Continued from first page

the minor offices in the public service. But whatever may be thought of the wisdom or expediency of changing the fundamental expediency of changing the fundamental law in this regard, it is certain that much relief may be afforded, not only to the President and to the heads of the depart-ments, but to Senators and Representatives in Congress by discreet legislation. They would be protected in a great measure by the bill now pending before the Senate, or by any other which should embody its important features, from the pressure of per-sonal importunity and from the labor of ex-amining conflicting claims and pretensions of candidates. I trust that before the close of the present session some decisive action may be taken for the correction of the evils which inhere in the present methods of appointment, and I assure you of my hearty co-operation in any measures which are likely to conduce to that each As for the most appropriate term that end. As for the most appropriate terms and tenure of the official life of the subordi-nate employes of the government, it seems to be generally agreed that, whatever their extent or character, the one should be defi-nite and the other stable, and that neitber should be regulated by zeal in the service of party or fidelity to the fortunes of an indiparty or fidelity to the fortunes of an indi-vidual. It matters little to the people at large what competent person is at the head of this department or of that bureau if they feel assured that the removal of one and the accession of another will not involve the retirement of honest and faithful subordinates, whose duties are unuely administrative and have no duties are purely administrative and have no legitimate connection with the triamphs of any political principles or the success of any political party or faction. It is to this latter class of officers that the Senate bill to which I have already referred exclusively applies. While neither that bill nor any other or and a sector that but nor any other prominent achieves for improving the civil service concerns the higher grade of officials, who are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Sonate, I feel bound to correct a prevalent misapprehension as to the frequency with which the present Executive has displaced the incumbent of an office and appointed another in his stord. It has been repeatedly another in his stoad. It has been repeatedly alleged that he has in this particular signally departed from the course which has been pursued under record administrations of the government. The facts are as follows: The whole number of Executive appointments during the foar years immediately preceding Mr. Garfield's accession to the presidency was 2,696. Of this number 244, or nine per cent., involved the removal of previous incom-bents. The ratio of removals to the whole produce of anoniments was much the same bents. The fails of removals to the whole number of appointments was much the same during each of those four years. In the first year, with 730 appointments, there were seventy-four removals, or 9.3 per cent.; in the second, with 917 appointments, there were eighty-five removals, or 8.5 per cent. On the third, with 480 appointments there were factly eight removals, or ten per cent i or fosty-eight removals, or ten per cent. ; on the fourth, with 459 appointments there were thirly seven removals, or 8.6 per cent. In the four months of President Garfeld's administration there were 120 aprointfield's administration there were 150 appoint-ments and eighty-nine removals, or 22.7 per cent. Precisely the same number of re-movals (eighty-nine) has taken place in the fourteen months which have since elapsed; but they constitute only 7-8 per cent, of the whole number of appointments (11-8) within that period and less than 2-6 per cent, of the entire list of officials (3,459) exclusive of the number of appointments. tial appointments.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

I declare my approval of such legislation I declare my approval of such legislation as may be found necessary for supplement-ing the existing provisions of law in relation to political assessments. In July last I an-thorized a public announcement that em-ployes of the government should regard themselves at liberty to exercise their pleas-ure in making or refusing to make politi-cal contributions, and that their action in that regard would in no manner affect their official status. In this announce-ment I acted upon the view which I had al-ways maintained, and still maintain, that a mont I acted upon the view which that in-ways minimizationed, and still maintain, that a public officer should be as absolutely free g-any other citizen to give or to withhold as contribution for the nid of the political party of his choice. It has, however, been urged, and nonbiless not without foundation is fact, that by solicitation of superiors and by other modes, are investment of superiors and by other modes, such contributions have at times been obtained from persons whose only notive for giving has been the four of what

DETUCT ATTAINS, DESTINCT ATTAINS, I hope that however numerous and orgent may be the domands upon your attention; the interests of this district will not be for-gotten. The denial of its residents the great right of suffrage in all its relation to national, State and municipal action imposes on Con-gress the duty of affording them the best adgress the duty of alfording them the best ad-ministration which its wisdom can devise. The report of the District commission dicates certain measures whose adoption sould seem to be very desirable. I instance in particular those which relate to arrears of to steam railroads, and to assessments of real property. THE PRESIDENTIAL FORE Among the questions which have been the opic of recent debate in the halls of Conpress none are of greater gravity than those relating to the accertainment of the vote for Presidential electors and the amendment of the constitution in its provisions for devolving Executive functions upon the Vice-President when the Presidentt suffers from mability to discharge the powers and duties of his office. I trust that no embarrassment may result from a failure to determine these questions before another national elec-

than one-hait of the whole amount outstand-ing of this class of bonds. If the public debt is to be paid as rapidly as it has been of inte, it is likely that all of these bonds will be paid during the next three years. Whenever they are called for payment the banks holding them, to keep up the cir-culation of their notes, must either deposit lawfal money in the treesary amounting in the aggregate to at least \$200,000,000, or pur-chase and deposit these other United States

the aggregate to at least \$200,000,000, or pur-chase and deposit these other United States bonds. The cheapest of these bonds are at a high premium in the market. The comptroller gives statisticies of the taxation of the national banks, and again recommends a repeal of the tax upon capi-tal and deposits, in which recommendation the secretary concurs. The capital invested in national banks is \$452,341,601. The taxes accessed mean them by the United States in national banks is \$465,391,001. The taxe ascessed upon them by the United States and the States for the year 1881 were \$17, 189,080, being at the rate of three and seven tenths per cent. The amount assessed by the United States is nearly one-half of the

the United States is nearly one-half of the whole. A repeal of the laws providing for it would still leave those banks liable to an assessment by the States of over eight mil-lions of dollars per ainum. The interest-bearing funded debt of the United States was, on November 1, \$1,418,-050,200. The total amount of bonds held by the national banks, state banks and savings banks at the nearest corresponding data that banks at the nearest corresponding date that could be ascertained was \$650,988,826, which amount is not greatly less than one-half of he whole interest-bancing de bi.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

Speaking of suggestions made of mode of freeing the treasury from the excess of assets, Secretary Folger says: "The radical cure for the evil, is in the reduction of tax-ation, so that no more will be taken from the ation, so that no more will be taken from the people than enough to carry on the govern-ment with economy: to meet all its obliga-tions that must be met from year to year; to pay off with rensonable celerity the part of the debt which it may pay at pleasure, and to provide through the sinking fund for the payment of that which will become psyable by and by. The evil comes from the likeli-hood of the government holding from time to time a large surplus to be poured out in volume at uncertain and unforeseen times, and at times often inoppor-tume for the business of the country. There could not be that surplus, surely not so great a one, if the subjects of thaxion were les-sened and the rates made smaller upon these sened and the rates made smaller upon these retained. . In connection herewith should be borne in

mind the increasing expenditure for pen-sions as likely to affect in some degree the increase of surplus. PAYMENTS FOR PENSIONS.

817,722

The commissioner of pensions has fur-nished to this department an estimate based upon facts on his record which gives these figures: Number of claims filed to June 20,

Number of comes include 1882 Number admitted Number on rejected files, 75,263 Number pending 200,678

817.729 Of the number pending, 197,623 are ea-titled to "arrears," and the first payment in the same, compiled from discharge or death to date, would not fall below \$200,000,000. to date, would not fall below \$200,000,000, The remaining 72,055 were file bubsequent to June 30, 1850, and pension, when allowed, would commence from date of filing. Last year he estimated that the average value on the 1st day of January, 1854, of each claim allowed out of file class in which are the 197,623 above, would be \$1,550, and he then recolored that about five-sixths of that class would be found valid claims, and would be allowed. INTERNAL REVENCE

would be allowed. INTERNAL REVENUE. Upon the subject of internal revenue the secretary says: I respectfully refer to my hat report for my views upon this subject. They have not materially changed. Now, as then, it is recommended to retain a tax on spirits, tobacco and formented liquers, as legitimate subjects of needful taxation. Propositions have recently been made to abolish the whole system of internal revenue, but neither public sentiment nor political netion indicates a desire on the part of taxbut hermer public scattment for pointern action indicates a desire on the part of tax-paying citizens to strike out this class of taxes. All the other subjects of internal revenue may be released from taxation, un-less bank circulation be retained. It is a franchise, a privilege to furnish that, and it is of profit to the banks and of expense to the concurrence and hence is a uneforable

the government, and hence is a preferable subject of function. The whole amount of internal revenue for the year ended June 39, 1882, besides those form subject terms of b

Making. Deduct this amount from our surplus revenue, and we have still a surplus of about

\$95,000,000. To complete an effectual reduction of transform, it must be made on some principal source of revenue, and such an one is the duties on imports collected under the tariff laws, and an additional obvious method of avoiding a surplus in the treasury is a reduction of the revenues from those. The rate of the eventues from these. The rate of the events from customs for the cur-rent year are estimated at \$255,000,000, and under existing laws, and without a disturb-ing cause now unforseen, we may expect that they will not diminish in future years. It comes therefore that a reduction should that they will not diminish in future years. It seems, therefore, that a reduction should be made in the revenue from the customs. The whole amount of revenue from cus-toms for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, has already been stated at something more than §220,000,000. The classes of mer-chandise paying the largest amount of duties from customs are the following, in the order named : Sugar and molasses, wool and manufactures from it, iron and steel, and the marufactures from them, manufac-tures of silk, manufactures of cotton, amounling to about one hundred and thirty-seven and a half millions. A substantial re-duction upon each of the class of articles duction upon each of the class of articles named is recommended. And it is believed that the time has arrived when a reduction of duties on nearly all articles in our tariff is demanded and is feasible. In addition to this, a careful revision of the tariff should be made with a view to placing upon the free list many articles now paying a daty.

Frances in the manufacture and sale of whisky and tobacco have become the eccep-tion rather than the rule, and taxes are col-lected with but little littgation. The grant-ing of pensions to persons disabled while en-forcing the revenus laws, or to their families if killed, is recommended. Thirty-one officers have been killed and sixty-four wounded in the illicit whisky troubles. During the year 500 stills were seized, 1,471 persons arrested and four killed. The estimated expenses for the fiscal year ending Jame 30, 1884, are : Collectors, \$2,100,000; revenue agents, gaugers, etc.

\$2,100,000 ; revenue agents, gaugers, etc., \$2,200,000; dies, stamps, etc., \$200,000; detec-tion of frand, \$75,000; saluries in offles of commissioner, \$209,190, Total, \$5,274,100.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Davis, of Illinois, president pre-Senator Davis, of Illinois, president pro-tem, o ened the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress by calling the Senators to order at noon. After prayer by the chap-lain the customary resolutions were adopted for the appointment of committees to notify the President and Honse of Representa-tives, respectively, that the Senate had con-vened and was ready for business.... A resolution to print 20,000 copies of the tariff commission's report was referred to committee on printing.... Mr. Heale, of Maine, introduced a bill to increase the number of the judges of the Alabama claims commission to five... The Senators intened to the reading of the President's message.

nessage. House.

Hense. The second session of the Forty-seventh Congress was opened by Speaker Keifer at II A. M. The galleries were filled with spe-rators. In his opening prayer, the chaldain of the House alluded to the deaths of Repre-sentatives Lowe and Updegraff, and gave thanks that the other members had been preserved during the recess in health and prosperity. The speaker then for-mally declared the session opened, and the clork proceeded to call the roll of members. The following named gen-tome were then sworn in as membars of the House to fil vacancies: R. R. Hitt, of Himois, to succeed Mr. Hawk: Seaborn Recea, of Georgia, to succeed Mr. Stephens; Charles M. Shelley, of Alabama, to succeed himoif, Mr. Cakine, of Indiana, presented by request a memorial against the swearing in of Mr. Shelley, but asked for no action be-youd the reference of the memorial to the committee on elections, which was done. Mr. Moulton, of Illinois, Presented a petition from John P. Caine claiming to be elected as a delegate from Utah. Referred to the committee on elections. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to inform the President and the Senate that the House was ready

adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to inform the President and the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business .Mr. Her-bert introduced a bill to further to protect executive officers and employes of the United States procemment from political assessment. It prohibits any Senator or

Representative in Congress, or officer ap-pointed by the President, from requesting or demanding from any of the officers or em ployes of the government money or other bing of value for political purposes. The President's message was received and read.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Vational bank of Buffalo, N. Y., convicted if the United St tes circuit court at Syrause of emberishment, was sentenced to ten ears' imprisonment, A takage and enthusiastic meeting in New York-held for the purpose of arousing nore fully public interest in the crection non Bedlow's Island, New York harbor, of

American people by the people of Franceras presided over by William M. Evarts and ddressed by well-known orators, Watthe workmen at Plattsburg, N. Y.

aree-quarter-mile running race at New forly; and on the same day, on the same round, Yale defeated Princeton at football, ing the college champ The inhabitants of North Newport, Me., were startled by hearing three pistol shots in apid succession, and shortly afterward a horse and carryall ran into the dooryard of John Dodge. In the carriage Miss Nellie Prilay, of North Newport, lay dying with a bullet hole in her left temple. Charles Crowell jumped from the carriage and dropped before reaching the door; he had a bullet hole in his right temple. They were carried into Mr. Dodge's house, and both soon expired. Crowell had called at the schooliouse in St. Albans that afternoon, where Miss Prilay was teaching, to take her to her nome in Newport. ONE of the recent curious happenings of Brooklyn was the arrest of a husband for kissing his wife upon the complaint of his rate spouse. HENRY C. MURPHY, president of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn bridge, and a rominent citizen of Brooklyn, died a few sky. lays since, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Murphy had been a member of Congress, United States minister to Holland under Pierce, and State senator. He had also written a number of historical volumes. The provisions of the new penal code relating to Sabbath-breaking were rigorously enforced in New York and Brooklyn on the first Sunday that the law went into effect, and in consequence an unusual quietness prevailed all day throughout the metropolis. In New York the police made over 100 arrests, mainly of bootblacks, drivers, barbers and cigar dealers, but the great majority of arrested persons were discharged by the justices without fine. The sale of newspapers was also greatly affected. The enforcement of the law created great excitement, some amusement and much comment, principally of an adverse character.

JONATHAN T. UPDEORAFF, Republican Congressman-elect from the normality period of the second structure of the second greasman-elect from the seventeenth Ohio

A WEALTHY farmer named Hugh Rickert, his wife, two sons and one daughter, were riding to church at Garfield, LL, when they were run down by an express train. Mr. Rickert was fatally wounded about the head and breast. His wife and one of the sons were killed outright. The younger son had an arm broken, but the girl miraculously

escaped without a scratch. MOSES LOCKHART (colored) was hanged a Edgefield, S. C., for the murder of another colored man named Blalock.

Tun coroner investigating the case of Annie Von Behren, the actress shot in a Cincinnati theatre by Frank Frayne, rendered a verdict of accidental death. Miss Von Behren was engaged to be married to Frayne.

Tur steam barge R. G. Peters caught fire on Lake Michigan and before aid could be obtained went to the bottom. The captain, mate and crew of cleven men were all drowned.

Ar Durango, Col., Dr. Evelzky entered the office of his partner, Dr. H. A. Clay, and fired several shots, inflicting wounds which resulted in death. Dr. Evetzky then blow his own brains out. He had been cowhided by two women, who accused him of talking disparagingly about them, and believed his partner had something to do with his cow. tdding.

From Washington.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has appointed Clayton McMichael, president of the Philadelphia associated press, as United States marshal for the district of Columbia, vice Charles E Henry, resigned.

The following are the claims allowed by the Garfield board of audit: Professional services: Dr. D. W. Bliss, \$6,500; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, \$5,000 ; Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, \$5,000; Dr. Robert Reyburn, \$4,000; Dr. Silas A. Boynton, \$4,000; Dr. Susan A. Edson, \$3,070; total, \$27,500. Services and

registered medicai practitioners, Patent medicine tax realized in 1881 \$500,000.

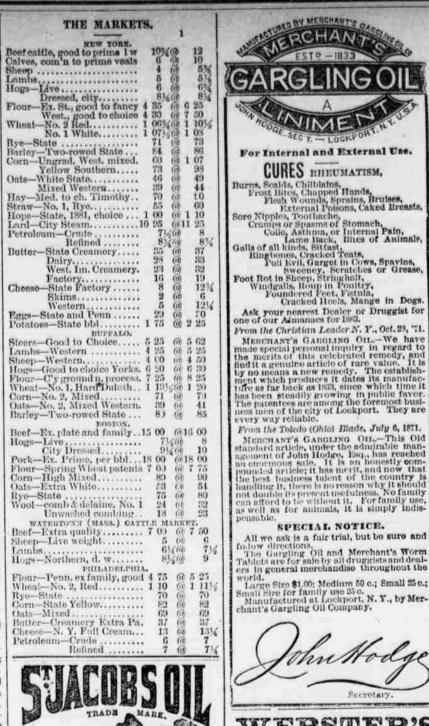
The New York Evening Telegran says Tony Pastor was cured of theu

Sullivan, the prize-fighter, says that n training, he relies much on the salt bath. He also eats three or four of his nerves and respiration.

Jacobs Oil, and we heartily recom mend it to our readers .- Chicago (111.

It is said that there are upward of 3,000 steam plowing machines now employed in England and Scotland.

Diphtherin poisons the blood. Convenies cents should take Hood's Sarsaparilla to neu tralize and eradicate the poison matter.



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The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of Illatory. LFTI rovives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eve, and plants on the pale check of woman the freak roses of life's spring and early summer time.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of boaring down, causing pain, weight and backsche, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex

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Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared 2.25 and 35 Western Avanno, Lynn, Mass. Price of other, 31, 81 bottles for 35. Sent by mall in the form of pills, or of lowings, on receipt of price, 31 per box for elther, Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose Set. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. Els cents per box. 23-Sold by all Druggists. GA ()



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THOUSANDS OF CASES FERFECTLY CURED.

the Tt cleanses, Strongthens and gives New die to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all discass, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully.

FIT Acts at the same time on the LIDMETO VER AND BOWELS. CI SULD & DETENDED I. LIQID & DET. Dry can be sent by mail. LLS, RUMANDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt. (F

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AGENTS COBURN'S atory circular sent free, Echable correspondent everywhere, Andress E. E. KRNMALL & C. Mehts, 177 & 179 La Salle SJ. CHICAGO, 11 THE FINEST IN THE WORLD, and the fast-

FRAZER

tong the derrick-car was overturned into the river, and dragged with it the tender of an engine. William Hefferman, master mason, was instantly killed, two others were

a be under the tender in the river.

lefeated by George, English champion, in a



B. Pourza Law, late provident of the First

pedestal for the statue of "Liberty En-ightening the World," presented to the

were lowering from a derrick-car a heavy

eriously injured, and a mason name Murray was reported missing and supposed

Mygns, American amateur champion, was

matic pains by St. Jacobs OB. H praises its efficacy.

bunches of celery a day for the benefit

Vast merit is inherent in St Western Catholic.

MENSMAN'S PERFORMED HE POINT MARKING MENSMAN'S PERFORMED HERE TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nu-triticus properties*. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining proper-ties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, ner-yons prostration, and all forms of general de-blicted in the feedbal conditions whether

supplies: Total, \$5,925.03. Extra services by government employes : Total, \$5,440. Grand total, \$38,800.93. The total appropriation to pay claims against the Garfield estate was \$57,500. Great Britain has 13,000 registered chemists and druggists and 23,000

NATIONAL BLUSSINGS.

The closing year has been replete with blessings, for which we owe to the Giver of all Good our reverent acknowledgment. For the uninterrupted harmony of our foreign relations; for the decay of sectional animos-ities; for the oxuberance of our hurvosts ities; for the explorance of our hurvests and the triumphs of our mining and manufacturing industries; for the prev-alence of health, the spread of intelligence and the conservation of the public croati, for the growth of the cons-try in all elements of national greatness— for these and countless other blessings we should rejoice and be glad. I trust that, under the inspiration of this great prosperity, our councils may be harmonious, and that the dictates of produce, patriotics, mating the dictates of prudence, patriotism, justice and economy may lead to the adoption of and economy may lead to the adoption of measures in which the Congress and the

Executive may hearily unite, Crissren A. Antnur, Washington, December 4, 1882,

The Treasury Department.

We publish below the more important sarts of Secretary Folger's annual report: The receipts from all sources for the lacal year ended June 30, 1882, were \$403,525,-250.28, of which \$220,110,730,25 were do-tived from customs, and \$146,197,-N55.45 from internal revenue. The ordinary A85.45 from internal revenue. The ordinary expenditures for the same period ware \$27,981,439,57, and the amount applied to redesoption of the public dabi \$166,281,505.55. Of this latter amount \$29,757,634,84 was drawn from the cash balance in the treasury. The amount paid for interest on the public dabi (included in the ordinary expenditures) was \$71,077,-295,79. The not increase in the ravenue for the year was \$42,742,557,71, and the net de-crease in expenditures \$2,731,448,02. The net reduction of the interest charge on the net reduction of the interest charge on the public debt for the year has been \$6,499,514. STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS AND SILVER CER-

TIPICATES. There had been coined on No-vember I, 1882, under the act of February 28, 1878, of stan-dard silver dollars. ..\$128,320,880 92,946,094 at that date

The secretary repeats his recommendation of last year, that the provision for the coin-age of a fixed amount of standard silver dollars each month be repealed and the depart-ment authorized to coin only so much as will be necessary to supply the demand. The recommendation is renewed for the

repeal of the act requiring the issue of silver certificates, and for a law authorizing measares for their early retirement from circula-

NATIONAL BARKS.

The Internal Revenue Report.

The report of G. B. Raum, commissioner of internal revenue, states that the internal revenue rearipts, since 1879, have increased year by year \$10,609,030 to \$12,000,000. In 1879 the receipts were \$113,000,000, in 1881 they were \$135,220,000, and in the fixed year hast ended they were \$145,600,000. The they were \$157,229,000, and in the fiscal year last ended they were \$146,500,000. The receipts for the current fiscal year will prob-ably fall below last year's total, but are likely to reach \$145,000,000, if the present taxes are retained. The commissioner cells attention to the maxim that no more revenue should be raised than is needed to support the government occommically, and to gradu-ally reduce its debt, and also to the fact that at the present rate of paying the debt all bonds subject to call will be paid within three years, after which, in order to dispose of its years, after which, in order to dispose of its surplus revenue, the government will have to buy four and one-half and four per cent, bonds in the open market, which would probbonds in the open miriter, which would prob-ably advance their price twenty-five to thirty per cent. to puy which would be a waste of the people's meney. The debt should be extinguished only at a rate to meet the re-quirements of the sinking fund, viz., about \$55,000,000 per annum. A reduction of \$60,-000,000 to \$70,000,000 in our annual revenues is present and for the effect. is urgently called for. He offers the follow-ing suggestions :

"In remitting taxation the relief should fall as far as possible upon necessaries of life. The great bulk of internal taxation is de-rived from liquors and tobacco. These are articles of luxury, and the dealers therein are proper subjects for taxation. Public opinion seems to be strongly in favor of the retention of these taxes. The other objects of internal taxation, with the amounts re-alized in the past year, are: Friction matches, §3,272,258; pattent medicines, etc., §1,973, 395,56; bank checks, §2,318,455,14; bank de-posits, §4,007,701,98; savings bank deposits, §88,400,47; bank capital, §1,138,340,87; sav-ings bank capital, §14,729,38; total, §12,-788,521,40. Add to this the taxes collected by the treasurer of the United States from na-tional banks, and there is a total derived 'In remitting taxation the relief should fall tional banks, and there is a total derived from these sources of \$18,748,223.77. These taxes should be repealed. The tax on savings bank deposits is a tax on thrift. The tax on partont medicines, etc., is verations, being partont medicines, etc., is verations, being levied upon innumerable articles. The taxes on bank capital, deposits and checks are not needed for revenus. The repeal of these taxes would greatly simplify the internal revenue

Mr. Raum advises a reduction of forty per Mr. Haum advises a reduction of forby per cent. in the special taxes paid by dealers ; also a reduction of §4 per thousand on cigars. All the repealed taxes and reductions recommended above, if carried into effect, would reduce the integral revenue taxes §25,-f02,128. He thinks it desirable to consider the precise billing of taking the duit of The names house which are payable at the pleasure of the government. This is more because of the government. This is more because of the government.

THE steamer H. Folger, of Cape Vincent, N. Y., has been wrecked in Lake Ontario. The captain and crew of eight men were

The special train conveying Mrs. Langtry, the English beauty, to Boston at the conclusion of her theatrical engagement in New York, struck a wagon at Thompsonville, Conn., and killed two boys in the vehicle.

South and West.

FRANK FRANNE, an actor, has been performing for years in a play -" Si Slocum ' -in which he shoots an apple off another performer's head. A few days ago he was playing in a Cincinnati theatre. Frank Frayne personated Si Slocum and Miss Annie Von Behren took the role of Ruth Slocum, Si's wife. The play had proceeded to the end of the fourth act, at which point Si Slocum, who is a captive, is offered his freedom in the event of his shooting an apple off his wife's head with the backward shot. He has performed this feat in all the principal cities and has never before met with an accident. As usual Mr. Frayne took his place on one side of the stage, with Miss Von Behren directly opposite. The apple was placed on the girl's head, and Mr. Frayne after taking aim, fired. At the crack of the rifle Miss Behren fell back on the stage without uttering a word, the blood pozing from a wound in the forehead. She had been shot in the forehead, and died in fifteen minutes. The audience was dis-

bility;also, in all enfecbled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration overwork or acute disease, particularly if resolting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., prop'rs., N.Y. Sold by druggists



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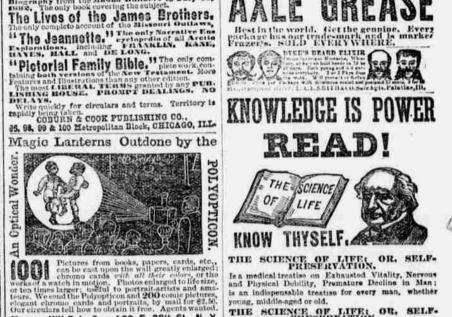
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