PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Read to the Extra Session of Congress.

UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL URGED.

Present Depression Chargeable Directly to Congressional Legislation, Which Should Promptly Be Removed - Every Day's Belay Increases the Saffering.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.— The president's message delivered to congress today is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States: The existence of an alarming and extra-ordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged, present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of con-ditions related to our natural resources; nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth

which requiently cheek hattonis growth and prosperity.

With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distruct and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed insti-tutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened deposit-ors. Surviving corporations and individnals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for leans, though heretofore values supposed to be fixed are fast be-coming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

Chargeable to the Sherman Law. I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation uching the purchase and coinage of sil-

ver by the general government.

This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be

more conservative.
Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by
the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver enforced under that statute were rever enforced under that statute were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight raise, the price of silver began to fall after the passing of the act and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free persistent effort in the direction of free

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law con-stantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the

This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is comded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the dis-cretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be re-issued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with

such other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law."

This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nomi-nally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be dis-turbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver and would de-stroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Useless Silver In the Treasury. Up to the 15th day of July, 1803, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases to the amount of more than \$47,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the 1st day of May, 1802, and the 15th day of July, 1883, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little over \$54,000,000, and that during the same period about \$49,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes. The policy necessarily adopted in paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 long spared the gold reserve of the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about \$150,000,000 on account of silver purchases and has, as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, been encroached on.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy, and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected has been shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than \$87,500,000.

Danger to the Gold Reserve.

Between the 1st day of July, 1890, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than \$132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than \$147,000,-000. Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again ex-hausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of aliver for the gold in the government treasury and that this must be fol-

owed by the payment of all government bligations in depreciated silver. At this stage gold and silver must part

company and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligation, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest that our municipal governments have

If, as many of its friends claim, silver

intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdraws from the channels of trade and commerce to become dle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have.

Menace Not to Be Disregarded.

It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, owever caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly, if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and guaged and, perhaps, in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of \$50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

The people of the United States are en-titled to a sound and stable currency, and to money recognized as such on every exhange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's

Above Party Politics.

This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It virtually concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which esspecially should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threatens us, the specula-tor may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortune of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding, or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values; but the wage earner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction-is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is without alleviation, of others, nor hoard his labor.

One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than 50 years ago when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily

These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered, and ought to mpressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor, and who because of their number and condition are entitled o the most watchful care of the govern-

It is of the utmost importance that such elief as congress can afford in the existng situation be afforded at once. The maxim, "He gives twice who gives quicky," is directly applicable. It may be true hat the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing.

We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail, and that neither the capitalists nor the wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic, and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the plain state of things, enlarges the mischief al-ready done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress, they may certainly lemand that legislation, condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience, shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

As to Tariff Reform.

It was my purpose to summon congress in special session early in the coming Sep tember, that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your honorable body.

I earnestly recommend the prompt re-peal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the government to fill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, Aug. 7, 1893.

More Cholera Reported.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 10.-Fifteen cases of cholera and four deaths were reported in Brabilov. In Soolina 26 cases and five leaths were reported.

AN EXCELLENT PAPER. Read by L. P. Albright before the Red Cloud Club.

One of the most serious and interest-

that our municipal governments have been and are failures. Yet, that there ought to occupy a large place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single handed.

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its flat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money was a time within the remembrance of personal character, for their well established social position, or their profes sional or commercial success. It was the office that sought the man and the man accepted. Not a faction seeking a man with whom they could down the other faction, not a party man with whom they could down the other party. not a policy man through whom they must work favoritism or some other ism not a Prohibitionist for fear of a dry town, not a moderate drinker to be sure of a license, but a man chosen by the voters as one of the ordinary and inevitable decencies of municipal government. To explain the change that has taken place in the attitude of the more intelligent portion of the voters towards the municipality and its belongings is to explain the crisis through which municipal politics are passing. I do not believe our municipal troubles are due so much to the particular kind of legislation as to the particular state of mind among the people. It is too apparent that the main object of our city elections is to decide which of the parties shall have the control and distribution of the city funds. It is not surprising that this state of affairs exists when we remember that our city finances have become an unexplained mystery to the masses of the people. Our county at fairs are generally handled with careful economy. Our state governments are usually administered with excellent economy. Our national affairs in the question of economy is highly satisfactory. Why this difference? The people are the same, they read the same newspapers, their intelligence and mor ality are the same, why are the results of their political efforts so widely different? Why are nations and state which are relatively remote better governed 24th. than cities which are our immediate homes? It is because the large affairs of the state and nation appeal more forcibly to men's imagination along the lines of patriotism and tradition and the same effort will create a more lively interest in them and that on the principle that the less is always subordinate to the greater, local elections and local tickets and local interests are either lost sight of entirely or traded and slaughtered in an absorbing zeal for the wider issues. There seems to be an indifference on the part of many of our most interested citizens or those who should be most interested in our municipal affairs. Bad government consists generally in the wrong uses of money and shows itself in the expense account. Men usually take no interest in what they do not understand and are unwilling to devote very much effort to understand what for the time being appears remote from their own personal nterests. There are over twenty incorporated cities in our own state, ranging in population from 150 to 1000. I do not believe there are two of them that have the same methods of beek-keeping. There are no two of them that pursue precisely the same course in the as ment and valuation of property for the purpose of taxation. And if there are any of them that pursue the same policy with reference to the ownership of sewers, it is, I should judge, entirely from accident rather than design. Nor is there any system directing how the city accounts are to be kept. As a mat ter of fact the legislature has not, and never has bad anything that could be which it has granted to the various municipalities of our state. None of our cities are under any obligation to report their financial condition to any central state authority. So that there is no ence to the receipts and expenditures of 4th of March. any of our cities. The more carefully one considers the figures which are available with reference to the cost of municipal government, the greater our curiosity to know why it costs so much the difference in cost of cities whose

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comparatively the same. Our govern-

ment is about what we make it. But

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WEATHER FORECASTS.

Furnished Expressly for The Chief for Webster County.

[Copyrighted by W. T. Foster.] St. JOSEPH, Mo., August 12 .- My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from August 10th to 14th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 15th, cross the western mountains by close of 16th, the great central valleys from 17th to 19th, and the eastern states about the 20th. This disturbance will be quite severe west of the Mississippi.

The fifth storm wave of the month will reach the Pacific coast about the 20th, cross the western mountains by the close of the 21st, the great central valleys from 22d to 24th, and the eastern states about the 25th. The storm will be preceded by very high temperature, and drouth districts will reach their worst periods. Up to this storm drouth conditions will be on the increase in the drouth districts, and following it drouth conditions will decrease. The rain belt is exexpected to move southward after the

Warm waves are expected to cross the western mountains about the 15th about the 17th and 22d, and the east-22d and 27th.

ing point which will bring weather sun's equator, and the center of the habitable." during the next year which will be sun's radiating magnetic force, that Late scientists have tried to gain widely differing from what the coun- distance reduced is equal to 11,600,- reputations by the invention of thetry has experienced during the past 000 miles. That is the distance of ories adverse to the teachings of Newtwo years. Those who send me let- the earth north of the sun's radiating ton and the elder Herscoel, but the ters of inquiry should always inclose force about the 4th of September and wisdom of these two great scientists

SUN AND EARTH.

As our earth continues nearly over the sun's cquater, we cannot see the sun's poles. The heavens are marked that of the earth, must necessarily off, for the convenience of astrono- radiate a magnetic force over its equa- into the testimonials published in behalf mers, into 360 degrees, beginning tor. That is the law of revolving of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Special attenwhere the earth is, or opposite the spherical magnets: When the earth's tion is called to the high character of the earth from the sun, on September equator is toward the sun, the earth persons whose testimonials are published earth from the sun. on September equator is toward the sun, the earth by the proprietors of this medicine, as evidenced by their occupations or indorsegan at that point. If we face the plane, and when the earth is over the ments. In fact, no matter where a testisouth, those degrees run contrary to sun's equator, the earth's poles are monial in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla the sun, or to the left, and the earth most exposed to the sun, therefore the of confidence as if it came from your plants for furnishing their people with and other planets move toward the radiating energy that leaves the sun most trusted neighbor. light, with water, with pavements, with left, as the celestial degrees are num- over its equator, readily enters the bered.

earth crosses the sun's equator, and enters the sun at its poles. the sun is moving nearly in the direction of where the earth is at that body except what we have learned called a policy in regard to the permits time. About December 4th the earth from its spots, and I am preparing stomach. A positive cure is found in again crosses the sun's equator at 73 the reader's mind for a study of these & Grico. degrees. Half way between these spots. But few spots are seen on the points, the earth is north of the sun's sun's equator, and not many within lors, over Morhart's and have your work equator seven and a quarter degrees five degrees of its equator. Rememplace to which an inquirer may resort to about the 4th of September, and per that a degree on the same is a long bunt take, first, 20 galobtain reliable information with referabout the same distance south on the so about 7562 miles, while on earth, a long bunt take, first, 20 galons snake bite cure, 2nd, 1 pound of

These seven and a quarter degrees The position of the spots vary, but appear to cover so small a distance the greatest number are found from Deyo & Grico. that the earth seems to be practically fifteen to twenty degrees north and over the sun's equator all the time, south of the equator, and comparativemore in our locality than another. Why but the space is not so insignificant ly few of the spots pass so that we can when we come to analyze it. Seven look directly down into their caverns. Cloud. and a quarter degrees measured on The most favorable times for viewing the sun's body is about 54,824 miles, the spots are near September and Graphic, Texarkana Arkansas, has found and our earth is that far north of the March, when the earth is farthest what he believes to be the best remedy sun's equator in September, and so far north or south. south of it in March.

no great improvement is possible until the masses take actual hold and vindi-cate public opinion. We must do for our cities what the fathers of over a

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and 20th, the great central valleys Red Cloud, Thursday, Aug 24. Excursion rates on all railroads.

ern states about 19th and 24th. Cool June and December. In fact, the around the earth. Speaking of waves are expected in the western earth is in that element all the time, Willian Herschel, Prof. C. A. Young mountains about the 18th and 23d, but it is most dense at the center, im says: "His belief was that the spots the great central valleys about the mediately ever the sun's equator. Al- are spenings through two luminous 20th and 25th, and the eastern states though the earth on the 4th of March strata which he supposed to surround and September is only seven and a the central globe of the sun. This I regard August 24th as the turn. quarter degrees from the plane of the globe he believed to be dark and even

> Every heavenly bedy that revolves on its axis with a rapidity equal to

We know but little of the sun's degree is only 69 miles.

that element on the 4th or 5th of ets, as are the storm wayes that sweep the for sale by Deyo & Grice.

south of it the same about the 4th of grows brighter with age.

Investigation Invited.

Of course it is proper to inquire about what any man says, Is it true?

The most rigid investigation is invited

We have confidence in the F. & M. earth at its poles, and that which ra- bank paying all deposits, therefore will On June 4th, at 253 degrees, our diates from the earth over its equator for goods.

The Demon of Despair Insomonia, and its twin brother Dyspepsia, are the offspring of a disordered Begg's Daudelion Bitters. Sold by Deyo

CALL at Harvard Painless Dental Pardone without torture.

Professional hunters in laying in supcrackers, 3d, 15 gatlons snake bite cure, and 4th, 2 dozzen bottles of Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup. For sale by

\$500 Farm Loans.

I can make a few \$500 choice farm loans just now .- J. H. Bailey, Red

Mr. Thomas Batte, editor of the orth or south.

I hold that the sun in every respect "Last summer I had a very severe attack of flux. I tried almost every known The important thing to note, however, is of the same nature as the earth—a ever, is the distance the earth is at solid body surrounded by a vast atthose points from the plane of the mosphere and immensely deep cloud chased a bottle and received almost imsun's equator. I believe that a mag- belts. I want to prove that sun spots mediate relief. I continued to use the netic force moves straight out from are sun storms, just like earth storms, medicine and was entirely cured. I take the sun over its equator, and that our and that their locations and force are to any person suffering with such a dis earth passes through the center of controlled by the position of the plan-