Relics of Republicanism.

The long expected decision in the sugar bounty warrant case was handed down late yesterday afternoon in the supreme court. The opinion was by Commissioner Irvine, and the syllabus thereof is as follows:

"Session Laws 1895, chapter 1, providing bounties for sugar manufactured in the state, carries no appropriation for the payment of such bounties, and there being no appropriation for that purpose elsewhere the auditor has at present no authority to issue warrants in payment of such bounties.

"2. Our constitution requires a specific appropriation made by law to authorize the expenditure of public funds. In the absence of such an appropriation the executive officers have no power to make such expenditures, no matter how great may be the state's moral or legal obligation to pay.

"3. An appropriation within the meaning of our constitution is the setting apart by law of a certain sum from the public revenues for a specified purpose, so that the executive officers are authorized to expend that money and no more for that purpose and no other.

"4. An appropriation is not specific if it leaves the amount to be expended to be limited only by the amount of claims which may regularly be made upon it by the recipients; the amount of these claims being uncertain.

"5. Appropriations can only extend to the end of the next fiscal quarter succeeding the adjournment of the next regular session of the legislature. Therefore an act by its express terms enduring or a longer period cannot be construed as carrying an appropriation without making it void as in conflict with the constitution.

"6. When certain language is used in a statute, and language of a similar import has previously been used in other acts and has received a practical interpretation by the legislative and executive departments of the government, while such practical construction will not control the courts in construing the latter act, it will generally be presumed that the language of the latter act was adopted with a view to such practical construction given the earlier act."

This suit was brought by the Norfolk sugar company to compel Auditor Moore to issue to it a warrant for $805 bounty alleged to be due on sugar manufactured by it during the closing days of 1895. Warrants for $47,067 had already been issued by the auditor for the sugar output at Grand Island and Norfolk, but as the validity of the warrants had been questioned, this suit was arranged to test the validity of the warrants.

The decision invalidates the $47,067 warrants issued to the sugar companies and nearly $10,000 issued for bounty on chicory. It is said that the bounty for the output of 1896 would reach nearly $150,000, for which, under this decision, no warrants can issue.

As presented to the court the case did not involve the validity of a bounty law. The questions were simply whether or not, in the absence of a specific appropriation, an act not providing for the payment of a bounty authorized the drawing of warrants against the general fund of the state. The bounty act, by its terms, was to be in force for three years, 1895, 1896 and 1897, but the court holds that appropriations expire after the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session. It holds that the bounty act cannot be treated as an appropriation because it is not certain and limited in its amount. It the legislature intended to act to operate as an appropriation it transgressed its powers. The court further holds that, at the most, the provisions of the sugar bounty act only create an obligation and provide for the manner of its satisfaction when appropriations shall be made; that the legislature did not intend by the act to make an appropriation, and that if it did so intend, the appropriation would be void for uncertainty as to amount and because it transgressed the constitutional limit of time.

Under the decision an avenue is open through which the coming session will be assailed with petitions to cure the delinquency. Strong pressure will be brought to bear to have the coming session shoulder this burden upon the taxpayers on the ground that the obligation has been already created.

WORTH KNOWING.

The big crop of apples in Maine is making business lively for the railroads.

Commenting on the recent gift to Chicago university, the Boston Globe jealously remarks: "Them as has, gits."

The buiness of shipping moss for packing nursery stock and plants is developing quite an industry at Vicksburg, Miss.

George Washington's monument, on South mountain, Maryland, was struck by lightning on Saturday night last and badly shattered.

A panorama of hell has just been painted by a number of Italian and Hungarian artists. They have asked King Humbert to inspect it.

Queen Victoria purchases almost every new book of note published, and her expenditure on literature of all sorts is over $6,000 per annum.

Some American travelers stopping at Halifax agreed to make no purchases in the city at stores where United States money was refused.

A doctor, recently arrested in Dusseldorf, Germany, swindled the German people to such an extent that he became rich, and had an income of $100,000.

Pictures have been obtained by the Roentgen rays through twenty-two centimeters, eight and one-half inches, of plate iron by Herr Dorman, of Bremen.

Lord Chief Justice Russell said, in a speech on his recent visit to Montreal, that the average English judge makes a great sacrifice in income in taking the bench.

The city council of Waltham, Mass., is to care for the tomb of General Nathaniel P. Banks, in Grove Hill cemetery, that city. It has been somewhat neglected of late.

SOUTH A GOLCONDA.

ITS MOUNTAINS TEEM WITH PRECIOUS STONES AND METALS.

Future Mining Operations Will Be in the South Instead of the West—Gold, Silver, Diamonds and Other Gems Abound.

ONE of the mineralogical experts of a large mining company has just returned to New York after an extended trip through the South in the interest of his organization, and, in speaking of the mineral resources in the Southern States, said:

"I have passed through nearly all the mining sections of the South to examine the mineral products in the interest of a number of capitalists, and, after a careful survey of the field, it is my honest belief that the future mining operations of this country will be in the South instead of the West. I found the Appalachian range particularly rich in all the auriferous and argentiferous ores, not only in Virginia, but throughout the whole length into Alabama. In Georgia the rich deposits are well known, and companies are now rapidly organizing to mine the various ores. In South Carolina the deposits of monazite (crystals of a rare metal known as cerium, used only in chemistry, and worth $160 an ounce) have been found so valuable that a big industry has been built up in the Piedmont section. It is estimated that this industry is now valued at several millions of dollars, although it is only a few years old. When I visited the fields everybody was looking for monazite, and the business will bring in at least $100,000 to the Piedmont section this year. Owners of apparently worthless land have let it out to contractors at the rate of $200 an acre, and these miners make big profits besides. A few years ago the owners would have been glad to have received $3 or $4 per acre for this land.

"There is more gold in the South than any man ever imagined. Traces of it crop up in the most unexpected places, and there must be some valuable veins hid away in the mountains that will some day be discovered and startle the country. Cripple Creek will be nothing to the Southern gold fields after they have once been located. It seems strange, but the fact is nevertheless true, that the South has never been thoroughly examined for mineral and gold products. Before the war everybody went West to find gold, and the South was given over to cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice. After the war closed nothing was done for a long time to develop the industries of the Southern States, but now we are beginning to realize that a great, undeveloped field spreads out before us. There are scores of gold prospectors traveling through the mountains of the South, looking for treasures that are sure to come to light some day. People speak about the future supply of gold being found in Africa! Why, more gold is buried in the Appalachian range of mountains than they will find in Africa in the next 100 years. But the mountains are so vast, and the region so little known, that it will take time to locate the best mines even after the prospectors have been attracted to the place.

"Another thing about the Southern mines is that many of the most precious stones have been picked up at various points, and where such jewels are spread out on the surface you can rest assured that there are others further down under the ground. For instance, at Corundum Hill some beautiful sapphires have been found. Here are some that I secured from a miner. They were not mining for sapphires, but happened to pick them up while mining for ores. Over 100 sapphires have been found at this place, and most of them are valued at $50 to $100 and upward. But sapphires are not by any means the only precious stones found in the South. Genuine diamonds have been found in North Carolina, and one miner secured a precious gem that sold for $200. In South Carolina and Georgia fine specimens of emeralds have also been taken from the ore mines. In fact, we have two mines that have recently been started for the purpose of digging out the emeralds, for both the aqua-marine and the yellow beryl are found. In the last five years nearly $20,000 worth of emeralds have been mined, and they are among the best ever discovered in America. Garnets, of course, are scattered all over these rich auriferous fields, and we pick up such large genuine specimens that they prove very valuable. Ordinary small garnets are not worth much, but when you can mine them as big as a bird's egg you are sure to find a profitable market for them. In Virginia garnets of wonderful size and brilliancy have been taken, and the coal fields of Alabama and Tennessee also abound in these products. Small specimens of diamonds have been found in Georgia, and there are undoubtedly whole districts that could be profitably mined for these precious stones.

"The fact is that we have a country capable of producing all the precious stones known to science, but so much attention has been given to the mining of iron, coal, oil, silver and gold that the more precious products of the rocks have been neglected. I remember distinctly in California, when the gold fever was at its height, miners threw up several fairly good specimens of diamonds, but in their craze for the yellow metal they paid no attention to the precious stones. They knew all about gold mining, but nothing about diamonds. Now that the gold fields have been exhausted, I guess many of them wish they had stopped and pocketed some of the precious stones they threw away. If we made as thorough preparation for diamond mining as they do in South Africa, we would find this country much richer in materials than anybody anticipates. The precious stones are not always found where the gold and coal fields are located. It needs distinct machinery and methods, and this is the only way that we can ever hope to develop the gem resources of this country. The company which I have been traveling for has already made negotiations for large tracts of the mineral land along the Appalachian system, and it will make immediate efforts to develop the mines. I have no doubt that they will strike many unexpected fields of precious gems, and the country will get a new idea of the resources of the mines of the South."—Philadelphia Times.

Food Value of Fruits.

Dr. Dupoury, a French physician, considers in an article printed in a Paris journal the hygienic value of fruits. While he concedes to them an important place in alimentation, he deprecates their nutritive importance. To sustain his contention he quotes Brillet-Savarin, who finds it difficult in our present state of civilization to imagine a people existing exclusively on fruits and vegetables. Such a people, Savarin believes, would inevitably succumb to those who ate meat. The Hindoos, for example, were easily vanquished by every carniverous Nation by whom they were attacked. Savarin cites other cases, where races devoted to a fruit and vegetable diet have encountered a similar fate and were held, in bondage until they adopted the food of their conquerors, when they became valiant and aggressive. That a meat diet is not always productive of this result, we have an example in Highland Eskimos, who subsist entirely on flesh, but are peaceful, unwarlike and gentle to the highest degree.

Dr. Dupoury divides fruits into five classes, each of which possesses a special hygienic value—the acid, the sweet, the astringent, the oily and the mealy. To the first, including cherries, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, peaches, apples, lemons, and oranges, he accords great merit. Cherries, however, he prohibits entirely to those affected with neuralgia of the stomach. Strawberries and raspberries he recommends warmly to those of bilious, plethoric and gouty temperaments, and denies them to those in whom diabetes is present or suspected. Of the sweet fruits he considers that plums are of special hygenic value, and even a preventive of gout and articular rheumatism. To the grape he accords the very first place. As this is the season for that fruit, his remarks thereon are particularly applicable. He is an ardent advocate of what in Europe is called the grape cure. In this cure grapes for several days form the exclusive aliment. The patient commences with the consumption of from one to two pounds daily, with a gradual increase to eight or ten pounds. After a few days of this diet a marked improvement in the general health is noticeable. The appetite improves, the digestion becomes easy and rapid and increased capacity to withstand the fatigue of outdoor exercise is noticeable. The grape cure is particularly recommended to the anaemic, dyspeptic, and consumptive in diseases of the liver and in gout.

Electricity in War.

Who will say that electricity may not yet be brought into use to turn aside even the heaviest projectiles that may be sent hurling from the largest and most accurately aimed modern guns?

At an experiment with army rifles near Berne, Switzerland, it was found that all the bullets went wide of the targets. Investigation showed that, parallel to the range, and at a short distance from it, there was an electric line, which had caused the bullets to deflect from their course. In order to test the matter, the military authorities laid four steel cables at a distance of about forty yards from the range, which was a little less than 300 yards yards in length. The cables were then charged with a strong current and the firing was resumed. It was then ascertained that the deflection for the distance, 730 feet, was about seventy feet; when a longer range was used the deflection was proportionately increased. In some experiments with artillery at a range of 3000 yards it was found that the deflection amounted to no less than fourteen degrees.

An army in the field may yet be protected against bombardment through this invisible force far more completely than by the strongest fortifications that man can construct.—Boston Globe.

Expert Shoplifting.

A new and ingenious scheme has recently been developed by expert shoplifters in Eastern cities. They employ a sweet-faced child, who enters a crowded store, carrying a large paper bag, from which the odor of onions and other vegetables is very pronounced. The chief passes her spoils to the girl, who places them in the bag under the vegetables. By this means they have for some time succeeded in deceiving the police, and in one instance deceived a detective, even when such a bag had been opened on suspicion.

A Long Distance Ride.

A smart long distance ride has been completed by a German Uhlan officer on his military charger. His regiment owns King Humbert as honorary chief, so the officers decided to send their congratulations to his majesty on the marriage of the Prince of Naples, Lieutenant Hoffmann being chosen as messenger. He rode all the way from his garrison at Fenlquemont, Lorraine, to the King's residence at Monza—487 miles—in seven days and two hours.

To be a lion, is to have a lion's enemies.

The sultan of Turkey is now threatened with insanity.

The world is always hungry for ideas, either wise or grotesque.

Really dangerous opponents generally have a proxy to carry out their plans.

The man who uses words to dodge ideas does not last long in this age and generation.

If you cannot compliment a man on anything except his clothes preserve a charitable silence.

The world has too many people who cannot keep their personal spites out of work they are paid to perform.

The best answer that a wife can get to her letters to her husband when she is away from home is a good-sized check.

If Abraham Lincoln really told all the stories that are attributed to him, it is hard to see how he found time to do anything else.

It is not true that the physician who advises his patients to take to the wheel for exercise always gets a commission from the local bicycle agent.

The wedding of Jean de Reszke and Countess de Mailly is said to have been very quiet, from which we infer that Jean did not go after any of his high notes.

It cost a Chicago man $5 and costs the other day to learn what an eye-opener is, but that was only his first payment and the eye-opener comes on the installment plan.

The young women who plays Wagner and Chopin up to midnight five nights out of six ought at least to consider the feelings of the neighbors enough to get her old piano tuned.

The newspapers are printing an item to the effect that Editor Dana "pays from $1 to $5 for a poem." Poor old man! He is sure to be buried now underneath an avalanche of manuscripts.

A jealous St. Louis husband fired four shots at his wife, either of which would have been fatal had not the bullets struck her corset stays and been deflected. No dress-reformer will ever be able to convince that woman that corsets are not healthful.

Rev. T. J. Dodd of Fairburn, Ga., undertook to straighten out a tangled love affair in his flock, and when the "old folks" heard of it they had influence enough to get the church to request his resignation. He wishes now that he had "never seen the girl."

Nothing rankles in the heart like injustice. Try to understand the motives of conduct, and never doubt the word, or refuse to accept the explanation of erring children. They may deceive you, but trusting them will make them true, while continual doubt will make the noblest sly and deceitful. Give them the benefit, always, of any doubt as to their conduct, and they will strive to be what you think they are.

Mrs. Schiller, a widow residing in Summerfield, Ill., was clubbed into insensibility by burglars, who had entered her house. All her money was then stolen. Bloodhounds put on the trail ran to the residence of a leading citizen. The marshal thought the pups must be mistaken, and tried again. They repeated it twice, much to the amusement of the friends of the leading citizen who know he is not that kind of a citizen.

Organized labor has won another victory over the Carnegie company. The labor unions of Detroit, at the instigation of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, insisted upon the material for the new Wayne County building being made in a union mill. The commissioners agreed to this, and when the bids were opened a few days since the offer of the Carnegie company, although below all other bids, was thrown out, and the contract awarded to a union concern.

An unsuccessful attempt at wholesale poisoning by paris green was discovered at Almond, Wis. While preparing a can of milk for shipment John Bibby, a wealthy milk shipper, noticed a peculiar color, and on investigation found a large quantity of paris green and salt scattered at the bottom of the can. John Burns, another farmer, found a score of piles of paris green and salt scattered in his pasture land, and Thomas Brown lost five of the most valuable cows of his herd from the same poison, deposited by unknown parties on his grazing range.

The two-acre map of the heavens in Paris is about completed. It will be the most remarkable and instructive astronomical scheme ever devised and carried out, and now in the light of the tremendous success which it is certain to be, American astronomers doubtless regret that the United States was the only country to refuse to participate in its construction. The observatories which share the honors of this great achievement are those at Rome, Paris, Greenwich, Potsdam, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Cataline, Oxford, Helsingford, Algeria, San Fernando, Tacubaya, Santiago (Chile), La Plata, Rio de Janeiro, Cape of Good Hope, Sydney and Melbourne. Each of these observatories will bear the cost of its own portion and will deliver it at its own expense at the grounds of the Paris observatory.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE

(Concluded from last week.)

OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP.

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 improve, economize and elevate the public service. There are now in the competitive classified service upwards of 84,000 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 tho result desired may to a limited extent be accomplished.

The civil service rules as amended during the last year provides for a sensible and uniform method of promotion, basing eligibility to better positions upon demonstrated efficiency and faithfulness. The absence of fixed rules on this subject has been an infirmity in the system more and more apparent, its other benefits have been better appreciated. The advantage of civil service methods in their business aspects are too well understood to require argument. Their application has become a necessity to the executive work of the government. But those who gain through the operation of these methods should be made to understand that the non-partisan scheme through which they receive their appointments demands from them, by way of reciprocity, non-partisan and faithful performance of duty under every administration, and cheerful fidelity to every chief. While they should be encouraged to decently exercise their rights of citizenship and to support through their suffrages the political beliefs they honestly profess, the noisy, persistent and partisan employe, who loves political turmoil and contention, or who renders lax and grudging service to an administration not representing his political views, should be promptly and fearlessly dealt with in such a way as to furnish a warning to others who may be likewise disposed.

THE TARIFF LAW.

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 market for our products and manufactures.

The only entire 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 changes 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 sufficiency 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 only $8,000,000 more revenue than was received from tariff duties in the preceding year. There was, nevertheless, a deficit between our receipts and expenses of a little more than $25,000,000. This, however, was not unexpected.

The situation was such on December last, seven months before the close of the fiscal year, that the secretary of the treasury foretold a deficiency of $17,000,000. The great and increasing apprehension and timidity in business circles and the depression in all activities intervening since that time, resulting from causes perfectly well understood and entirely disconnected with our tariff law or operation seriously checked the imports we would have otherwise received and readily account for the difference between this estimate of the secretary and the actual deficiency as well as for a continued deficit.

Indeed, it must be confessed that we could hardly have had a more unfavorable period than the last two years for the collection of tariff revenue. We cannot reasonably hope that our recuperation from the business depression will be sudden, but it has already set in with a promise of acceleration and continuance. I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will in this year future yield a revenue which, with reasonably economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies.

In the meantime no deficit that has occurred or may occur need excite or disturb us. To meet any such deficit we have in the treasury, in addition to the gold reserve of $100,000,000, a surplus of more than $125,000,000 applicable to payment of the expenses of the government, and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard, or, if not extravagantly wasted, must in any event be perverted from the purpose of its exaction from our people, the payment, therefore, of any deficiency in the revenue from this fund is nothing more than its proper and legitimate use. It is immeasurably better to appropriate our surplus to the payment of justifiable expenses than to allow it to become an invitation to reckless appropriations and extravagant expenditures.

I suppose it will not be denied that under the present law our people obtain the necessaries of a comfortable existence at a cheaper rate than formerly. This is a matter of supreme importance, since it is the palpable duty of every just government to make the burdens of taxation as light as possible. The people should not be required to relinquish this privilege of cheaper living except under the stress of their government's necessity made plainly manifest.

FINANCIAL.

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 the 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 necessity 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 or lead us to forget the suddenness of past visitation. I am more convinced than ever that we can have not 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 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 disturbances, as they might from time to time, when received in the treasury by redemption of 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 conditions.

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 redemption and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent. The entire case may be presented by the statement that the day of sensible and sound financial methods will not dawn upon us until our government abandons the banking business and the accumulation of funds, and confines its monetary operations to the receipts of money contributed by the people for its support, and to the expenditure of such money for the people's benefit. Our business interests and all good citizens long for rest from feverish agitation, and the inauguration by the government of a reformed financial policy which will encourage enterprise and make certain the rewards of labor and industry.

TRUSTS.

Another topic in which our people rightfully take a deep interest may be here briefly considered. I refer to the expanse 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 to 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. If it occurs in a particular case it is only because it accords with the purposes or interests of those managing their scheme. Such occasional results fall short of composing the palpable evils charged to the account of trusts and monopolies. Their tendency is to crush out individual independence and to hinder and to prevent the free use of human faculties and the full development of human character.

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, which, while making the federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by metes and bounds which cannot be transgressed. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through federal action unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between states or between the United States and foreign countries.

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. When, however, it is considered that those who bear the burdens of taxation have no guaranty of honest care save in the fidelity of their reliable servants, the duty of all possible retrenchment is plainly manifest.

When our differences are forgotten and our contests of political opinion are no longer remembered, nothing in the retrospect of our public service will be as fortunate and comforting as the recollection of official duty well performed and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of our confiding fellow countrymen.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, December 7, 1896.

In the District Court of Lancaster County Nebraska.

LEGAL NOTICE.

D. B. Welch, Plaintiff.

Ward S. Mills and Sarah E. Mills, his wife, Rosie L. Hall and Mr. ——Hall her husband, first name unknown, Andrew Miles, Executor Trustee, Continental Building & Loan Association, and Frank Thompson, Executor, and Joe R. Lane, Administrator of the estate of James Thompson, deceased Defendants.

To the defendants, Rosie L. Hall, Mr ——Hall, her husband, first name unknown, Andrew Miles, Executor Trustee, Continental Building & Loan Association, and Frank Thompson, Executor, & Joe R. Lane, Administrator of the estate of James Thompson, deceased:

The above named defendants will take notice that on the 21st day of December, 1896, D. B. Welch, plaintiff herein filed his petition in the district court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, against Ward S. Mills, and Sarah E. Mills his wife, and the above named defendants, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendants, Ward S. Mills and Sarah E. Mills, to the plaintiff herein upon Lot 4, Block 28, Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, according to the recorded plat thereof, to secure the payment of one promissory note of $2,000, with ten interest coupons thereto attached of the sum of $70 each; the principal thereof being due on the first day of July, 1899, the interest thereon payable semi-annually; that the defendants have defaulted in the payment of the interest coupon due and payable July 1st, 1896, and have failed, neglected and refused to pay the taxes and assessments thereon for the years 1894, 1895 and 1896, and under by virtue of said mortgage, the plaintiff has elected to declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, due and payable; and that there is now due and payable thereon the sum of $2,140, with interest at 7 per cent from December 21st, 1896.

The plaintiff prays for a decree of foreclosure and sale and that his mortgage be declared to be a first lien on said premises.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the first day of February, 1897.

D. B. Welch, Plaintiff, by Bane & Altschuler, his attorneys.