THE COLUMBIAN AND DEMOCRAT. BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE PRESIDENT'S MERSAGE CONTINUED |

THE PREMERT'S MERAGE CONTINENT (1985, and for the current year also, by the proclass of bonds. After complying with the law as positively required, and bends milliont for that purpose had been bought at a premium, it was not desined prudent to further expend the surplus in such purchases until the authority to do so should be more and by both homse of congress removing all doubt as to executive authority, daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the sid doubt as to executive authority, daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the sid doubt as to executive authority, daily purchase of bonds were commenced on the sid doubt as to executive authority, daily purchase of bonds were commenced on the sid doubt as to executive authority, daily purchase of bonds were commenced on the sid doubt as to executive authority day of the government not yet due have been pur-thesed up to and including the 50th day of November, 1886, amounting to \$44,700,400, the premium paid thereon amounting to \$1,508,018.08. The premium added to the principal of

The premium added to the principal these bonds represents an investment yield-ing about 2 per cent, interest for the time they still had to run; and the saving to the government represented by the difference between the amount of interest at 2 per cent, upon the sum prid for principal and pre-mium and what it would have paid for in-terest at the rate specified in the bonds if they had run to their maturity, is about \$27,105,000. At first sight this would asses to be a profit. ids represents an investment yield-

At first sight this would seem to be a profit-At first sight this would seem to be a profi-able and sensible transaction on the part of the government. But, as suggested by the secretary of the treasury, the surplus thus expended for the purchase of bonds was money drawn from the people in excess of any actual need of the government, and was so expended rather than allow it to remain idle in the treasury. If this surplus under the operation of just and equitable laws had been left in the hands of the people, it would have been worth in their business at least 6 have been worth in their busin ens at least per cent, per annum. Deducting from the amount of interest upon the principal and premium of these bonds for the time they premium of these bonds for the time they had to run at the rate of 6 per cent the saving of 2 per cent. made for the people by the purchase of such bonds, the loss will ap-

pear to be \$55,700,000. This calculation calculation would seem to demonstrate that if excessive and unnecessary taxation is continued and the government is forced to contained and the government is forced to pursue this policy of purchasing its own bonds at the premiums which it will be necessary to pay, the loss to the people will be hundreds of millions of dollars ions of dollars.

millions of dollars. Since the purchase of bonds was undertaken as mentioned, nearly all that have been coffered were at has accepted. It has been made quite apparent that the government was in danger of being subjected to com binations to raise their price, as appears the instance cited by the secretary of offering of bonds of the par value of onl \$336,000 so often that the aggregate of th inded for their purchase amounts

to more than \$19,700,000. Nothwithstanding the large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the treasury on the 50th day of November, 1885, was \$52,334,610.01, after deducting about \$20,000,000 just drawn out for the payment

At the close of the fiscal year ended Jun 80, 1887, there had been coined under the compulsory silver coinage act \$366,988,280 in silver dollars, \$55,504,310 of which were in

the hands of the people. On the 30th day of June, 1888, there had been coined \$209,798,799; and of this \$55,859. 303 was in circulation in coin, and \$200,387. 376 in silver certificates, for the redemption of which silver dollars to that amount were held by the government. On the 30th day of November, 1888, \$312, \$70,990 had been coined, \$60,970,990 of the

nilver dollars were actually in circulation and \$237,418,346 in certificates.

and E257.415,390 in certificates. The secretary recommands the suspansion of the further coimage of silver, and in such recommendation I earnesly concur. For further valuable information and timely recommendations, I ask the careful attention of the corgress to the secretary's monot

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The secretary of war reports that the army at the date of the last consolidated re-turns consisted of 2,189 officers and 24,549 en-

Isted men.
The actual exponditures of the war department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to \$41,165,107.07, of which sum \$0,158,516.63 was expended for public works, including river and harbor improvements.
"The board of ordnance and fortifications," provided for under the act approved Sept. 22, last, was conveased Oct. 30, 1888, and plans and specifications for procuring forgings for 8, 10 and 12 inch guns, under provisions of section 4, and also for procuring 12 inch breech loading mortars, cast iron, hooped with steel, under the provisions of notion 5 of the said act, were submitted t

be at all regarded by the government. Their continued restraint at a distance from the scene of their repeated and cruch marders and outrages is still necessary. It is a mistaken philanthropy, every way injurious, which prompts the desire to see these savages re-turned to their old haunta. They are in their present location as the result of the best judg-ment of these having official responsibility in the matter, and who are by no means lacking in kind consideration for the Indians. A number of these prisoners have forfaited their lives to outraged is and humanity. Experi-ments and their they are dangerous and cannot be trusted. This is true not only of these who on the war path have heretofore actually been guilty of atrocious murder, but of their kindred and friends, who, while they remained upon their reservation, furnished aid and comfort to those absent with bloody

These prisoners should be treated kindly and kept in restraint far from the locality of their former reservation; they should be sub-jected to efforts calculated to lead to their improvement and the softening of their sav age and croel instincts, but their return to their old home should be persistently resisted The secretary, in his report, gives a graphic history of these Indians, and recites, with painful vividness, their bloody deeds and the unhappy failure of the government to man-age them by pasceful means. It will be amazing if a perusal of this history will allow the survival of a desire for the return of these releases to their secretarion upon

allow the survival of a desire for the return of these prisoners to their reservation upon sentimental or any other grounds. OUR NAVAL FORCES. The report of the scoretary of the navy demonstrates very intelligent management in that important department, and discloses the most satisfactory progress in the work of reconstruction the navy wade during the reconstructing the navy made during the past year. Of the ships in course of con-struction, five-wis: the Charleston, Balti-more, Yorktown, Vesuvius and the Petrelhave in that time been launched and are rap illy approaching completion; and in addition to the above the Philadelphia, the San Francisco, the Newark, the Bennington, the Con cord and the Herreshoff torpedo boat are al under contract for delivery to the depart ment during the next year. The progress already made and being made gives good ground for the expectation that these eleven vessels will be incorporated as part of the American navy within the next twelv The report shows that notwithstanding t

The report answer that not evidential thing the large expenditures for new construction, and the additional labor they involve, the total ordinary or current expenditures of the de-partment for the three years ending June 30, 1888, are less by more than 20 per cent, than such expenditures for the three years endin June 30, 1884. The various steps which have been tak

to improve the business methods of the de-partment are reviewed by the secretary. The purchasing of supplies has been consolidated purchasing of supplies has been consolidated and placed under a responsible bureau head. This has resulted in the curtallment of open purchases, which in the years 1884 and 1885 amounted to over 50 per cent. of all the pur-chases of the department, to less than 11 per cent.; so that at the present time about 90 per cent. of the total departmental purchases are made by contract and after competition. As the expenditures on this account exceed an average of \$2,000,000 annually, it is evi-dent that an important improvement in the I cannot too strenuously insist upon the importance of proper measures to insure a right disposition of our public lands, not only lent that an important improvement in t ystem has been inaugurated and substantis

momies introduced THE POSTAL SERVICE. The report of the postmaster general shows a marked increase of business in every branch of the postal service.

The number of postoffices on July 1, 1888 was 57,376, an increase of 6,124 in three years and of 2,319 for the last fiscal year. The latter mentioned increase is classified as fol-

port.

strict of Columbia Total

Total. 4.219 Free delivery offices have increased from 180 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, to 358 in the year ended June 30, 1888. In the 1 dway mull service there has been an increase in one year of 108 routes, and in

the number of miles traveled per annum a ncrease of 15,795,917.48. The estimated in crease of railroad service for the year was 6,000 miles, but the amount of new railroad service actually put on was 12,764.50 miles. The volume of business in the money order division, including transactions in postal notes, reached the sum of upwards of \$143,-

United States mans. The only alternative provided by act of congress in case of refusal is for the postmater general to send mail forward by pony express. This is but an Illustration of ill fitting legislation, reasona-ble and proper at the time of its enactment, but long since outgrown and requiring read-justment. site brought to the same condition, dus, as soon as possible, community in lands should ossess by opening such as remain unallotted to astitioment. Contact with the ways of indus-trious and successful farmers will perhaps (add a hoalthy emulation which will both in-struct and stimulate. NECESSITY OF EDUCATION.

It is gratifying to note from the carefully But no agency for the amelioration of this It is graturying to note from the carefally propared statistics accompanying the post-master general's report, that, notwithstand-ing the great expansion of the service, the rate of expenditure has been lessened, and efficiency has been improved in every branch; that fraud and crime have been decreased; that heaves from the mails have reduced, and that the number of complaints of the service made to postmasters and to the de-partment are far less than ever before. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. But no agency for the ametorshow of this people appears to me so promising as the ex-tension, urged by the secretary, of such com-plete facilities of education as shall, at the earliest possible day, embrace all teachable Indian youth of both somes and retain them with a kindly and tensificent hold until their characters are formed and their faculties and depositions trained to the sure surged

dispositions trained to the sure pursuit of some form of useful industry. Capacity of the indust no longer needs demonstration. It is established. It partment are far less than ever before. DEFASTMENT OF JUSTICE. The transactions of the department of justice for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, are contained in the report of the at-torney general, as well as a number of valu-able recommendations, the most of which are contained and provided under and remains to make the most of it, and when that shall be done the curse will be lifted, the Indian race saved, and the sin of their op-pression redoemed. The time of its accomdistiment depends upon the spirit and justice with which it shall be prosecuted. It cannot se soon for the Indian, nor for the interests

torney general, as we as a new of which are able recommendations, the most of which are repetitions of those previously made, and ought to receive consideration. It is stated in this report that though judg-ment in civil suits amounting to \$552,021.0-wars resovered in favor of the government during the year, only the sum of \$152,021.0-wars resovered in favor of the government during the year, only the sum of \$152,021.0-wars and forfeitures were imposed amounting to \$341,502.43, only \$100,048,43 of that sum was paid on account thereof. These facts may furnish an illustration of the sen-timent, which extensively provails, that a debt due the government should cause no in-convanience to the citizen. It also appears from this report that though prior to March, 1855, there had been but six convictions in the territories of Utah and Idaho under the laws of 1902 and 1882, pun-ishing polygamy and unlawful cohabitation ind good name of the nation. The average attendance of Indian pupils in the schools increased by over 900 during he year, and the total euroliment reached he year, and the that encoded reached 5,312. The cost of maintenance was not ma-crially raised. The number of teachable ndian youth is now estimated at 40,000, or early three times the encolment of the chools. It is believed the obstaces in the chools. It is believed the obstact way of instructing are all surmounts hat the necessary expenditure would be a

that the necessary expenditure would be a neasure of economy. The Sioux tribes on the great reservation of Dakota refused to assent to the act passed by the congress at its last session for opening a portion of their lands to settlement, not-withsta-ding modification of the terms was suggested which met most of their objec-tions. Their demand is for immediate pay-Idaho under the laws of 1802 and 1882, pun-ishing polygamy and unlawful cohabitation as crimas, there have been since that date nearly 600 convictions under these laws and the statutes of 1887; and the opinion is ex-pressed that under such a firm and vigilant execution of these laws, and the advance of ideas opposed to the forbidden practices, polygamy within the United States is virtument of the full price of \$1.25 per acre for the entire body of land the occupancy of

which they are asked to relinquish. The manner of submission insured their fair understanding of the law, and their notion was undoubtedly as thoroughly intel

polygamy within the United States is virtu-ally at an end. Suits instituted by the government under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, for ligent as their capacity admitted. It is at the termination of the corporations known as the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day least gratifying that no reproach of over-reaching can in any manner lie against the government, however advisable the favora-Saints have resulted in a decree favorable to the government, declaring the charters of these corporations forfeited and escheating le completion of the negotiation may have

been esteemed. I concur in the suggestions of the secretary regarding the Turtis Mountain Indians, the their property. Such property, amounting in value to more than \$500,000, is in the hands of a receiver pending further proceed-ings, an appeni having been taken to the su-preme court of the United States. two reservations in California, and the Crees. They should in my opinion receive immediate attention. PRESIONS

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. In the report of the secretary of the in-terior, which will be laid before you, the condition of the various branches of The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the fiscal year ended June 32, 1888, is 60,252; and increase of pensions was granted in 45,716 cases. The names of 15,759 pen-sioners were dropped from the rolls during terior, which will be laid before you, the condition of the various branches of our do-mestic affairs connected with that depart-ment and its operations during the past year, are fully exhibited. But a brief reference te some of the subjects discussed in this able and interesting record can here be made. the year for various causes, and at the close of the year the number of persons of all classes receiving pensions was 432,057. Of these there were SOS survivors of the war of but I command the entire report to the at-tention of the congress, and krust that the smallhe and valuable recommendations it contains will secure careful consideration. 1812, 10,787 widows of those who served in that war, 16,060 soldiers of the Mexican war, and 5,104 widows of said soldiers.

One hundred and two different rates of

The amount paid for pensions during the fibel year was \$75,775,801.02, being an in-orease over the preceding year of \$5,305, 200.02 as a matter of present justice, but in forecast of the consequences to future generations. The broad, rich acres of our agricultural orease over the preceding year of \$5,30 280.22. The expenses attending the mainte ance and operation of the pension bureau during that period was \$3,392,534,67, making the entire expenditures of the bureau \$52,-083,585.67, being 31.5 per cent, of the gross income and nearly 31 per cent, of the total plains have been long preserved by nature to become her untrammeled gift to a people civilized and free, upon which should rest, in xpenditures of the government during the year.

REVISION OF PENSION LAWS. I am thoroughly convinced that our gen-eral pension laws should be revised and ad-

well distributed ownership, the numerous homes of enlightened, equal and fraternal citizens. They came to national possession with the warning example in our eyes of the entail of iniquities in landed propristorship which other countries have permitted and still suffer. We have no ex-mes for the violation of meioplas corently permitted and still suffer. We have no ex-cuse for the violation of principles, cogently taught by reason and example, nor for the allowance of pretexts which have sometimes exposed our lands to colosial greed. Laws which open a door to fraudulent acquisition, or administration which permits favor to rapacious seisure by a favored few of ex-panded areas that many should enjoy, are accessory to offenses against our national weifare and humanity, not to be too soverely condemned or punished. justed to meet, as far as possible in the light of our experience, all meritorious cases. The fact that 102 different rates cases. The next that 102 ulterent rates of provisions are paid cannot, in my opin-ion, be made consistent with justice to the pensioners or to the government; and the numerous private pension kills that are passed, predicated upon the imperfection of genoral laws, while they increase in many cases existing inequality and injustice, lend additional force to the recommendation for a methics of the second laws at this mhiert

additional force to the recommendation for a revision of the ceneral laws on this subject. The laxity of ideas prevailing among a large number of our people regarding pen-sions is becoming every day more marked. The principles upon which they should be granted are in danger of being allogether ignored, and already pensions are often claimed because the applicants are as much outfield as other accessful availants after It is gratifying to know that something has been done at last to redress the injuries to our people and check the perilous tendency of the reckless waste of the national domain. That one sights million are have been are That over eighty million acres have been ar-rested from illegal usurpation, improvident ed as other successful applicants r than upon any disability reasonably at-tributable to military service. If the estab-lishment of vicious precedents be continued, if the granting of pensions be not divorced from partisan and other unworthy and irrelfrom partian and other unworthy and irrel-evant considerations, and if the honorable name of veteran unfairly becomes by these means but another term for one who con-stantly clamors for the aid of the govern-ment, there is danger that injury will be done to the fame and patriotism of many whom our cltizons all delight to honor, and that a prejudice will be aroused unjust to meritorious applicants for pensions. DEPARTMENT OF AGRECULTURE

methods for detecting it. A part of the re-sults of this work has already been published by the department, which, with the matter

by the department, which, with the matter in course of preparation, will make the most complete treatise on that subject that has ever been published in any country. The department seeks a progressive de-velopment. It would combine the discoveries of science with the sconomics and amiliora-tion of rural practice. A supervision of the endowed experimental station system re-cently provided for, is a proper function of the department, and is now in operation. This supervision is very important, and should be wisely and vigilantly directed, to the end that the pecuniary aid of the govern-ment in favor of intelligent agriculture should be so applied as to result in the gen-eral good and to the benefit of all our people, thus justifying the appropriations made from the public treasury.

the public reasury. RAILROAD AFFAIRS. The adjustment of the relations between the government and the relations companies which have received land grants and the guaranty of the public credit in aid of the construction of their roads should receive early attention. The report of a majority of the commissioners appointed to examine the affairs and indebtedness of these roads, iz

which they favor an extension of the time for the payment of such indebtedness in at least one case where the corporation appears to be able to comply with well guarded and exact terms of such extension, and the reinforcement of their opinion by gentlemen of undoubted business judgment and experi-ence, appointed to protect the interests of the government as directors of said corpora-tion, may well lead to the belief that such an extension would be to the advantage of the government.

The subject should be treated as a busines The subject should be treated as a business proposition with a view to a final realization of its indebtedness by the government, rather than as a question to be decided upon preju-dice or by way of punishment for previous wrong doing. This DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA. The report of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, with its accompanying documents, gives in detail the operations of the several departments of the District gov-ornmeat, and furnishes evidence that the financial affairs of the district are at present in such satisfactory condition as to justify the commissioners in submitting to the comthe commissioners in submitting to the cor

gress estimates for desirable and needed in provements. The commissioners recommend certain leg-For sale oy all drog and crocers throug the United States and

HUMELEUAN

ГОВАССС

sole agents of the fol lowing brands of Cig ars.

HENRY CLAY.

LONDRES.

NORMAL.

SAMSON.

SILVER ASH.

WINES

The commissioners recommend certain leg-islation which in their opinion is necessary to advance the interests of the District. I invite your special attention to their re-quest for such legislation as will enable the commissioners, without delay, to collect, di-gost, and properly arrange the laws by which the District is governed, and which are now embraced in several collections, making them available only with great difficulty and labor. The suggestions they make touching desir-able amendments to the laws relating to li-censes granted for carrying on the retail traffic in spirituous liquors, to the observance of Sunday, to the proper assessment and col-lection of taxes, to the speedy punishment of unitor offenders, and to the mangement and control of the reformatory and charitable in-stitutions supported by congressional appro-priations, are commended to careful consid-eration. PENNEY GOODS A SPECIALTY. BOLS AGENTS FOR . F. ADAMS & CO. FINE CUT CHEWING

I again call attention to the present incon Tagain can attention to the present incon-venience and the danger to life and property attending the op-ration of steam railroads through and across the public streats and roads of the District. The propriety of such legislation as will properly guard the use of these railroads and better secure the conve-nience and safety of citizens is manifest. The conveniences that I have presented but

The consciousness that I have presented but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants, occasions no fear that anything omitted is not known and ap-preciated by the congress, upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great nation and a confiding result. INDIAN PRINCESS.

As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of our intentions, maintain unsullied our love of country, and with unselfish purpose strive for the public good. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, Dec. 3, 1898. Ringing Noises.

lisease, which it cures by purifying the

in the ears, sometimes a roaring buzing sound are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very comnon disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrb. Hood,s Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is peculiarly sucessful remedy for this

If you suffer from catarrh, try

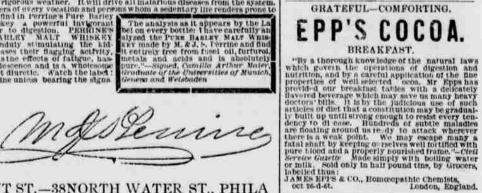


"The Old Reliable."

Restores to the flour the nutritious phosphates lost in bolting. No other powder does this. It is healthful and nutritious. Put up in bottles.

PERRINE'S BARLEY MALT WHISKEY.

Distriction from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from lajorious offs and -cids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic, Consumplives being greatly benefited by its use. Hecommended by te-ding physicians as a bireful Nervine, Todie and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invulable. PEHRINK'S PURE HARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood stal increased less and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and gentie is effect. Dyspepsia, indigestion and all wasting di-eases car be extirely computed by the use or Pertine's Fure E riey all Whiskeys it is a tonic and diurcine and a powerful stiengthener to the entire asystem. PER-RINE's PURE HARLEY MALT WHISKEY in the open all and the origin of the store of the stores of the store of the two of the stores of endurance. Ask 5 one heatnet druggist or grocer for for PERRINE'S PURE GARLEY MALT WHISKEY reviews the energies of those worn out with excessive Osally or mentaleflort and acts as a static ward against exposure in we and record weather. It will be all the all reventions and stores are store of the stores and the stores of the stores in the store in the store store in the stores in the store store in the store store in the store store in the stores in th PERIMINE'S CHEE GARLEY MALT WIL out with excessive bally or mentul effor-in wet and rigorous weather. It will dri Hard workers of every vocation and pers Dyspepsia find in Perfues Fure Barley Mait Wildsky a powerful integrant and belier to digestion. PERIONE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WILLSKY without unduly situatiating the kid-n-rs increases their flagging activity, counteracts the effects of falgue, has tens convalescence and is a wholesome and prompt diurcit. Warth the labor. None genuine unives bearing the signs tury The analysis as it appears by the belon every bottle: I have carefully ilyzed the PCRE BASLEY MALT WI INF made by M. &J. S. Ferrine and B Lentirely free from fused oil, further A CONTRACTOR



37 NORTH FRONT ST. -- 38NORTH WATER ST., PHILA

Alexander Bros. & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO,

CANDIES,

FRUITS AND NUTS.

SOLE AGEN'TS FOR

HENRY MAILLARDS

FINECANDIES

FRESH VERY WEEK

Bloomsburg, Pa.

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

AND

C. B. ROBBINS.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ANY ODDER FOR FESTIVAL will be SUPPLIED WIFT THE LOWEST

Wyoming..... Maitby

lunlock's.

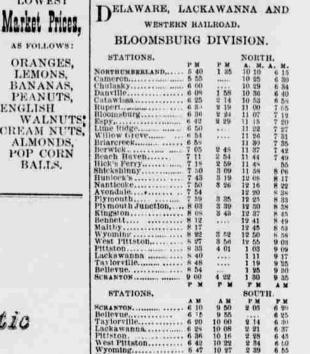
Berwick

Blokshiony ... Hick's Perry.... Beach Haven,...

Brarcreek. Brarcreek. Willow Grove. Lime Ridge... Espy. Bloomsburg... Rupert. Catawissa. Danville.... Thuisae

hulasky

Kingston. Plymouth Junction... Plymouth Avendale.



12 40 19 55

Fennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Divis

ion, and Northern Central

Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect NOV, 18 1888, Trains leave Sunbury

BASTWARD

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m .-- Erie Mali (dally), for Frie ard al intermediate stations and Canandaigus at d intermediate stations, Rechester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Fullman Paisce are and passenger coaches to Krie and Bockes-ter.

orr and passenger coaches to Krie and Rockreter.
 RS-News Express (daily except Sunday) for eck Haven and Intermediate stations.
 12.52 p. m. -Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for spin align and principal intermediate stations, and Cabel align and principal intermediate stations, Rechester.
 Fuffai and principal intermediate stations.
 Sab p. Fast Line (defly except Sunday) for Remove and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Endres (etc.)
 Sab p. Fast Line (defly except Sunday) for Remove and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Remove and Endres.
 RS a. m. -Sunday mail for Remove and Intermediate stations.
 THROUGH THAINS FOR SUNBINKY PROM THE RAND SOUTH.
 Sunday mail leaves Thilgdelphis 4.30 5.49

EAST AND SOUTH. PROM 124 EAST AND SOUTH. Sunday mail leaves Philedelphis 4.30 A. 18 Hartköurg 7.40 artiving at Sunbury 9.20 a.m. News Express leaves Patiadelphia 4.30 A. 18 Hartköurg, 5.10 A. m. daily except Sunday artiving at Sunbury 9.53 A. m. Philadelphia, 7.40 A. m. thailtorer, 38 A. m. (daily except Sunday artiving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parior car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia coaches from Philadelphia and Haitimore. Etc Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadel-phia, 11.55 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Balti-more, 11.55 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Balti-more, 11.55 p. m.; Mashington, 10.00 p. m.; Balti-more, 11.55 p. M.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Balti-more, 11.55 p.

A. C. YATES & CO.

6" & Chestnut,

IN Philadelphia For

A. C. YATES & CO.

6TH & Chestnut,

BREAKFAST.

EDGER BUILDING.

Men Youth and Children.

LEDGER HUILDING.

Best Made Clothing

secretary of war for refe board, by the ordnance department on the

same date. These plans and specifications having be prempt y approved by the board and the prempt y approved by the board and the secretary of war, the necessary authority to publish advertisements, inviting proposals, in the newspapers throughout the country, was granted by the secretary on Nov. 13, and on Nov. 13 the advertisements were sent out to the different newspapers designated. The bids for the steel forgings are to be opened on Dec. 20, 1888, and for the mortars on Dec. 15, 1968.

A board of ordnance officers was conven at the Watervilet arsenal on Oct. 4, 1888, to prepare the necessary plans and specification for the establishment of an army gun fac tory at that point. The preliminary report of this board, with estimates for shop buildings and officers' quarters, was approved by the board of ordnance and fortifications Nov. 6 and 8. The specifications and form of adverinsement and instruction to bidders have been prepared, and advertisements inviting pro-posals for the excavations for the shop buildpossis for the extra along the two sets of officers' quarters have been published. The detailed drawings and specifica-tions for the gun factory building are well in hand, and will be finished within three or four months, when bids will be invited for the exection of the building. be invited for the erection of the building. The list of machines, etc., is made out, and it is expected that the plans for the large lathes, etc., will be completed within about four months, and after approval by the board of ordnance and fortification, bids for fur-nishing the same will be invited. The machines and other fixtures will be completed

as soon as the shop is in readiness to receive them, probably about July, 1890. Under the provisions of the army bill, for Under the provisions of the army bill, for the procurement of pneumatic dynamite guns, the necessary specifications are now being prepared and advertisements for proposals will issue early in December. The guns will probably be of 15 inches caliber and fire a projectile that will carry a charge each of about five hundred pounds of explosive gala-tine with full caliber projectiles. The guns will probably be delivered in from six to ten months from the date of the contract, so that all the arms of this class that can be procured all the guns of this class that can be procured under the provisions of the law will be pur-chased during the year 1889.

chased during the year 1859. I carnestly request that the recommenda-tions contained in the secretary's report, all of which are, in my opinion, calculated to increase the usefulness and discipline of the army, may receive the consideration of the Among these the proposal that

there should be provided a plan for the ex-amination of officers to test their fitness for romotion is of the utmost importance. This eform has been before root ended in the reform has been before recommended in the reports of the secretary, and its expediency is so fully demonstrated by the argument he presents in its fay ir that its adoption should no longer be neglected. The death of Gen. Sheridan in August last

was a national affliction. The army then lost the grandest of its chiefs. The country lost a brave and experienced soldier, a wise and discrete counselor, and a modest and sensible man. Those who in any manner came within the range of his personal asso-ciation will never fail to pay deserved and willing to manner the results and the deserved and willing homage to his greatness and the glory of his career; but they will charish with more tender sen bility the loving memory of his simple, generous and considerate na-

THE APACHE INDIANS. The Apache Indians, whose removal from their reservation in Arizona followed the capture of those of their number who encapture of those of their number who en-gaged in a bloody and nurderons raid during a part of the years 1886 and 1886, are now hald as prisoners of war at Mount Vernon harracks, in the state of Alabama. They numbered on the State are of October, the date of the last report, 83 men, 170 women, 70 hoys and 59 girls, in all 382 persons. The commanding officer states that they are in good health and contented, and that they are kept employed as fully as is possible in the circumstances. The children as they arrive at a suitable age are sent to the Indian schools at Caritisle and Hampton. Last summer some charitable and kind poople asked permission to send two teachers de asked permission to send two teachers to these indians, for the purpose of instruct-ing the adults as well as such children as ald be found there. Such permission was atomic is found there. Such permating an entry of the pro-vided for the teachers, and some portions of the buildings at the barracks were made available for school purposes. The good work contemplated has been commenced, and the teachers engaged are paid by the ladies with when the plan certificated.

and not at all in sympathy with those be-neverient but injudicious people who are con-stantly insisting that these inlines should be returned to their reservation. Their removal was an absolute necessity if the lives and property of citizens upon the frontier ere to

000,000 for the year. During the past year parcel post conven tions have been concluded with Barbadoes be taken for the homesteads of honest indus be taken for the homesteads of honest indu-try-although less than the greater areas thus unjustly lost-must afford a profound gratification to right feeling citizens, as it is a recompense for the labors and struggles of the recovery. Our dear experience ought the Bahamas, British Honduras and Maxico, and are now under negotiation with all the Central and South American states. The incentral and South American scales. The mo-crease of correspondence with foreign coun-tries during the past three years is grati-fying, and is especially notable and ex-ceptional with the Central and South American states and with Mexico. As sufficiently to urge the speedy enactment of measures of legislation which will confine the future disposition of our remaining agricul-tural lands to the uses of actual husiandry

4 41

ned or punish

THE NATIONAL DOMAIN.

THE INDIANS.

American states and with Merico. As the greater part of mail matter ex-changed with these countries is commercial in its character, this increase is evidence of the improved business relations with them. The practical operation of the parcel post conventions, so far as negotiated, has served to fulfill the most favorable predictions as to their benefits. In January last a general postal convention was negotiated with the Dominion of Canada, which went into oper-tion on March 1, and which practically makes one postal torritory of the United States and Canada. Under it merchandles parcels may now be transmitted through the mails at fourth class rates of postage. It is not possible here to touch even the leading heads of the great postal establish-ment, to illustrate the enormous and rapid growth of its business and the needs for legi-lative readjustment of much of its machinery that it has outgrown. For these and valu-able recommendations of the postmaxiter gen-eral attention is earnestly invited to his re-port. tural lands to the uses of actual husbandry and genuine homes. Nor should our vast tracts of so called des-ert lands be yielded up to the monopoly of corporations or grasping individuals, as ap-pears to be much the tendency under the ex-isting statute. These lands require but the supply of water to become fertile and pro-ductive. It is a problem of great moment how most wisely for the public good that factor shall be furnished. I cannot but think it periors to suffer either these lands or the it perilous to suffer either these lands or the rees of their irrigation tofall into the hands sources of their irrigation to full into the hands of monopolies, which by such means may exer-cise lortiship over the areas dependent on their treatment for productiveness. Al-ready steps have been taken to secure accurate and scientific infor-mation of the conditions, which is the prime basis of intelligent action. Until this shall be gained, the course of wisdom appears cleariv to lie in a supersion of further dis-

clearly to lie in a suspension of further dis-posal, which only promises to create rights antagonistic to the common interest. No harm can follow this cautionary conduct. The land will remain, and the public good presents no demand for hasty dispossession of national ownership and control.

port. A department whose revenues have in-creased from \$19,772,000 in 1870 to \$32,700,000 in 1888, despite reductions of postage, which have enormously reduced rates of revenue while greatly increasing its business, de-mands the careful consideration of the con-gress as to all matters suggested by those familiar with its operations, and which are calculated to increase its efficiency and use-fulness. of national ownership and control. I commend also the recommendations that appropriate measures as taken to complete the adjustment of the various grants made to the states for internal improvements and of swamp and overflowed lands, as well as to adjudicate and finally determine the validity and extent of the numerous private land chains. All these are considered must in

claims. All these are elements of great in-justice and peril to the settlers upon the lo-calities affected; and now that their existence GOVERNMENT POSTOFFICE BUILDINGS. A bill, proposed by the postmaster general, was introduced at the last session of the con-gress, by which a uniform standard in the amount of gross receipts would fix the right of a community to a public building to be eracted by the government for postoffice pur-pose. It was demonstrated that, side from the public convenience and the promotion of harmony among citizens—invariably dis-turbed by change of leasings and of site—it was a measure of the highest economy and of sound business judgment. It was found that therevery and the promotion of a large num-ber of bills, constantly introduced for the eraction of public buildings at places, and in-volving expenditures not justified by public necessity. I trust that this measure will be come a law at the present session of congress. Of the total number of posmasters, bi, 374 are of the fourth chass. These, of course, re-orive no allowances whatever for expenses in the service and their conversions in the service conset has the present session of congress. GOVERNMENT POSTOFFICE BUILDINGS. cannot be avoided, no duty is more pressing than to fix as soon as possible their bounds and terminate the threats of trouble which arise from uncertainty. The condition of our Indian population continues to improve and the proofs multi-ply that the transforming change, so much to be desired, which shall substitute for barba-

are of the fourth class. These, of course, to-ceive no allowances whatever for expenses in the service, and their compensation is fixed by percentages on receipts at their respective offices. This rate of compensation may have been, and probably was, at some time, just, but the standard has remained unchanged through the several reductions in the rates of restare. Such reductions in the rates of postage. Such reductions have necessarily cut down the compensation of these officials, while it undoubtedly increased the business performed by them. Simple justice requires attention to this subject, to the end that fourth class postmasters may receive at least an equivalent to that which the law itself, fix

ing the rate, intended for them. Another class of postal employes whose condition seems to demand legislation is that of clarks in postoffices; and I call especial atbut 35% for the past fixed year, with an esti-mated increase for the current year of but 40, while the total appropriation for all clerks in offices throughout the United States is \$5,950,060.

\$5,950,000. HELATIONS WITH RAILBOADS. The legislation affecting the relations of the government with railroads is in need of revision. While, for the most part, the railroad companies throughout the country have cordially co-operated with the postoffice do-partment in rendering excellent service, yet under the law as it stands, while the com-

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The department of agriculture has con

ted, with a good measure of success, its ef-forts to develop the processes, enlarge the re-sults, and augment the profits of American husbandry. It has collected and distributed practical information, introduced and tested n w plants, checked the spread of contagious disease of farm animals, resisted the addisease of farm animals, resisted the advance of noxious lusects and destructive fun gus growths, and sought to secure to agricul-tural labor the highest reward of effort and the fullest immunity from loss. Its records of the year show that the second of 1888 has been one of medium production. A gener-cut supply of the demands of consumption has been assured, and a surplus for exporta-tion, moderate in certain products and boun-tical in others will norms a bandartion alike tiful in others, will prove a benefaction alike

tiful in others, will prove a benefaction anker to buyer and grower. Four years ago it was found that the great cattle industry of the country was endan-gered, and those engaged in it were alarmed at the rapid extension of the European lung plague of pleure-pneumonia. Serious out-breaks existed in Illinois, Missouri and Kenbreaks existed in linkois, Missouri and Ken-tucky, and in Tennessee animals affected wore held in quarantine. Five counties in New York and from one to four counties in each of the states of New Jersey, Pennsyl-vania, Delaware and Maryland were almost equally affected.

equally affected. ERADICATION OF PLEURO-PNEUMONIA. With this great danges upon us, and with the contagion already in the channels of commerce, with the enormous direct and indirect cases already being caused by it, and when only prompt and energetic action could be successful, there were in hone of these states successful, there were in none of these states any laws authorizing this department to eradicate the malady or giving the state officials power to co-operate with it for this purpose. The department even lacked both the requisite appropriation and authority. By securing state co-operation in connec-tion with authority from congress, the work of eradication has been pressed successfully, this dreaded disease has been extirpated from the western states and also from the eastern states, with the execution of a few restricted be desired, which shall substitute for barba-rism collighterment and civilizing education, is in favorable progress. Our relations with these people during the year have been dis-turbed by no serious jdia rders, but rather marked by a better realization of their true interests, and increasing confidence and good will. These conditions testfry to the value of the bicket true of will. These conditions testify to the value of the higher tone of consideration and human-ity which has governed the later methods of dealing with them, and commond its con-tinued observance. Allotments in severalty have been made on some reservations until all those entitled to land thereon have had their shares assigned, and the work is still continued. In directing the execution of this duty I have not almid so much at rapid dispatch as to seem's just states, with the exception of a few restricted areas, which are still under supervision. The areas, which are still under supervision. The danger has thus been removed, and trads and commerce have been freed from the vex-ations state restrictions which were deemed necessary for a time. During the past four years the process of diffusion, as applied to the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and sugar cane, has been introduced into this country and fully confected by the structure carried on by

the execution of this duty I have not almost so much at rapid dispatch as to secure just and fair arrangements which shall best con-duce to the objects of the law, by producing satisfaction with the results of the allotmonts made. No measure of general effect has ever been entered on from which more may be fairly hoped, if it shall be discretely ad-ministered. It proffers opportunity and inducement to that independence of spirit and life which the Indian peculiarly needs, while at the same time the indiscubility of title affords security against the risks his been introduced into this country and fully perfected by the experiments carried on by the department of agriculture. This process is now universally considered to be the most sconomical one, and it is through it that the sorghum sugar industry has been established upon a firm basis, and the road to its inture success opened. The adoption of this diffu-sion process is also extending in Louisiana and other sugar producing parts of the coun-try, and will doubless soon be the only method employed for the extraotion of sugar hed employed for the extraction of sugar from the cane. An exhaustive study has also, within the

of title affords security against the risks his inexperience of affairs or weakness of char-acter may expose him to in dealing with others. Whenever begun upon any reserva-tion it should be made complete, so that all same period, been undertaken of the subject of food adulteration and the best analytical



Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine. Young Wife-"Before we were married, G orge, you never smoked in my preserve." Young Husbard --"I know , my dear, and you never wore curlpupers in mine. FOR THE MANY COMPLAINTS Inci-

lood.

A total to cold and severe weather, Pond's Ettract will be found a welcome and effect-ive remedy. Use it in all cases of childbains. Frezen Limbs, Stiffures of the joints, Swoolen Face, Chapped bands and Lips. Roughness of the skin ransed by hatsh winds, Hoarseness, Asthma &r. It is used int really at dexternally. For Catarrh it is remarkably efficiences. Avaid invitations.



The stretche is, if infect networking to cirect-built for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consump-tion of the Lange, skin Diamaes, likent Pistense, Beaumatian, Rohay Disease, or other grave mandels are quite liable to set in and, asonor or inter, induce a fatal terministion. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-covery acts powerfully pion the Liver, and through that great blood-taints and im-purities, from whatever cause message. It is equally efficientiate in and, asonor diseases the system of all blood-taints and im-purities, from whatever cause message. It is equally efficientiate in arting upon the Kid-ney, and other exerctory created, from the diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes diseases and atrength. In makerail diseases, this wonderful medicine bas grained great post fiels and atrength. In makerail diseases. The Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-covery

CURES ALL HUMORS,

CURES ALL HURDRURS, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Suit-theum, "Fever-acces," Scale or Hough Skin, in short, all diseases suised by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and torucorating med-oine, Great Eating Dicers rands has it mani-tosted its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Eryspecias, Bolis, Carbuncies, Sore Fyes, Scrof-nious Sores and Swellings, Hip-foint Disease, "White Swellings, Hip-foint Disease, "White Swellings, Mip-foint Disease, "White Swellings, Golter, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands, Sond ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored pinter, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrotulous Affections. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO. BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. Oct 16 Yrs. r bros LUBURG CHAIR Combining a Farler Librar, Rest Restriction, or havaild chain Counter Fric, S7.00 and We make the larger entry

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Pour Carnet Feldine Milag. North Thuronghly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good discussion, a fair skith, buoyant spirits, vita strongth and bodily health will be established CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrottila of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its mar-velous power over this corribly faild disease, when first offering this now world-famed rem-ely to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "CONSTMPTION CURE." but bandoned that name as too restrictive for medicine which, from its wonderful com-bination of tonic, or strengthening, altornative or blood-elemaning, anti-billous, peetoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a reusedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Bisecases of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs. For Weak Lungs, Splitting of Blood, Short-ness of Breath, Cheonic Nassil Catarrh, Bron-chitis, Asthina, Severe Couries, and kindred Blocking, it is an officient remedy. Sold by Druggists, at \$1.00, or Siz Bottles for \$3.00. EW Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address,

Werld's Dispensary Medical Association,

AND JOBBER IN CIGARS. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

LADIES ! SCOTT'S Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home, with **PEERLESS DYES!** They will dye everything. They are sold every where. Price i.c. a package, 40 solors. They have no equal for strength, brightness, amount in packages, or for fastness of color, r non-fading qualities. They do not crack or smut. For sale by Moyer Bros, and Jas. H. Mercer. feb17rly. OF PURE COD LIVER OIL Advertisers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co. 10 Spruce St., New York in good faith, cas obtain all needed information about any proposed line or ADVENTISING in American Newspapers. IF 2:6-page Pamphlet, 30c. Nov 16 r-4w. AND HYPOPHOSPHITES Almost as Palatable as Milk.

nept 28-68-15

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the com-bination of the oil with the hypophes-phites is much more efficacions. 9,40 a. m. Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Fhiladelphis 3.15 p. m.; Weshington 5,550 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.45 p. m.; Weshington 5,55 p. m.; connecting at Philadelphia for all Sca Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphis. 1.45 p. m.-Day express Remarkable as a fiesh producer.

LIQUORS

Persons gain rapidly while taking it. WCH KILLER We have used it for the past ten years, and can truly recommend it. Mrs. C. Filkin, Monte-ming, N. Y. SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by

Physicians to be the Finest and Best prepa-ration in the world for the reliaf and cure of

Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadeippia.
1.45 p. m. — Pay express daily except Sunday, for Barrisburg and Inferme-diate stations, arriving at Phila delph ia 5.50 p.m.; New York, 9.88 p. m.; Raitimore 6.45 p. m.; New York, 9.88 p. m.; Raitimore 6.45 p. m.; New York, 9.88 p. m.; Raitimore foroigh to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through the Philadelphia and passenger coaches through the Philadelphia and passenger coaches philadelphia side and the transform willamsport on Sunday "s. 2.99 a. m. — Srie Mail (dailp) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, a. m. New York, 11.50 a. m. Philadelphia, and magnetic and the stating the philadelphia, and the stations, arriving at Philadelphia, and thermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, and the stations, arriving at Philadelphia, Baitmore and Washington, and through Paintenger coaches to Philadelphia and that the stating the stating WESTWARD. CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERIL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUCHS. The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

DR. THEEL 538 Grea, Printalogia, A. With 50 Yours genutaey practical exper-sion of the second second second surface, margination, to mark you man surface, margination, to market the sa as SPECIAL DISEASES AND BLOOD POISON, OBSTINATE ULCERS. BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS. PIMPLES, SWELL-INGS, INFLAMMATION. LOSIVITALITY Early Decay, Physical and Menial Prostration, Meioncholia, Bladder and Kidney Discases. (Acute cases 4-10 and klidney Discases. (Actuations, Mindee's and klidney Discases.) (Actuations) and the start of the second start of the second resulting the start for second start of the second results of medicine, the only one known that cures permanently to write case. Largest Hespital and Frivate Practical Experience with every medical second relates known is second or quickat resorts and perma-

means have to selected to portion wild steep remedy and means have to selected for quotients remever and berne-tyrong middle aged and discussion cancer solicited. Trath, expressing franks, have estimate to vicitation enforces. This and a real selected by quarks, there ex-cursting and bying atteriments in such as the selected by a bit to be estimate which they do not posses. But all the the beginning will sets money, and fring and de-but all the the beginning will sets money and fring and de-but all the the beginning will sets money and fring and de-but all the beginning will sets money and fring and de-but all the beginning will sets money and fring and de-but sets the beginning will sets money and fring and de-but sets the beginning will set and mean and be to be defined by the sets of the



FITS, EPILEPSY or

iffe-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to its the worst cases. Because others have led is no reason for not now receiving a cure-ulatomic for a breakness and a Fuel fortrain my hypalling. It could very first fortrain d Post office. It could you nothing for a al, and it will cure you. Address

UHAB. R. PUGR. J. H. WOOD. URAB. R. PUGR. J. H. WOOD. Orn Manager Gen. Passecurer Ages.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BDANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunsay.) Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.15 a. D. sriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkesbarre 2.16 p.m. Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., artiving at Bloom Ferry 3.95 p. Sm., Wilkesbarre 1.050 p. m. Sunbury Mail teaves Wilkesbarre 1.050 p. m. Arti-ing at Bloom Ferry 11, a. m., Sunbury 19.45 p. m., Express West leaves Wilkesbarre 1.050 m. M., Artiving at Bloom Ferry 4.50 p. m., Sunbury 5.50 p. m.

SUNDAY ONLY. Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9:35 a. m., arrivit, a Bioom Ferry 10:16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11:46 a.D. Sunday associated at the sunday series and m., arriving at Bioom Perry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury 20 p. m.

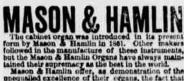
H.G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST. NEW YORK sopt 28-'88-1y



The undersigned has leased this well-known house, and is prepared to accommodate the public with all the conveniences of a first-class hotel. LEMUEL DPAKE, Proprietor

COCIPEDES and SELF PROPELLERS. ALL KINDS OF APPLIANCES FOR INVALIDS. BABY COACHES Over 100 different designs. Our folge identified and the second sec Ostalogue, and state class of goods you wild it for LUBURG MFC. CO. 140 North Eighth Street, Philadolphia, Pa

448 MALS St. BUFFALO, N. T. STMAYST]



A ABLOUDE Dr. Seth Arnold's COUGH KILLER

Druggists, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

As a Family Remedy

Mason & Hamilin offer, as demonstration of the prequalied excellence of their organs, the fact that stall of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in **ORGANS** competitions, which be the rest of the state of the state of the state of paris, they have **ORGANS** competitions of the state of the state of the state of parises of the state of state of plano building, but still claim superiority. This they striptly solely to the remarkship in-terior description of the still claim superiority.

excellence achieved by other leading makers in the art of piano building, but still claim superiority. This they attribute solely to the remarkable im-provement introduced by them in the year 1993, and now known as the "Massow & Hawkis Prayo Stransam," by **PIANOS** the use of which is secured the **PIANOS**. The use of which is secured the **PIANOS** with greatest pos-able purity and portant advantages. A circular, containing testimonias from three hondred purchasers, maisleines, and there, soft orgeners with descriptive extelogue, to any pipticnit. Transo and Organs of for cash or easy pay-ments is able remited.

BENTON, PA.