THE MESSAGE.

Harrison's Fourth Annual Communication to Congress.

FREE SILVER COINAGE FAVORED.

But It Must Be on an Agreed International Basis — The Relations with Foreign Powers—Department Work Reviewed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following is the message of President Harrison read to both houses of congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my annual message to congress I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that such a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Prosperity at Home.

The total wealth of the country in 1860 was $16,159,616,068. In 1890 it amounted to $62,610,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent.

The total mileage of railways in the United States in 1860 was 30,626; in 1890 it was 167,741, an increase of 448 per cent.; and it is estimated that there will be about 4,000 miles of track added by the close of the year 1892. The official returns of the eleventh census and those of the tenth census for seventy-five leading cities furnishes the basis for the following comparisons:

In 1880, the capital invested in manufacturing was $1,232,839,670.

In 1890, the capital invested in manufacturing was $2,860,735,984.

In 1880, the number of employes was 1,301,388.

In 1890, the number of employes was 2,271,134.

In 1880, the wages earned were $501,965,778. In 1890, the wages earned were $1,221,170,454. In 1880, the value of the product was $2,711,579,929. In 1890, the value of the product was $4,860,236,837.

I am informed by the superintendent of the census that the omission of certain industries in 1880, which were included in 1890, accounts in part for the remarkable increase thus shown. But after making full allowances for differences of methods and deducting the returns for all industries not included in the census of 1880, there remains in the reports from these seventy-five cities an increase in the capital employed of $1,522,745,604, in the value of the product $2,024,236,166, in wages earned $677,243,929, and in the number of wage earners employed of 856,629. The wage earnings not only show an increased aggregate, but an increase per capita from $386 in 1880 to $547 in 1890, or 41.71 per cent.

The new industrial plants established since Oct. 6, 1890, and up to Oct 22, 1892, as partially reported in the American Economist, number 345, and in the extension of existing plants 108, the new capital invested amounts to $40,449,050, and the number of additional employes to 37,285.

During the last six months of the year 1891, and the first six months of 1892 the total production of pig iron was 9,710,819 tons, as against 9,269,703 tons in the year 1890, which was the largest annual production ever obtained. For the same twelve months of 1891-92 the production of Bessemer ingots was 3,878,581 tons, an increase of 189,710 gross tons over the previously unprecedented yearly production of 3,688,781 gross tons in 1890. The production of Bessemer steel rails for the first six months of 1892, was 772,436 gross tons as against 702,080 gross tons during the last six months of the year of 1891.

Foreign Trade.

The total value of our foreign trade (exports and manufactures) during the last fiscal year was $1,857,680,610, an increase of $126,263,604 over the previous fiscal year. The average annual value of our imports and exports of merchandise for the ten fiscal years prior to 1891, was $1,457,322,019.

It will be observed that our foreign trade for 1892 exceeded this annual average value by $400,358,391, an increase of 27.47 per cent. The significance and value of this increase is shown by the fact that the excess in the trade of 1892, over 1891, was wholly in the value of exports, for there was a decrease in the value of exports of $17,513,254. The value of our exports during the fiscal year 1892, reached the highest figure in the history of the government, amounting to $1,030,278,148, exceeding by $14,797,338, the exports of 1891, and exceeding the value of the imports by $202,875,686.

A comparison of the value of our exports for 1892, with the annual average for the ten years prior to 1891, shows an excess of $265,142,671, or of 34.65 per cent. The value of our imports of merchandise for 1892, which was $829,402,462, also exceeded the annual average value of the ten years prior to 1891 by $185,215,940. During the fiscal year 1892, the value of imports free of duty amounted to $457,999,658, the largest aggregate in the history of our commerce. The value of imports of merchandise entered free of duty in 1892 was 55.35 per cent. of the total value of imports as compared with 43.35 per cent. in 1891 and 33.66 per cent. in 1890.

Coastwise Trade.

In our coastwise trade a most encouraging development is in progress, there having been in the last four years an increase of 16 per cent. In internal commerce, the statistics show that no such period of prosperity has ever before existed. The freight carried in the coastwise trade of the great lakes in 1890 aggregated 28,205,950 tons.

On the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers and tributaries in the same year the traffic aggregated 29,404,406 tons and the total vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit river during that year was 21,684,000 tons. The vessel tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade of London during 1890 amounted to 13,480,767 tons, and of Liverpool 10,941,800 tons; a total for these two great shipping ports of 24,442,568 tons, only slightly in excess of the vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit river. And it should be said that the season for the Detroit river was but 228 days, while of course in London and Liverpool the season was for the entire year. The vessel tonnage passing through the St. Mary's canal for the fiscal year 1892 amounted to 9,828,874 tons and the freight tonnage of the Detroit river is estimated for that year at 25,000,000 tons, against 23,209,619 tons in 1891.

Railroad Traffic.

The aggregate traffic on our railroads for the year 1891 amounted to 704,398,609 tons of freight, compared with 691,344,437 tons in 1890, an increase of 13,054,172 tons.

Workingmen's Savings.

Another indication of the general prosperity of the country is found in the fact that the number of depositors in savings banks increased from 693,870 in 1860, to 4,258,898 in 1890, an increase of 513 per cent., and the amount of deposits from $194,277,504 in 1860, to $1,524,844,506 in 1890, an increase of 921 per cent. In 1891 the amount of deposits in savings banks was $1,623,679,749. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of these deposits represent the savings of wage earners. The bank clearances have for nine months, ending Sept. 30, 1891, amounted to $41,049,390,808. For the same [illegible] 1892, they amounted to $45,189,[illegible] 691,997; an excess for the nine months of $4,140,211,139.

Farm Products.

The value of our total farm products has increased from $1,363,646,866 in 1860 to $4,500,000,000 in 1891 as estimated by statisticians, an increase of 230 per cent. The number of hogs Jan. 1, 1891 was 50,525,106 and their value $210,198,925; on Jan 1, 1892, the number was 52,398,019, and the value $241,931,415. On Jan. 1, 1891, the number of cattle was 36,875,648 and the value $544,127,908; on Jan. 1, 1892, the number was 37,651,239 and the value $570,749,155.

If any are discontented with their stay here; if any believe that the wages or prices, the returns for honest toil are inadequate, they should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glad to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer, and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall River.

THE TARIFF.

The People's Verdict.

I believe that the protective system, which now for something like thirty years has prevailed in our legislation, has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workmen from the invasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people, rates of wages that would not only give daily bread, but supply a comfortable margin for those home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments, without which life is neither hopeful nor sweet. They are American citizens—a part of the great people for whom our Constitution and government were framed and instituted—and it cannot be a perversion of that constitution to so legislate so as to preserve in their homes the comfort, independence, loyalty and sense of interest in the government which are essential to good citizenship in peace and which will bring them as in 1861, to the defense of the flag when it is assailed.

It is not my purpose to renew here the argument in favor of a protective tariff. The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy. We must assume that the present tariff, constructed upon the lines of protection, is to be repealed and that there is to substituted for it a tariff law constructed solely for revenue; that no duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of an American workman, but that in every case such a rate of duty is to be imposed as will bring to the treasury of the United States the largest returns of revenue. The contention has not been between schedules, but between principles and it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the principles advocated by it and the pledges given to the people. The tariff bills passed by the house of representatives at the last session, were, as I supposed, even in the opinion of their promoters, inadequate and justified only by the fact that the senate and house of representatives were not in accord and that a general revision could not, therefore, be undertaken.

I recommend that the whole subject of the tariff be left to the incoming congress. It is a matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months, for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much uncertainty that an amount not easily estimated, of business inaction and of diminished production, will necessarily result. It is possible also that this uncertainty may result in decreased revenues from customs duties, for our merchants will make cautious orders for foreign goods in view of the prospect of tariff reductions and the uncertainty as to when it will take effect.

Those who have advocated a protective tariff can well afford to have their disastrous forecasts of a change of policy disappointed. If a system of customs duties can be framed that will set the idle wheels and looms of Europe in motion and crowd our warehouses with foreign made goods and at the same time keep our own mills busy, it will give us an increased participation in "the markets of the world" of a greater value than the home market that we surrender; it will give increased work to foreign workmen upon products to be consumed by our people without diminishing the amount of work to be done here: it will enable the American manufacturer to pay to his workmen from 50 to 100 per cent. more in wages than is paid in the foreign mill and yet to compete in our markets and in foreign markets with the foreign producer; it will further reduce the cost of articles of wear and food without reducing the wages of those who produce them; if it can be celebrated after its effects have been realized, the authors and promoters of it will be entitled to the highest praise. We have had in our history several experiences of the contrasted effects of a revenue and of a protective tariff; but this generation has not felt them and the experience of one generation is not highly instructive to the next. The friends of the protective system with undiminished confidence in the principles they have advocated will await the results of the new experiment.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Work of the Administration.

The reports of the heads of several executive departments, which are herewith submitted, have very naturally included a resume of the whole work of the administration, with the transactions of the last fiscal year. The attention, not only of congress, but of the country, is again invited to the methods of administration which have been pursued, and to the results which have been attained. Public revenues amounting to $1,414,079,292.28 have been collected and disbursed without loss from misappropriation, without a single defalcation of such importance as to attract the public attention, and at a diminished per cent. of cost for collection. The public business has been transacted not only with fidelity, but progressively, and with a view to giving to the people in the fullest possible degree the benefits of service established and maintained for their protection and comfort.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with other nations are now undisturbed by any serious controversy.

There have been negotiated and concluded under section 3, of the tariff law, commercial agreements relating to reciprocal trade with the following countries: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Spain for Cuba and Porto Rico, Guatemala, Salvador, the German empire, Great Britain for certain West Indian colonies and British Guiana, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary. Of these, those with Guatemala, Salvador, the German empire, Great Britain, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary have been concluded since my last annual message.

The following statistics show the increase in our trade with the countries with which we have reciprocal trade agreements from the date when such agreements went into effect up to Sept. 30, 1892, the increase being in some wholly and in others in an important degree the result of these agreements. The domestic exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary have increased in value from $47,673,756 to $57,993,064, an increase of $10,319,308,—621.03 per cent. With American countries the value of our exports has increased from $44,160,285, to $54,613,598, an increase of $10,453,313, or 23.67 per cent, The total increase in the value of exports to all countries with which we have reciprocity agreements have been $20,772,621.

A treaty providing for the arbitration of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States as to the killing of seals in the Bering sea was concluded on Feb. 29. This treaty was accompanied by an agreement prohibiting pelagic sealing pending the arbitration and a vigorous effort was made during this season to drive out all poaching steamers from the Bering sea.

During the past year a suggestion was received through the British minister that the Canadian government would like to confer as to the possibility of enlarging upon terms of mutual advantage the commercial exchanges of Canada and the United States and a conference was held at Washington with Mr. Blaine acting for this government, and the British minister at this capital and three members of the Dominion cabinet acting as commissioners on the part of Great Britain. The conference developed the fact that the Canadian government was only prepared to offer the United States in exchange for the concessions asked, the admission of natural products. The statement they made was that favored rates could not be given to the United States as against the mother country. This admission as foreseen necessarily terminated the conference upon this question.

The benefits of an exchange of the natural products would be almost wholly with the people of Canada. Other topics of interest were considered in the conference and have resulted in the making of a convention for examining the Alaskan boundary, the waters of Passamaquoddy bay adjacent to Eastport, Maine, and on the initiation of an arrangement for the protection of fish life in the coterminous and neighboring waters of our north boundary.

The controversy as to the tolls upon the Welland canal, which was presented to congress at the last session by special message, having failed of adjustment, I felt constrained to exercise the authority conferred by the act of July 26, 1892, and to proclaim a suspension of the free use of the St. Mary's Falls canal to cargoes in transit to ports in Canada. The secretary of the treasury established such tolls as were thought to be equivalent to the exactions unjustly levied upon our commerce in the Canadian canals.

Political Relations with Canada.

If, as we must suppose, the political relations of Canada and the disposition of the Canadian government are to remain unchanged a somewhat radical revision of our trade relations should, I think, be made. Our relations must continue to be intimate, and they should be friendly.

There is no disposition on the part of the people or government of the United States to interfere in the smallest degree with the political relations of Canada. It is time for us, however, to consider whether, if the present state and trend of things is to continue, our interchanges upon lines of land transportation should not be put upon a different basis, and our entire independence of Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence as an outlet to the sea be secured by the construction of an American canal around the falls of Niagara and the opening of ship communication between the Great Lakes and one of our own sea ports. We should not hesitate to avail ourselves of our great natural trade advantages. We should withdraw the support which is given to the railroads and steamship lines of Canada by a traffic that properly belongs to us, and no longer furnish the earnings which lighten the otherwise crushing weight of the enormous public subsidies that have been given to them. The subject of the power of the treasury to deal with this matter without further legislation has been under consideration, but circumstances have postponed a conclusion. It is probable that a consideration of the propriety of a modification or abrogation of the article of the treaty of Washington relating to the transit of goods in bond is involved in any complete solution of the question.

The Chilean Affair.

It gives me now great gratification to report that the Chilean government in a most friendly and honorable spirit has tendered and paid as an indemnity to the families of the sailors of the Baltimore, who were killed and to those who were injured in the outbreak in the city of Valparaiso, the sum of $75,000. This has been accepted not only as an idemnity for a wrong done, but as a most gratifying evidence that the government of Chile rightly appreciates the disposition of this government to act in a spirit of absolute fairness and friendliness in our intercourse with that brave people.

Our Relations with Hayti

have been such as to attract an increased interest and must continue to do so. I deem it of great importance that the projected sub-marine cable a survey for which has been made, should be promoted both for naval and commercial uses. We should have quick communication. We should before this have availed ourselves of the concession made many years ago by this government for a harbor and naval station at Pearl river.

Many evidences of the friendliness of the Hawaiian government have been given in the past and it is gratifying to believe that the advantage and necessity of a continuance of very close relations, is appreciated.

Humburt Is Gracious.

The friendly act of this government in expressing to the government of Italy its reprobation and abhorrence of the lynching of Italian subjects in New Orleans by the payment of 125,000 francs or $24,330, was accepted by the king of Italy, with every manifestation of gracious appreciation, and the compliment has been highly promotive of mutual respect and good will.

A Protest to France.

In consequence of the action of the French government in proclaiming a protectorate over certain tribal districts of the west coast of Africa, eastward of the San Pedro river, I have felt constrained to protest against this encroachment upon the territory of a republic which was founded by citizens of the United States and towards which this country has for many years held the intimate relation of a friendly counsellor.

Good Will for Mexico.

The recent disturbances of the public peace by lawless foreign marauders on the Mexican frontier have afforded the government an opportunity to testify its good will to Mexico, and its earnest purpose to fulfill the obligations of international friendship by pursuing and dispersing the evil doers. The work of relocating the boundary of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo westward from El Paso is progressing favorably.

Our Intercourse with Spain

continues on good terms. I regret, however, not to be able to report as yet the adjustment of the claims of the American missionaries arising from the disorders at Ponape, in the Caroline islands. but I anticipate a satisfactory adjustment of our urgent representations to the government at Madrid.

Missionaries in Turkey.

The treatment of the religious and educational establishments of American citizens in Turkey has of late called for more than the usual share of attention. A tendency to curtail the toleration which has so beneficially prevailed, is descernible and has called forth the earnest remonstrances of this government. Harrassing regulations in regard to schools and churches have been attempted in certain localities, but not without due protest and the assertion of the inherent and conventional rights of our countrymen. Violations of domicile and search of the persons and effects of citizens of the United States by apparently irresponsible officials in the Asiatic vilayets, have from time to time been reported. An aggravated instance of injury to the property of an American missionary at Bourdeur, in the province of Koni, called forth an urgent claim for reparation, which I am pleased to say was promptly heeded by the government of the porte.

Lack of Consular Representation.

Interference with the trading ventures of our citizens in [illegible] in the [illegible] of consular representation in that region is a serious drawback to instant and effective protection. I cannot believe that these incidents represent a settled policy and shall not cease to urge the adoption of proper remedies.

International Copyright

has been extended to Italy by proclamation in conformity with the act of March 3, 1891, upon assurance being given that Italian law permits to citizens of the United States the benefit of the copyright on substantially the same basis as the subjects of Italy.

By a special convention proclaimed Jan. 15, [illegible], reciprocal provisions of copyright have been applied between the United States and Germany. Negotiations are in progress with other countries to the same end.

The Nicaragua Canal.

I repeat with great earnestness the recommendation of which I have made mention in previous messages to the inadequate support given the American company engaged in the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal.

Monetary Conference.

The congress has been already advised that the invitations of this government for the assembling of an international monetary conference to consider the question of an enlarged issue of silver were accepted by the nations to which they were issued. The conference assembled at Brussels on the 22d of November and has entered upon the consideration of this great question. I have not doubted, and have taken occasion to express that belief, as well as in the invitations issued for the conference, as in my public messages, that the free coinage of silver upon agreed international ratio, would greatly promote the interests of our people and equally those of other nations. It is too early to predict what results may be accomplished by the conference. If any temporary check or delay intervenes, I believe that very soon commercial conditions will compel the now reluctant governments to unite with us in this movement to secure the enlargement of the volume of money needed for the transaction of the business of the world.

THE TREASURY.

The report of the secretary of the treasury will attract special interest in view of the many misleading statements that have been made as to the state of the public revenues. Three preliminary facts should not only be stated but emphasized before looking into details: First, that the public debt has been reduced since March 4, 1889, $259,074,200 and the annual interest charges $11,684,469; second, that there has been paid out for pensions during this administration up to Nov. 1, 1892, $432,564,178.70, an eccess of $114,466,306.09 over the sum expended during the period from March 1, 1885 to March 1, 1889; and third, that under the existing tariff up to Dec. 1, about $93,000,000 of revenue, which would have been collected upon imported sugars if the duty had been maintained has gone into the pockets of the people and not into the public treasury as before. If there are any who still think the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the treasury, or depositing in banks without interest, while the government continued to pay the very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, or who think the extended pension legislation was a public robbery, or that the duties upon sugar should have beem maintained, I am content to leave the argument where it now rests, while we wait to see whether these criticisms will take the form of legislation.

The Revenue:

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were $425,868,260.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were $415,953,806.56, leaving a balance of $9,914,453.66. There were paid during the year upon the public debt $40,570,455.98. The surplus in the treasury and the bank redemption fund, passed by the act of July 14, 1890, to the general fund, furnished in large part, the cash available and used for the payments made upon the public debts.

Compared with the year 1891, our receipts from customs dues fell off $42,069,241.08, while our receipts from internal revenue increased $8,234,823.13, leaving the net loss of revenue from these principal sources $33,784,417.95. The net loss of revenue from all sources was $32,675,973.81.

The revenues, estimated and actual, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are placed by the secretary at $463,336,350.44, and the expenditures at $451,336,350.44, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $2,000,000. The cash balance in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year it is estimated will be $20,932,377.03.

The Estimated Receipts

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are $490,121,365.38, and the estimated appropriations $457,261,335.83, leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over the expenditures of $32,860,030.05. This does not include any [illegible] to the sinking fund. It is the recommendation of the secretary that the sinking fund law be repealed. I concur. The redemption of bonds since the passage of the law to June 30, 1891, has already exceeded the requirements by the sum of $990,510,681.49. The retirement of bonds in the future before maturity should be a matter of convenience, not of compulsion. We should not collect revenue for that purpose, but only use any casual surplus. To the balance of $32,860,030.05 of receipts over expenditures, for the year 1894, should be added the estimated surplus at the beginning of the year, $20,902,377.33, and from this aggregate there must be deducted, as stated by the secretary, about $44,000,000 of estimated unexpired appropriations.

Money Issues.

The public confidence in the purposes and ability of the government to maintain the parity of all our money issues, whether coin or paper, must remain unshaken. The demand for gold in Europe and the consequent calls upon us are in a considerable degree the result of the efforts of some of the European governments to increase their gold reserves, and these efforts should be met by appropriate action on our part. The conditions that have created this drain of the treasury gold are, in an important degree, political and not commercial. In view of the fact that a general revision of our revenue laws in the near future seems to be probable, it would be better that any changes should be a part of that revision rather than of a temporary nature.

Silver Purchases.

During the last fiscal year the secretary purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, 54,335,738 ounces of silver and issued in payment thereof $51,106,608 in notes. The total purchases since the passage of the act have been 120,479,981 ounces and the aggregate of notes issued $116,783,590. The average price paid for silver during the year was 94 cents per ounce, the highest price being $1.02 3-4, July 1, 1891, and the lowest $0.83, March 21, 1892. In view of the fact that the monetary conference is now sitting and that no conclusion has yet been reached, I withold any recommendation as to the legislation upon this subject.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Reorganization.

The report of the secretary of war brings again to my attention some important suggestions to congress as to the reorganization of the infantry and artillery arms of the service, which his predecessors have before urged be passed. Our army is small but its organization should all the more be put upon the most approved modern basis. The conditions upon what we have called the "frontier," have heretofore required the maintenance of small posts, but now the policy of concentration is obviously the right one. The new posts should have the proper strategic relations to the only "frontiers" we now have, those of the west and the north and part of our southern boundary. I do not think that any question of advantage in locali-

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful cough medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariable cure the worst cases of cough, croup and bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10c., 50c. and $1. If your lungs are sore, chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. McMillen.

The sinners on the front seats are the hardest to hit.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorise our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at A. McMillen's drug store. Large size bottles 50c. and $1.00.

The lazy man aims at nothing, and generally hits it.

A Leader.

Since the first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and the purest medicine for all ailments of stomach, liver or kidneys.—It will cure sick headache, indigestion, constipation and drive malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by A. McMillen.

A room is rarely opened to occupancy until it is ceiled.

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by A. McMillen.

We hope that in heaven people are willing to pay their debts, and do not act mean the minute a collector appears.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvelous cure for catarrh, diphtheria, canker mouth and headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50c. Sold by A. McMillen.

"Here's another case of kidnaping." Said the messenger boy who found a comrade asleep.

"When your heart is bad, and your head is bad, and your are bad clean through, what is needed?" asked a sunday-school teacher of her class. "I know—Ayer's Sarsaparilla," spoke up a little girl, whose mother had recently been restored to health by that medicine.

A man who is rough and awkward at everything else will show a delicacy and and skill greater than any woman's when he has to patch a torn $10 bill.

No better preparation for the hair has ever been invented than Ayer's Hair Vigor. It restores the original color to faded and gray hair, and imparts that natural gloss and freshness, everyone so much admires. Its reputation is world-wide.

What shall I do with the story of a child being smashed to a jelly in a jam at the food exposition? Editor—Jelly? Jam? Oh, put it in the current news.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NOTICE TO LAND OWNERS.

To all Whom it may Concern:

The commissioner appointed to examine a road commencing at the northwest corner section 17, town 4, range 26, in North Valley precinct, Red Willow county, Nebraska, running thence east on section line, terminating at the south east corner section 15 same town. and range, has reported in favor of the location thereof, and all objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the county clerk's office on or before noon of the 31st day of January, A. D. 1893 or said road will be established without reference thereto.

28-4ts. GEO. W. ROPER, County Clerk.

Notice of Attachment.

Aaron Headley will take notice that on Oct. 18th, 1892, J. E. Kelley, Justice of the Peace of Red Willow county, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of twenty-two dollars ($22) in an action pending before him wherein John Wentz is plaintiff and Aaron Headley is defendant; that property of defendant in the hands of the B. & M. R. R. Co. (Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company, owners,) consisting of money, has been attached by order of garnishment against said party.

Said cause was continued to the 23d day of December, 1892, at 10, A. M.

28-3ts. JOHN WENTZ, Plaintiff.

First publication November 11, 1892.

LAND OFFICE AT McCOOK, NEB., November 9, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Saturday, Dec. 17, 1892, viz:

WILLIAM E. KETCH,

D. S. No. 6937, for the S. W. ¼, Sec. 22, Twp. 5, N. R. 29, W. 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Hubert Beach, of Box Elder, Nebraska, Matthew Stewart, of Box Elder, Nebraska, Severt Houge, of McCook, Nebraska, Anfin Houge, of McCook, Nebraska.

J. P. LINDSAY, Register.

First publication Nov. 25, 1892.

LAND OFFICE AT McCOOK, NEB., November 21, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following lands to-wit: e. ½, s. w. ¼, sec. 10, twp. 5, and s. w. ¼ s. w. ¼, sec. 8, twp. 4, n. all in range 29, west of the 6 P. M. will be offered at this office at public sale, at not less than $4.25 per acre, on December 31, 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m. central standard time.

J. P. LINDSAY, Register.

First publication December 9, 1892.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale directed to me from the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on a judgment obtained before Hon. D. T. Welty, judge of the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 6th day of June, 1892, in favor of Stull Bros, as plaintiffs, and against Joseph Booze as defendant, for the sum of sixty-nine ($69) dollars, and 25 cents, and costs taxes at $43.78 and accruing costs, I have levied upon the following real estate taken as the property of said defendant to satisfy said judgment to-wit: south half of southwest quarter of section twenty one (21,) township one (1,) north of range thirty (30,) west sixth (6) P. M. in Red Willow county, Neb. And will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1893, in front of the south door of the court house, in Indianola, Nebraska, that being the building wherein the last term of court was held, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, when and where due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

Dated December 6th, 1892.

E. R. BANKS, Sheriff of said County.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Chamberlain's Eye & Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes. For sale by George M. Chenery. Nov.20-1year.

A. J. RITTENHOUSE. C. H. BOYLE.

RITTENHOUSE & BOYLE,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

McCOOK, NEB.

J. E. KELLEY,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

AGENT LINCOLN LAND CO.

McCOOK, - - NEBRASKA.

OFFICE: In rear of First National Bank.

HUGH W. COLE, LAWYER,

McCOOK, NEBRASKA.

Will practice in all courts. Commercial and corporation law a specialty. Money to loan. Rooms 4 and 5 old First National bld'g.

B. B. DAVIS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

McCOOK, NEBRASKA.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Rooms over First National bank.

A. T. RICE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

I have located permanently in McCook, Neb. All calls answered promptly by day or night, in the city or country. Special attention given to diseases of children. Office over Lowman's store, south of Commercial Hotel. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Residence 2 doors south of brick school house.

CHASE CO. LAND & LIVE STOCK CO.

Horses branded on left hip or left shoulder.

P. O. address, Imperial, Chase County, and Beatrice, Neb. Range, Stinking Water and Frenchman creeks, Chase Co., Nebraska.

Brand as cut on side of some animals, on hip and sides of some, or anywhere on the animal.

J. S. McBRAYER,

House Mover and Drayman.

McCOOK, NEBRASKA.

House and Safe Moving a Specialty. Orders for Draying left at the Huddleston Lumber Yard will receive prompt attention.

R. A. COLE,

—LEADING—

MERCHANT - TAILOR

OF McCOOK,

has a fine stock of Cloths, Bindings, and other trimmings always on hand.

THE KANSAS CITY MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SANITARIUM

S. W. Cor. 11th and Broadway,

For the treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases and Diseases of the Eye and Ear. The object of this Sanitarium is to furnish board, rooms and medical attention to those suffering with Deformities, Diseases of Women, Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, Diseases of the Nervous System, Lung and Throat Diseases, Piles, Cancers, Tumors, Etc., Etc. Surgical Operations performed with skill. Books free to Men and Women. For further information call on or address

DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.

LET ME THINK IT OVER.

I Will Avoid Quacks Frauds and Bogus Medical Institutes by going to the Old, Reliable

DR. HENDERSON,

102 & 104 W. NINTH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

A Regular Graduate in Medicine. Over 26 years practice—12 in Chicago. Established 1865.

THE OLDEST IN AGE, and LONGEST LOCATED.

Authorized by the State to treat Chronic, Nervous and "Special Diseases," Seminal Weakness, (NIGHT LOSSES), Sexual Debility (LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER), Nervous Debility, Poisoned Blood, Ulcers and Swellings of every kind, Urinary and Kidney Diseases etc. **Cures Guaranteed or Money Refunded, Charges Low.** Thousands of cases cured every year. Experience is important. No mercury or injurious medicine used. No time lost from business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere free from gaze or breakage. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter. For particulars see

BOOK FOR BOTH SEXES.—80 Pages full of descriptive pictures, sent sealed in plain envelope for 6c. in stamps. N. B.—This book contains SECRETS and useful knowledge which should be read by every male from 15 to 45 years of age—and kept under lock and key. **FREE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY** replete with a thousand interesting specimens, including the celebrated **French Manikin** which alone cost over $600. **For Men Only.**

RHEUMATISM.

THE GREAT TURKISH RHEUMATIC CURE. A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. $500 for any case this treatment fails to cure or help. Greatest discovery in annals of medicine. One dose gives relief; a few doses removes fever and pain in joints; Cure completed in a few days. Send statement of case with stamp for Circulars. **DR. HENDERSON, KANSAS CITY, MO.**