the Bystander.

Charles Harris returned home last week after a sojourn of several weeks in Trenton Mo.

Mrs. Wayne and daughter, Mrs. Peterson of Chicago is the guest of Rev. and Mrs. P. P. Taylor.

The King's Daughters of the A. M. E. church held a business meeting Tuesday evening. An entertainment in the near future.

The Waffle supper given Tuesday night under the management of W. T. Pages was a grand success, both financially and in attendance.

W. Fowler, who has been sick for several days is better at this writing.

News was received last week from Trenton, Mo., announcing the death of Will Johnson. He is a brother of James Johnson, of this city.

The J. B. W. R. C. met with Mrs. W. Fowler on Plum street, Friday afternoon. After having transacted their regular business, they were pleasantly entertained by the hostess and served with an elegant repast.

Numerous visitors are expected in the city during the holidays.

J. H. Howlett has charge of the colored paper in this city.

The song service at the A. M. E. church last Sunday was fine. The choir is as good as any in the State. Chorister, Miss J. E. Enix; organist. Mrs. Ella Smith.

Will Smith is cooking in Eldon, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Williamson are nicely located in their new cosy home, at 1212 West Mulberry street, where they will gladly meet all their friends.

hard and stiff.
moments to prevent the skin's drying
article into proper shape every few
dry quickly, rubbing and pulling the
burn before the fire or in the hot sun to

RACE ECHOES.

Dr. Samuel J. Harris, born in Williamsburg, Va., educated at the medical school of Harvard, elected to a position in the Boston City hospital, who has recently won much fame in scientific medicine, is the only colored specialist at the eye, ear nose and throat in America.

The Howard University Journal is the name of a paper being published by the students aao tf school.

Miss Lousia A. Collins is successfully managing the coal and wood yard at 404 E. St. N. W. Washington, D. C. operated by her father, lately deceased. The young lady is under twenty years of age.

The Legislature of Georgia has a negro member. He is Hon. J. W. Law, of Liberty County.

West Virginia Legislature wil have a colored member the next session, the first time in the history of that State.

The uext Legistlature of the "Old North State" will have ten negro members, and all of them are able men.—Pa.., Tribune.

Hon. E. D. Basset has withdrawn from the editorial staff of the Philidelphia Tribune.

The populists of Graham county Kansas nominated and elected to the office of county attourney and county clerk, two colored men.

The following program will be given at the First Baptist church, Monday evening, December 14th, 1896, by J. H. and Mable Hearde, of New York city, late of the Nashville students and Jubilee singers. Selection by the choir:

1. Duett.......Thou'll Come a Time [illegible]
2. W[illegible] ... and he should be in [illegible] The best hair restorer ... R. P. Hall & Co. Props. [illegible]
3. The Laughable Pie-Eating Contest.
4. Walking Swords with Bare Feet by ....Mrs. Hearde
5. Novelty Musical Instruments, played by ....Hearde and Hearde
6. Ballet Title—..........J. H. Head
7. Contents of Lighting Paper by Little boys.
7. Duett..............Hearde and Wife

Admission, 15c; Children, 10c.

Mrs. Hearde will sing at East Baptist church, Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The ladies afternoon Social Club met in regular form with the president, Mrs. W. M. Fletcher in the chair, at the home of Mrs. R. Wilburn. A pleasant afternoon was spent, and at 5 o'clock an elegant lunch was served by the ladies. The Club adjourned to meet at the house of Mrs. Austin, December 17th.

SECRET ORDERS.

North Star Lodge, No. 8, A. F. A. M.—Meets First Thursday in each month at Masonic Hall—Corner West Sixth and Walnut G. H. Cleggett, W. M.; J. F. Blagburn, secretary.

Hiram Chapter, No. 7—Meets on Second and Fourth Tuesday in each month at Masonic Hall. Robert Webster, H. P.; G. H. Cleggett, secretary.

King Solomon Commandery, No. 6.—Meets Second and Fourth Thursday in each month at Masonic hall. Fred Jackson, M. C.; G. H. Cleggett, Rec.

Charity Lodge, No. 3192, G. U. O. of O. F.—Meets First, Second and Third Tuesday each month at Odd Fellows hall on West Sixth and Walnut streets. D. Burns, N. G.; F. Brown, P. S.

Naomi Court, No. 3—meets Second Monday in each month at Masonic hall. Mrs. J. H. Shepard, matron; Mrs. Fred Jackson, secretary.

Iowa Chapter. O. E. S.—Meets Third Wednesday of each month Masonic hall. Mrs. G. H. Cleggett, matron; Mrs. Mary Bell, secretary.

Mt. Olive Court, No. 4—Meets First Thursday of each month at Masonic hall' Mrs. Susan White, matron; Mrs. Flora Majors, secretary.

Household of Ruth—Meets First and Third Thursday in each month at Odd Fellows hall. Mrs. Harris, M. G.; Mrs. B. J. Holmes, P. S.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENT.

St. Paul A. M. E.—Corner of Second and Center Streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday School at 3 o'clock; Epworth League at 7 p. m.; preaching at 8 p. m. T. Reeves, pastor.

Baptist—East Second Street—Between Walnut and Court avenue. Service at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.; services at 8 p. m. C. M. Williams, pastor.

First African Church of Christ—Corner Fourth and School; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.; preaching at 8 p. m. Rev. F. Lomack, pastor.

Burn's M. E.—East Second and Des Moines street.—Preaching at 10:30; Sunday Class meeting at 11:45; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. preaching at 7:30 p. m Prayer meeting Wednesday. Rev. T. A. Clark, pastor.

Read our new advertisments and then Patronize the firms who advertise with us.

Merchants Know the Value of a good advertising Medium —Read our "Ads."

THE MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

DEALS WITH EVERY SUBJECT OF NATIONAL IMPORT.

The Cause of the Cuban Insurgents Treated at Some Length—Negotiations with Spain for Autonomy—Failure on the Part of Spain Might Invite Our Interference—The Armenian Outrages—Tariff and Finance—A Roast for the Trusts.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—President Cleveland to-day transmitted his annual message to congress. Condensed, it is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States: —As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their government, you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehension, and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has been waged throughout our land, and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without disturbance of our tranquility or the least sign of weakness in our national structure. When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and manly submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions, we discover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen to abide by every verdict of the popular will, and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their government. Thus our people exhibit a patriotic disposition, which entitles them to demand of those who undertake to make and execute their laws such faithful and unselfish service in their behalf as can only be prompted by a serious appreciation of the trust and confidence which the acceptance of public duty invites.

In obedience to a constitutional requirement I herein submit to the congress certain information concerning national affairs with the suggestion of such legislation as in my judgment is necessary and expedient. To secure brevity and avoid tiresome narration, I shall omit many details concerning matters within federal control which, though by no means unimportant, are more profitably discussed in departmental reports. I shall also further curtail this communication by omitting a minute recital of many minor incidents connected with our foreign relations which have heretofore found a place in executive messages but are now contained in a report of the Treasury of State.

ARMENIAN AFFAIRS.

At the outset of a reference to the more important matters affecting our relations with foreign powers, it would afford me satisfaction if I could assure the congress that the disturbed condition in Asiatic Turkey had during the past year, assumed a less hideous and bloody aspect, and that either as a consequence of the awakening of the Turkish government to the demand of humane civilization, or as the result of decisive action on the part of the great nations having the right, by treaty, to interfere for the protection of those exposed to outrage, peace and ELIZABETH C. [illegible] 18[illegible] the 4th of March [illegible] Spoon Free to All [illegible] March 2[illegible] we have been afflicted by continued and not unfrequent reports of the wanton destruction of homes and the bloody butchery of men, women and children, made martyrs to their profession of christian faith. While none of our citizens in Turkey have thus far been killed or wounded, though often in the midst of dreadful scenes of danger, their safety in the future is by no means assured. Our government at home and our minister at Constantinople have left nothing undone to protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory, who constitute nearly all the individuals residing there who have a right to claim our protection on the score of American citizenship. Our efforts in this direction will not be relaxed; but the deep feeling and sympathy that have been aroused among our people ought not to so far blind their reason and judgment as to lead them to demand impossible things. The outbreaks of blind fury which lead to murder and pillage in Turkey occur suddenly and without notice, and an attempt on our part to force such a hostile presence there as might be effective for prevention or protection would not only be resisted by the Ottoman government but would be regarded as an interruption of their plans by the great nations who assert their exclusive right to intervene in their own time and method for the security of life and property in Turkey. I do not believe that the present somber prospect in Turkey will be long permitted to offend the sight of Christendom. It so mars the humane and enlightened civilization that belongs to the close of the nineteenth century that it seems hardly possible that the earnest demand of good people throughout the christian world for its corrective treatment will remain unanswered.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

A Difficult Problem.

The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made toward the pacification of the island or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved. If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports and all the considerable towns, the insurgents still roam at will over at least two thirds of the inland country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems but to strengthen with the lapse of time, and is evinced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers, and character, and resources, and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb, without practically securing the great objects for which they took up arms. If Spain has not yet re-established her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent state. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep on foot such a government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. But, that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other party.

Calls It a "Government on Paper."

It is reported, indeed, on reliable authority, that, at the demand of the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army, the putative Cuban government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, leaving that government confessedly (what there is the best reason for supposing it always to have been in fact) a government merely on paper. Were the Spanish armies able to meet their antagonists in the open or in pitched battle, prompt and decisive results might be looked for, and the immense superiority of the Spanish forces in numbers, [illegible] and equipment, could hardly [illegible] to their advantage [illegible] But they are called upon to face a foe that shuns general engagements, that can choose and does choose its own ground, that from the nature of the country is visible or invisible at pleasure, and that fights only from ambuscade and when all the advantages of position and numbers are on its side. In a country where all that is indispensable to life in the way of food, clothing and shelter is so easily obtainable, especially by those born and bred on the soil, it is obvious that there is hardly a limit to the time during which hostilities of this sort may be prolonged. Meanwhile, as in all cases of protracted civil strife, the passions of the combatants grow more and more inflamed and excesses on both sides become more frequent and more deplorable. They are also participated in by bands of marauders who now in the name of one party and now in the name of the other as may best suit the occasion, harry the country at will and plunder its wretched inhabitants for their own advantage. Such a condition of things would inevitably entail immense destruction of property even if it were the policy of both parties to prevent it as far as practicable. But while such seemed to be the original policy of the Spanish government, it has now apparently abandoned it and is acting upon the same theory as the insurgents, namely: that the exigencies of the contest require the wholesale annihilation of property that it may not prove of use and advantage to the enemy.

Decay of Cuban Industry.

It is to the same end that in pursuance of general orders Spanish garrisons are now being withdrawn from plantations and the rural population required to concentrate itself in the towns. The sure result would seem to be that the industrial value of the island is fast diminishing, and that unless there is a speedy and radical change in existing conditions it will soon disappear altogether. That value consists very largely, of course, in its capacity to produce sugar—a capacity already much reduced by the interruptions to tillage which have taken place during the last two years. It is reliably asserted that should these interruptions continue during the current year and practically extend, as is now threatened, to the entire sugar producing territory of the island so much time and so much money will be required to restore the land to its normal productiveness that it is extremely doubtful if capital can be induced to even make the attempt. The spectacle of the utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the government and the people of the United States in any circumstances. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is by no means of a wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near to us as to be hardly separated from our territory. Our actual pecuniary interest in it is second only to that of the people and government of Spain. It is reasonably estimated that at least from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 of American capital are invested in plantations and in railroad, mining and other business enterprises on the island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1889 amounted to about $64,500,000, rose in 1893 to about $103,000,000, and in 1894, the year before the present insurrection broke out, amounted to nearly $96,000,000. Besides this large pecuniary stake in the fortunes of Cuba, the United States finds itself inextricably involved in the present contest in other ways both vexatious and costly.

Filibustering Expeditions.

Many Cubans reside in this country and indirectly promote the insurrection through the press, by public meetings, by the purchase and shipment of arms, by the raising of funds, and by other means, which the spirit of our institutions and the tenor of our laws do not permit to be made the subject of criminal prosecutions. Some of them, though Cubans at heart and in all their feelings and interests have taken out papers as naturalized citizens of the United States, a proceeding resorted to with a view to possible protection by this government, and not unnaturally regarded with much indignation by the country of their origin. The insurgents are undoubtedly encouraged and supported by the widespread sympathy the people of this country always and instinctively feel for every struggle for better and freer government, and which, in the case of the more adventurous and restless elements of our population leads in only too many instances to active participation in the contest. The result is that this government is constantly called upon to protect American citizens to claim damages for injuries to persons and property now estimated at many millions of dollars and to ask explanations and apologies for the acts of Spanish officials whose zeal for the repression of rebellion sometimes blinds them to the immunities belonging to the unoffending citizens of a friendly power. It follows from the same causes that the United States is compelled to actively police along the line of sea-coast against unlawful expeditions, the escape of which the utmost vigilance will not always suffice to prevent. These inevitable entanglements of the United States, with the rebellion in Cuba, the large American property interests affected, and considerations of philanthropy and humanity in general, have led to a vehement demand in various quarters for some sort of positive intervention on the part of the United States.

Recognition Not Now Possible.

It was at first proposed that belligerent rights should be accorded to the insurgents—a proposition no longer urged because untimely and in practical operation clearly perilous and injurious to our own interests. It has since been and is now sometimes contended that the independence of the insurgents should be recognized. But imperfect and restricted as the Spanish government of the island may be, no other exists there—unless the will of the military officer in temporary command of a particular district can be dignified as a species of government. It is now also suggested that the United States should buy the island—a suggestion possibly worthy of consideration if there were any evidence of a desire or willingness on the part of Spain to entertain such a proposal. It is urged, finally, that, all other methods failing, the existing internecine strife in Cuba should be terminated by our intervention, even at the cost of a war between the United States and Spain—a war which its advocates confidently prophesy could be neither large in its proportions nor doubtful in its issue. The correctness of this forecast need be neither affirmed nor denied. The United States has nevertheless a character to maintain as a nation, which plainly dictates that right and not might should be the rule of its conduct.

Says That We Should Respect Spain.

Further, though the United States is not a nation to which peace is a necessity, it is in truth the most pacific of powers, and desires nothing so much as to live in amity with all the world. Its own ample and diversified domains satisfy all possible longings for territory, preclude all dreams of conquest, and prevent any casting of covetous eyes upon neighboring regions, however attractive. That our conduct toward Spain and her dominions has constituted no exception to this national disposition, is made manifest by the course of our government, not only thus far during the present insurrection, but during the ten years that followed the rising at Yara in 1868. No other great power, it may safely be said, under circumstances of similar perplexity, would have manifested the same restraint and the same patient endurance.

It may also be said that this persistent attitude of the United States toward Spain in connection with Cuba, unquestionably evinces no slight respect and regard for Spain on the part of the American people. They in truth do not forget her connection with the discovery of the western hemisphere, nor do they underestimate the great qualities of the Spanish people, nor fail to fully recognize their splendid patriotism and their chivalrous devotion to the national honor. They view with wonder and admiration the cheerful resolution with which vast bodies of men are sent across thousands of miles of ocean and an enormous debt accumulated that the costly possession of the gem of the Antilles may still hold its place in the Spanish crown. And if neither the government nor the people of the United States have shut their eyes to the course of events in Cuba or have failed to realize the existence of conceded grievances which have led to the present revolt from the authority of Spain—grievances recognized by the queen regent and by the cortes, voiced by the most patriotic and enlightened of Spanish statesmen without regard to party, and demonstrated by reforms proposed by the executive and approved by the legislative branch of the Spanish government. It is in the assumed temper and disposition of the Spanish government to remedy these grievances, fortified by indications of influential public opinion in Spain, that this government has hoped to discover the most promising and effective means of composing the present strife, with honor and advantage to Spain and with the achievement of all the reasonable objects of the insurrection.

A Hint to Spain.

It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy—a measure of home rule which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects—there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis. Such a result would appear to be in the true interest of all concerned. It would at once stop the conflict which is now consuming the resources of the island, and making it worthless for whichever party may ultimately prevail. It would keep intact the possessions of Spain without touching her honor, which will be consulted rather than impugned by the adequate redress of admitted grievances. It would put the prosperity of the island and the fortunes of its inhabitants within their own control, without severing the natural and ancient ties which bind them to the mother country, and would yet enable them to test their capacity for self-government under the most favorable conditions. It has been objected on the one side that Spain should not promise autonomy until her insurgent subjects lay down their arms. But the reasonableness of a requirement by Spain, of unconditional surrender on the part of the insurgent Cubans before their autonomy is conceded, is not altogether apparent. It ignores important features of the situation—the stability two years' duration has given to the insurrection; the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation in the nature of things, and as shown by past experience; the utter and imminent ruin of the island, unless the present strife is speedily composed; above all, the rank abuses which all parties in Spain, all branches of her government and all her leading public men concede to exist and profess a desire to remove.

Facing such circumstances to withhold the proffer of needed reforms until the parties demanding them put themselves at mercy by throwing down their arms has the appearance of neglecting the gravest of perils and inviting suspicion as to the sincerity of any professed willingness to grant reform. The objection on behalf of the insurgents—that promised reforms cannot be relied upon must of course be considered, though we have no right to assume and no reason for assuming that anything Spain undertakes to do for the relief of Cuba will not be done according to both the spirit and the letter of the undertaking.

Our Offer to Spain.

Nevertheless, realizing that suspicions and precautions on the part of the weaker of two combatants are always natural and not always unjustifiable—being sincerely desirous, in the interest of both as well as on its own account, that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay—it was intimated by this government to the government of Spain some months ago that, if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them upon a guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guaranty. While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, while, as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. Neither party can fail to see the importance of early action, and both must realize that to prolong the present state of things for even a short period will add enormously to the time and labor and expenditure necessary to bring about the industrial recuperation of the island. It is, therefore, fervently hoped on all grounds that earnest efforts for healing the breech between Spain and the insurgent Cubans upon the lines above indicated may be at once inaugurated and pushed to an immediate and successful issue. The friendly offices of the United States, either in the manner above outlined or in any other way consistent with our constitution and laws, will always be at the disposal of either party. Whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interference with its control by any other power.

If Spain Fails.

It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features, and properly apprehend our inevitably close relations to it, and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition, as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way, or with our friendly co-operation. When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject-matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.

Deferring the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the precise conditions than existing; and they should not be determined upon without giving careful heed to every consideration involving our honor and interest, or the international duty we owe to Spain. Until we face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations. A contemplation of emergencies that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation either through a careless disregard of present duty or even an undue stimulation and ill-timed expression of feeling. But I have deemed it not amiss to remind the congress that a time may arise when a correct policy and care for our interests as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens joined by considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country, intimately related to us saved from complete devastation will constrain our government to such action as will subserve the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace.

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

Nearing Satisfactory Settlement.

The Venezuelan boundary question has ceased to be a matter of difference between Great Britain and the United States, their respective governments having agreed upon the substantial provisions of a treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela submitting the whole controversy to arbitration. The provisions of the treaty are so eminently just and fair that the assent of Venezuela thereto may confidently be anticipated.

Negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration for all differences between Great Britain and the United States are far advanced, and promise to reach a successful consummation at an early date. The scheme of examining applicants for certain consular positions, to test their competency and fitness, adopted under an executive order issued on the 20th of September, 1895, has fully demonstrated the usefulness of this innovation. In connection with this plan of examination promotions and transfers of deserving incumbents have been quite extensively made, with excellent results.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasury Receipts, Etc.

The secretary of the treasury reports that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the receipts of the government, from all sources, amounted to $409,475,408.78. During the same period its expenditures were $434,678,654.48, the excess of expenditures over receipts thus amounting to $25,203,245.70. The ordinary expenditures during the year were $4,015,852.21 less than during the preceding fiscal year. Of the receipts mentioned there was derived from customs the sum of $180,021,751.67, and from internal revenue $146,330,615.66. The receipts from customs show an increase of $7,863,134.22 over those from the same source for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and the receipts from internal revenue an increase of $8,584,557.91.

The value of our imported dutiable merchandise during the last fiscal year was $369,757,470, and the value of free goods imported $409,967,470, being an increase of $6,523,675 in the value of dutiable goods and $41,231,934 in the value of free goods over the preceding year. Our exports of merchandise, foreign and domestic, amounted in value to $882,606,938, being an increase over the preceding year of $75,068,773. The average ad valorem duty paid on dutiable goods imported during the year was 39.94 per cent, and on free and dutiable goods taken together 20.55 per cent.

The cost of collecting our internal revenue was 2.78 per cent, as against 2.81 per cent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The total production of distilled spirits, exclusive of fruit brandies, was 86,588,703 taxable gallons, being an increase of 6,639,108 gallons over the preceding year. There was also an increase of 1,443,676 gallons of spirits, produced from fruit, as compared with the preceding year. The number of barrels of beer produced was 35,859,250, as against 33,589,784 produced in the preceding fiscal year, being an increase of 2,269,466 barrels.

The Precious Metals.

The total amount of gold exported during the last fiscal year was $112,409,947, and of silver $60,541,670, being an increase of $45,941,466 of gold and $13,246,384 of silver over the exportations of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were $33,525,065 and of silver $28,777,186, being $2,859,695 less of gold and $8,566,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total stock of metallic money in the United States at the close on the last fiscal year, ended on the 30th day of June, 1896, was $1,228,326,035, of which $599,597,964 was in gold and $628,728,071 in silver. On the first day of November, 1896, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was $2,285,410,590, and the amount in circulation, not including that in the treasury holdings, was $1,627,055,641, being $22.63 per capita upon an estimated population of 71,902,000. The production of the precious metals in the United States during the calendar year 1895 is estimated to have been 2,254,760 fine ounces of gold of the value of $46,610,000, and 55,727,000 fine ounces of silver of the commercial value of $36,445,000, and the coinage value of $72,051,000. The estimated production of these metals throughout the world during the same period was 9,688,821 fine ounces of gold, amounting to $200,285,700 in value, and 169,189,249 fine ounces of silver, of the commercial value of $110,654,000, and of the coinage value of $218,738,100 according to our ratio.

The coinage of these metals in the various countries of the world during the same calendar year amounted to $232,701,438 in gold and $121,996,219 in silver. The total coinage at the mints of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, amounted to $71,188,468.52, of which $58,878,490 was in gold coins and $12,309,978.52 in standard silver dollars, subsidiary coins, and minor coins.

The number of national banks organized from the time the law authorizing their creation was passed, up to October 31, 1896, was 5,051, and of this number 3,379 were at the date last mentioned in active operation, having authorized capital stock of $650,014,895, held by 288,902 shareholders, and circulating notes amounting to $211,412,620.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The Annual Deficit, Etc.

Our postoffice department is in good condition, and the exhibit made of its operations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, if allowance is made for imperfections in the laws applicable to it, is very satisfactory. The total receipts during the year were $82,499,208.40. The total expenditures were $90,626,296.84, exclusive of $1,559,898.27, which was earned by the Pacific railroad for transportation and credited on their debt to the government. There was an increase of receipts over the previous year of $5,516,080.21, or 7.1 per cent, and an increase of expenditures of $3,836,124.02, or 4.42 per cent. The deficit was $1,679,956.19 less than that of the preceding year. The chief expenditures of the postal service are regulated by law and are not in the control of the postmaster-general. All that he can accomplish by the most watchful administration and economy is to enforce prompt and thorough collection and accounting for public moneys and such minor savings in small expenditures and in letting those contracts, for postoffice supplies and star service, which are not regulated by statute. An effective co-operation between the auditors' office and the postoffice department and the making and enforcement of orders by the department requiring immediate notification to their sureties of all delinquencies on the part of postmasters and compelling such postmasters to make more frequent deposits of postal funds have resulted in a prompter auditing of their accounts and much less default to the government than heretofore. The year's report shows large extensions of both star-route service and railway-mail service, with increased postal facilities. Much higher accuracy in handling mails has also been reached, as appears by the decrease of errors in the railway mail service and the reduction of mail matter returned to the dead letter office. The deficit for the last year, although much less than that of the last and preceding years, emphasizes the necessity for legislation to correct the growing abuse of second-class rates, to which the deficiency is mainly attributable. The transmission at the rate of one cent a pound of serial libraries, advertising sheets, "house organs" (periodicals advertising some particular "house" or institution) sample copies, and the like, ought certainly to be discontinued. A glance at the revenues received for the work done last year will show more plainly than any other statement, the gross abuse of the postal service and the growing waste of its earnings: The free matter carried in the mails for the department, offices, etc., of the government, and for congress, in pounds, amounted to 94,480,189.

THE NAVY.

Construction of Warships.

The work of the navy department and its present condition are fully exhibited in the report of the secretary. The construction of vessels for our new navy has been energetically prosecuted by the present administration upon the general lines previously adopted, the department having so no necessity for radical changes in prior methods under which the work was found to be progressing in a manner highly satisfactory. It has been decided, however, to provide in every ship-building contract that the builder should pay all trial expenses, and it has also been determined to pay no speed premiums in future contracts. The premiums recently earned and some yet to be decided are features of the contracts made before this conclusion was reached.

On March 4, 1893, there were in commission but two armored vessels, the double-turreted Monitors, Miantonomoh and Monterey. Since that date of vessels theretofore authorized there have been placed in their first commission three first-class and two second-class battleships, two armored cruisers, one harbor-defense ram and five double turreted Monitors, including the Maine and the Puritan, just completed. Eight new unarmored cruisers and two new gun-boats have also been commissioned. The Iowa, another battleship, will be completed about March 1, and at least four more gunboats will be ready for sea in the early spring.

It is gratifying to state that our ships and their outfits are believed to be equal to the best that can be manufactured elsewhere, and that such notable reductions have been made in their cost as to justify the statement that quite a number of vessels are now being constructed at rates as low as those that prevail in European shipyards.

Our manufacturing facilities are at this time ample for all possible naval contingencies. Three of our government navy yards, those at Mare Island, Cal., Norfolk, Va., and Brooklyn, N. Y., are equipped for ship building, our ordnance plant in Washington is equal to any in the world, and at the torpedo station we are successfully making the highest grades of smokeless powder. Three first-class private ship yards, at Newport News, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, are building battle ships; eleven contractors, situated in the states of Maine, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and the state of Washington, are constructing gun-boats or torpedo boats, Two plants are manufacturing large quantities of first-class armor, and American factories are producing automobide torpedoes, powder projectiles, rapid-fire guns, and everything else necessary for the complete outfit of naval vessels.

There have been authorized by congress since March, 1893, five battleships, six light draft gunboats, sixteen torpedo boats and one sub-marine torpedo boat. Contracts for the building of all of them have been let. The secretary expresses the opinion that we have for the present a sufficient supply of cruisers and gunboats, and that hereafter the construction of battleships and torpedo boats will supply our needs.

Much attention has been given to the methods of carrying on departmental business. Important modifications in the regulations have been made, tending to unify the control of ship-building, as far as may be, under the bureau of construction and repair, and also to improve the mode of purchasing supplies for the navy by the bureau of supplies and accounts. The establishment, under recent acts of congress, of a supply fund with which to purchase these supplies in large quantities, and other modifications of methods, have tended materially to their cheapening and better quality.

Pensions.

The diminution of our enormous pension roll and the decrease of pension expenditure which have been so often confidently foretold, still fail in material realization. The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1896, was 970,678. This is the largest number ever reported. The amount paid exclusively for the pensions during the year was $138,214,761.94, a slight decrease from that of the preceding year, while the total expenditures on account of pensions, including the cost of maintaining the department and expenses attending pension distribution amounted to $142,206,550.59, or within a very small fraction of one-third of the entire expense of supporting the government during the same year. The number of new pension certificates issued was 90,640. Of these, 40,374 represent original allowances of claims and 15,878 increases of existing pensions.

The number of persons receiving pensions from the United States, but residing in foreign countries at the close of the last fiscal year, was 3,781, and the amount paid to them during the year was $582,735.38.

The sum appropriated for the payment of pensions for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, is $140,000,000, and for thes ucceeding year it is estimated that the same amount will be necessary.

Civil Service Reform.

The progress made in civil service reform furnishes a cause for the utmost congratulation. It has survived the doubts of its friends as well as the rancor of its enemies and has gained a permanent place among the agencies destined to cleanse our politics and to improve, economize and elevate the public service.

There are now in the competitive classified service upward of eighty-four thousand places. More than half of these have been included from time to time since March 4, 1893. A most radical and sweeping extension was made by executive order dated the 6th day of May, 1896, and if fourth class postmasterships are not included in the statement it may be said that practically all positions contemplated by the civil service law are now classified. Abundant reasons exist for including these postmasterships, based upon economy, improved service and the peace and quiet of neighborhoods. If, however, obstacles prevent such action at present, I earnestly hope that congress will, without increasing postoffice appropriations, so adjust them as to permit in proper cases a consolidation of these postoffices, to the end that through this process the result desired may to a limited extent be accomplished.

TARIFF AND FINANCES.

I desire to recur to the statements elsewhere made concerning the government's receipts and expenditures for the purpose of venturing upon some suggestions touching our present tariff law and its operation.

This statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider markets for products and manufacturing.

The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been in force ended on the 30th day of June, 1896. In that year our imports increased over those of the previous year more than $6,500,000, while the value of the domestic products we exported, and which found markets abroad, was nearly $70,000,000 more than during the preceding year.

Those who insist that the cost to our people of articles coming to them from abroad for their needful use should only be increased through tariff charges to an extent necessary to meet the expenses of the government, as well as those who claim that tariff charges may be laid upon such articles beyond the necessities of government revenue, and with the additional purpose of so increasing their price in our markets as to give American manufacturers and producers better and more profitable opportunities, must agree that our tariff laws are only primarily justified as sources of revenue to enable the government to meet the necessary expenses of its maintenance. Considered as to its efficiency in this aspect, the present law can by no means fall under just condemnation. During the only complete fiscal year of its operation it has yielded nearly $3,000,000 more revenue than was received from tariff duties in the preceding year. There was, nevertheless, a deficit between our receipts and expenditures of a little more than $25,000,000. This, however, was not unexpected.

Question of Revenue.

The government thus applying a surplus fortunately in its treasury to the payment of expenses not met by its current revenues, is not at all to be likened to a man living beyond his income and thus incurring debt or encroaching on his principal.

It is not one of the functions of our government to accumulate and make additions to a fund not needed for immediate expenditure. With individuals it is the chief object of struggle and effort. The application of an accumulated fund by the government to the payment of its running expenses is a duty.

Financial Legislation Recommended.

This reference to the condition and prospects of our revenues naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and vices of our financial methods. They have been frequently pressed upon the attention of congress in previous executive communications and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without now repeating these details, I cannot refrain from again earnestly presenting the necessity of the prompt reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance and shown by experience to be fraught with the gravest peril and perplexity. The terrible civil war which shook the foundations of our government more than thirty years ago brought in its train the destruction of property, the wasting of our country's substance, and the estrangement of brethren. These are now past and forgotten. Even the distressing loss of life the conflict entailed is but a sacred memory, which fosters patriotic sentiment and keeps alive a tender regard for those who nobly died. And yet there remains with us to-day in full strength and activity as an incident of that tremendous struggle, a feature of its financial necessities, not only unsuited to our present circumstances, but manifestly a disturbing menace to business security and an ever-present agent of monetary distress.

Because we may be enjoying a temporary relief from its depressing influence, this should not lull us into a false security nor lead us to forget the suddenness of past visitations.

I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the treasury are withdrawn from circulation and cancelled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended by their exchange for long term bonds bearing a low rate of interest or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds.

Even if only United States notes known as greenbacks were thus retired it is probable that the treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the act of July 14, 1890, now paid in gold when demanded would not create much disturbance as they might from time to time when received in the treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coin. This plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to the needed reform.

In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction if currency obligations redeemable in gold, whenever so redeemed, should be cancelled instead of being reissued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it would improve present condition.

National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of bonds deposited as security for its retirement of United States notes and redemption, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent.

In considering projects for the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes issued under the law of 1890, I am of the opinion that we have placed too much stress upon the danger of contracting the currency and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to our circulation if invited to us by letter and safer financial methods. It is not so much a contraction of our currency that should be avoided as its unequal distribution.

This might be obviated and any fear of harmful contraction at the same time removed, by allowing the organization of smaller banks and in less populous communities than are now permitted, and also authorizing existing banks to establish branches in small communities under proper restrictions.

Another topic in which our people rightfully take a deep interest may here be briefly considered. I refer to the existence of trusts and other huge aggregations of capital, the object of which is to secure the monopoly of some particular branch of trade, industry or commerce, and so stifle wholesome competition. When these are defended it is usually on the ground that though they increase profits they also reduce prices, and thus may benefit the public. It must be remembered, however, that a reduction of prices to the people is not one of the real objects of these organizations, nor is their tendency necessarily in that direction. It it occurs in a particular case it is only because it accords with the purpose or interest of those managing the scheme.

Trusts Get a Roast.

Such occasional results fall far short of compensating the palpable evils charged to the account of trusts and monopolies. Their tendency is to crush out individual independence and to hinder or prevent he free use of human faculties and the full development of human character. Through them the farmer, the artisan and the smalls trader is in danger of dislodgment from the proud position of being his own master, watchful of all that touches his country's prosperity, in which he has an individual lot and interested in all that affects the advantages of business of which he is a factor, to be relegated to the level of a mere appurtenance to a great machine, with little free will, with no duty but of passive obedience, and with little hope of opportunity of rising in the scale of responsible and helpful citizenship.

To the instinctive belief that such is the inevitable trend of trusts and monopolies is due the widespread and deep-seated popular aversion in which they are held and the not unreasonable insistence, that whatever may be their incidental economic advantages, their general effect upon personal character, prospects and usefulness can not be otherwise than injurious.

Though congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles, and also because of the complex character of our governmental system.

It does not follow, however, that this is the limit of the remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be found that federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case, there can be no doubt of the power of the several states to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power.

In concluding this communication, its last words shall be an appeal to the congress for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the money it holds in trust for the people. The way to perplexing extravagance is easy, but a return to frugality is difficult.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Justice Personified.

First Lawyer—"I must say that I cannot see the point of my learned adversary's argument." Second Lawyer—"You ought to be on the bench, then, for Justice, they say, is blind."—Boston Courier.

Bunce Is a Marked Man.

Percy Bunce, of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., has been held up twenty times by highwaymen during the last few years. He has also fallen into the ocean several times, been shot at by whitecaps and was once struck by lightning.

PHILANTHROPY.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, president of the Maine Woman Suffrage association, has made a gift of $5,000 to the temperance temple in Chicago.

James Callaman, of Des Moines, and A. Slimmerfi, of Waverly, Ia., have united in a donation of $100,000 to the Home for Aged and Infirm at Des Moines.

Wm. W. Smith, prohibition candidate for governor of New York, has given to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for a public park, the College Hill School property, for which he paid $12,000.

Fortune Seeking Emigrants.

As a poor family that seeks the west are loaded in the hope of winning a fortune is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that, protected by it, the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

Trouble Ahead.

Johnny—Ma, do you believe in ghosts?
Ma—No.
Johnny—Pa does.
Ma—What makes you think so?
Johnny—A man ast pa to meet him down town to-night, and pa said he would if he could get away from the old spook.

Garden Spot of the South.

The passenger department of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. has just issued a hundred page book with the above title. It is descriptive of the resources and capabilities of the soil of the counties lying along this line in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and Western Florida. It also contains a county map of the above named states, and is well worthy of a perusal of any one interested in the south. A copy will be sent to any address upon receipt of ten cents in silver or stamps, by C. P. Atmore, Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky. Semi-monthly excursions south. Write for particulars.

She Did the Rest.

"And you broke off the engagement?" said one young man.

"Yes—not brutally, you know. But I managed it."

"How?"

"Told her what my salary is."

Valuable Discovery for La Grippe, Etc.

Mrs. C. A. Adams, 6th and Martha Sts., Omaha, Neb., writes: "I had la grippe and then malaria, indigestion, a severe headache and blind and dizzy spells. Your Dr. Kay's Renovator has cured me." Sold by druggists at 25 cts. and $1.00. A valuable pamphlet with many receipts for the asking. Your orders will be promptly filled for goods on receipt of price. Send at once; you will never regret it. Address Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., (Western office) Omaha, Neb.

A Dramatic Evasion.

"Pilkington has learned to play foot ball but he dosen't want his wife to know it."

"Why not?"

"She might think he was healthy enough to beat a carpet."

Winter Time Table.

No trains were taken off by the Great Northern Railway in making up its winter schedule; but changes were made in the leaving time of several of them, the most important being the Pacific coast train, which leaves at 1 p. m., two hours earlier than heretofore, giving closer connections with eastern lines than ever before and reaching Montana and coast points in daylight.

No Mind Reader.

Tourist—How long will it take me to reach the ferry, me good man?

Policeman—I ain't no mind reader. I'm a policeman.

On Nov. 30th the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., the largest seed potato growers in the world, received an order for three thousand bushels of seed potatoes from one firm in Texas.

Diagnosed

Alkali Ike—Mink-Eyed Bill died with the heart disease.

Sagedust Dan—I didn't know he had trouble with his heart.

Alkali Ike—He didn't till he had trouble with Daredevil Pete.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Mich., April 21, 1895.

Many thousands of artificial flowers decked the trees of Paris during the Czar's recent visit to that city.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c

A London omnibus company has ordered several hundred motor omnibuses.

Get

Most for your money and save needless expenses now. It is true economy to build up your system and prevent s

Excellent Farming Lands

A Good Fruit and Farming Region Now Being Settled.

This tract of land lies in the Eastern part of Colorado County and Northern part of Wharton County, Texas, about fifty miles west of Houston, the great commercial center of the state. The soil is a rich, productive sandy loam. This district in Texas has plenty of rainfall for crops, and one of the necessities in order to secure a good farm, is to have land that lays smoothly and has high enough altitude for perfect drainage, which can be secured in this tract, as it is a smooth rolling prairie, lying on the divide between the San Bernardo and Colorado Rivers.

This district has a mild, delightful climate, enabling you to produce something almost each month in the year. Another great advantage is that through this tract there are two lines of railroads, and within the limits of this tract, which is twelve miles North and South, and eight miles East and West, there are two towns located, one on each road, which gives special advantages to any farmer locating there.

We anticipate that you desire to invest in lands for a farm and home, where the prices are low, the terms easy, and where you can purchase and pay for the land in three or four years, as cheaply as you are now paying rent.

We run excursions to the lands over the C. R. I. & P. to Ft. Worth, and from there over the Santa Fe to Wallis, Texas. We secure you the lowest rates and will accompany you. Write to us for our book, "Fertile Farm Lands," excursion rates, dates and how to get

FREE FARE TO TEXAS.

SOUTHERN TEXAS COLONIZATION CO.
JOHN LINDERHOLM, Mgr.,
110 Rialto Bldg., CHICAGO.

Hopeful.

"Do you think, Mr. Gruffly, that Callow has lost his mind?"

"There is no reason to hope that he has, madam."

Unutterable.

"How do you pronounce the last syllable of that word 'butterine'?" asked the customer.

"The last syllable is silent," stiffly replied the salesman.

Rev. P. J. Berg, Pastor of the Swedish M. E. church, Des Moines, Iowa, on March 4th, 1896, writes: "Last year I was troubled with a bad cough for about five months. I got medicine from my family physician and I tried other remedies without relief. When I first saw Dr. Kay's Lung Balm advertised I thought I would try it and I am glad I did. I bought a box and took a tablet now and then without any regularity and after a few days, to my great surprise, the cough was gone. Ten days ago I had sore throat; I was out of tablets and could not get them in Des Moines, and I sent to the Western office of Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb., for six boxes and as soon as I took it a few times that soreness and hoarseness all passed away in one night. I believe it is also good for sore throat." Dr. Kay's Lung Balm does not cause sickness at the stomach like many remedies and is more effectual than any other we know of. Sold by druggists at 25cts or sent by mail, five for $1.00. Why not send your orders at once and have this valuable medicine on hand? It may save your life, you certainly will need it before spring. A dose in time will save time, and may save your life. Order now. Address Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., (Western office) Omaha, Neb. Send address for valuable receipt book.

A Chestnut Answered.

Grateful recipient—How can I ever repay you?

Benefactor—By a strict attention to business until you have the requisite amount.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A hale old couple dwell in Walton county, Florida. They are Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Campbell. His age is 117 years and hers 112.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

Deafness is more common in cold countries than in warm climates, the ear being very sensitive to atmospheric changes.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Doctors who have investigated the matter say that stammerers and stutterers are unknown among savages.

Coe's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

The want of management ruins ten men to where lack of opportunity holds one back.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

From the 10th to the 15th century female education in Europe consisted of reading, singing and embroidery work.

Constipation

Is a disease which afflicts over 60 per cent. of the American people. It is a dangerous disease because it not only poisons the blood but causes heaviness, oppression, and dulls the intellect. Then follow chronic headache, loss of appetite, slow digestion, nervousness, bad breath, sallow complexion and low spirits. It will eventually bring on liver and kidney disease in some incurable form. But sufferers from this dreaded malady are speedily

Cured by

Warner's SAFE Cure and Warner's SAFE Pills. Leading physicians the world over, have acknowledged this fact, and thousands of people throughout the land have testified to it.

Warner's

[illegible]

Safe Cure

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER

BY BYSTANDER PUBLISHING CO.

DES MOINES, . . . IOWA

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The senate was called to order at noon by Vice-President Stevenson, 71 senators being present. At 2 o'clock the president's message was presented and its reading occupied the time until 3:35, when the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The house was called to order at noon by Speaker Reed. At 2 o'clock the president's message was received and the clerk at once proceeded to read it. Turner of Georgia announced the death of ex-Speaker Crisp, and a resolution reciting that the house heard with profound regret the announcement of his death was adopted. Adjournment was then taken.

SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Many petitions were presented from manufacturing bodies urging the passage of the Dingley bill. The house resolution relative to the death of ex-Speaker Crisp was laid before the senate. As a mark of respect the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bill permitting private mailing cards when 1 cent stamp is affixed and bill to provide for an indemnity of not to exceed $10 for the loss of any registered letter, passed. Loud then called up the bill to authorize the collection and delivery of mail in cities, towns and villages where there is no letter carrier service, by private contract between citizens and any individual, the cost not to exceed 1 cent for each letter or package delivered. It passed. Pension appropriation bill, carrying $141,263,880, came up and without amendment was passed. Adjourned.

CAUCUS.

At a caucus of republican senators the Dingley tariff bill was referred to a steering committee with instructions to investigate as to the likelihood of getting it through, and to devise means to amend, if possible. Pacific railroad question was referred to same committee. An immigration bill presented by Lodge was endorsed. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this caucus be appointed to recommend a plan whereby legislation may be had at this session looking to an international conference with the leading commercial nations of the world for the promotion of bimetallism.

Dubois, Pettigrew, Mantle, Squire and Teller, the silver men who bolted at St. Louis, were not present and Dubois' resignation as secretary of the caucus was received and accepted.

SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Cameron introduced a resolution acknowledging the independence of Cuba. Mills introduced a resolution for occupancy of the island by the United States troops until the Cubans can organize a government. Call also offered a resolution for recognition of the independence of Cuba. The first two were referred to the committee on foreign relations and the last was laid on the table. On motion of Allen, of Nebraska, the senate, by a vote of 35 to 21, took up the Dingley tariff bill. Aldrich moved to recommit the bill to committee on finance with instructions to report it back without amendment. A debate was begun, with Allen holding the floor in opposition to the motion. At 2:55, after a short executive session, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

After passing a number of house bills, most of them relating to local affairs in the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, the house at 2:15 went into committee of the whole to consider and refer the president's message, and then adjourned until to-morrow.

Bonacum Makes Reply.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 7.—Bishop Bonacum has given a letter to the press in which he declares that he will not accept the decision of the metropolitan court held recently at Dubuque and states that the case will be appealed to the apostolic delegation at Washington.

Cubans Dissatisfied.

New York, Dec. 8.—Members of the Cuban junta of this city generally express dissatisfaction with Cleveland's message. They declare autonomy will never be accepted; that one of two things must come—independence or extermination.

Seventy-Five Drowned.

London, Dec. 9.—The colonial office has received a dispatch from Plymouth, capital of Montserrat, stating that 75 persons of that island perished in the storm.

IOWA PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

Des Moines, Dec. 15.—Patents secured for meritorious inventions through the Iowa Patent Office are published in our reports in advance of the issue of the patents and in advance of the stereotyped lists that are given later by the officials at Washington. Patents have been allowed as follows: To Julius Anderson, of Kimballton, Iowa, for an apparatus for heating and cooling milk [illegible] centrifugal cream separator and advantageously maintaining a uniform temperature of all the milk that enters the separator. To W. H. Newton, of Newberry, Ia., for a [illegible] gate that will be automatically opened and closed by the contact of the wheels of a passing vehicle with the gate operating mechanism. To [illegible], of Fraser, Ia., for a reversible pneumatic sand distributor for railway engines, by means of which a blast of sand may be directed upon the track rails in front of the drive wheels to facilitate going forward or backward with a train on the track. Valuable information about obtaining, valuing and selling patents sent free to any address.

THOMAS G. AND J. RALPH ORWIG, Solicitors of Patents.

A lady in Bath, Me., carried [illegible] in her stocking, deeming that a safe place. While running for a street car her garter broke and she lost the money.

Madame Christine Nilsson's present home is in Madrid and her dining room [illegible]

[illegible]

A NEW INTOXICANT.

Latest Drunkenness Results from Inhaling Smelling Salts.

The very latest sort of drunkenness is that which, it has been discovered, comes from the constant inhalation of smelling salts, says the New York Journal. So great a hold has the smelling salts habit gained upon the modern woman that when she is deprived of them she experiences all the cravings that afflict the person who dearly loves liquor and finds himself deprived of it. Some of the salts are of excessive strength and produce a sort of stupor most gratifying to the victim. More than one woman has been suspected of drinking when really her inebriety has resulted from a too liberal use of the smelling bottle. Not long ago a titled lady was carried from the cloak room of a grand reception in London in a state of helplessness. A bottle was found in the folds of her gown containing matter of a strength sufficient to take away the breath of an ordinary person. The rumor spread with wonderful precision that my lady was a confirmed drunkard—the smelling salts theory being derided by the majority—and the victim found it necessary to withdraw from the social circle she had long graced. Indulgence in this habit may become expensive, for the seasoned subject soon exhausts the strength of the salts. As stimulation of the olfactory nerves is not alone the reason of this practice it becomes necessary to renew the supply, and once enchained the slave will accept nothing that does not yield full virtues. The story is told of an elderly lady who calls upon a chemist every two or three days and requests the replenishing of no fewer than eight smelling bottles, some of which are not of a diminutive size.

RESOURCES OF ALABAMA.

Recited in the Inaugural Address of Governor Johnston.

Governor Joseph F. Johnston was inaugurated governor of Alabama Dec. 1. Before taking the oath of office he delivered a long address, sounding the keynote of his administration, which is to promote the development of Alabama's resources and improve the condition of her people. Speaking of the resources of the state he said:

"With an area of but little more than fifty thousand square miles, there is no territory of like size in the known world so prolific in the variety of its resources; were a wall erected around our state, cutting off all access, we could produce within our borders everything necessary for the comfort or convenience of man. Great veins of iron ore and seams of coal put at our command almost boundless resources in fuel, iron, and steel. Splendid forests of yellow pine here stand ready to build homes for millions of people. Building stone and marble, fire clay, kaolin and lime exist in great abundance; walnut, maple, oak, cherry, ash and other hard woods await the hand of man for manufacture or the adornment of our homes. In the production of pig iron we take rank as the fourth state in the union; in iron ore, third; in coal we stand fifth; in the production of cotton, fourth, and in its manufacture, fourth. In lumber we are near the head of the list. It would be unwise should I fail to include in our minerals copper, lead, graphite, marl and gold; indeed, the only mineral that we seem to be without and to want most is silver. Leaving forest and mine and coming to our fields we find that they produce generously cotton, corn, wheat, rye, oats, tobacco, rice and the grasses and here is the home of the pear, the peach, the grape and all small fruits. Vegetables are grown with great success, and the industry is steadily developing. Our splendid rivers, the Alabama, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Warrior, Cahaba, Bigbee and the Tennessee, are the liquid arteries of the commonwealth, fed by innumerable creeks, all fruitful in power to convert our raw products into articles of merchandise. Over 3,000 miles of railroads traverse our state from north to south, and east to west, furnishing quick transportation to market for our products. When we come to our climate we find that the Giver of all good things has not stayed His hand, and that He has blessed us with opportunity to labor twelve months in the year without detriment to health or comfort. Indeed, we can scarcely appreciate the blessings we enjoy in this respect when compared with less favored regions, for even now we are seemingly unconscious that roses are blooming in our gardens, and the fragrant air is sweet with their perfume. * * * With a profound gratitude to the God of our fathers that our lot have been cast in this sunny land, let us beseech Him to send warmth and vitality and enduring growth into every field of endeavor, that will make us strong to accomplish the things that make a state loved at home and revered abroad."

CAPITAL CAKES.

There were also two important cakes at the wedding of the prince of Wales. The peak of the principal cake was formed by the prince of Wales' plume and the rose, shamrock and thistle formed no unimportant part of the decorations. Five feet was the height of this pile of sweetness.

A greater cake than either of these was made by a London firm for the queen's jubilee. This plummy monster stood thirteen feet high and its weight was a quarter of a ton. Its value was $1,500. The amount of [illegible] by those who [illegible] is not mentioned.

If there are monster cakes there are also midgets. The smallest wedding cake made in London was ordered by a lady for her child's [illegible] wedding cake [illegible] weighed about four ounces [illegible]

[illegible]

THE NEWS IN IOWA

PLAN DIDN'T WORK.

Iowa Express Agent Kills One Robber and Wounds Another.

Cedar Rapids, Dec. 7.—Two highwaymen attempted to hold up the agent of the Milwaukee road at Fairfax, when the agent opened fire, instantly killing one of the men and wounding the other. The injured robber was not captured.

Cedar Rapids, Dec. 9.—The coroner's jury exonerated from blame F. F. Benedict, station agent at Fairfax, who shot and killed one of three men who attempted to hold him up. There is no clue to the identity of the dead man.

Cedar Rapids, Dec. 10.—The robber who was shot and killed by F. F. Benedict, at Fairfax, has been identified as Frank Wolf, whose home was near Amana, but who had been in Chicago for three or four years. He was a crook, having done time in Joliet and four or five times in the Bridewell. His pal, Henry Schultz, of Chicago, has been captured by Special Agent Watson of the Milwaukee at the home of Wolf's father near Amana. He was brought to Cedar Rapids and made a full confession. He has a slight wound on the thumb.

NOT THE WORK OF TRAMPS.

The Palmer Shooting Affair Proves to Have Been a Hoax.

Ft. Dodge, Dec. 10.—There has been a decided change in the version of the shooting of the 13-year-old son of A. E. Palmer, near Evanston. What at first seemed to be the fiendish act of tramps has proved to be the work of the little brother. One of the boys has admitted that the other did the shooting. The other denies the charge and still clings to the original story. The particulars as to why or how the shooting was done are meager.

FOUND GUILTY OF ASSAULT.

End of the Trial of Captain J. O. Long at Davenport.

Davenport, Dec. 7.—After weeks' duration the trial of Capt. J. O. Long came to an end and Long, charged with stabbing Capt. James Osborne, the Diamond Jo line agent, during a quarrel last August, was found guilty of an attempt to do great bodily injury. The case has created great interest as both parties are well known along the Mississippi.

Many Suits Against the City.

Cedar Rapids, Dec. 10.—At the last term of the district court a case was tried to test the liability of the city in relation to a street which had washed out so as to become a waterway instead of a public thoroughfare. The city was beaten and damages awarded. More than fifty new suits, asking damages in excess of $30,000, have been filed. The city is now constructing an immense stone and brick sewer, and if the work is continued will have the street filled and in good condition within a year at a cost of about $35,000. It is probable that if these suits are pressed the work will be abandoned.

Brakeman Badly Hurt.

Creston, Dec. 9.—Brakeman C. H. Ohler was run over by five cars at Cromwell and lost a foot and hand. He went to get off the engine while the train was in motion. He slipped on the platform at the station and fell under the cars, with the result as announced. He was brought to Creston and taken to Cottage hospital, where his hand and foot were amputated. He is expected to recover.

Editor Indorsed for Postmaster.

Algona, Dec. 7.—Congressman [illegible] has settled the postoffice controversy at Algona by giving his indorsement to B. Ingham, editor of the Upper Des Moines. Editor Starr of the Republican was postmaster under the Harrison administration and J. W. Hinchon, editor of the Courier, is the present incumbent.

Mike Cohen Gets Three Years.

Waterloo, Dec. 9.—Counsel for Mike Cohen, convicted of setting the fire which almost wiped out the little city of LaPorte last March, argued the motion for a new trial before Judge Blair. The judge overruled the motion, however, and pronounced sentence. The defendant was given three years.

Fire at Shelby.

Shelby, Dec. 7.—Fire caught in the hardware store of J. P. Mayne and it burned to the ground, including all its contents; the implement house of Johnson [illegible] Thompson, the livery stable of Fred Chamberlain and a dwelling belonging to [illegible] Myers were also destroyed [illegible]

Doubly Afflicted.

[illegible], Dec. 9.—While Dr. F. E. Brown and wife were at the bedside of a dying brother of the doctor's, their residence, with all the furniture, was totally destroyed by fire, leaving them only the clothing they had on them. The doctor's brother died later, making a very sad day for them.

A. W. MANNING DEAD.

Thrown From His Buggy While Returning to Keosauqua.

Keosauqua, Dec. [illegible]—A. W. Manning was returning to Keosauqua, his team ran away and threw him out, from the effects of which he has since died. Mr. Manning was a son of Hon. Edwin Manning, and was the manager of Edwin Manning's farm and stock interests. He was president of the county [illegible] society, and one of the most popular and prosperous [illegible]

[illegible]

CALDWELL FOUND.

The Sevastopol Mine Operator Writes From Birmingham, Ala.

Des Moines, Dec. 9.—Bert Caldwell, who recently disappeared from his home in Sevastopol, has been found. He is in Birmingham, Ala. That is he was there December 2. Claus Van Ginkel, his partner in the coal business, has received a letter from him. He requests Van Ginkel to make further collections and pay the miners. He said he would "see him later." Report was that Caldwell took with him about $800 belonging to Van Ginkel's brother. He left a wife, two sons and a baby and friends say he will return to them.

The Woman in the Case Won.

Council Bluffs, Dec. 12.—The jury in the breach of promise case brought by Mrs. Martha Pendleton, aged 59, against Thomas Page, aged 73, awarded the plaintiff $500 damages.

Sanborn Girl Suicides.

Sanborn, Dec. 10.—Miss Blanche Davis died at the Sanborn hotel from an overdose of laudanum, taken with suicidal intent.

IOWA CONDENSED.

A small boy, five years of age, son of John Gray, of Sidney, while playing on an empty cart in the yard, fell and dislocated his neck. He died instantly.

While putting his rifle away, the 18-year-old son of Joseph Lamb, a farmer living near Arispe, accidentally shot himself through the head, dying instantly.

The city school board of Oskaloosa recently sold $30,000 worth of school district bonds at 4½ per cent interest. A Chicago firm did the buying. A contract has been entered into with Benscorpf & Co., of Marshalltown, to erect at once a $30,000 high school building.

At Webster City recently the jury in the Paul murder case returned a verdict finding the accused not guilty. Their deliberations extended over thirteen hours. The verdict is a surprise to many who have heard the evidence in the case. Dr. George Paul, the father, has been released with his son.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter publishes each week a list of shipments of boots and shoes. The issue of November 26 shows a total for the preceding week of 67,965 cases shipped; the corresponding week of last year showed 59,825 cases. Only five houses in the United States had a larger number of cases shipped to them than did Bentley & Olmsted of Des Moines, who had a little more than twice as many as all the other dealers in Iowa.

Des Moines dispatch: An attorney representing the Northwestern road, in discussing the cost to the company of settling damage claims growing out of the terrible wreck at Logan last summer, in which twenty-seven people were killed, said to date it has cost the company $200,000 to settle damage claims, and there are still cases to settle. The company has not as yet defended against any of the claims, but has settled all of them out of court. These figures do not include the loss to property. He estimated that when property losses are figured in, and the three cases remaining to be settled are disposed of, the cost to the company will run close to $300,000.

Two tramps entered the farm house of E. A. Palmer, near Evanston, a few days ago when only two little boys, aged 13 and 11, were at home. The tramps demanded that they furnish them with food, and when one of the little boys went to the cupboard to get it, and was just taking the things out, he was shot in the back. The other boy escaped and summoned the parents from a neighboring field, where they were working, but by the time they got to the house the tramps had escaped. The wounded boy is in a very critical condition. The crime was so cold-blooded and so thoroughly wanton that the farmers are up in arms and will deal severe punishment to the criminals if they are caught.

Des Moines dispatch: United States District Attorney C. D. Fullen is preparing to explode a bomb that will stir up the old soldiers and produce a sensation in political circles. He proposes to cause the arrest, on information before Commissioner Mason, of J. R. [illegible], commandant of the soldiers' home at Marshalltown, and all the commissioners of the home. These are S. B. Evans, of Ottumwa, J. J. Russell, of Jefferson, A. L. [illegible], of Marshalltown, C. D. Davidson, of Hull, L. E. Raymond, of Hampton and John W. Marion, of Washington. The arrests will grow out of the plan of the home in compelling pensioners who are inmates of the home to pay in all their pensions in excess of $6 a month. They will be accused of violating sections 4745 and 4747, revised statutes of the United States, protecting pensioners in their rights to their pensions.

[illegible]

A WOMAN'S STORY.

It Should Be of Interest to Every Thinking Woman.

Women who reason well know that no male physician can understandingly treat the complaint known as "female diseases," for no man ever experienced them.

This, Lydia E. Pinkham taught them twenty years ago, when she discovered in her Vegetable Compound the only successful cure for all those ailments peculiar to the sex. Many women have a fatal faith in their physician, and not till they can suffer no longer, will they think and act for themselves.

The following testimony is straight to the point, and represents the experience of hundreds of thousands of now grateful women: "For six years I was a great sufferer from those internal weaknesses so prevalent among our sex. After having received treatment from four physicians of our city, and finding no relief whatever, I concluded to try Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has proved a boon to me. It can truly be called a 'Saviour of Women.'"—Mrs. B. A. Perrin, Waynesboro, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL.

Wellesley college, Mass., has registered 722 students. The freshman class numbers 181.

The preachers of the Pittsburg conference subscribed, at the last session, $3,755 to the American university.

Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of Cornell university, declines the call to the presidency of Rochester university, New York.

The Modern Language Association of America holds its annual meeting with Western Reserve university at the Christmas holidays.

About Headache.

Mrs. Mary Seabeck, 1235 South 14th St., Omaha, Neb., writes: "I have been sick three years with headache, pain in stomach, dizziness and no appetite. I tried three doctors and all kinds of medicines, all of which failed. I have since used two 25 cent boxes of Dr. Kay's Renovator and I have no more headache, good appetite and stomach in good order, as well as my whole system." Sold by druggists at 25cts and $1.00. Send at once for valuable booklet treating nearly all diseases with many receipts. Dr. Kay's Renovator will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts., or $1.00, or six large size for $5.00. Address Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., (Western office) Omaha, Neb.

"To win new friends—a pleasant fact!
To keep old friends—a sign of tact.
To have no foes—a life exact.
Change foe to friend—a wondrous act."

Santa Fe Route—California Limited.

Leaves Chicago 6 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays, reaching Los Angeles in 72 hours and San Diego in 76½ hours. [illegible] on California [illegible]. Equipment [illegible] vestibuled [illegible] This is the fastest and most luxurious service via any line. [illegible]

Another express train, carrying both palace and tourist sleepers, leaves Chicago 10:25 p. m. daily, for Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco.

Inquire of G. T. Nicholson, General Passenger Agent, Great Northern building, Chicago.

California.

If you will send your name and address we will send a representative to your home to explain all about the advantages of Phillips-Rock Island personally conducted Tourist Car Excursions to California. Address A. Phillips & Co., 91 Adams street, Chicago. John Sebastian, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

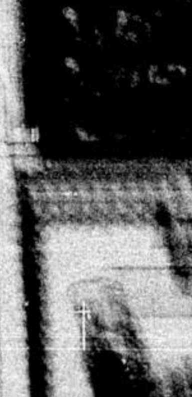
The pistol with which Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton is in the possession of Louis Marshall of Versailles, Ky.

WHAT SHALL I GIVE FOR CHRISTMAS?

You can easily settle this question by sending 8 cents to the MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Broadway, Cor. Locust, St. Louis, [illegible] will send you a SOLID SILVER [illegible] and their new illustrated CATALOGUE showing 3,000 of the more beautiful things in Jewelry and Silverware.

The prices of drugs are fixed by law in Austria. This prevents overcharge for prescriptions.

Mind this. It makes no difference.
RHEUMATISM Chronic, Acute, or Inflammatory,
of the Muscles, Joints and Bones is cured by



THERE IS A DIFFERENCE.

A sharp distinction should be made between tornadoes and cyclones, though the average person uses these dread terms to mean practically the same thing. Tornadoes are common—cyclones are rare.

The French term "trombe" or "tourbillon" almost exactly describes a tornado, which term was first applied to severe squalls, with funnel-shaped clouds, experienced on the western African coast, which to this day throw the natives into convulsions of fear.

On the other hand a cyclone is a storm oftentimes a thousand miles in diameter and sometimes can be followed half around the world. The winds circulate about it from right to left and the air pressure falls as one approaches the center, where at sea there is a portentous calm and sometimes a clear sky. The cyclone winds often approach to hurricane force but are not to be compared with the extreme violence of the tornado, before which the most solid structures are razed.

The tornado is a sudden outburst of wind in an otherwise sultry, quiet atmosphere. A loud, continuous roar announces it, sometimes like a roll of thunder. Its path is very narrow, about 300 feet at the widest point, and it moves generally from the southwest to northeast and rarely extends over twenty miles. It very often rises in the air to descend again at a point a few miles ahead. Thunderstorms always accompany it with a bright glow on the cloud, which has either a funnel shape or is like a huge rolling ball. A tornado is really an extreme development of conditions which usually produce only a thunderstorm.

The Universal Curse.

Housewife—It is dreadful to think what whisky will bring a man to.

Tramp—That's so, mum. Afore I took to de road I never thought I would have to eat sich things ez are being handed out to me every day.

"Mend it or End it,"

has been the rallying cry of reform, directed against abuses municipal or social.

For the man who lets himself be abused by a cough the cry should be modified to: Mend it, or it'll end you. You can mend any cough with

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS [illegible]

OPIUM and DRUNKENNESS [illegible]

Dr. Kay's Lung Balm [illegible]

OPIUM and WHISKY [illegible]

BED-WETTING CURED OR NO PAY. M. ROWAN [illegible]

W. N. U. D. M.—1274 NO. [illegible]

When answering advertisements kindly mention this paper.

THE MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

DEALS WITH EVERY SUBJECT OF NATIONAL IMPORT.

The Cause of the Cuban Insurgents Treated at Some Length—Negotiations with Spain for Autonomy—Failure on the Part of Spain Might Invite Our Interference—The Armenian Outrages—Tariff and Finance—A Roast for the Trusts.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—President Cleveland to-day transmitted his annual message to congress. Condensed, it is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States: —As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their government, you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehension, and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has been waged throughout our land, and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without disturbance of our tranquility or the least sign of weakness in our national structure. When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and manly submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions, we discover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen to abide by every verdict of the popular will, and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their government. Thus our people exhibit a patriotic disposition, which entitles them to demand of those who undertake to make and execute their laws such faithful and unselfish service in their behalf as can only be prompted by a serious appreciation of the trust and confidence which the acceptance of public duty invites.

In obedience to a constitutional requirement I herein submit to the congress certain information concerning national affairs with the suggestion of such legislation as in my judgment is necessary and expedient. To secure brevity and avoid tiresome narration, I shall omit many details concerning matters within federal control which, though by no means unimportant, are more profitably discussed in departmental reports. I shall also further curtail this communication by omitting a minute recital of many minor incidents connected with our foreign relations which have heretofore found a place in executive messages but are now contained in a report of the Treasury of State.

ARMENIAN AFFAIRS.

At the outset of a reference to the more important matters affecting our relations with foreign powers, it would afford me satisfaction if I could assure the congress that the disturbed condition in Asiatic Turkey had during the past year, assumed a less hideous and bloody aspect, and that either as a consequence of the awakening of the Turkish government to the demand of humane civilization, or as the result of decisive action on the part of the great nations having the right, by treaty, to interfere for the protection [illegible] ex- [illegible] and

ELIZABETH C. [illegible]

18.. [illegible]

the 4th of March [illegible] Book Spoon Free to All soft- March 2y senat[illegible] the inter- [illegible] we have been afflicted by continued and not unfrequent reports of the wanton destruction of homes and the bloody butchery of men, women and children, made martyrs to their profession of christian faith. While none of our citizens in Turkey have thus far been killed or wounded, though often in the midst of dreadful scenes of danger, their safety in the future is by no means assured. Our government at home and our minister at Constantinople have left nothing undone to protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory, who constitute nearly all the individuals residing there who have a right to claim our protection on the score of American citizenship. Our efforts in this direction will not be relaxed; but the deep feeling and sympathy that have been aroused among our people ought not to so far blind their reason and judgment as to lead them to demand impossible things. The outbreaks of blind fury which lead to murder and pillage in Turkey occur suddenly and without notice, and an attempt on our part to force such a hostile presence there as might be effective for prevention or protection would not only be resisted by the Ottoman government but would be regarded as an interruption of their plans by the great nations who assert their exclusive right to intervene in their own time and method for the security of life and property in Turkey. I do not believe that the present somber prospect in Turkey will be long permitted to offend the sight of Christendom. If so mars the humane and enlightened civilization that belongs to the close of the nineteenth century that it seems hardly possible that the earnest demand of good people throughout the christian world for its corrective treatment will remain unanswered.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

A Difficult Problem.

The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made toward the pacification of the island or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved. If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports and all the considerable towns, the insurgents still roam at will over at least two thirds of the inland country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems but to strengthen with the lapse of time, and is evinced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers, and character, and resources, and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb, without practically securing the great objects for which they took up arms. If Spain has not yet re-established her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent state. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep on foot such a government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. But, that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other party.

Calls It a "Government on Paper."

It is reported, indeed, on reliable authority, that, at the demand of the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army, the putative Cuban government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, leaving that government confessedly (what there is the best reason for supposing it always to have been in fact) a government merely on paper. Were the Spanish armies able to meet their antagonists in the open or in pitched battle, prompt and decisive results might be looked for, and the immense superiority of the Spanish forces in numbers, [illegible] and equipment, could hardly [illegible] to their advantage. But they are called upon to face a foe that shuns general engagements, that can choose and does choose its own ground, that from the nature of the country is visible or invisible at pleasure, and that fights only from ambuscade and when all the advantages of position and numbers are on its side. In a country where all that is indispensable to life in the way of food, clothing and shelter is so easily obtainable, especially by those born and bred on the soil, it is obvious that there is hardly a limit to the time during which hostilities of this sort may be prolonged. Meanwhile, as in all cases of protracted civil strife, the passions of the combatants grow more and more inflamed and excesses on both sides become more frequent and more deplorable. They are also participated in by bands of marauders who now in the name of one party and now in the name of the other as may best suit the occasion, harry the country at will and plunder its wretched inhabitants for their own advantage. Such a condition of things would inevitably entail immense destruction of property even if it were the policy of both parties to prevent it as far as practicable. But while such seemed to be the original policy of the Spanish government, it has now apparently abandoned it and is acting upon the same theory as the insurgents, namely: that the exigencies of the contest require the wholesale annihilation of property that it may not prove of use and advantage to the enemy.

Decay of Cuban Industry.

It is to the same end that in pursuance of general orders Spanish garrisons are now being withdrawn from plantations and the rural population required to concentrate itself in the towns. The sure result would seem to be that the industrial value of the island is fast diminishing, and that unless there is a speedy and radical change in existing conditions it will soon disappear altogether. That value consists very largely, of course, in its capacity to produce sugar—a capacity already much reduced by the interruptions to tillage which have taken place during the last two years. It is reliably asserted that should these interruptions continue during the current year and practically extend, as is now threatened, to the entire sugar producing territory of the island so much time and so much money will be required to restore the land to its normal productiveness that it is extremely doubtful if capital can be induced to even make the attempt. The spectacle of the utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the government and the people of the United States in any circumstances. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is by no means of a wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near to us as to be hardly separated from our territory. Our actual pecuniary interest in it is second only to that of the people and government of Spain. It is reasonably estimated that at least from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 of American capital are invested in plantations and in railroad, mining and other business enterprises on the island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1889 amounted to about $64,000,000, rose in 1893 to about $103,000,000, and in 1894, the year before the present insurrection broke out, amounted to nearly $96,000,000. Besides this large pecuniary stake in the fortunes of Cuba, the United States finds itself inextricably involved in the present contest in other ways both vexatious and costly.

Filibustering Expeditions.

Many Cubans reside in this country and indirectly promote the insurrection through the press, by public meetings, by the purchase and shipment of arms, by the raising of funds, and by other means, which the spirit of our institutions and the tenor of our laws do not permit to be made the subject of criminal prosecutions. Some of them, though Cubans at heart and in all their feelings and interests have taken out papers as naturalized citizens of the United States, a proceeding resorted to with a view to possible protection by this government, and not unnaturally regarded with much indignation by the country of their origin. The insurgents are undoubtedly encouraged and supported by the widespread sympathy the people of this country always and instinctively feel for every struggle for better and freer government, and which, in the case of the more adventurous and restless elements of our population leads in only too many instances to active participation in the contest. The result is that this government is constantly called upon to protect American citizens to claim damages for injuries to persons and property now estimated at many millions of dollars and to ask explanations and apologies for the acts of Spanish officials whose zeal for the repression of rebellion sometimes blinds them to the immunities belonging to the unoffending citizens of a friendly power. It follows from the same causes that the United States is compelled to actively police along the line of sea-coast against unlawful expeditions, the escape of which the utmost vigilance will not always suffice to prevent. These inevitable entanglements of the United States, with the rebellion in Cuba, the large American property interests affected, and considerations of philanthropy and humanity in general, have led to a vehement demand in various quarters for some sort of positive intervention on the part of the United States.

Recognition Not Now Possible.

It was at first proposed that belligerent rights should be accorded to the insurgents—a proposition no longer urged because untimely and in practical operation clearly perilous and injurious to our own interests. It has since been and is now sometimes contended that the independence of the insurgents should be recognized. But imperfect and restricted as the Spanish government of the island may be, no other exists there—unless the will of the military officer in temporary command of a particular district can be dignified as a species of government. It is now also suggested that the United States should buy the island—a suggestion possibly worthy of consideration if there were any evidence of a desire or willingness on the part of Spain to entertain such a proposal. It is urged, finally, that, all other methods failing, the existing internecine strife in Cuba should be terminated by our intervention, even at the cost of a war between the United States and Spain—a war which its advocates confidently prophesy could be neither large in its proportions nor doubtful in its issue. The correctness of this forecast need be neither affirmed nor denied. The United States has nevertheless a character to maintain as a nation, which plainly dictates that right and not might should be the rule of its conduct.

Says That We Should Respect Spain.

Further, though the United States is not a nation to which peace is a necessity, it is in truth the most pacific of powers, and desires nothing so much as to live in amity with all the world. Its own ample and diversified domains satisfy all possible longings for territory, preclude all dreams of conquest, and prevent any casting of covetous eyes upon neighboring regions, however attractive. That our conduct toward Spain and her dominions has constituted no exception to this national disposition, is made manifest by the course of our government, not only thus far during the present insurrection, but during the ten years that followed the rising at Yara in 1868. No other great power, it may safely be said, under circumstances of similar perplexity, would have manifested the same restraint, and the same patient endurance.

It may also be said that this persistent attitude of the United States toward Spain in connection with Cuba, unquestionably evinces no slight respect and regard for Spain on the part of the American people. They in truth do not forget her connection with the discovery of the western hemisphere, nor do they underestimate the great qualities of the Spanish people, nor fail to fully recognize their splendid patriotism and their chivalrous devotion to the national honor. They view with wonder and admiration the cheerful resolution with which vast bodies of men are sent [illegible] thousands of miles of ocean and an enormous debt accumulated that the costly possession of the gem of the Antilles may still hold its place in the Spanish crown. And if neither the government nor the people of the United States have shut their eyes to the course of events in Cuba or have failed to realize the existence of conceded grievances which have led to the present revolt from the authority of Spain —grievances recognized by the queen regent and by the cortes, voiced by the most patriotic and enlightened of Spanish statesmen without regard to party, and demonstrated by reforms proposed by the executive and approved by the legislative branch of the Spanish government. It is in the assumed temper and disposition of the Spanish government to remedy these grievances, fortified by indications of influential public opinion in Spain, that this government has hoped to discover the most promising and effective means of composing the present strife, with honor and advantage to Spain and with the achievement of all the reasonable objects of the insurrection.

A Hint to Spain.

It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy—a measure of home rule which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects—there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis. Such a result would appear to be in the true interest of all concerned. It would at once stop the conflict which is now consuming the resources of the island, and making it worthless for whichever party may ultimately prevail. It would keep intact the possessions of Spain without touching her honor, which will be consulted rather than impugned by the adequate redress of admitted grievances. It would put the prosperity of the island and the fortunes of its inhabitants within their own control, without severing the natural and ancient ties which bind them to the mother country, and would yet enable them to test their capacity for self-government under the most favorable conditions. It has been objected on the one side that Spain should not promise autonomy until her insurgent subjects lay down their arms. But the reasonableness of a requirement by Spain, of unconditional surrender on the part of the insurgent Cubans before their autonomy is conceded, is not altogether apparent. It ignores important features of the situation—the stability two years' duration has given to the insurrection; the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation in the nature of things, and as shown by past experience; the utter and imminent ruin of the island, unless the present strife is speedily composed; above all, the rank abuses which all parties in Spain, all branches of her government and all her leading public men concede to exist and profess a desire to remove.

Facing such circumstances to withhold the proffer of needed reforms until the parties demanding them put themselves at mercy by throwing down their arms has the appearance of neglecting the gravest of perils and inviting suspicion as to the sincerity of any professed willingness to grant reform. The objection on behalf of the insurgents—that promised reforms cannot be relied upon must of course be considered, though we have no right to assume and no reason for assuming that anything Spain undertakes to do for the relief of Cuba will not be done according to both the spirit and the letter of the undertaking.

Our Offer to Spain.

Nevertheless, realizing that suspicions and precautions on the part of the weaker of two combatants are always natural and not always unjustifiable—being sincerely desirous, in the interest of both as well as on its own account, that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay —it was intimated by this government to the government of Spain some months ago that, if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them upon a guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guaranty. While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, while, as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. Neither party can fail to see the importance of early action, and both must realize that to prolong the present state of things for even a short period will add enormously to the time and labor and expenditure necessary to bring about the industrial recuperation of the island. It is, therefore, fervently hoped on all grounds that earnest efforts for healing the breech between Spain and the insurgent Cubans upon the lines above indicated may be at once inaugurated and pushed to an immediate and successful issue. The friendly offices of the United States, either in the manner above outlined or in any other way consistent with our constitution and laws, will always be at the disposal of either party. Whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interference with its control by any other power.

If Spain Fails.

It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features, and properly apprehend our inevitably close relations to it, and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition, as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way, or with our friendly co-operation. When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject-matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.

Deferring the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the precise conditions than existing; and they should not be determined upon without giving careful heed to every consideration involving our honor and interest, or the international duty we owe to Spain. Until we face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations. A contemplation of emergencies that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation either through a careless disregard of present duty or even an undue stimulation and ill-timed expression of feeling. But I have deemed it not amiss to remind the congress that a time may arise when a correct policy and care for our interests as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens joined by considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country, intimately related to us saved from complete devastation will constrain our government to such action as will subserve the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace.

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

Nearing Satisfactory Settlement.

The Venezuelan boundary question has ceased to be a matter of difference between Great Britain and the United States, their respective governments having agreed upon the substantial provisions of a treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela submitting the whole controversy to arbitration. The provisions of the treaty are so eminently just and fair that the assent of Venezuela thereto may confidently be anticipated.

Negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration for all differences between Great Britain and the United States are far advanced, and promise to reach a successful consummation at an early date. The scheme of examining applicants for certain consular positions, to test their competency and fitness, adopted under an executive order issued on the 20th of September, 1895, has fully demonstrated the usefulness of this innovation. In connection with this plan of examination promotions and transfers of deserving incumbents have been quite extensively made, with excellent results.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasury Receipts, Etc.

The secretary of the treasury reports that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the receipts of the government, from all sources, amounted to $409,475,408.78. During the same period its expenditures were $434,678,654.48, the excess of expenditures over receipts thus amounting to $25,203,245.70. The ordinary expenditures during the year were $4,015,852.21 less than during the preceding fiscal year. Of the receipts mentioned there was derived from customs the sum of $180,021,751.67, and from internal revenue $146,330,615.66. The receipts from customs show an increase of $7,863,134.22 over those from the same source for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and the receipts from internal revenue an increase of $8,584,587.91.

The value of our imported dutiable merchandise during the last fiscal year was $369,757,470, and the value of free goods imported $409,967,470, being an increase of $6,523,675 in the value of dutiable goods and $41,231,934 in the value of free goods over the preceding year. Our exports of merchandise, foreign and domestic, amounted in value to $882,606,938, being an increase over the preceding year of $75,068,773. The average ad valorem duty paid on dutiable goods imported during the year was 39.94 per cent, and on free and dutiable goods taken together 20.55 per cent.

The cost of collecting our internal revenue was 2.78 per cent, as against 2.81 per cent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The total production of distilled spirits, exclusive of fruit brandies, was 86,588,703 taxable gallons, being an increase of 6,639,108 gallons over the preceding year. There was also an increase of 1,443,676 gallons of spirits, produced from fruit, as compared with the preceding year. The number of barrels of beer produced was 35,859,250, as against 33,589,784 produced in the preceding fiscal year, being an increase of 2,269,466 barrels.

The Precious Metals.

The total amount of gold exported during the last fiscal year was $112,409,947, and of silver $60,541,670, being an increase of $45,941,466 of gold and $13,246,384 of silver over the exportations of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were $33,525,065 and of silver $28,777,186, being $2,859,695 less of gold and $8,566,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total stock of metallic money in the United States at the close on the last fiscal year, ended on the 30th day of June, 1896, was $1,228,326,035, of which $599,597,964 was in gold and $628,728,071 in silver. On the first day of November, 1896, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was $2,285,410,590, and the amount in circulation, not including that in the treasury holdings, was $1,627,055,641, being $22.63 per capita upon an estimated population of 71,902,000. The production of the precious metals in the United States during the calendar year 1895 is estimated to have been 2,254,760 fine ounces of gold of the value of $46,610,000, and 55,727,000 fine ounces of silver of the commercial value of $36,445,000, and the coinage value of $72,051,000. The estimated production of these metals throughout the world during the same period was 9,688,821 fine ounces of gold, amounting to $200,285,700 in value, and 169,189,249 fine ounces of silver, of the commercial value of $110,654,000, and of the coinage value of $218,738,100 according to our ratio.

The coinage of these metals in the various countries of the world during the same calendar year amounted to $232,701,438 in gold and $121,996,219 in silver. The total coinage at the mints of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, amounted to $71,188,468.52, of which $58,878,490 was in gold coins and $12,309,978.52 in standard silver dollars, subsidiary coins, and minor coins.

The number of national banks organized from the time the law authorizing their creation was passed, up to October 31, 1896, was 5,051, and of this number 3,379 were at the date last mentioned in active operation, having authorized capital stock of $650,014,895, held by 288,902 shareholders, and circulating notes amounting to $211,412,620.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The Annual Deficit, Etc.

Our postoffice department is in good condition, and the exhibit made of its operations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, if allowance is made for imperfections in the laws applicable to it, is very satisfactory. The total receipts during the year were $82,499,208.40. The total expenditures were $90,626,296.84, exclusive of $1,559,898.27, which was earned by the Pacific railroad for transportation and credited on their debt to the government. There was an increase of receipts over the previous year of $5,516,080.21, or 7.1 per cent, and an increase of expenditures of $3,836,124.02, or 4.42 per cent. The deficit was $1,679,956.19 less than that of the preceding year. The chief expenditures of the postal service are regulated by law and are not in the control of the postmaster-general. All that he can accomplish by the most watchful administration and economy is to enforce prompt and thorough collection and accounting for public moneys and such minor savings in small expenditures and in letting those contracts, for postoffice supplies and star service, which are not regulated by statute. An effective co-operation between the auditors' office and the postoffice department and the making and enforcement of orders by the department requiring immediate notification to their sureties of all delinquencies on the part of postmasters and compelling such postmasters to make more frequent deposits of postal funds have resulted in a prompter auditing of their accounts and much less default to the government than heretofore. The year's report shows large extensions of both star-route service and railway-mail service, with increased postal facilities. Much higher accuracy in handling mails has also been reached, as appears by the decrease of errors in the railway mail service and the reduction of mail matter returned to the dead letter office. The deficit for the last year, although much less than that of the last and preceding years, emphasizes the necessity for legislation to correct the growing abuse of second-class rates, to which the deficiency is mainly attributable. The transmission at the rate of one cent a pound of serial libraries, advertising sheets, "house organs" (periodicals advertising some particular "house" or institution) sample copies, and the like, ought certainly to be discontinued. A glance at the revenues received for the work done last year will show more plainly than any other statement, the gross abuse of the postal service and the growing waste of its earnings: The free matter carried in the mails for the department, offices, etc., of the government, and for congress, in pounds, amounted to 94,480,189.

THE NAVY.

Construction of Warships.

The work of the navy department and its present condition are fully exhibited in the report of the secretary. The construction of vessels for our new navy has been energetically prosecuted by the present administration upon the general lines previously adopted, the department having so [illegible] no necessity for radical changes in prior methods under which the work was found to be progressing in a manner highly satisfactory. It has been decided, however, to provide in every ship-building contract that the builder should pay all trial expenses, and it has also been determined to pay no speed premiums in future contracts. The premiums recently earned and some yet to be decided are features of the contracts made before this conclusion was reached.

On March 4, 1893, there were in commission but two armored vessels, the double-terreted Monitors, Miantonomoh and Monterey. Since that date of vessels theretofore authorized there have been placed in their first commission three first-class and two second-class battleships, two armored cruisers, one harbor-defense ram and five double turreted Monitors, including the Maine and the Puritan, just completed. Eight new unarmored cruisers and two new gun-boats have also been commissioned. The Iowa, another battleship, will be completed about March 1, and at least four more gunboats will be ready for sea in the early spring.

It is gratifying to state that our ships and their outfits are believed to be equal to the best that can be manufactured elsewhere, and that such notable reductions have been made in their cost as to justify the statement that quite a number of vessels are now being constructed at rates as low as those that prevail in European shipyards.

Our manufacturing facilities are at this time ample for all possible naval contingencies. Three of our government navy yards, those at Mare Island, Cal., Norfolk, Va., and Brooklyn, N. Y., are equipped for ship building, our ordnance plant in Washington is equal to any in the world, and at the torpedo station we are successfully making the highest grades of smokeless powder. Three first-class private ship yards, at Newport News, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, are building battle ships; eleven contractors, situated in the states of Maine, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and the state of Washington, are constructing gun-boats or torpedo boats. Two plants are manufacturing large quantities of first-class armor, and American factories are producing automobide torpedoes, powder projectiles, rapid-fire guns, and everything else necessary for the complete outfit of naval vessels.

There have been authorized by congress since March, 1893, five battleships, six light draft gunboats, sixteen torpedo boats and one sub-marine torpedo boat. Contracts for the building of all of them have been let. The secretary expresses the opinion that we have for the present a sufficient supply of cruisers and gunboats, and that hereafter the construction of battleships and torpedo boats will supply our needs.

Much attention has been given to the methods of carrying on departmental business. Important modifications in the regulations have been made, tending to unify the control of ship-building, as far as may be, under the bureau of construction and repair, and also to improve the mode of purchasing supplies for the navy by the bureau of supplies and accounts. The establishment, under recent acts of congress, of a supply fund with which to purchase these supplies in large quantities, and other modifications of methods, have tended materially to their cheapening and better quality.

Pensions.

The diminution of our enormous pension roll and the decrease of pension expenditure which have been so often confidently foretold, still fail in material realization. The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1896, was 970,678. This is the largest number ever reported. The amount paid exclusively for the pensions during the year was $138,214,761.94, a slight decrease from that of the preceding year, while the total expenditures on account of pensions, including the cost of maintaining the department and expenses attending pension distribution amounted to $142,206,550.59, or within a very small fraction of one-third of the entire expense of supporting the government during the same year. The number of new pension certificates issued was 90,640. Of these, 40,374 represent original allowances of claims and 15,878 increases of existing pensions.

The number of persons receiving pensions from the United States, but residing in foreign countries at the close of the last fiscal year, was 3,781, and the amount paid to them during the year was $582,735.38.

The sum appropriated for the payment of pensions for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, is $40,000,000, and for thes ucceeding year it is estimated that the same amount will be necessary.

Civil Service Reform.

The progress made in civil service reform furnishes a cause for the utmost congratulation. It has survived the doubts of its friends as well as the rancor of its enemies and has gained a permanent place among the agencies destined to cleanse our politics and to improve, economize and elevate the public service.

There are now in the competitive classified service upward of eighty-four thousand places. More than half of these have been included from time to time since March 4, 1893. A most radical and sweeping extension was made by executive order dated the 6th day of May, 1896, and if fourth class postmasterships are not included in the statement it may be said that practically all positions contemplated by the civil service law are now classified. Abundant reasons exist for including these postmasterships, based upon economy, improved service and the peace and quiet of neighborhoods. If, however, obstacles prevent such action at present, I earnestly hope that congress will, without increasing postoffice appropriations, so adjust them as to permit in proper cases a consolidation of these postoffices, to the end that through this process the result desired may to a limited extent be accomplished.

TARIFF AND FINANCES.

I desire to recur to the statements elsewhere made concerning the government's receipts and expenditures for the purpose of venturing upon some suggestions touching our present tariff law and its operation.

This statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider markets for products and manufacturing.

The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been in force ended on the 30th day of June, 1896. In that year our imports increased over those of the previous year more than $6,500,000, while the value of the domestic products we exported, and which found markets abroad, was nearly $70,000,000 more than during the preceding year.

Those who insist that the cost to our people of articles coming to them from abroad for their needful use should only be increased through tariff charges to an extent necessary to meet the expenses of the government, as well as those who claim that tariff charges may be laid upon such articles beyond the necessities of government revenue, and with the additional purpose of so increasing their price in our markets as to give American manufacturers and producers better and more profitable opportunities, must agree that our tariff laws are only primarily justified as sources of revenue to enable the government to meet the necessary expenses of its maintenance. Considered as to its efficiency in this aspect, the present law can by no means fall under just condemnation. During the only complete fiscal year of its operation it has yielded nearly $8,000,000 more revenue than was received from tariff duties in the preceding year. There was, nevertheless, a deficit between our receipts and expenditures of a little more than $25,000,000. This, however, was not unexpected.

Question of Revenue.

The government thus applying a surplus fortunately in its treasury to the payment of expenses not met by its current revenues, is not at all to be likened to a man living beyond his income and thus incurring debt or encroaching on his principal.

It is not one of the functions of our government to accumulate and make additions to a fund not needed for immediate expenditure. With individuals it is the chief object of struggle and effort. The application of an accumulated fund by the government to the payment of its running expenses is a duty.

Financial Legislation Recommended.

This reference to the condition and prospects of our revenues naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and vices of our financial methods. They have been frequently pressed upon the attention of congress in previous executive communications and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without now repeating these details, I cannot refrain from again earnestly presenting the necessity of the prompt reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance and shown by experience to be fraught with the gravest peril and perplexity. The terrible civil war which shook the foundations of our government more than thirty years ago brought in its train the destruction of property, the wasting of our country's substance, and the estrangement of brethren. These are now past and forgotten. Even the distressing loss of life the conflict entailed is but a sacred memory, which fosters patriotic sentiment and keeps alive a tender regard for those who nobly died. And yet there remains with us to-day in full strength and activity as an incident of that tremendous struggle, a feature of its financial necessities, not only unsuited to our present circumstances, but manifestly a disturbing menace to business security and an ever-present agent of monetary distress.

Because we may be enjoying a temporary relief from its depressing influence, this should not lull us into a false security nor lead us to forget the suddenness of past visitations.

I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the treasury are withdrawn from circulation and cancelled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended by their exchange for long term bonds bearing a low rate of interest or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds.

Even if only United States notes known as greenbacks were thus retired it is probable that the treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the act of July 14, 1890, now paid in gold when demanded would not create much disturbance as they might from time to time when received in the treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coin. This plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to the needed reform.

In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction if currency obligations redeemable in gold, whenever so redeemed, should be cancelled instead of being reissued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it would improve present condition.

National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of bonds deposited as security for its retirement of United States notes and demption, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent.

In considering projects for the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes issued under the law of 1890, I am of the opinion that we have placed too much stress upon the danger of contracting the currency and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to our circulation if invited to us by letter and safer financial methods. It is not so much a contraction of our currency that should be avoided as its unequal distribution.

This might be obviated and any fear of harmful contraction at the same time removed, by allowing the organization of smaller banks and in less populous communities than are now permitted, and also authorizing existing banks to establish branches in small communities under proper restrictions.

Another topic in which our people rightfully take a deep interest may here be briefly considered. I refer to the existence of trusts and other huge aggregations of capital, the object of which is to secure the monopoly of some particular branch of trade, industry or commerce, and so stifle wholesome competition. When these are defended it is usually on the ground that though they increase profits they also reduce prices, and thus may benefit the public. It must be remembered, however, that a reduction of prices to the people is not one of the real objects of these organizations, nor is their tendency necessarily in that direction. It it occurs in a particular case it is only because it accords with the purpose or interest of those managing the scheme.

Trusts Get a Roast.

Such occasional results fall far short of compensating the palpable evils charged to the account of trusts and monopolies. Their tendency is to crush out individual independence and to hinder or prevent the free use of human faculties and the full development of human character. Through them the farmer, the artisan and the smalls trader is in danger of dislodgment from the proud position of being his own master, watchful of all that touches his country's prosperity, in which he has an individual lot and interested in all that affects the advantages of business of which he is a factor, to be relegated to the level of a mere appurtenance to a great machine, with little free will, with no duty but of passive obedience, and with little hope of opportunity of rising in the scale of responsible and helpful citizenship.

To the instinctive belief that such is the inevitable trend of trusts and monopolies is due the widespread and deep-seated popular aversion in which they are held and the not unreasonable insistence, that whatever may be their incidental economic advantages, their general effect upon personal character, prospects and usefulness can not be otherwise than injurious.

Though congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles, and also because of the complex character of our governmental system.

It does not follow, however, that this is the limit of the remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be found that federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case, there can be no doubt of the power of the several states to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power.

In concluding this communication, its last words shall be an appeal to the congress for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the money it holds in trust for the people. The way to perplexing extravagance is easy, but a return to frugality is difficult.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Justice Personified.

First Lawyer—"I must say that I cannot see the point of my learned adversary's argument." Second Lawyer—"You ought to be on the bench, then, for Justice, they say, is blind."—Boston Courier.

Bunce Is a Marked Man.

Percy Bunce, of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., has been held up twenty times by highwaymen during the last few years. He has also fallen into the ocean several times, been shot at by whitecaps and was once struck by lightning.

PHILANTHROPY.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, president of the Maine Woman Suffrage association, has made a gift of $5,000 to the temperance temple in Chicago.

James Callaman, of Des Moines, and A. Slimmerfi, of Waverly, Ia., have united in a donation of $100,000 to the Home for Aged and Infirm at Des Moines.

Wm. W. Smith, prohibition candidate for governor of New York, has given to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for a public park, the College Hill School property, for which he paid $12,000.

Fortune Seeking Emigrants.

[illegible] a poor family that seeks the western [illegible] in the hope of winning a fortune is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicine defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that, protected by it, the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

Trouble Ahead.

Johnny—Ma, do you believe in ghosts?

Ma—No.

Johnny—Pa does.

Ma—What makes you think so?

Johnny—A man ast pa to meet him down town to-night, and pa said he would if he could get away from the old spook.

Garden Spot of the South.

The passenger department of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. has just issued a hundred page book with the above title. It is descriptive of the resources and capabilities of the soil of the counties lying along this line in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and Western Florida. It also contains a county map of the above named states, and is well worthy of a perusal of any one interested in the south. A copy will be sent to any address upon receipt of ten cents in silver or stamps, by C. P. Atmore, Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky. Semi-monthly excursions south. Write for particulars.

She Did the Rest.

"And you broke off the engagement?" said one young man.

"Yes—not brutally, you know. But I managed it."

"How?"

"Told her what my salary is."

Valuable Discovery for La Grippe, Etc.

Mrs. C. A. Adams, 6th and Martha Sts., Omaha, Neb., writes: "I had la grippe and then malaria, indigestion, a severe headache and blind and dizzy spells. Your Dr. Kay's Renovator has cured me." Sold by druggists at 25 cts. and $1.00. A valuable pamphlet with many receipts for the asking. Your orders will be promptly filled for goods on receipt of price. Send at once; you will never regret it. Address Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., (Western office) Omaha, Neb.

A Dramatic Evasion.

"Pilkington has learned to play foot ball but he dosen't want his wife to know it."

"Why not?"

"She might think he was healthy enough to beat a carpet."

Winter Time Table.

No trains were taken off by the Great Northern Railway in making up its winter schedule; but changes were made in the leaving time of several of them, the most important being the Pacific coast train, which leaves at 1 p. m., two hours earlier than heretofore, giving closer connections with eastern lines than ever before and reaching Montana and coast points in daylight.

No Mind Reader.

Tourist—How long will it take me to reach the ferry, me good man?

Policeman—I ain't no mind reader. I'm a policeman.

On Nov. 30th the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., the largest seed potato growers in the world, received an order for three thousand bushels of seed potatoes from one firm in Texas.

Diagnosed

Alkali Ike—Mink-Eyed Bill died with the heart disease.

Sagedust Dan—I didn't know he had trouble with his heart.

Alkali Ike—He didn't till he had trouble with Daredevil Pete.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Mich., April 21, 1895.

Many thousands of artificial flowers decked the trees of Paris during the Czar's recent visit to that city.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c

—A London omnibus company has ordered several hundred motor omnibuses.

Get

Most for your money and save needless expenses now. It is true economy to build up your system and prevent sickness, by ta

Excellent Farming Lands

A Good Fruit and Farming Region Now Being Settled.

This tract of land lies in the Eastern part of Colorado County and Northern part of Wharton County, Texas, about fifty miles west of Houston, the great commercial center of the state. The soil is a rich, productive sandy loam. This district in Texas has plenty of rainfall for crops, and one of the necessities in order to secure a good farm is to have land that lays smoothly and has high enough altitude for perfect drainage, which can be secured in this tract, as it is a smooth rolling prairie, lying on the divide between the San Bernardo and Colorado Rivers.

This district has a mild, delightful climate, enabling you to produce something almost each month in the year. Another great advantage is that through this tract there are two lines of railroads, and within the limits of this tract, which is twelve miles North and South, and eight miles East and West, there are two towns located, one on each road, which gives special advantages to any farmer locating there.

We anticipate that you desire to invest in lands for a farm and home, where the prices are low, the terms easy, and where you can purchase and pay for the land in three or four years, as cheaply as you are now paying rent.

We run excursions to the lands over the C., R. I. & P. to Ft. Worth, and from there over the Santa Fe to Wallis, Texas. We secure you the lowest rates and will accompany you. Write to us for our book, "Fertile Farm Lands," excursion rates, dates and how to get

FREE FARE TO TEXAS.

SOUTHERN TEXAS COLONIZATION CO.
JOHN LINDERHOLM, Mgr.,
110 Rialto Bldg., CHICAGO.

Hopeful.

"Do you think, Mr. Gruffly, that Callow has lost his mind?"

"There is no reason to hope that he has, madam."

Unutterable.

"How do you pronounce the last syllable of that word 'butterine'?" asked the customer.

"The last syllable is silent" stiffly replied the salesman.

Rev P. J. Berg, Pastor of the Swedish M. E. church, Des Moines, Iowa, on March 4th, 1896, writes: "Last year I was troubled with a bad cough for about five months. I got medicine from my family physician and I tried other remedies without relief. When I first saw Dr. Kay's Lung Balm advertised I thought I would try it and I am glad I did. I bought a box and took a tablet now and then without any regularity and after a few days, to my great surprise, the cough was gone. Ten days ago I had sore throat; I was out of tablets and could not get them in Des Moines, and I sent to the Western office of Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb., for six boxes and as soon as I took it a few times that soreness and hoarseness all passed away in one night. I believe it is also good for sore throat." Dr. Kay's Lung Balm does not cause sickness at the stomach like many remedies and is more effectual than any other we know of. Sold by druggists at 25cts or sent by mail, five for $1.00. Why not send your orders at once and have this valuable medicine on hand? It may save your life, you certainly will need it before spring. A dose in time will save nine, and may save your life. Order now. Address Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., (Western office) Omaha, Neb. Send address for valuable receipt book.

A Chestnut Answered.

Grateful recipient—How can I ever repay you?

Benefactor—By a strict attention to business until you have the requisite amount.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A hale old couple dwell in Walton county, Florida. They are Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Campbell. His age is 117 years and hers 112.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

Deafness is more common in cold countries than in warm climates, the ear being very sensitive to atmospheric changes.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of **Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.** Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Doctors who have investigated the matter say that stammerers and stutterers are unknown among savages.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

The want of management ruins ten men to where lack of opportunity holds one back.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

From the 10th to the 15th century female education in Europe consisted of reading singing and embroidery work.

Constipation

is a disease which afflicts over 75 per cent. of the American people. It is a dangerous disease because it not only poisons the blood but causes heaviness, oppression, and dulls the intellect. Then follow chronic headache, loss of appetite, slow digestion, nervousness, bad breath, dingy complexion and low spirits. It will eventually bring on liver and kidney disease in some incurable form. But sufferers from this dreaded malady are speedily

Cured by

Warner's SAFE Cure and Warner's SAFE Pills. Leading physicians the world over, have acknowledged this fact, and thousands of people throughout the land have testified to it.

Warner's

SAFE Cure puts a stop to backaches, headaches, constipation, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, tired feelings and sleeplessness. It builds up the exhausted system. It is a sure cure for liver and kidney complaint in any form, and the only remedy that has ever been able to cure Bright's disease.

If you are feeling the need of such a remedy, you cannot do better than try this king of remedies, the great

Safe Cure

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

BY BYSTANDER PUBLISHING CO.

DES MOINES, . . . IOWA

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The senate was called to order at noon by Vice-President Stevenson, 71 senators being present. At 2 o'clock the president's message was presented and its reading occupied the time until 3:35, when the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The house was called to order at noon by Speaker Reed. At 2 o'clock the president's message was received and the clerk at once proceeded to read it. Turner of Georgia announced the death of ex-Speaker Crisp, and a resolution reciting that the house heard with profound regret the announcement of his death was adopted. Adjournment was then taken.

SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Many petitions were presented from manufacturing bodies urging the passage of the Dingle bill. The house resolution relative to the death of ex-Speaker Crisp was laid before the senate. As a mark of respect the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bill permitting private mailing cards when 1 cent stamp is affixed and bill to provide for an indemnity of not to exceed $10 for the loss of any registered letter, passed. Loud then called up the bill to authorize the collection and delivery of mail in cities, towns and villages where there is no letter carrier service, by private contract between citizens and any individual, the cost not to exceed 1 cent for each letter or package delivered. It passed. Pension appropriation bill, carrying $141,263,880, came up and without amendment was passed. Adjourned.

CAUCUS.

At a caucus of republican senators the Dingley tariff bill was referred to a steering committee with instructions to investigate as to the likelihood of getting it through, and to devise means to amend, if possible. Pacific railroad question was referred to same committee. An immigration bill presented by Lodge was endorsed. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this caucus be appointed to recommend a plan whereby legislation may be had at this session looking to an international conference with the leading commercial nations of the world for the promotion of bimetallism.

Dubois, Pettigrew, Mantel, Squire and Teller, the silver men who bolted at St. Louis, were not present and Dubois' resignation as secretary of the caucus was received and accepted.

SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Cameron introduced a resolution acknowledging the independence of Cuba. Mills introduced a resolution for occupancy of the island by the United States troops until the Cubans can organize a government. Call also offered a resolution for recognition of the independence of Cuba. The first two were referred to the committee on foreign relations and the last was laid on the table. On motion of Allen, of Nebraska, the senate, by a vote of 35 to 21, took up the Dingley tariff bill. Aldrich moved to recommit the bill to committee on finance with instructions to report it back without amendment. A debate was begun, with Allen holding the floor in opposition to the motion. At 2:30, after a short executive session, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

After passing a number of house bills, most of them relating to local affairs in the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, the house at 2:45 went into committee of the whole to consider and refer the president's message, and then adjourned until tomorrow.

Bonacum Makes Reply.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 7.—Bishop Bonacum has given a letter to the press in which he declares that he will not accept the decision of the metropolitan court held recently at Dubuque and states that the case will be appealed to the apostolic delegation at Washington.

Cubans Dissatisfied.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Members of the Cuban junta of this city generally express dissatisfaction with Cleveland's message. They declare autonomy will never be accepted; that one of two things must come—independence or extermination.

Seventy-Five Drowned.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The colonial office has received a dispatch from Plymouth, capital of Montserrat, stating that 75 persons of that island perished in the storm.

IOWA PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

DES MOINES, Dec. 10.—Patents secured for meritorious inventions through the Iowa Patent Office are published in our reports in advance of the issue of such patents and in advance of the stereotype lists that are given later by the officials at Washington. Patents have been allowed as follows: To Julius Anderson, of Kimballton, Iowa, for an apparatus for heating and conveying milk to a centrifugal cream separator and advantageously maintaining a uniform temperature of all the milk that enters the separator. To W. E. Newton, of Newberg, Ia., for a sliding farm gate that will be automatically opened and closed by the contact of the wheels of a passing vehicle with the gate operating mechanism. To J. P. Lewis, of Fraser, Ia., for a reversible pneumatic sand distributor for railway engines, by means of which a blast of sand may be directed upon the track rails, at the will of the engineer, in front or rear of the drive wheels, to facilitate going forward or backward with a train on the track. Valuable information about obtaining, valuing and selling patents sent free to any address.

THOMAS G. AND J. RALPH ORWIG,
Solicitors of Patents.

A lady in Bath, Me., carried $56 in her stocking, deeming that a safe place. While running for a street car her garter broke and she lost the money.

Madame Christine Nilsson's present home is in Madrid and her dining room is papered with the numerous hotel bills she has collected during her various tours in all parts of the world.

At Harrison, Neb., sympathetic neighbors of a woman whose husband abused her, ordered the brute to leave town, which he did, and then she sued the good folks for alienating his affections.

Maud Muller on a summer's day, raked the meadow, sweet with hay. A summer boarder, whose words were fair, she married, and went away from there. And she wished she'd remained when she saw her mistake, wed to that other kind of rake.

A NEW INTOXICANT.

Latest Drunkenness Results from Inhaling Smelling Salts.

The very latest sort of drunkenness is that which, it has been discovered, comes from the constant inhalation of smelling salts, says the New York Journal. So great a hold has the smelling salts habit gained upon the modern woman that when she is deprived of them she experiences all the cravings that afflict the person who dearly loves liquor and finds himself deprived of it. Some of the salts are of excessive strength and produce a sort of stupor most gratifying to the victim. More than one woman has been suspected of drinking when really her inebriety has resulted from a too liberal use of the smelling bottle. Not long ago a titled lady was carried from the cloak room of a grand reception in London in a state of helplessness. A bottle was found in the folds of her gown containing matter of a strength sufficient to take away the breath of an ordinary person. The rumor spread with wonderful precision that my lady was a confirmed drunkard—the smelling salts theory being derided by the majority—and the victim found it necessary to withdraw from the social circle she had long graced. Indulgence in this habit may become expensive, for the seasoned subject soon exhausts the strength of the salts. As stimulation of the olfactory nerves is not alone the reason of this practice it becames necessary to renew the supply, and once enchained the slave will accept nothing that does not yield full virtues. The story is told of an elderly lady who calls upon a chemist every two or three days and requests the replenishing of no fewer than eight smelling bottles, some of which are not of a diminutive size.

RESOURCES OF ALABAMA.

Recited in the Inaugural Address of Governor Johnston.

Governor Joseph F. Johnston was inaugurated governor of Alabama Dec. 1. Before taking the oath of office he delivered a long address, sounding the keynote of his administration, which is to promote the development of Alabama's resources and improve the condition of her people. Speaking of the resources of the state he said:

"With an area of but little more than fifty thousand square miles, there is no territory of like size in the known world so prolific in the variety of its resources; were a wall erected around our state, cutting off all access, we could produce within our borders everything necessary for the comfort or convenience of man. Great veins of iron ore and seams of coal put at our command almost boundless resources in fuel, iron, and steel. Splendid forests of yellow pine here stand ready to build homes for millions of people. Building stone and marble, fire clay, kaolin and lime exist in great abundance; walnut, maple, oak, cherry, ash and other hard woods await the hand of man for manufacture or the adornment of our homes. In the production of pig iron we take rank as the fourth state in the union; in iron ore, third; in coal we stand fifth; in the production of cotton, fourth, and in its manufacture, fourth. In lumber we are near the head of the list. It would be unjust should I fail to include in our minerals copper, lead, graphite, marl and gold; indeed, the only mineral that we seem to be without and to want most is silver. Leaving forest and mine and coming to our fields we find that they produce generously cotton, corn, wheat, rye, oats tobacco, rice and the grasses and here is the home of the pear, the peach, the grape and all small fruits. Vegetables are grown with great success, and this industry is steadily developing. Our splendid rivers, the Alabama, Coosa Tallapoosa, Warrior, Cahaba, Bigbee and the Tennessee, are the liquid arteries of the commonwealth, fed by innumerable creeks, all fruitful in power to convert our raw products into articles of merchandise. Over 3,000 miles of railroads traverse our state from north to south, and east to west, furnishing quick transportation to market for our products. When we come to our climate we find that the Giver of all good things has not stayed His hand, and that He has blessed us with opportunity to labor twelve months in the year without detriment to health or comfort. Indeed, we can scarcely appreciate the blessings we enjoy in this respect when compared with less favored regions, for even now we are seemingly unconscious that roses are blooming in our gardens, and the fragrant air is sweet with their perfume * * * With a profound gratitude to the God of our fathers, that our lots have been cast in this sunny land, let us beseech Him to send warmth and vitality and enduring growth into every field of endeavor, that will make us strong to accomplish the things that make a state loved at home and revered abroad."

CAPITAL CAKES.

There were also two important cakes at the wedding of the prince of Wales The peak of the principal cake was formed by the prince of Wales' plume and the rose, shamrock and thistle formed no unimportant part of the decorations. Five feet was the height of this pile of sweetness.

A greater cake than either of these was made by a London firm for the queen's jubilee. This plummy monster stood thirteen feet high and its weight was a quarter of a ton. Its value was $1,500. The amount of physicians' fees paid by those who ate of it is not mentioned.

If there are monster cakes there are also pigmies. The smallest wedding cake made in London was ordered by a lady for her child. It was a doll's wedding cake, three inches high, and weighed about four ounces. Everything about it was as perfect as could be, even to the tiny ornamentation (but it was like eating gold, for the price charged for this dainty confection was 60 cents an ounce.

At all royal weddings there are always chief cakes and a large number of lesser cakes. At the queen of England's wedding there were two of the former. One of these weighed 300 pounds, was fourteen inches thick and twelve feet around. The topmost figure that surmounted this masterpiece of currants, spices, eggs and butter represented Britannia blessing the bride and groom, Prince Albert being dressed in the costume of the ancient Romans. There were 100 smaller cakes.

THE NEWS IN IOWA

PLAN DIDN'T WORK.

Iowa Express Agent Killed One Robber and Wounded Another.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Dec. 7.—Two highwaymen attempted to hold up the agent of the Milwaukee road at Fairfax, when the agent opened fire, instantly killing one of the men and wounding the other. The injured robber was not captured.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Dec. 9.—The coroner's jury exonerated from blame F. F. Benedict, station agent at Fairfax, who shot and killed one of three men who attempted to hold him up. There is no clue to the identity of the dead man.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Dec. 10.—The robber who was shot and killed by F. F. Benedict, at Fairfax, has been identified as Frank Wolf, whose home was near Amana, but who had been in Chicago for three or four years. He was a crook, having done time in Joliet and four or five times in the Bridewell. His pal, Henry Schultz, of Chicago, has been captured by Special Agent Watson of the Milwaukee, at the home of Wolf's father near Amana. He was brought to Cedar Rapids and made a full confession. He has a slight wound on the thumb.

NOT THE WORK OF TRAMPS.

The Palmer Shooting Affair Proves to Have Been a Hoax.

FT. DODGE, Dec. 10.—There has been a decided change in the version of the shooting of the 13-year-old son of A. E. Palmer, near Evanston. What at first seemed to be the fiendish act of tramps has proved to be the work of the little brother. One of the boys has admitted that the other did the shooting. The other denies the charge and still clings to the original story. The particulars as to why or how the shooting was done are meager.

FOUND GUILTY OF ASSAULT.

End of the Trial of Captain J. O. Long at Davenport.

DAVENPORT, Dec. 7.—After weeks' duration the trial of Capt. J. O. Long came to an end and Long, charged with stabbing Capt. James Osborne, the Diamond Jo line agent, during a quarrel last August, was found guilty of an attempt to do great bodily injury. The case has created great interest as both parties are well known along the Mississippi.

Many Suits Against the City.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Dec. 10.—At the last term of the district court a case was tried to test the liability of the city in relation to a street which had washed out so as to become a waterway instead of a public thoroughfare. The city was beaten and damages awarded. More than fifty new suits, asking damages in excess of $40,000, have been filed. The city is now constructing an immense stone and brick sewer, and if the work is continued will have the street filled and in good condition within a year, at a cost of about $50,000. It is probable that if these suits are pressed the work will be abandoned.

Brakeman Badly Hurt.

CRESTON, Dec. 9.—Brakeman C. H. Ohler was run over by the cars at Cromwell and lost a foot and hand. He went to get off the engine while the train was in motion. He slipped on the platform at the station and fell under the cars with the result as announced. He was brought to Creston and taken to Cottage hospital, where his hand and foot were amputated. He is expected to recover.

Editor Indorsed for Postmaster.

ALGONA, Dec. 7.—Congressmen Dolliver has settled the postoffice controversy at Algona by giving his indorsement to H. Ingham, editor of the Upper Des Moines. Editor Starr of the Republican was postmaster under the Harrison administration and J. W. Hinchon, editor of the Courier, is the present incumbent.

Mike Cohen Gets Three Years.

WATERLOO, Dec. 9.—Counsel for Mike Cohen, convicted of setting the fire which almost wiped out the little city of LaPorte last March, argued the motion for a new trial before Judge Blair. The judge overruled the motion, however, and pronounced sentence. The defendant was given three years.

Fire at Shelby.

SHELBY, Dec. 7.—Fire caught in the hardware store of J. F. Mayne and it burned to the ground, including all its contents; the implement house of Johnson & Thompson, the livery stable of Fred Chamberlain, and a dwelling belonging to Fred Meyers were also destroyed.

Doubly Afflicted.

PRIMGHAR, Dec. 9.—While Dr. F. E. Brown and wife were at the bedside of a dying brother of the doctor's their residence, with all the furniture, was totally destroyed by fire, leaving them only the clothing they had on them. The doctor's brother died later, making a very sad day for them.

A. W. MANNING DEAD.

Thrown From His Buggy While Returning to Keosauqua.

KEOSAUQUA, Dec. 7.—As A. W. Manning was returning to Keosauqua his team ran away and threw him out, from the effects of which he has since died. Mr. Manning was a son of Hon. Edwin Manning, and was the manager of his father's farm and stock interests. He was president of the county agricultural society, and one of the ablest and most popular and prominent young business men in the southwestern part of the state.

WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.

Tried to Hurry a Fire With Kerosene.

OSKALOOSA, Dec. 8.—In an effort to hurry a slow fire, Mrs. George Seite poured some kerosene out of a can into the stove. An explosion followed, igniting her clothing and setting fire to the carpet and furniture. Though there were several persons near her they could not rescue her in time to save her, and she was fatally burned. She was about 60 years old. She leaves four children. Her husband is an employe of the Iowa Central railroad.

CALDWELL FOUND.

The Sevastopol Mine Operator Writes From Birmingham, Ala.

DES MOINES, Dec. 9.—Bert Caldwell, who recently disappeared from his home in Sevastopol, has been found. He is in Birmingham, Ala. That is he was there December 2. Claus Van Ginkel, his partner in the coal business, has received a letter from him. He requests Van Ginkel to make further collections and pay the miners. He said he would "see him later." Report was that Caldwell took with him about $800 belonging to Van Ginkel's brother. He left a wife, two sons and a baby and friends say he will return to them.

The Woman in the Case Won.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Dec 10.—The jury in the breach of promise case brought by Mrs. Martha Pendleton, aged 50, against Thomas Page, aged 79, awarded the plaintiff $500 damages.

Sanborn Girl Suicides.

SANBORN, Dec. 10.—Miss Blanche Davis died at the Sanborn hotel from an overdose of laudanum, taken with suicidal intent.

IOWA CONDENSED.

A small boy, five years of age, son of John Gray, of Sidney, while playing on an empty cart in the yard, fell and dislocated his neck. He died instantly.

While putting his rifle away, the 18-year-old son of Joseph Lamb, a farmer living near Arispe, accidentally shot himself through the head, dying instantly.

The city school board of Oskaloosa recently sold $30,000 worth of school district bonds at 4½ per cent interest. A Chicago firm did the buying. A contract has been entered into with Benseorpf & Co., of Marshalltown, to erect at once a $30,000 high school building.

At Webster City recently the jury in the Paul murder case returned a verdict finding the accused not guilty. Their deliberations extended over thirteen hours. The verdict is a surprise to many who have heard the evidence in the case. Dr. George Paul, the father, has been released with his son.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter publishes each week a list of shipments of boots and shoes. The issue of November 26 shows a total for the preceding week of 67,965 cases shipped; the corresponding week of last year showed 60,825 cases. Only five houses in the United States had a larger number of cases shipped to them than did Bentley & Olmsted of Des Moines, who had a little more than twice as many as all the other dealers in Iowa.

Des Moines dispatch: An attorney representing the Northwestern road, in discussing the cost to the company of settling damage claims growing out of the terrible wreck at Logan last summer, in which twenty-seven people were killed, said to date it has cost the company $203,000 to settle damage claims, and there are still cases to settle. The company has not as yet defended against any of the claims, but has settled all of them out of court. These figures do not include the loss to property. He estimated that when property losses are figured in, and the three cases remaining to be settled are disposed of, the cost to the company will run close to $300,000.

Two tramps entered the farm house of E. A. Palmer, near Evanston, a few days ago when only two little boys, aged 13 and 11, were at home. The tramps demanded that they furnish them with food, and when one of the little boys went to the cupboard to get it, and was just taking the things out, he was shot in the back. The other boy escaped and summoned the parents from a cornfield, where they were working, but by the time they got to the house the tramps had escaped. The wounded boy is in a very critical condition. The crime was so cold-blooded and so thoroughly wanton that the farmers are up in arms and will deal severe punishment to the criminals if they are caught.

Des Moines dispatch: United States District Attorney C. D. Fullen is preparing to explode a bomb that will stir up the old soldiers and produce a sensation in political circles. He proposes to cause the arrest, on information before Commissioner Mason, of J. R. Ratekin, commandant of the soldiers' home at Marshalltown, and all the commissioners of the home. These are S. B. Evans, of Ottumwa; J. J. Russell, of Jefferson; A. T. Birchard, of Marshalltown; C. D. Davidson, of Hull; L. B. Raymond, of Hampton; and John W. Morton, of Washington. The arrests will grow out of the plan of the home in compelling pensioners who are inmates of the home to pay it all their pensions in excess of $6 a month. They will be accused of violating sections 4,745 and 4,747, revised statutes of the United States, protecting pensioners in their rights to their pensions.

Hansen's radical headache cure cures nervous diseases etc., caused by excesses

Indianola dispatch: John Flesher is confined in the Warren county jail awaiting a preliminary hearing for shooting Joe Morris. Flesher has confessed that he did the shooting, but claims the discharge of his revolver was accidental. Morris is steadily improving under the care of physicians and will probably recover. Morris and Flesher, accompanied by two young ladies, were driving near the town of Clarkson. Flesher and one of the young ladies occupied the rear seat. While on a covered bridge Morris was shot in the back. It was dark on the bridge, and until Flesher's confession the affair was shrouded in mystery.

One of the worst wrecks of the year occurred on the Rock Island about two and a half miles west of Brooklyn a few nights since. A special meat train of nineteen cars collided with a regular west bound freight train of nine cars going at top speed, resulting in the death of Engineer J. A. Dyer of Rock Island and serious injury of Engineer Gilmore. The other members of the train crews escaped with only slight bruises by jumping. The wreck was caused by the neglect of the night operator at Grinnell to deliver the orders which he had taken from the chief train dispatcher to hold the special at Malcom for the other train to pass.

A WOMAN'S STORY.

It Should Be of Interest to Every Thinking Woman.

Women who reason well know that no male physician can understandingly treat the complaint known as "female diseases," for no man ever experienced them.

This, Lydia E. Pinkham taught them twenty years ago, when she discovered in her Vegetable Compound the only successful cure for all those ailments peculiar to the sex. Many women have a fatal faith in their physician, and not till they can suffer no longer, will they think and act for themselves.

The following testimony is straight to the point, and represents the experience of hundreds of thousands of now grateful women: "For six years I was a great sufferer from those internal weaknesses so prevalent among our sex. After having received treatment from four physicians of our city, and finding no relief whatever, I concluded to try Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has proved a boon to me. It can truly be called a "Saviour of Women."—MRS. B. A. PERHAM, Waynesboro, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL.

Wellesley college, Mass., has registered 722 students. The freshman class numbers 181.

The preachers of the Pittsburg conference subscribed, at the last session, $3,755 to the American university.

Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of Cornell university, declines the call to the presidency of Rochester university, New York.

The Modern Language Association of America holds its annual meeting with Western Reserve university at the Christmas holidays.

About Headache.

Mrs. Mary Svabek, 1235 South 14th St., Omaha, Neb., writes: "I have been sick three years with headache, pain in stomach, dizziness and no appetite. I tried three doctors and all kinds of medicines, all of which failed. I have since used two 25 cent boxes of Dr. Kay's Renovator and I have no more headache, good appetite and stomach in good order, as well as my whole system." Sold by druggists at 25 cts. and $1.00. Send at once for valuable booklet treating nearly all diseases with many receipts. Dr. Kay's Renovator will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts., or $1.00, or six large size for $5.00. Address Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., (Western office) Omaha, Neb.

"To win new friends—a pleasant fact!
To keep old friends—a sign of tact,
To have no foes—a life exact;
Change foe to friend—a wondrous act."

Santa Fe Route—California Limited.

Leaves Chicago 6 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays, reaching Los Angeles in 72 hours and San Diego in 76½ hours. [illegible] California Mondays at [illegible] Equipment [illegible] and vestibuled Pullman [illegible] smoking car and dining car. Most luxurious service via any line.

Another express train, carrying both palace and tourist sleepers, leaves Chicago 10:25 p. m. daily, for Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco.

Inquire of G. T. Nicholson, General Passenger Agent, Great Northern Building, Chicago.

California.

If you will send your name and address we will send a representative to your home to explain all about the advantages of Phillips-Rock Island personally conducted Tourist Car Excursions to California. Address A. Phillips & Co., 91 Adams street, Chicago. John Sebastian, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

The pistol with which Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton is in the possession of Louis Marshall of Versailles Ky.

WHAT SHALL I GIVE FOR CHRISTMAS?

You can easily settle this question by sending 35 cents to the MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Broadway, Cor. Locust, St. Louis, who in return will send you a SOLID SILVER Handled NAIL FILE, and their new illustrated CATALOGUE, showing 3,000 of the most beautiful things in Jewelry and Silverwares.

The prices of drugs are fixed by law in Austria. This prevents overcharge for prescriptions.

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE.

A sharp distinction should be made between tornadoes and cyclones, though the average person these dread names mean practically the same thing. Tornadoes are common—cyclones are rare. The French term "trombe" or "tourbillon" almost exactly describes the tornado, which term was first applied to severe squalls, with funnel-shaped clouds, experienced on the western African coast, which to this day throw the natives into convulsions of fear.

On the other hand a cyclone is a storm oftentimes a thousand miles in diameter and sometimes can be followed half around the world. The winds circulate about it from right to left and the air pressure falls as one approaches the center, where at sea there is a portentous calm and sometimes a clear sky. The cyclone winds often approach to hurricane force but are not to be compared with the extreme violence of the tornado, before which the most solid structures are razed.

The tornado is a sudden outburst of wind in an otherwise sultry, quiet atmosphere. A loud, continuous roar announces it, sometimes like a roll of thunder. Its path is very narrow, about 500 feet at the widest point, and it moves generally from the southwest to northeast and rarely extends over twenty miles. It very often rises in the air to descend again at a point a few miles ahead. Thunderstorms always accompany it with a bright glow on the cloud, which has either a funnel shape or is like a huge rolling ball. A tornado is really an extreme development of conditions which usually produce only a thunderstorm.

The Universal Curse.

Housewife—It is dreadful to think what whisky will bring a man to.

Tramp, that's so, mum. Afore I took t' de road I never thought I would have t' eat sich things ez are being handed out to me every day.

"Mend it or End it,"

has been the rallying cry of reform, directed against abuses municipal or social.

For the man who lets himself be abused by a cough the cry should be modified to: Mend it, or it'll end you. You can mend any cough with

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

HALL'S Vegetab[illegible] [illegible] The best hair restorer [illegible] R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Na[illegible] Sold by all Druggi[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENT. [illegible] Corner of Second and Center [illegible] Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Epworth League at 7 [illegible] Fellows [illegible] J. Holmes [illegible] Sunday [illegible] Rev. F. [illegible]

WHEAT Owing to the [illegible] wheat market th[illegible] will offer splendid Opportunity with Excellent Returns. In[illegible] speculation mailed FREE. Special at[illegible] town customers. SANFORD MAKEEVER & [illegible] Commerce Chicago. Members Chicago [illegible]

PENSIONS, PATENTS, JOHN W. MORRIS, WAS[illegible] Late Principal Examiner U. S. P[illegible] 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating clai[illegible]

OPIUM HABIT AND **DRUNKEN**[illegible] Cured in 10 to 20 Days. Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBA[illegible]

PATENTS. 20 years' experience. Send sk[illegible] vice. (L. Deane, late prin. ex[illegible] Pat. Office) Deane & Weaver, McGill Bldg[illegible]

Dr. Kay's Lung Balm for cou[illegible] and thr[illegible]

OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. [illegible] FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLA[illegible]

BED-WETTING CURED OR NO PAY. M. ROWAN, Milwauke[illegible]

W.N.U. D.M.--1274 NO.

When answering advertisements kindly [illegible] this paper

Mind this. It makes no difference, **RHEUMATISM** Chronic, Acute, or Inflammatory of the Muscles, Joints, and Bones is cured by SAINT JACOBS OIL

Important Notice!

The only genuine **"Baker's Chocolate,"** celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, is put up in **Blue Wrappers** and **Yellow Labels.** Be sure that the Yellow **Label** and our Trade-Mark are on every package.

TRADE-MARK.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester

Golden Rule.

Reliable Clothiers. COR. SEVETH AND WALNUT STS.

The Place to buy those Choice $10 Suits.

The Overcoats and Ulsters we sell at $10 00 are the best in several respects—the making and linings—the fit—the style—are all the very best its possible to sell for $10.00.

An Underwear Bargain. 3 cases of good heavy fleece-lined Men's Underwear—the the kind sold elsewhere at 50 to 60c. Our Price, 40c per Garment.

A Suit Bargain. 75 "Ballyowen Homespun" Sack Suits—sizes 35 to 44—very choice brown plaids and strictly all Wool. Price this week $6.90

In Our Children's Department. We are showing several choice bargains in little fellows Reefers and Ulsters. 200 choice Double-Breasted Suits—sizes 4 to 14 years. The usual $4.00 quality. Our Special Price, ... $3.00

Many extra values to show you in Lined Gloves, Mittens and Winter Caps.

WE KEEP EVERYTHING WE ADVERTISE And Exactly ss It Is.

THE FAIR,

504, 506, 508 EAST LOCUST ST.

For Fancy Work

Money to be saved on the Fancy Goods Materials as well as every other article in Des Moines' big Department Store stock . . .

China Silk:
18-inch yard, in all light shadings 19c

Silk Velvets:
18-inch, in pink, light blue and orange and all other shades. 50c

Tinseled Crepe Draperies:
Per yard 12 1-2c

Art Denim, Figured:
Per yard 20c

Wash Floss, B. & A. Silks in patent holders:
...c, 30c dozen skeins, Filo and Roman, per dozen 40c

...nt Filo and Art Silks:
...ne of colors, per dozen 30c

... from flyings, but pure ... all 5c
... rom 3c to 65c ...

... Spoon Free to All ...

... Children's heavy fleeced Lamb's Wool for slippers. *See* the line.

Blotcky Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE

329, 331 and 333 East Fifth St,
DES MOINES

Christmas : Holiday

Present Buying Season
Is Once More Upon Us, ...

...d you can find nowhere in this city a more Elaborate Selection of Holiday Goods than we show and at prices that cannot be found elsewhere.

...ne German Decorated After-Tea Cups and Saucers, ...er pair 10c
...ish Sets—put up—Fancy Box—set 5c
...ome Decorated Souvenier Plates—each 10c
...atches—a Great Fad—each 1c
...rpet Sweepers 39c
...tion Cut Glass Salt and Pepper Sets, Comprise of ...es Tray, Salt Bowl and Gilt Spoon, Champagne ...pe Shaker Pepper Bottle .... value—bought 200 sets to sell at 19c
...) different styles of Dolls and Doll Heads as low ...ne) 1c
... of choice Candy, BEST MIXED 7 1-2c
... over 500 *Muffs* direct from Ames the Furrier—all ...d reliable goods, start at 50c
...vet Silk Embroidered Slippers 50c
...newed our Contract for Bronze Clocks and we again Give ... with each 50c purchase. We give ticket on a $10 00 Clock ...by Carriage and Fur Robe to be Given Away Christmas Eve., Dec. 24th.
...ur Clothing—Dry Goods—Shoes Cloaks, etc., stock is ...omplete and at prices that should interest all.

BIG SUCCESS! TREMENDOUS SACRIFICES!

At Anderson's Closing Out Sale

Of His Entire China Stock in the Basement of Harris-Emery Co. Every Dinner Set, Toilet Set and Lamp must be closed out. We quote prices to make record-breaking sales. Never were such money-saving chances offered to holiday shoppers. Now is the ...ne and here is the place for unparalleled economy.

...ne White Cups and Saucers 25c each.
...na Decorated Cream ...hers 25c each.
Lead Blown Goblets 10c each.
... Glass Tumblers 2c each.

Hanging Lamps Complete Rich gold finish $1.50
Decorated Stand Lamps Reduced from $3.00 $1.50
Hunter's Flour Sifter 10c
Three Sad Irons, with handle 50c

Van Dusen Cake Pans, with recipes for cakes 25c
All sizes Wire Frames 10c
French Tissue Paper, all colors 1c a sheet

...sale is acknowledged a success by patrons and ...petitors alike. If you are a shrewd money- ... you will come right to .... **Anderson's China Dep't** and make your purchases

Garfield One Price Clothing Store

GREAT OVERCOAT SALE!

Cold weather is here once more and you will want an Overcoat or Ulster to keep you warm, and you want to buy it where you can get the best coat for the least money. Our prices for honest and well made goods are lower than any house in the city.

Men's Black Chinchilla Overcoats, extra heavy, are cheap at $8, our price $5.00
Men's Black Kersey Overcoats, sizes 36 to 44, very cheap at $8, our price 6 00
Men's extra heavy Chinchilla and Kersey Ulsters, made extra long, extra heavy lining, high collar, sizes 36 to 44, splendid $8 value our price 6.00
Men's Black All Wool Irish Frieze Ulster, are sold everywhere at $10, our price 8.75
Men's All Wool Dark Blue Melton Overcoats, elegantly made up and looks as well as coats sold at some places as high as $12; our price 8 00
Men's All Wool Black Dress Overcoats in Kersey and Melton, extremely nobby, extra long, large velvet collar, will give satisfaction, cannot be duplicated anywhere for less than $14, our price .10.00
Young Men's Black Irish Frieze Ulsters sizes 32 to 35, are very cheap at $8.00, our price 5.00
Boys' Overcoats at $2.00, $2.50, $3 00 and 4.00
Men's heavy random Shirt and Drawers, sold everywhere at 50 cents, our price 38c
Men's Gloves and Mittens 25c
Coal Miners' White Duck Overalls, double in the seat and double knees 45c
Coal Miners' Caps 15c

Call and see our immense line of Overcoats and Ulsters.

We will save you Money.

HANSEN & MARKUSSEN
527 EAST LOCUST STREET.

Notice.

Public notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of McBride & Little, held December 2, 1896, at which all stockholders were represented in person or by proxy. An amendment to the Article of Incorporation was unanimously adopted, changing the name of said corporation to McBride Drug Company.

H. E. McBride, President.
E. L. Johnson, Sec'y.

Francis Geneser, President. Chas. Weitz. Vice President, J. W. Geneser, Cashier.

German Savings Bank

Des Moines, Iowa

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

DIRECTORS:

Francis Geneser, G. Van Ginkel, J. W. Geneser, J. B. Schuster, Chas. Weitz, L. H. Kurtz, Chas. L. Kahles, Phil Schmitt, J. R. Rollins.

Reliable

Gibson Coal,

Is well screened, free from slate and other impurities. Will deliver it in good shape, without tearing down your coal house or back fences. Try us.

Gibson Coal Mining Co.,
611 Locust Street.
Phone 75.

CURE CONSUMPTION.

T. A. Slocum, M. C, the Great Chemist and Scientist, Offers to Send Free, to the Afflicted, Three Bottles of His Newly Discovered Remedies to Cure Consumption and All Lung Troubles.

Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy in its wake than the offer of T. A. Slocum, M. C, of 183 Pearl street, New York City.

Confident that he has discovered an absolute cure for consumption and all pulmonary complaints, and to make its merits known, he will send, free, three bottles (the Slocum new system of medicine) to any reader who is suffering from chest, throat and lung troubles or consumption. He invites those desirous of obtaining the remedies to simply send him their express and postoffice address, and receive in return the three bottles.

Already this "new scientific course of medicine" has permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases.

He considers it his religious duty—a duty which he owes to humanity—to donate his infallible cure.

He has proved consumption to be a curable disease beyond any doubt.

There will be no mistake in sending—the mistake will be in overlooking the Doctor's generous invitation. He has on file in his American and European laboratories thousands of testimonials of experience from those cured, in all parts of the world.

Delays are dangerous: mail your address to T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl street, New York, and when writing the Doctor, please mention reading this article in the Iowa State Bystander.

Fashion Notes.

Spring millinery is attracting the attention of women of all classes, and one can only wonder who designs all the hats, as there seem to be no two alike. A favorite style has a rather wide brim rolled up at the back and is profusely trimmed with ostrict tips and fans of chiffon.

McBRIDE DRUG Co

SAVE YOU MONEY.

Corner Sixth Avenue and Locust.

Men's Good Work Mitts 25c **GLOVES AND MITTENS,** Ladies' Kid Mitts - 35c

Childrens' Wool Mitts 10c.
You can buy Gloves and Mittens of us that are slightly soiled for one-half regular price

617 Walnut Street. J. H. COWNIE GLOVE CO.

FULL LINE OF
UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
At the Lowest Prices at
MINNIS BROS,' Tenth and Center.

STAR COAL CO.

HARD AND SOFT COAL!

CANNEL COAL FOR GRATES—ALL KINDS OF FUEL.

Office 218 Fifth St---Phone 767. H. G. McELDERRY, Manager.

NOTICE TO REDEEM FROM TAX SALE

State of Iowa, Polk county, ss:

To R. J. Parmalee: You are hereby notified that on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1892, the following described property, situated in Polk county, Iowa, was sold for the taxes of 1891 which property is described as follows, to-wit: Lots 162 and 163 Witmer's official plat addition to and now forming a part of the city of Des Moines, Polk county Iowa.

That the same was, at such sale purchased by W. G. Hamlin and a certificate issued to him by the Treasurer of Polk county Iowa, and by the said W.G Hamlin the certificate was duly assigned to J. H. Phillips, and he is now the holder of said certificate, and that the right of redemption will expire, and a Treasurer's Deed will be made, unless redemption from such sale be made within ninety days from the completed service hereof.

J. H. Phillips.
Lawful owner and holder of said certificate-

NOTICE TO REDEEM FROM TAX SALE.

State of Iowa, Polk county, ss:

To Amanda Glaze: You are hereby notified that on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1891, the following described property, situated in Polk county, Iowa, was sold for the taxes of 1890, which property is described as follows, to-wit: Lot one (1) Lytle's sub-division of Hall's addition to and now forming part of the city of Des Moines, Polk Co., Iowa.

That the same was, at such sale purchased by J. S. Coskery, and a certificate issued to him by the treasurer of Polk county, Iowa, and by the said J. S. Coskery the certficate was duly assigned to J. H. Phillips, and he is now the owner and holder of said certificate, and that the right of redemption will expire and a treasurer's deed will be made unless redemtion from such sale be made within ninety days from the completed service hereof.

J. H. Phillips,
Lawful owner and holder of said certificate.

NOTICE TO REDEEM FROM TAX SALE.

State of Iowa, Polk County, ss:

To Amanda Glaze:

You are hereby notified that on the 7th day of December. A. D. 1891, the following described property, situated in Polk Co., Iowa, was sold for the taxes of 1892, which property is described as follows, to-wie: Lot four (4) Lytle's sub-division of Hall's addition to and now forming a part of the city of Des Moines, Polk Co., Iowa. That the same was at sale purchased by J. S. Coskery and a certificate issued to him by the treasurer of Polk county, Iswa, and by the said J, S. Cockery, the certificate, was duly assigned to J. H. Phillips, and he is now the owner and holder of said certificate, and that the right of redemption will expire, and a treasurer's deed will be made, unless redemption from such sale be made within ninety days from the completed service hereof. J. H. Phillips, Lawful owner and holder of said certificate.

Subscribe for the Bystander
Subscribe for the Bystander.

NOTICE TO REDEEM FROM TAX SALE

State of Iowa, Polk county, ss:

To Amanda Glaze.: You are hereby notified that on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1891, the following described property, situated in Polk county, Iowa, was sold for taxes of 1891, which property is described as follows, to-wit: Lot two (2), Lytle's Subdivison of Hall's Aaddition to and now forming a part of the city of Des Moines, Polk county, Iowa.

That the same was at such sale purchased by J. S. Coskery and a certificate issued to him by the treasurer of Polk county, Iowa, and by the said J. S. Coskery the certificate was duly assigned to J. H. Phillips and he is now owner and holder of said certificate, and that the right of reedmption will expire and a treasurer's deed will be made unless redemption from such sale be made within ninety days from the completed service hereof.

J. H. Phillips,
Lawful owner and holder of said certificate.

Notice to Redeem from Tax Sale.

State of Iowa, Polk county, ss.

To LeGrand H Perce: You are hereby notifiied that on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1893, the following described property, situated in Polk county, Iowa, was sold for the taxes of 1892, which property is described as follows, to-wit: Lot one (1) Smith's third addition to University Place Addition to and now forming a part of the city of Des Moines, Polk county, Iowa.

That the same was at such sale purchased by J H. Phillips and a certificate issued to him by the Treasurer of Polk county, Ia., and by the said J.C. Springer the certifiicate was duly assigned to J. H. Phillips, and he is now the owner and holder of said certifiicate, and that the right of redemption will expire, and a treasurer's deed will be made, unless redemption from such sale be made within ninety days from the completed service hereof. J. H. Phillips,
Lawful owner and holder of said certificate

NOTICE TO REDEEM FROM TAX SALE

State of Iowa, Polk coounty, ss:

To W. S. Trump: You are hereby notified that on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1891, the following described property, situated in Polk county, Iowa, was sold for the taxes of 1890, which property is described as follows, to-wit: Lot twenty-one (21) L. A. Twining's addition to and now forming a part of the city of Des Moines, Polk Co, Iowa.

That the same was at such sale purchased by P. Collins and a certificate issued to him by the treasurer of Polk county, Iowa, and by the said P. Collins the certificate was duly assigned to J. H. Phillips, and he is now the owner and holder of said certificate, and that the right of redemption will expire and a treasurer's deed will be made unless redemption from suth sale be made within ninety days from the completed service hereof.

J. H. Phillips,
Lawful owner and holder of said certificate.

BIG CUT
IN PRICES
AT
The Other Shoe Store,
FOR
Next Two Weeks.

MOERSHELL, DUFFY & FOTHERINGHAM

621 WEST WALNUT.

St. Nicholas Has Been at Our Store!
For the Past Week—Looking over the Pretty Gifts.
St. Nicholas' Verdict---Our Store is Headquarters!
Xmas Gifts were Never Prettier, & Never as Low Priced.

YOU ARE DOUBLY WELCOME.

Xmas Gifts for the Dear ones at Home, Loved—far, far away!

Silverware, Mirrors, SwissChimes, Candle Stick Holders, Whisk Brooms, Jewel Boxes, Books, Dolls, Scissors, Pocket Books, Jewelry, Card Cases, Photo Frames—Cigar Boxes and Holders—and Dozens of useful Gifts, from 10c up to 98c—look them over.
Table Linen white as snow.
Hand Drawn Scarfs, Doylies, Trays and Lunch Cloths.
Bleached Irish Table Damask, at 50c, at 75c, at $1.00 per yard.
5-4 Size full Bleach Napkins, $1.00, $1.50 up to $4.98 per dozen.
1¼—Bed Spreads 98c, $1.50—$4.98 each.
Handkerchiefs—for everybody.
Pretty ones for 3c, for 5c, for 8c, for 12½c
A choice line at 15c—every one of them worth 25c
Handsome—25c, 30c, 50c, up to one $1.00 each—compare.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS—
Rich Silk Mufflers, 50c, 75c, up to $2.75 each.
—Handkerchiefs 25c, 39c, 50 and 75c.
Neck Ties—a handsome line at 25c at 50c, —compare.
Umbraellas.
Gloria Silk Tight Roll at 89c, at 98c, at $1.50 up to $6.75.
Gloves, Ladies' Neckwear and Ribbons at low prices.
Hosiery and Underwear at Clearing prices
Dress Goods at Clearing Prices—$1.98, $2.98 and $3.43.
SILKS—Black Satin Duchess, 27 inches wide, 18c per yard—worth $1.50.
Cleaning sale of Cloaks at about half-price.
Bargains in Blankets and Comforts for Xmas presents.

EVERYBODY

KNOWS THAT MUNGER'S LAUNDRY is the best in the city. Try them and be decided.

220 THIRD ST.
PHONE 579.

Mahattan Cigar Palace

KNOCKS EVERYTHING OUT WEST OF CHICAGO for a Swell Place and FINE CIGARS and TOBACCO HE WANTS YOUR TRADE.

S. A. Sherman, Prop.
315 Fifth street, Des Moines, Iowa.

T. F. G. MORGAN,
MERCHANT :-: TAILOR.
LATEST STYLES OF SAMPLES ON HAND.
Cleaning and Repairing Neatly Done.
226 W. Third Street, - - Des Moines, Iowa.

TELEPHONE—
FRED SENFTLE,
(906 CENTER ST.)
MEAT MARKET.
Dealer in all kinds of Fresh, Salt, and Dried Meats—Oysters and Game.

Call at 309 East Walnut for a
FIRST CLASS MEAL,
Short orders, or Lunch. Good Cigars, etc. We serve meals at all hours.
THOMPSON & MURRY.

S. B. STEVENSON,
(214 West Ninth St.)
Livery, Feed and Boarding Stables,
GOOD RIGS—REASONABLE RATES.
—PHONE 525—

A. * W. * GALLEY,
All kind of shoe repairing neatly and promply done on the Southwest Corner of
Ninth and Center Streets.

BEE LINE

Serves meals at all hours. Hot and cold lunch Dining room for ladies, with electric fan, ten furnished rooms. Ice cream every day and evening, special parlor on second floor. Everything in groceries, fruit, candies, cakes, pies, tobacco, and everything to make you happy. New, nice, and neat.

JOSEPH JAMISON,
GEORGE W. DOUGLAS,
Proprietors.
2181 Avenue west
OSKALOOS, IOWA.

The Best

You are about to begin life for yourself: you want to succeed. You need the best preparation to be had. The best training you can get will be none too good in the conflict before you.

The Capital City Commercial College
... AND ...
The Capital City School of Shorthand
Y. M. C. A. BLDG., DES MOINES, IOWA,

make a specialty of training and preparing young men and women for business success. Note the following points:

The best location and building; the best teachers; the best equipment and furniture. Board $1.75 per week. Graduates assisted in securing good positions in business houses Send for Catalogues to

Mehan & McCauley, Des Moines, Iowa.

Patronize Our Home Industry by Smoking our Leading Cigar. It Is
ALBRECHT'S
"Black Label"
MANUFACTORY 423 East Sixth st.

How a Woman Paid Her Deb

A lady in Lexington says: "I am out of debt, and thanks to the Dishwasher business. In the past six weeks I have made $530. Every housekeeper wants a Dishwasher, and any intelligent person can sell them with big profit to himself. This Dishwasher is lovely; you can wash and dry the family dishes in two minutes, and without wetting your hands. You can get particulars by addressing the Mound City Dishwasher Co., Ct. Louis, Mo. There is big money in the business for an agent. I expect to clear $4,000 the coming year. I need the money and why not make it?

Miss C. E.

FOUND The very best line of FINE SHOES AT
CASPER & SON'S
(1008 Center Street.)
Lowest Prices in Tow on Shoes
CALL E.

SHOULD YOU NEED
FLOWERS
At any time of the year, for any occasion where Flowers are used, you can get them, home grown and fresh cut every day, from
BLAIR THE FLORIST
306 Sixth Ave., Des Moines.
P. O. Address, Box 283. Telephone 460.
Funeral, Party and Wedding Decorations gotten up in latest styles, and at moderate prices. Boxes of fine flowers for presentation and personal wear

J. D. W. HALL,
DEALER IN
COAL AND BRICK,
PHONE, 66—OFFICE, 315 W. EIGHTH.

SHANK BROS.,
FUNERAL DIRECTORS.
301 SIXTH and 519 MULBERRY STS., Des Moines, Iowa.
Telephone Nos. 686 and 689.

CENTER STREET COAL EXCHANGE,
CARR & RANTS
Office 1007 Center St. Proprietors.
Dealers in Coal, Wood, Feed, Flour, Meal, etc. Des Moines, Iowa.

EDWARD F. JOHNSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Des Moines, Iowa. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m.; 1:30 to 3:30 p. m.; 7:30 to 8:30 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 11 a. m. Office, Corner Sixth and Locust Sts Residence, 783 Ninth St.

BLACK SWAN COAL CO.,
THOS. BECK MANAGER,
Des Moines.

Analysis of Swan Coal:

	PER CENT.
Water	6.400
Volatile Combustable Matter, gas	39.800
Fixed Carbon	48.500
Ash	5.800
	100.00
Total Combustible Matter	87.800
Surplur in Coal	2.05

General Office FIFTH AND MARKET.

THE
NEW PLACE

If you a good time wish to pass,
And with your friends enjoy a social glass,
Then S. Neudermann you should try,
For he your every wish can gratify,
At the Capital City Liquor House, bear in mind,
Choice wines and imported liquors you will find.
So while in Des Moines you chance stay,
To "Neudermann's New Place" a visit pay.
Good, cool beer, and fine lunch too;
Everything the best, he has for you.
So at East First and Locust be sure to call,
Neudermann a welcome has for all.
With each $2 you buy, remember, this is true,
A bottle of wine, free, "Sol" gives to you.

Coal and Feed Yard at the Place.

Marry This Girl Quick.

I saw in your paper that a 13 year old boy made $1.25 the first hour he worked selling the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick. I ordered a sample and went to work and the first week I cleared $10 and the second week I cleard $15. I expect to run up to $25 a week in the near future, as the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick makes such a beautiful white light and does away with smokey chimneys and bad oder,and saves oil, it is easy to sell. If you wish to try it send 13 two cent stamps to Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis Mo., and she will send you sample outfit, this is a good way to make money aroune home.

Miss Tina W.

A Good Wind Mill—Make It Yourself

I saw one of the People's wind mills which I saw recommended in your paper recently. It only cost me $9.40 and is a splendid mill; my well is deep, but it pumps it all right and with very little wind; the neighbors all like it, and as I am a kind of a carpenter, I have agreed to put up nine mills already, on which I can make a nice profit, and there are many others for whom I can put up mills this fall. I don't see why every farmer should not have a wind mill when they can make it themselves for less than $10; anyone can get diagrams and complete directions for making the wind mill by sending 18 two cent stamps to pay postage, etc., to Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo., and there can be dozens of them put up in any locality by anyone that has the energy to do so.

A Farmer.