PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President Gives His Views on the Right of Removals.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following is the message sent to the Senate yesterday by the President relating to his right to withhold information relating to suspensions from office:

To the Senate of the United States:

Ever since the beginning of the present session of the Senate the different heads of departments have been plied with various questions and requests for papers from committees of the Senate, from the members of such committees, and at last from the Senate itself, requiring the transmission of the reason for the suspension of certain officials during the recess of that body, or for papers touching the conduct of such officials, or for all papers and documents filed in such departments in relation to the management and conduct of the offices held by such suspended officials. Different terms were from time to time adopted in making these requests and demands. The order in which they succeeded each other, and the fact that, when made by the Senate, a resolution for that purpose was passed in executive session gives the right to a presumption which will, I suppose, be candidly admitted that from first to last the information thus sought and the papers thus demanded is for the use of the Senate and its committees in considering the propriety of the suspensions referred to.

DEFENDING MR. GARLAND.

Though these suspensions are the executive acts based upon considerations addressed to me alone, and for which I am wholly responsible, I have had no invitation from the Senate to state the position which I have felt constrained to assume in relation to the same or to interpret for myself my acts and motives in the premises. In this condition of affairs I have forborne addressing the Senate on the subject lest I might be accused of thrusting myself unbidden on the attention of that body. But the Committee on Judiciary lately presented a published report which censures the Attorney General of the United States for his refusal to transmit certain papers relating to suspensions from office, and which also if I correctly interpret it evinces misapprehension of the position of the executive upon the question of such suspensions, and will, I hope, justify this communication."

The President refers to the resolution of the Senate calling for the Dustin papers and the reply of the Attorney General thereto, and says:

Upon this resolution and the answer thereto, the issue is thus stated by the Committee on Judiciary at the outset of the report. The important question then is whether it is within the constitutional competence of either house of Congress to have access to the official papers and documents in the various public offices of the United States created by laws enacted by themselves.

JURISDICTION OF CONGRESS.

I do not suppose that "the public officers of the United States" are regulated or controlled in their relations to either house of Congress by the fact that they "were created by laws enacted by themselves." It must be that these instrumentalities were created for the benefit of the people and to answer the general purposes of government under the constitution and the laws and that they are unencumbered by any lien in favor of either branch of Congress, growing out of their construction, and unembarrassed by any obligation to the Senate as to the price of their creation.

The complaint of the committee that access to official papers in the public offices is denied the Senate is met by the statement that at no time has it been the disposition or the intention of the President or any department of the executive branch of the Government to withhold from the Senate official documents or papers filed in any of the public offices. While it is no means conceded that the Senate has the right in any case to review the act of the executive in removing or suspending a public officer upon official documents or otherwise, it is considered that documents and papers of that nature should, because they are official, be freely transmitted to the Senate upon its demand, trusting the use of the same for proper and legitimate purposes to the good faith of that body, and though no such paper or document has been specifically demanded in any of the numerous requests and demands made upon the departments, yet as often as they were found in the public offices they have been furnished in answer to such applications. The President continues:

The letter of the Attorney General in response to the resolution of the Senate in regard to the particular case mentioned in the committee's report was written at my suggestion and by my direction. There had been no official papers or documents filed in his department relating to the case within the period specified in the resolution. The letter was intended, by its description of the documents and papers remaining in the custody of the department, to convey the idea that they were not official, and it was assumed the resolution called for information, papers and documents of the same character as were required by the requests and demands which preceded it, and every thing that had been written or done in behalf of the Senate from the beginning pointed to all letters of a private and unofficial nature as the object of the search, if they were to be found in the departments and provided they had been presented to the executive with a view to their consideration upon the question of suspension from office. Against the transmission of such papers and documents I have interposed my advice and direction.

THE PAPERS UNOFFICIAL.

This has not been done, as is suggested in the committee's report, upon the assumption on my part that the Attorney General or any other head of a department "is the servant of the President and is to give or withhold copies of documents in his office according to the will of the executive and not otherwise," but because I regard the papers and documents withheld and addressed to me or intended for my use and action as purely unofficial and private, not infrequently confidential and having reference to the performance of a duty exclusively mine. I consider them in no proper sense as upon the files of the department, but as deposited there for my convenience, remaining still completely under my control. I suppose if I desired to take them into my custody I might do so with entire propriety and if I saw fit to destroy them no one could complain.

The papers and documents that are now the object of the Senate's request consist of letters and representations addressed to the executive or intended for his inspection. They are voluntarily written and presented by private citizens who are not in the least instigated thereto by any official invitation, or at all subject to official control. While some of them are entitled to executive consideration, many of them are so irrelevant or in the light of other facts so worthless that they have not been given the least weight in determining the question to which they are supposed to relate.

Are all these simply because they are preserved to be considered official documents and subject to the inspection of the Senate? If not, who is to determine which belong to this class? Are the motives and purposes of the Senate, as they are day by day developed, such as would be satisfied with my selection? Am I to submit to theirs at the risk of being charged with making a suspension from office upon evidence which was not even considered? Are these papers to be regarded as official because they have not only been presented but preserved in the public offices? Their nature and character remain the same whether they are kept in the executive mansion or deposited in the departments. There is no mysterious power of transmutation in departmental custody, nor is there magic in the undefined sacred solemnity of different files. If the presence of these papers in the public offices is a stumbling block in the way of the performance of senatorial duty, it can be easily removed. The papers and documents which have been described derive no official character from constitutional and statutary, or other requirement, making them necessary to the performance of the official duty of the executive.

PREROGATIVES OF THE PRESIDENT.

It will not be denied, I suppose, that the President may suspend a public officer in the entire absence of any papers or documents to aid his official judgment and discretion. And I am quite prepared to avow that the cases are not few in which suspensions from office have depended more upon oral representations made to me by citizens of known good repute and by members of the House of Representatives and Senators of the United States than upon any letters and documents presented for my examination. I have not felt justified in suspecting the veracity, integrity and patriotism of Senators, or ignoring their representations, because they were not in party affiliation with the majority of their associates, and I recall a few suspensions which bear the approval of individual members identified politically with the majority in the Senate. While, therefore, I am constrained to deny the right of the Senate to the papers and documents described, so far as the right to the same is based upon the claim that they are in any view of the subject official, I am also led unequivocally to dispute the right of the Senate, by the aid of any documents whatever, or in any way save through the judicial process of trial or impeachment, to review or reverse the act of the executive in the suspension during the recess of the Senate of Federal officials.

I believe the power to remove or suspend such officials is vested in the President alone by the constitution which in express terms provides that "the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America," and that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The Senate belongs to the legislative branch of the Government. When the constitution by express provision superadded to its legislative duties the right to advise and consent to appointments to office and to sit as a court of impeachment it conferred upon that body all the control and regulation of executive action supposed to be necessary for the safety of the people, and this express and special grant of such extraordinary powers, not in any way related to or growing out of general Senatorial duty and in itself a departure from the general plan of our Government, should be held under a familiar maxim of the constitution to exclude every other right of interference with executive functions.

ORIGIN OF THE PRESIDENT'S RIGHTS.

In the first Congress which assembled after the adoption of the constitution, comprising many who aided in its preparation, a legislative construction was given to that instrument in which the independence of the executive in the matter of removals from office was fully sustained. I think it will be found that in the subsequent discussion of this question there was generally if not at all times a proposition pending to, in some way, curtail this power of the President by legislation, which furnishes evidence that to limit such power it was supposed to be necessary to supplement the constitution by such legislation.

The first enactment of this description was passed under a process of partisanship and political bitterness, which culminated in the President's impeachment. This law provided that the Federal officers to which it applied could only be suspended during the recess of the Senate when shown by evidence satisfactory to the President to be guilty of misconduct in office or crime, or when incapable or disqualified to perform their duties, and that within twenty days after the next meeting of the Senate it should be the duty of the President to report to the Senate such suspension with the evidence and reason for his action in the case." This statute, passed in 1867 when Congress was overwhelmingly and bitterly opposed politically to the President, may be regarded as an indication that even then it was thought necessary by a Congress, determined upon the subjugation of the executive to the legislative will, to furnish itself a law for that purpose, instead of attempting to reach the object intended by an invocation of any pretended constitutional right. The law which thus found its way to our statute book was in plain terms and its intent needed no avowal. If valid and now in operation it would justify the present course of the Senate and command the obedience of the executive to its demand. It may, however, be remarked in passing that under the law the President has the privilege of presenting to the body which assumed to review his executive acts his reasons therefor instead of being excluded from explanation or judged by papers found in the departments.

REPEALING STATUTES.

Two years after the law of 1867 was passed, and within less than five weeks after the inauguration of a President in political accord with both branches of Congress, the sections of the act regulating suspensions from office during the recess of the Senate were entirely repealed and in their places were substituted provisions which, instead of limiting the causes of suspension to misconduct, crime, disability or disqualification, expressly permitted such suspension by the President in his discretion, and completely abandoned the requirement obliging him to report to the Senate "the evidence and reasons" for his actions. With these modifications and with all branches of the Government in political harmony, and in the absence of partisan incentives to captious obstructions the law as it was left by the amendment of 1869 was much less destructive of Executive discretion. And yet the great General—the patriotic citizen—who on March 4, 1869, assumed the duties of Chief Executive, and for whose freer administration of his high office the most hateful restraints of the law of 1867 were on the fifth day of April, 1869, removed, mindful of his obligation to defend and protect every prerogative of his great trust, and apprehensive of the injury threatened the public service in the continued operation of these statutes even in their modified form, in his first passage to Congress advised their repeal and set forth their unconstitutional character and hurtful tendency.

I am unable to state whether or not this recommendation for a repeal of these laws has been since repeated. If it has not the reason can probably be found in the experience which demonstrated the fact that the necessaries of the political situation but rarely developed their vicious character. And so it happens that after an existence of nearly twenty years of almost innocuous desuetude these laws are brought forth apparently the repealed as well as the unrepealed, and put in the way of an Executive who is willing, if permitted, to attempt an improvement in the methods of administration.

The constitutionality of these laws is by no means admitted. But why should the provisions of the repealed law, which required specific cause for suspension and a report to the Senate of "evidence and reasons," be now, in effect, applied to the present executive instead of the law, afterward passed and unrepealed, which distinctly permits suspensions by the President "in his discretion," and carefully omits the requirement that "evidence and reasons for his actions in the case" shall be reported to the Senate.

SENATORIAL ASSUMPTION.

The requests and demands which by the score have for nearly three months been presented to the different departments of the Government, whatever may be their form, have but one complexion—they assume the right of the Senate to sit in judgment upon the exercise of my exclusive discretion and executive function, for which I am solely responsible to the people from whom I have so lately received the sacred trust of office. My oath to support and defend the constitution, my duty to the people who have chosen me to exercise the powers of their great office and not to relinquish my duty to the chief magistracy, which I must preserve unimpaired in all its dignity and vigor, compel me to refuse to comply with these demands.

To the end that the service may be improved, the Senate is invited to the fullest scrutiny of the persons submitted to them for public office, in recognition of the constitutional power of that body to advise and consent to their appointment, and I shall continue, as I have thus far done, to furnish at the request of the confirming body all the information I possess touching the fitness of the nominees placed before them for their action both when they are proposed to fill vacancies and to take place of suspended officials, and upon the refusal to confirm I shall not assume the right to ask the reasons for the action of the Senate or question its determination.

I can not think that any thing more is required to secure worthy incumbents in public office than a careful and independent discharge of our respective duties within their well defined limits. Though the propriety of suspensions might be better assured if the action of the President was subject to review by the Senate, yet if the constitution and the laws have placed this responsibility upon the executive branch of the Government it should not be divided nor the discretion which it involved relinquished.

PLEDGES REDEEMED.

It has been claimed that the present executive having pledged himself not to remove officials except for cause, the fate of their suspension implies such misconduct on the part of a suspended official as injures his character and reputation, and therefore the Senate should review the case for his vindication. I have said that certain officials should not, in my opinion, be removed during the continuance of the term for which they were appointed solely for the purpose of putting in their place those in political affiliation with the appointing power, and this declaration was immediately followed by a description of official partisanship which ought not to entitle those in whom it was exhibited to consideration. It is not apparent how an adherence to the course thus announced carried with it the consequences described. If in any degree the suggestion is worthy of consideration it is to be hoped that there may be defense against unjust suspension in the justice of the executive.

Every pledge which I have made by which I have placed a limitation upon my exercise of executive power has been faithfully redeemed. Of course the pretense is not put forth that no mistakes have been committed, but not a suspension has been made except it appeared to my satisfaction that the public welfare would be improved thereby. Many applications for suspension have been denied, and the adherence to the rule laid down to govern my action as to such suspensions have caused much irritation and impatience on the part of those who have insisted upon more changes in the offices. The pledges I have made were made to the people, and to them I am responsible for the manner in which they have been redeemed. I am not responsible for the Senate, and I am unwilling to submit my actions and official conduct to them for judgment. There are grounds for an allegation that the fear of being found false to my pretentions influences me in deciding to submit to the demands of the Senate. I have constantly refused to suspend officials and thus incurred the displeasure of political friends and yet wilfully broken faith with the people for the sake of being false to them.

Neither the discontent of party friends nor the allurements constantly offered of confirmations of appointees conditioned upon the avowal that suspensions have been made on party grounds alone nor the threat proposed in the resolutions now before the Senate that no confirmations will be made unless the demand of that body be complied with, are sufficient to discourage or deter me from following the way which I am convinced leads to better government for the people.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1886.

Wants to Feel His Footing.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Times* says that Prince Bismarck, in conversing with a deputy regarding efforts to lure him to negotiate an international bimetallic treaty, remarked that he would not venture on unfamiliar ground until he had thoroughly surveyed the field.

EADS' SHIP RAILWAY.

Report of the House Committee on Commerce on Captain Eads' Proposition to Build a Trans-Continental Ship Railway Across the Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The majority of the House committee on commerce submitted a long report with a substitute for the Reagan bill, reported yesterday, to incorporate the Atlantic & Pacific ship-railway, and known as the "Eads bill." The report goes over what it deems the "necessity for the construction of a transit way for ships across the American isthmus," and states that this necessity arises from the fact that we have growing possessions which can only be reached by 16,000 miles of ocean travel, but that two-thirds of this distance can be saved by the removal of the isthmus obstruction, which excludes our commerce from entrance into many valuable markets of the Pacific. There are but two ways to secure a transit way; one is for the Government itself to construct it, and the other to secure its construction by a private company Mexico is unwilling to give her consent to any government acquiring such valuable rights, but is willing that a private company chartered by the United States Government shall construct the transit way. Then the report recites the terms upon which Captain Eads has secured the right for his Ship Railway Company, and recommends that the Goverament grant him the charter and unite with Mexico in a pecuniary guaranty in its construction. Mexico has guaranteed that after the ship railway is completed, one-third of its annual net revenues during a period of fifteen years will annually amount to $1,250,000, and the United States Government is now asked to guarantee that the other two-thirds of such revenues shall, during the same period of time annually amount to $2,500,000. This is equivalent to a guaranty by Mexico of five per cent. per annum on $25,000,000, and by the United States of the same per cent. on $50,000,000. The guaranty is merely to make good any deficiency in the revenue which may exist at any time during the fifteen years to the extent of the sum mentioned, and any advances thus made are merely in the form of loans. It is not proposed that the Government advance any money to aid in the construction of the railway, but, on the contrary, the report says, it is distinctly provided by the bill that the liability of the Government under its guaranty shall not attach until the ship railway, with its terminal works, has been completed and equipped, and until the company has transported from ocean to ocean in perfect safety a vessel weighing, with her load, not less than four thousand tons.

The committee discusses the practicability of the proposed ship railway, but concludes that it is not a matter for Congress to consider, as the company assumes all responsibility of it; but the committee thinks it not reasonable to expect a private company to complete a work of such enormous magnitude without some guaranty from the government to be benefited by it.

OUR NAVY.

The Committee on Naval Affairs Considering the Reconstruction of the Navy--New Vessels Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The rough draft of a bill providing for the reconstruction of the navy was laid before the House committee on naval affairs yesterday afternoon as a basis for the committee to work on. It proposes the construction of two vessels of 6,000 tons, with torpedo outfit, to cost $2,500,000 each; three protected double-bottom cruisers of between 3,500 and 5,000 tons displacement, to have great speed and to cost $1,500,000 each; four first-class torpedo boats, costing in the aggregate $400,000; one torpedo cruiser of 800 tons, to cost not more than $300,000. Two million dollars is appropriated toward the completion of the monitors. One of the cruisers is to be built and one of the monitors completed in the navy yards. The rest are to be given by contract, if suitable contracts can be made, otherwise they too are to be built by the Government in the yards. Armor plates and part of the machinery may be bought abroad. One million dollars is appropriated for ordnance to be constructed in the navy yards, and provisions are made for the purchase of necessary plants and [illegible]

THE REVENUE LAWS

Secretary Manning Offers Suggestions Relating to Proposed Changes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Secretary Manning yesterday sent a long letter to Senator Allison, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on undervaluations. The Secretary condemns increased penalties for undervaluation, where no fraud is alleged, as unfair and inexpedient—a virtual confiscation of property where no wrongdoing is charged and no trial granted. A larger, better and more capable appraising force at New York is urged. An extension of the present system of consular invoices is opposed, as existing methods are productive of satisfaction. A return to a system of rewards for informers is opposed. The Secretary again urges the passage of a bill which he has drafted in reference to protests and appeals. Legislation discriminating against the consignment system is deprecated.

Spanish-American Day at the New Orleans Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Yesterday was Spanish-American Day at the exposition. The exercises occurred at Music Hall, where the State and Territory commissioners, representatives of the management, and others assembled at two o'clock to welcome His Excellency, Senor Don A M. Sotildo, Venezuelan Minister to the United States. Hon. W. P. Curtis presided, and introduced Hon. Wm. Burwell, orator of the day. Addresses were also made by Senor Sotildo, Consul Martinez, of Guatemala, and Dr. R. Fritzgaertner, Commissioner of Honduras.

The Ford-Murphy Murder Case.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—The celebrated Ford-Murphy murder case is to come up before the Board of ardons for the third time on Saturday. Since the last reprieve issued by the Governor, petitions asking for commutation of sentence to life imprisonment have been circulated in every community in the State, and about thirty thousand names have been secured. The citizens' committee of one hundred, of this city, publish a strong address to the board today requesting them to stand firm and insist on the execution of the senteuce

Burmah Proving An Expensive Conquest.

LONDON, Feb. 25.- Lord Dufferin telegraphs the India Office, of a renewal of the disorder in Burmah. Officials are reticent regarding the details. It is evident, however, that the dispatch had a very disquieting effect at the India Office. Dispatches from Rangoon and Mandalay reveal a very grave condition of affairs in Upper Burmah. Troops are being hurried forward to reinforce Prendergast. More troops are now en route than were used in the conquest of the country last November. Mandalay is saved from anarchy only by the stern enforcement of martial law. The country is in a state of great excitement.

QUEER WILLS.

Spiteful Persons Who Are Anxious to Have "Revenge by Will."

One of the most curious features in this "revenge by will" is the many times it has deceived the ends of the will-makers. A very remarkable instance occurred not many years ago, and is recalled by the writer.

A gentleman of large fortune was married to a lady of some attractions. For a time they lived happily, but soon a disagreeable temper began to be exhibited in the husband. This latter turned to a positive dislike, quite undeserved on the wife's part, and which deepened into a malignant hatred. Her forbearance and temper carried on matters with tolerable smoothness for some years, when the husband was seized with an illness that proved fatal, and he went out of the world in the old ill-conditioned way he had lived. Her friends were congratulating themselves on this release, and as she had but a slender settlement it was known that all his large fortune must come to her. When his will, however, was opened it was found that every thing was left away from her—artful and ingenious devices had been used to deprive her of the smallest article of property—and, with almost diabolical malignity, a last blow was given, "and I made this disposition for a reason that she herself best knows." This scandalous insinuation only recoiled on the head of the testator, for her friends knew her character too well, and the charitable set down this ungoverned hatred to something akin to insanity The lady accepted her lot, but not long after a relative, who was also a lawyer, happened to be talking to one of the witnesses to the will in the street. Suddenly a gentleman passed them.

"There's a coincidence," said the lawyer, "there's your fellow-witness A. B."

"Oh, was he," said the other carelessly; "I didn't know."

"*What?*" exclaimed the lawyer. A question or two followed, and it came out that the two witnesses had signed at different times. The will collapsed of itself, without even a legal proceeding, and the lady was triumphantly restored to her rights. One might almost wish that her baffled lord had been allowed one peep from his grave to know the failure of his malignant efforts.

Daucer, the famous miser, bequeathed to one legatee four old stockings, to another two more old stockings, to a third a blue stocking and his red cloak, to a fourth an old boot and a red flannel pocket, and to an old woman who had sometimes given him food his jug without a handle. The legatees were naturally disgusted with their bequests until the jug was found to be full of sovereigns, and on examination the other articles named were also found to be the receptacles of the dead miser's hoardings.

The writer once saw the will of one of the Camerons of Lochiel in Scotland who was beheaded for participation in the rebellion of the Forty-five. It was dated the night before his execution, and after forgiving all his enemies, with the exception "of Appin and his bloody son," it went on: "I leave to my eldest son, Donald, the buckles I have on my shoes. I do this because they are made of neither silver or gold, but of steel, and that is the only metal that will avenge my death!" Nice sort of sentiments after forgiving all his enemies!—*Chicago News.*

U. S SENATOR VORHEES, of Indiana, says St. Jacobs Oil cured him of rheumatism.

Hon. R. M. McLane U. S. Minister to France, certifies to the power of Red Star Cough Cure, which costs but twenty-five cents a bottle.

WOULD it be disrespectful to sing Old Hundred on the birthday of a centenarian?
—*The Interior*

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, March 3.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$4 00 @ 4 75
Native cows	2 25 @ 3 40
Butchers' steers	3 40 @ 4 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 75 @ 4 15
Light	3 30 @ 3 65
WHEAT—No. 2 red	72¼ @ 72½
No. 3 red	57½ @ 59
No. 2 soft	81 @ 84½
CORN—No. 2	27¼ @ 27½
OATS—No. 2	27 @ 29
RYE—No. 2	45 @ 51
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack	1 80 @ 1 85
HAY—Large baled	4 00 @ 5 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery	27 @ 28
CHEESE—Full cream	11 @ 12
EGGS—Choice	11 @ 12½
BACON—Ham	8 @ 8½
Shoulders	5 @ 6
Sides	6 @ 6¼
LARD	6 @ 6¼
WOOL—Missouri unwashed	14 @ 16
POTATOES	65 @ 70
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00 @ 4 65
Butchers' steers	3 25 @ 4 35
HOGS—Packing	3 10 @ 4 15
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 00 @ 5 75
FLOUR—Choice	3 70 @ 3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 red	90 @ 90¼
CORN—No. 2	35 @ 35¼
OATS—No. 2	29¼ @ 29½
RYE—No. 2	60½ @ 61
BUTTER—Creamery	25 @ 30
PORK	10 70 @ 10 80
COTTON—Middlings	8 @ 8⅛
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 75 @ 5 60
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 10 @ 4 40
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 80 @ 5 80
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 40 @ 4 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red	78½ @ 81½
No. 3	67 @ 68
No. 2 spring	79¾ @ 80½
CORN—No. 2	36¼ @ 37
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 29¼
RYE—No. 2	56 @ 59
BUTTER—Creamery	27 @ 31
PORK	10 35 @ 10 40
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Exports	4 00 @ 6 10
HOGS—Good to choice	4 30 @ 4 60
SHEEP—Common to good	5 00 @ 6 50
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 75 @ 5 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red	91 @ 94½
CORN—No. 2	49 @ 49½
OATS—Western mixed	37 @ 39
BUTTER—Creamery	12 @ 32
PORK	10 50 @ 10 75
ETROLEUM—United	91 @ 91⅜

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QUALITY
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PURITY
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BITTERS
—THE BEST TONIC.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for **Diseases of the Kidney and Liver.**

It is invaluable for **Diseases peculiar to Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It **enriches and purifies the blood,** stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For **Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy,** etc., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

—A clergyman was once filling a pulpit by the seaside. Thinking to impress the truth more distinctly upon the congregation, many of whom were seamen, he drew the figure of a ship trying to enter a harbor against a headwind. Unfortunately for the success of his metaphor he knew little of seamanship. After putting the ship into several singular positions, he cried out, in a tone intended to be emphatic, "What shall we do next?" "Heaven only knows," exclaimed a disgusted old tar, "unless you let her drift stern-foremost."—*N. Y. Mail.*

AMONG our Chinese brethren we notice Ah Tom, Ah Sing, Ah Cheng, but no Ah There. Is he dead?—*Philadelphia Call.*

Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), spermatorrhea, impotency and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalids' Guide-Book (168 pages), which gives all particulars. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

IN close application to business nothing on this footstool exceeds a mustard plaster. —*Chicago Mail.*

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

WHEN do one's teeth usurp the functions of the tongue?—When they are chattering. —*N. Y. Ledger.*

IN another column of this issue will be found an entirely new and novel specimen of attractive advertising. It is one of the neatest we have ever seen, and we think any one will be well repaid for examining the *supposed* display letters in the advertisement of Prickly Ash Bitters.

ADVERTISING is a good deal like making love to a widow. It can't be overdone.—*Chicago Ledger.*

The Oldest Tree.

Which is the oldest tree? The elder, but the old mullein plant is the oldest in worth, for it is now recognized of more value than cod liver oil in consumption. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein will cure coughs, colds and consumption.

A cow died in Springfield, O., from eating too many apples, which gave rise to some trouble in cider.—*Chicago Ledger.*

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WHY? Because it has a ***specific and positive action*** on the liver as well as on the kidneys, increasing the secretion and flow of bile, regulates its elaborating function, removes unhealthful formations, and, in a word, restores it to natural activity, without which health is an impossibility.

IT CURES ALSO Female Complaints, Leucorrhea, Displacements, Enlargements, Ulcerations, Painful Menstruation, makes Pregnancy safe, prevents Convulsions and Child-Bed Fever and aids nature by restoring functional activity.

WHY? All these troubles, as is well known by every physician of education, ***arise from congestion*** and impaired kidney action, causing stagnation of the blood vessels and breaking down, and this is the beginning and the direct cause of all the ailments from which women suffer, and must as surely follow as night does the day.

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