THE MESSAGE.

Annual Communication of the President to Congress.

Gratifying Condition of Our Foreign Relations.

The Executive Recommends a Reduction of Taxation.

He Also Has a Word to Say in Regard to River and Harbor Bills.

President Arthur's annual message was delivered to Congress immediately after the assembling of that body on Monday, Dec. 4. It is the longest document of this character that has come from a national Chief Magistrate in recent years, and reviews the events of the year, first calling attention to the gratifying condition of affairs. It mentions the arrest of American citizens in Great Britain, and a manifestation on the part of that Government to respect our rights by the release of the arrested parties.

The President says that the claim of this nation in regard to the supervision and control of any inter-oceanic canal across the American Isthmus has continued to be the subject of conference with Great Britain. It is likely that time will be more powerful than discussion in removing the divergence between the two nations, whose friendship is so closely cemented by the intimacy of their relations and the community of their interests. Our long-established friendliness with Russia remains unbroken, and the proffer of the counsel of this Government that measures be taken by that nation to prevent further persecutions of the Jews has been courteously received.

Upon the subject of Chinese immigration, the Executive says: "The recent legislation restricting immigration of laborers from China has given rise to the question whether Chinese processing to or from another country may lawfully pass through our own. In construing the act of May 6, 1882, in connection with the treaty of November 17, 1880, the restriction would seem to be limited to Chinese immigrants coming to the United States as laborers, and should not be held a mere transit across our territory. I ask the attention of Congress to the subject for such action, if any, as it may deem advisable."

The President calls the attention of Congress to the prevailing lawlessness on the Mexican border. A partial relief from these mischiefs has been sought in a convention, which now awaits the approval of the Senate, as does also another touching the establishment of the international boundary between the United States and Mexico. If the latter be ratified, the action of Congress will be required for establishing suitable commissions of survey.

The President refers to the war between Peru and Chili, and the failure of the efforts of this Government to bring about a cessation of hostilities, and deplores the fact that Chili seems disposed to exact such merciless terms of peace. He expresses the hope that Congress may authorize an international Peace Congress, with a view of bringing about an amicable settlement of the troubles.

The Executive renews his recommendation of such legislation as will place the United States in harmony with other maritime powers with respect to the international rules for the prevention of collisions at sea.

In conformity with a joint resolution of Congress, adopted last August, the President directed the Secretary of State to address these Governments with respect to a proposed conference for considering the subject of the universal adoption of a common meridian to be used in the reckoning of longitude, and in the question of a uniform day throughout the civilized world. Replies have been received, and will in due time be laid before Congress.

The President urges a reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service on a salaried basis, and to go into the national treasury.

During the year there have been transferred from the Treasury Department to these bureaus, which now in operation, 2,389—a larger number than ever before. The value of their notes in actual circulation on July 1, 1882, was $24,165,[illegible]. The President calls the attention of Congress to the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in respect to the likelihood of a surplus in the coming fiscal year, and to the modes in which that result may, in his judgment, be avoided.

In regard to the coinage of silver dollars and the retirement of silver certificates the Executive says: "The mass of accumulated coin has grown so great that the vault room at present assigned to it in the Treasury is scarcely sufficient for storage, and fails to afford room for the proper conduct of the business. Some new disposition of the silver dollars which seemed last year to justify the postponement of any legislation on the subject will, likely to exceed in the supply of silver bullion Congress may wish to make provision for minor subsidiary coins, and which are now in active circulation.

The President urges upon Congress a revision of internal-revenue laws, pointing out that many of the taxes which were imposed during the exigencies of the civil war, have proved inadequate for the needs of the Government.

The sentiment of the country doubtless commands that the present excise tax shall be abolished as soon as such course can safely be pursued. It seems to me, however, for various reasons, so sweeping a measure as the total abolition of internal taxes would be the prudent, be an unwise step. Two of these reasons are deserving of special mention.

1. It is by no means clear that, even if the existing system of duties on imports is continued without modification, those duties alone will yield sufficient revenue for all the needs of the Government. It is estimated that $100,000,000 will be required for pensions during the coming year, and it may well be doubted whether the maximum annual demand for that object has yet been reached. Uncertainty upon this question would alone justify, in my judgment, the retention, for the present, of that portion of the system of internal revenue which is least objectionable to the people.

2. To abolish of excise taxes would almost inevitably prove a serious, if not an insurmountable, objection to a thorough revision of the tariff and to any considerable reduction in import duties.

The present tariff system is, in many respects, unjust. It makes unequal distributions both of its burdens and its benefits.

The revenue from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, amounted to $137,000,000. It has in the three succeeding years reached first $186,000,000; then $198,000,000; and finally, as has been already stated, $220,000,000. The income from this source, for the fiscal year which will end on June 30, 1883, will doubtless be considerably in excess of the sum last mentioned. If the tax on domestic spirits is to be retained, it is, plain, therefore that large reductions from the customs revenue are entirely feasible. While recommending this reduction I am far from advising the abandonment of the policy of so discriminating in the adjustment of details as to afford aid and protection to domestic labor. But the present system should be so revised as to equalize the public burden among all classes and occupations, and bring it into closer harmony with the present needs of industry, without seriously disturbing any branch. Many articles, which, under present circumstances, it is quite unnecessary, I recommend, be entirely free list, so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue. A simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactures, particularly those of cotton, iron and steel, is a substantial reduction of the duties upon those articles and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woolen goods. If a general revision of the tariff shall be found to be impracticable at this session, I express the hope that at least some of the more conspicuous inequalities of the present law may be corrected before your final adjournment. One of them is specially referred to by the Secretary. In view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, the necessity of amending the law by which the Dutch standard of color is adopted as the test of the saccharine strength of sugars is too obvious to require comment.

Our Indian affairs are represented to be in a satisfactory condition, and no trouble is apprehended in the future.

The President directs attention to our inadequate sea-coast defenses, and expresses the hope that adequate appropriations may be made to strengthen them.

The attention of Congress is invited to the propriety of making more adequate provision for arming and equipping the militia than are afforded by the act of 1808, which is still upon the statute books.

Upon the subject of River and Harbor bills, the President says:

"The grounds that impelled me to withhold my signature from the bill entitled 'An act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works on rivers and harbors,' which became a law near the close of your last session, force me to express the hope that no similar measure will be deemed necessary during the present session of Congress. Indeed, such a measure would now be open to serious objection, in addition to that which was lately urged upon your attention. I am informed by the Secretary of War that the greater portion of the sum appropriated for the various objects specified in that act remains unexpended. The President thinks that, "so far as concerns most of the items to which the act of Congress of Aug. 2, 1882, relates, there can be no need of further appropriations until after the close of the present session. If, however, any action should seem to be necessary in respect to particular objects, it will be entirely feasible to provide for those objects by appropriate legislation. It is possible, for example, that a delay until the assembling of the next Congress, to make additional provision for the Mississippi river improvements, might be attended with serious consequences. If such should appear to be the case, a just bill relating to that subject would command my approval. This leads me to offer a suggestion which I trust will commend itself to the wisdom of Congress. It is not advisable that grants of considerable sums of money for diverse and independent schemes of internal improvement should be made the subject of separate and distinct legislative enactments? It will scarcely be gainsaid, even by those who favor the most liberal expenditures for such purposes as are sought to be provided for by what is commonly called the River and Harbor bill, that the practice of grouping in such a bill appropriations for a great diversity of objects widely separated, either in their nature, in the locality with which they are concerned, or in both, is one which is to be deprecated. Unless it is divisible, it inevitably tends to secure the success of the bill as a whole, though many of the items, if separately considered, could scarcely fail of rejection. By the adoption of the course I have recommended, every member of Congress, when opportunity should arise for giving his influence and vote for meritorious appropriations, would be enabled to do so without being called upon to sanction others undeserving his approval. So, also, would the Executive be afforded thereby a full opportunity to exercise his constitutional prerogative of opposing whatever appropriations seemed to him objectionable, without impeiling the success of others which commend themselves to his judgment. It may be urged in opposition to these suggestions that the number of works of international improvements which are justly entitled to Governmental aid is so great as to render impracticable separate appropriation bills therefor, or even for such a comparatively limited number as make disposition of large sums of money. This objection may be well founded, and whether it be or not, the advantages which would be likely to ensue from the adoption of the course I have recommended may, perhaps, be more effectually attained by another, which I respectfully submit to Congress as an alternative proposition.

It is provided by the constitutions of fourteen of our States that the Executive may disapprove any item or items of a bill appropriating money, whereupon the parts of the bill approved shall be a law, and the part disapproved shall fail to become a law unless repassed according to the provisions prescribed for the passage of bills over the veto of the Executive. The States wherein some such provision as the foregoing is a part of the fundamental law are Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas and West Virginia. I commend to your careful consideration the question whether an amendment of the Federal constitution in the particular indicated would not afford the best remedy for what is often a grave embarrassment both to members of Congress and the Executive, and is some times a serious public mischief."

The President calls attention to that portion of the Secretary of the Navy's report in referring to the reorganization of our navy, and the continued decadence of our commercial marine, and hopes the recommendations therein contained may receive the careful reflection of our national legislators.

The President professes gratification that the Post-office Department has become self-sustaining, and directs attention to the report of the Postmaster General in reference to the advisability of changing the present basis for fixing salaries and allowances; of extending the money-order system; of enlarging the functions of the postal establishment, so as to have under its control the telegraph system of the country, though from the last and most important recommendation the Executive with dissents his concurrence. The President earnestly recommends that letter postage reduced to be cents per ounce.

Upon the subject of the star-route cases the President says: "In my message of December last I referred to pending criminal proceedings growing out of alleged frauds—what is known as the star-route service of the post-office Department, and advised you I had enjoined upon the Attorney General and associate counsel to whom the interests of the Government were intrusted, the duty of prosecuting with the utmost vigor of the law all persons who might be found chargeable with these offenses. A trial of one of these cases has since occurred. It occupied for many weeks the attention of the Supreme Court of this district, and was conducted with great zeal and ability. It resulted in a disagreement of the jury; but the cause has been again placed upon the calendar, and will shortly be retried. If any guilty persons shall finally escape punishment for their offenses, it will not be for lack of diligent and earnest efforts on the part of the prosecution."

The President urges upon Congress the enactment of a national bankrupt law.

In regard to the Indians, the President renews his former recommendations as to extending to these wards of the nation the protection of the law, allotting land in severalty to such as desire, and making suitable provision for the education of Indian youths.

In regard to the regulation of inter-state commerce the President says: "One of the incidents of the marvelous extension of the railway system of the country has been the adoption of such measures by the corporations which own or control the roads as has tended to impair the advantages of healthful competition, and make hurtful discriminations in the adjustment of freight rates. These inequalities have been corrected in several of the States by appropriate legislation, the effect of which is necessarily restricted to the limits of their own Territory. So far as such mischiefs affect commerce between the States or between any one of the States and a foreign country, they are subjects of national concern, and Congress alone can afford relief."

The President says the condition of the forests of the country and the wasteful manner of their destruction taking place, give cause for serious apprehension, and the attention of Congress is invited to the necessity of additional legislation to secure the preservation of the valuable forests still remaining on the public domain.

President Arthur devotes considerable space to the subject of appointments to the public service and political assessments. Upon the first-named topic he says: "In the judgment of not a few who have given study and reflection to this matter, the nation has outgrown the provisions which the constitution has established for filling the minor offices in the public service. But whatever may be thought of the wisdom or expediency of changing the fundamental law in this regard, it is certain that much relief may be afforded, not only to the President and to the heads of the departments, but to Senators and Representatives in Congress. I trust that before the close of the present session some decisive action may be taken for the correction of the evils which inhere in the present methods of appointment, and I assure you of my hearty co-operation in any measure which are likely to conduce to that end as to the most appropriate term and tenure of the official life of the subordinate employes of the Government. It seems to be generally agreed that, whatever their extent or character, the one should be definite and the other stable, and that neither should be regulated by zeal in the service of party or fidelity to the fortunes of an individual. It matters little to the people at large what competent person is at the head of this department or that bureau, if they feel assured the removal of one and the accession of another will not involve the retirement of honest and faithful subordinates whose duties are purely administrative, and have no legitimate connection with the triumph of any political principles or the success of any political party or faction."

In regard to political assessments, the President says: "I declare my approval of such legislation as may be found necessary for supporting the existing provisions of law in relation to political assessment. In July last I authorized a public announcement that employes of the Government should regard themselves as at liberty to exercise their pleasure in making or refusing to make political contributions, and that their action in that regard would in no manner affect their official stations. In this announcement I acted upon the view which I had always maintained, and still maintain, that a public officer should be as absolutely free as any other citizen to give or to withhold a contribution for the aid of the political party of his choice. It has, however, been urged, and doubtless not without foundation in fact, that by the solicitation of superiors and by other modes, such contributions have at times been obtained from persons whose only motive for giving has been a fear of what might befall them if they refused. It goes without saying that such contributions are not voluntary. In my judgment, their collection should be prohibited by law. A bill which will effectually suppress them will receive my cordial approval."

WITHIN a radius of seventy-five miles from Montreal upward of 100 cheese factories have been built within a comparatively short time.

HOUSE DECORATION.

DO NOT overload your rooms with ornament. A superabundance of even the choicest ornaments will weary the eye and obtrude unpleasantly upon the notice.

PATTERNS in carpets should defer to general effect, so that their slight relief of color will not strike the eye at once, but rather gently remind it of their existence.

A RATHER long, large drawing-room would look well with cool blue woolen and silken draperies, woodwork creamy-white, or, for choice, two tones of olive green; chimney-piece to match, or perhaps ebonized, with ornaments of Eastern china.

GLAZED tiles in fireplaces and for laying hearths serve a useful as well as an ornamental purpose; for the polished surface of the tiles reflects a considerable amount of heat into the room, and makes a cheerful glow which both looks and feels warm.

PAINT upon woodwork in rooms should always be of pure and simple solors and "flatted," the ordinary "graining" to imitate different kinds of wood being mere dissimulation, and as such to be entirely reprobated; the more cleverly it is done, the more absolute the untruth.

INSTEAD of curtains, which the modern form of bedstead renders incongruous and impossible, screens on either side of the bed are a much prettier and more healthy substitute. Screens insure privacy, they keep out the light if necessary and are a great improvement to the looks of any room.

DRAPERY, as the means of modifying the stiff and cold appearance of the entrance hall, is not made as much of as it might be. Whenever it can be employed either as a portiere over a door or across an archway, as well as for hangings for the staircase windows, it will, if made of suitable material and harmonizing in color with the walls and woodwork, warm and lighten the hall and give it a much more homelike and hospitable aspect.

IT is of the first importance to have the furniture and fittings of a bedroom simply constructed and not too heavy to be easily removed for house cleaning. The carpet should never cover the whole of the floor; but only laid down in the center of the room and fastened with carpet-pins, so that it can be easily taken up and shaken. The rest of the floor may be stained and varnished, and kept frequently rubbed with beeswax and turpentine.

IN all purchases of furniture, insist upon honest material, little glue and good sound workmanship, even if a sparsely decorated apartment be the temporary result. The lasting powers of these properties will pay high interest and save money for other future wise speculations. Be proof against padding, let cushions be independent, make sure that comfort reigns within the arms of an easy-chair, and that to sit at ease upon an ordinary chair is not ludicrously impossible.

Good color for floors can be gained by paint, but being on the surface it quickly wears away. Stain is much better, for it sinks into and becomes part of the wood, and when polished with beeswax and turpentine is a protector and disinfectant. If a floor is very unsatisfactory, have the boards planed down one-quarter of an inch, and covered all over with narrow oaken or well-seasoned pine planks of that thickness and three or four inches in width, fitted with extremest nicety.

MUCH ingenuity might be displayed to the advantage of cornices for small rooms, which are often lofty out of all proportion. Here it would be found an improvement to let the major part of the cornice be upon the wall, only intruding slightly upon the ceiling area, which would look the larger for non-interruption. A simple border of ivy, oak or other shapely leaves, simply suggested in plaster, would suit many rooms better than the usually too assertive mass of badly proportioned linear moldings.

The American Shop.

If we enter a shop we do not find that deferential welcome which London offers; rather a critical, inquiring attitude as of men—we think—who recollect that a chance customer like ourselves may be, perhaps, no better than he should be. We soon find that this undemonstrative, observant demeanor only indicates the intention of the shopman to ascertain our wants as thoroughly and quickly as possible and supply them without delay. There is no time lost in ceremony; our demands are met with promptness and quiet civility. The shop-keepers assume that we, like themselves, want to get through the work with as little delay as is consistent with finding what we want. The shopman—or clerk, as he may be termed—and the shoeblack are the merchant and railway director and the statesman in an earlier stage, and do their immediate business with a thoroughness and confidence like people who feel that they are bearing their part in the larger and higher conceptions of life, and will, if they do themselves justice, be one day as comfortable and important as any of their customers. In the American clerk or workman of to-day, whatever may have been the case in the past, there is no vulgar assertion of this equality. The people he has to deal with ordinarily never dream of disputing it. It is only in the case of a European, accustomed to the subservience of the productive or distributing classes here, that any embarrassment can arise. We soon learn that the absence of the deference we are accustomed to does not mean disrespect; it is an unconscious compliment. It is giving us credit for a knowledge of their social system; it assumes that we are aware there is no social inferiority between the wealthy merchant and land-owner and the laborer or clerk; it attributes to us some of their own good sense to conclude that we want our business done, and done well, without loss of time.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

Too Many Colonels and No Privates.

The Rev. Penstock arose in his usual graceful manner and announced that he was in receipt of several private letters suggesting that the Lime-kiln Club form itself into a military organization and be prepared to rush to the defense of its country in time of peril. The idea struck him as 16x24, and he hoped that it would prevail.

"In case of sich an organizashun have we de right man fur a Kurnell?" asked the President.

"I—I—that is—well, I speeks I know sunthin' bout de Kurnel bizness," stammered Penstock.

"An' so do I?" added thirteen other members in chorus.

"Am dar any member in de hall tonight who knows how to be a private soldier?" asked the President.

The silence for the next thirty seconds could have been knocked down by a crowbar.

"De subjeck am postponed," continued Brother Gardner. "Six or seben hundred kurnels an' no rank an' file wouldn't be according to either Hardee or Hoyle. In kase de kentry am placed in peril we'll send substitutes."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A CASE is on trial in a San Francisco court in which, since it was instituted in August last, there have been twelve continuances granted. The amount at issue is trifling.

THE GREAT NOVELIST.

Charles Dickens as He Appeared to His Amanuensis.

[From an Interview with His Amanuensis.]

"You were the amanuensis of Charles Dickens, were you not?"

"Yes; I did shorthand work for Mr. Dickens for ten months. I did not take dictations for any one of his fugitive pieces. He dictated to me most of his articles in "All the Year Round." He was a very clever gentleman to those under him. He always treated me very well, indeed. Most people seem to think Dickens was a very ready writer. This is by no means the case. He used to come into his office in St. Catherine street about 9 o'clock in the morning and begin dictating a sentence or a paragraph and ask me to read it. I would do so, and he would, in nine cases out of ten order me to strike out certain words and insert others. He was generally tired out by 11 o'clock and went down to his club on the strand. A very singular thing was that he never dictated the closing paragraphs of his story. He always finished it himself. I used to look in the paper for it, and find that he had changed it very greatly from what he had dictated to me.

"Dickens had a very odd way of combing his hair. He would comb it a hundred times a day. He seemed never to tire of it. The first thing he did on coming into the office was to comb his hair. I have seen him dictate a sentence or two and then begin combing. When he got through he dictated another sentence. He was very careful about his writings. He wanted every sentence to be as perfect as possible before letting it go to press. Dickens was an odd fellow regarding the company he sought. I have known him, while I was employed by him, to go down to the Seven Dials, about the worst place in London, and sleep and eat there. He roasted his herring where the rest did, and slept with the poorest. He loved low society. He never seemed so happy as when seated in a poor coffee-house with a crowd of the lower classes talking around him. He never missed a word that was said, and was the closest observer I ever saw. Nothing escaped him. The most minute mannerisms were noted and stored away. When I was working for him he was at the zenith of his fame, just before his death, and even then he loved these careless, rollicking rounds among the poor better than a high-toned dinner.

"Was he as great a drinker as he has the reputation of being?"

"I never saw him drunk myself. I have seen him several times exhilarated, however. He only drank the best of wine, but he drank that very freely. Sherry was his especial favorite, and he never refused a glass of fine old sherry. He was an insatiable cigarette smoker, aud when dictating to me always had a cigarette in his mouth. He was a very spruce man, too. He brushed his coat frequently, and changed his collars several times in a day. He was every bit as humorous in his speech as in his writings. When he was in a particularly fine humor he could keep you laughing by the hour with his witty talk. He was not one of those men who are above those they employ, he chatted as freely with me as any member of his club on the Strand. Dickens was, undoubtedly, the best after-dinner speaker in England. I heard him at Whitehall once, the occasion being the anniversary of the museum. There was an immense crowd, hardly standing-room, and he kept them in one continual roar. He was a fine actor, and this, added to his wit, made him irresistibly funny. He was a great eater, not an epicure, but a gourmand. He ate, and ate, and ate, and cared little for the quality so there was enough before him."

The Making of Greenbacks.

United States notes are printed on paper made in Dalton, a small town in Massachusetts, and each blank sheet of the peculiar paper used is guarded almost as carefully as if it were already printed and signed. The mill in which it is made is one of the oldest in the country, having been established in colonial times. The grayish pulp, which is the embryo form of the paper, passes between heavy rollers, and, as it moves along, bits of blue and red silk thread are scattered over its surface. From the pulp-room to the vaults, in which it is stored until it is sent to Washington, it is jealously watched. It is carried to Washington in small iron safes, and some of it is kept in the Treasury vaults for years, until it is needed. The mere possession of any of this paper by an unauthorized person is a felony. More than a thousand persons are employed in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at wetting, plate-printing, examining, pressing, numbering, binding, and engraving. The bank-note plates and stamp-dies are kept in vaults that can only be opened by the joint labor of three men, and each opening occupies fifteen minutes. All the Presidents except the present one have been portrayed on the bank-notes, and three Vice-Presidents twenty-four Secretaries of the Treasury, ten Secretaries of State, six Secretaries of War and three Postmaster-Generals and Chief Justices, besides twenty-six Senators and Representatives, and several persons distinguished in science and literature. The highest value in national bank-notes is $1,000. The printing of a bank-note requires from twenty-two to twenty-four days, and during the process it passes through the hands of fifty-two persons. The highest denomination for the legal-tender notes is $10,000. There are also $5,000, $1,000 and $500 notes.

A Half-Dollar Trial.

Mr. Ernest King, editor of the Fall River, Mass., *Sun*, thus discourses upon the merits of St. Jacobs Oil: "Suffering with rheumatic pains I was Didymus as to remedies. I read of St. Jacobs Oil, and said here goes for a half-dollar trial. I bought a bottle and before it was half used the screw-wrench pains had gone and troubled me no longer."

Scobeleff's Test of the Sentry.

As a disciplinarian he was firm and strict. No point was too minute to be overlooked. Scobeleff's videttes were never caught napping. His knowledge of the detail of military duty was universal—even to sounding all the bugle calls. An illustration of the discipline of his corps occurs to me. I had been talking with him of military breech-loaders and discussing the merits of various systems. Taking a "Berdan," with which the troops were latterly armed, from a soldier, he undid the breach and lock and explained the mechanism with the precision of a gunsmith. Returning the rifle to the soldier, he turned, walking up to a sentry a few paces distant, he said: "Let me see your rifle"—extending his hand as he spoke. The man saluted and replied: "I cannot, your excellency." "But I want to see if it is clean," persisted the General. "I cannot, your excellency," again said the sentry, as firm as a rock. Scobeleff smiled, pulled his ears and walked on. I asked an explanation, whereupon he said that a rule of war with him was that no sentry on duty was on any account to give up possession of his arms—not even to the Czar himself. "But," said I, "suppose the sentry had given up his rifle when you were seemingly so serious in asking it. What then?" "He would have been shot," quietly replied the General, "for disobedience to orders in times of war."—*Fortnightly Review.*

COL. C. W. HERBERT, of the Forest Park Restaurant, St. Louis, Mo., was entirely cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil, says the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

Convalescent Persons.

When one has been sick for a long time with some low fever, such as typhoid or malarial, it is with a gladsome feeling he leaves his bed and finds himself growing better. But oh, how very weak he feels! In such cases a good strengthening tonic like Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla will help matters greatly. Ask your druggist to get it for you.

SEVERAL members of Mrs. John Shuff's family, at Marietta, Ohio, having died lately of typhoid fever, she imagined she had the same disease, and in spite of all her physicians could do, she grew worse and died from fright.

IT costs England $125 to fire one of her big guns at an enemy.

Money Made on Small Investments.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the detailed statement of profits made and paid customers of Fund W every month for the past nineteen months, by the Commission House of Flemming & Merriam. The statement will be found in our advertising columns. This enterprising and well-known house seems to be furnishing a safe and profitable speculative investment, especially for those who desire to invest small or medium amounts. They report continued activity in the general commission business. They say that for past month the markets, especially in the wheat pit, have been quiet and tame, yet their business shows a considerable increase. They offer excellent facilities for any one desiring to operate in the speculative markets on our board, and for shippers of general produce they offer many advantages. Their large warehouse, located at Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Market street, running to the river, is especially adapted to their business as receivers and shippers. Their offices near the Board of Trade are located at Nos. 141 and 143 LaSalle street, and any information on the market or relating to their business is cheerfully given.

JUDGE TOURGEE says the live men are always to be found in front. In funeral processions, down here in Texas, we have noticed that the remains were in front, and the live men came straggling along behind.—*Texas Siftings.*

Honor to Whom Honor Is Due.

Honor the name of Dr. Scott Putnam, inventor of PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR. Many less deserving men have their names enrolled among those considered benefactors of their race. Why not his? Ask those who have used Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor what they think of it. Their thankful hearts cannot sound his praise too high. Safe, sure and painless. Beware of cheap substitutes. Sold everywhere by druggists, etc. Wholesale, LORD, STOUTENBURGH & CO., Chicago.

"SAY," remarked a Charleston, S. C., spotter to one of the most innocent, "you fellows carry lo s of cheek, you never close your mouths." "Pshaw!" replied the pilgrim, "we only carry samples; you ought to see our stock."—*The Drummer.*

The Conductor.

WINONA, Minn., Nov. 29, 1879.

I had been suffering with a severe cold for several days; was so hoarse I could not speak above a whisper. Nov. 16 I met one of Dr. Warner's agents on my train; he handed me a bottle of White Wine of Tar Syrup; one hour after taking the first dose my hoarseness commenced to leave me. In twenty-four hours my voice was quite clear and natural, and the cold nearly cured. It is the best remedy I ever saw.

Respectfully,
C. W. WARREN, Conductor,
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.

THE Boston *Post* wants to know "Why shouldn't a girl have her shoes blacked?" Don't know anything about Boston girls, but the reason why they cannot from St. Louis is because the bootblacks haven't time.—*New Haven Register.*

Personal!—To Men Only!

The VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

A GENTLEMAN who took to medicine late in life said to a friend: "You know the old proverb, 'At 40 a man must be a fool or a physician?'" "Yes," was the reply, "it is, doctor, don't you think he can be both?"

Grandmother

Used to say: "Boys, if your blood is out of order, try Burdock tea;" and then they had to dig the Burdock and boil it down in kettles, making a nasty, smelling decoction. Now you get all the curative properties put up in a palatable form in BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Price $1.

A MISSOURI man got caught in a small whirlwind which raised him just a little way from the ground and shook him until all his buttons fell off. When the thing stopped he muttered: "Reckon I'll have to send for another pound of quinine."

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

A BOOK-AGENT had the misfortune to break his leg at a camp-meeting in Butler, Ga., and, while the sympathizers were gathered around, as two surgeons set the limb, he sold three copies of his book.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

To Union soldiers reported on rolls as deserters. Act of Aug. 7, 1882. Send stamps for blanks to STODDART & CO., 413 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Pension and Bounty claims a specialty.

MEAT has become so dear in Austin that a hotel keeper uses a market basket to carry the money to market, and brings home the meat in his pocket-book.—*Texas Siftings.*

THE successful man has many imitators in his peculiar line of business, but still there is only one originator. So, also, the great petroleum hair renewer, Carboline, as now improved and perfected, holds the palm against all imitators as a genuine article of merit. Try it.

THE fashion of short sleeves never made pretty arms, but it is more than probable that pretty arms made short sleeves fashionable.

MRS. A. N. FRANK, 177 West Tupper street, Buffalo, N. Y., says she has used THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL for severe toothache and neuralgia, and considers it the best thing she knows of for relieving pain.

THE Bible says there is a time to laugh. The time to smile is when the candidate is in a good humor.

"ROUGH on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin. 15c.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP, for feverishness, restlessness, worms. Tasteless. 25c.

THE only house in which the inmates can put up a stove without indulging in loud profanity is a deaf and dumb asylum.

THE Frazer Axle Grease is the Standard. Axle Grease of the world. Use it and save your horses and wagons. One greasing will last two weeks.

A TEXAS man recently committed suicide, and as he left the whiskey bottle in his pocket near a full he was adjudged insane.

OVER 200,000 Howe Scales have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

MANY a man is like a digit. His importance is increased simply because of his association with ciph rs.

LYON'S Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners keep new boots and shoes from running over. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

LEANDER opened the "Mar ne Court" when he first swam across the Hel espont to meet his darling.

NOTHING pays a young man better than improving himself at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College.

THE paper-hanging business is a bad one, for it always sends a man to the wall.

TRY the new brand, Spring Tobacco.

THE waist of time can always be found in the hour-glass.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO LIVE.

From John Kuhn, Lafayette, Ind., who announces that he is now in "perfect health," we have the following: "One year ago I was, to all appearance, in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could not live twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which considerably benefited me. I continued until I took nine bottles. I am now in perfect health, having used no other medicine."

DR. DEWITT C. KELLINGER'S LINIMENT is an infallible cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Lameness and Diseases of the Scalp, and for promoting the growth of the Hair.

IN the course of a few years the Northern Pacific railroad will run through an avenue of shade trees hundreds of miles in length. This extensive tree planting is being done to protect the road from storms and snow drifts. In addition to having a large gang of men at this work between Fargo and Bismark, in Dakota, the officers have distributed immense quantities of seedlings and cuttings to the farmers settled on the land grant, and offered prizes for skill in forestry.

THEY are afraid of a water famine in Alexandria. Go to Iowa; you can't get anything else.

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No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
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Remember that stamina, vital energy, the life-principle, or whatever you may choose to call the resistant power which battles against the causes of disease and death, is the grand safeguard of health. It is the grand vision of the human fortress, and when it wakes weak the true policy is to throw in reinforcements. In other words, when such an emergency occurs, commence a course of Hostetter's Bitters.
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Cotton	10	@ 10¼
FLOUR—Superfine	3.25	@ 3.85
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.07	@ 1.08
No. 2 Red	1.09	@ 1.12
CORN—No. 2	1.05	@ 1.10
OATS—No. 2	.49	@ .51
PORK—Mess	19.75	@20.00
LARD	.11¼	@ .11¾
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BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers	5.00	@ 6.85
Cows and Heifers	2.65	@ 4.00
Medium to Fair	4.40	@ 4.90
Hogs	4.60	@ 5.40
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5.60	@ 5.75
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