

favor of refined sugar struck out of our tariff law. If with all the favor now accorded the sugar-refining interests in our tariff laws it still remains to the extent of a dollar and a half on a pound of refined sugar, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid. Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication that the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export, be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment.

With the advent of a new tariff policy not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American resources, an earnest effort for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief possible obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea—a tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports and that a home market should bound the industry and a home market for our exports. A tariff on goods abroad though owned and navigated by our people, thus exhibiting a willingness to abandon all content for the advantages of American transoceanic carriage. Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty accorded to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported. The millions now paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the sea should be turned into American hands. Shipbuilding, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by the prospect of profitable employment for ships when built, and the American citizen should be encouraged to again take his place—a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace and a patriotic and safe defender of American interests in the day of conflict.

The ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans, appears in the light of present conditions not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be nearer a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute in the United States. I earnestly recommend its prompt repeal.

THE BOND ISSUE.
During the last month the gold reserve in the Treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the Government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced, and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain, that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare, it became necessary to replenish this reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the Government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations.

It would have been well, if in this emergency, authority had existed to issue the bonds of the Government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period; but the Congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions, bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum and maturing ten years after their issue, the interest being the amount authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds, the premiums received, operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the Government to less than the five per cent.

I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their Government should default in its pecuniary obligations or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity. As long as there is no provision is made for the full redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the Government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our Government.

DIVORCE GOVERNMENT AND BANKS.
The absolute divorcement of the Government from the business of banking is the real relationship of the Government to the circulation of the currency of the country. This condition cannot be immediately reached; but as a step in that direction and as a means of securing a more elastic currency and obviating other objections to the present arrangement of bank circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury presents in his report a scheme for modifying present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by State banks, free from taxation under certain limitations.

The Secretary explains his plan so plainly, and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable lucidity, that my effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall, therefore, content myself with an unequalled endorsement of the Secretary's proposed changes in the law, and with a brief and perfect statement of their prominent features.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation, to permit National banks to issue circulating notes, not exceeding in amount seventy-five per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the Government, as a guarantee fund, in United States legislative notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to thirty per cent. of the notes they so desire to issue, the deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it, to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue, in case an increase in circulation is desired, bank National bank notes for each bank being circulated, and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation—thus putting such increase or reduction within the limit of seventy-five per cent. of capital to be quickly made and maintained.

In addition to the guarantee fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, by imposing a small annual tax, say one-half of one per cent. upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to five per cent. of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank fails its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety fund and its notes to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augmented. The implementation of such fund caused hereby to be made good from the immediately available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient such payment to be made good by pro rata assessment among the other banks, their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assets of the failed bank in favor of the contributing banks. As a further security, it is contemplated that the existing provision fixing the individual liability of stockholders be retained and the bank's indebtedness accounted of its circulating notes is to be a first lien on all its assets.

Under the present law, the expense of auditing notes, official supervision, cancellation and other like charges there shall be assessed a tax of say one-half of one per cent. upon the average amount of notes in circulation. It is further provided that there shall be National bank notes issued of a less denomination than ten dollars; that each Na-

tional bank, except in case of a failed bank, shall redeem or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office or at agencies to be designated by it, and that no fixed reserve need be maintained on account of deposits.

EXEMPTING STATE BANKS.
Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of State banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding seventy-five per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of such banks upon their circulating notes constitutes under their State law a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, equal in amount to the average circulation of their notes, and that such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices.

This communication fully appreciates that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in the Congress, and assuring them that, whether in accordance with recommendations I have alluded to, I shall cooperate in preparing any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
Executive Mansion, December 3, 1894.

A UNIQUE INDUSTRY.
How Lubricating Oil Is Obtained in Pennsylvania.

The lubricating oil field of French Creek, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, is one of the most curious spots in all oil country. The business here started in the well of Blacksmith Evans, at Franklin, in the '70s, and since then \$12,000,000 worth of oil has been taken from the few miles square of territory where this oil alone is found. Around its prescribed limits wells that yield largely of the regular illuminating oil have been drilled, but none of that kind of oil has ever been found within the lubricating limits. This small but rich district extends into the village of Franklin, the county seat of Venango County, and there are wells in many private yards in that place. The production has fallen off greatly, though, and the price also. The monthly yield now is not more than 7,000 barrels, and the price is below a dollar a barrel. The oil is refined at Oil City, and eighty different commercial products result from the oil itself.

Franklin enjoys a monopoly of the heavy oil trade, but the business is conducted on a much more economical basis than when Blacksmith Evans was getting his 100 barrels a day from his pioneer well and receiving \$31 a barrel for it. There is little or no gas in the lubricating oil rock, and every well has to be pumped. As many as fifty wells are pumped by one engine. This is accomplished by an ingenious device called the pumping rig. The wells to be pumped are connected with a sucker rod, screwed together, reaching out in all directions, frequently more than a mile from the engine. In the woods around Franklin these sucker rods may be encountered, working slowly back and forth with the regular motion of a piston, and no engine within sight or hearing. The same thing may be seen in the streets of Franklin, where the long arms reach in to connect with the wells in the village of Franklin.

The wells are not pumped regularly, but by "heads." Twice a day there is the sufficient accumulation of oil in the wells to be pumped out, and then the many-armed engines are started and kept going until all the oil of that "head" is pumped out. Sometimes a new well will start off with a yield of ten or fifteen barrels a day, but this phenomenal yield does not last long. Taking it all in all, the lubricating oil corner of the petroleum fields is altogether unique.

A QUEER PERSONAGE.
Gen. Von Hessler, the Moltke of the Present, and His Eccentricities.

One of the most extraordinary and at the same time important personages of the German army is Gen. Count von Hessler, who commands in chief the troops in Alsace-Lorraine, and than whom no one stands higher in the esteem and regard of his Emperor. Yet there is no man whom one would imagine at first sight less likely to excite such sentiments on the part of a monarch like Kaiser Wilhelm. The General has nothing of the trim, well-groomed and natty appearance of the German officer about him. There is no man that dresses worse; his uniforms, hanging about him like old rags, are greasy and worn, and give him an aspect of an antiquated undertaker. He disdainful all the artifices of the toilet, lives on the coarsest kind of food and seems to grudge every moment that he wastes either at the table or in bed.

He drinks nothing but water, has a heart that is utterly insensible to the charms of the fair sex and is all twisted and warped in figure. This is owing to the fact that he was dangerously wounded in the war of 1870 at the battle of Saint Privat, where he lost two ribs. He has been obliged to wear ever since a sort of liver brace, or corset. He has no ear for music, and has been heard to make the remark that it was only calculated to please imbeciles—a remark which was naturally at once conveyed to the Emperor, who had just been expressing the utmost enthusiasm about Wagner. But the Emperor puts up with everything from Hessler, whom he regards as the only man capable of succeeding Moltke, and who in his maneuvers a couple of years ago, when his majesty assumed charge of one of the rival armies, had the temerity to surround and capture his sovereign.

At the same time it is not agreeable to serve under the General as either officer or soldier. It is a frequent sight to see him stop a soldier in the most crowded thoroughfare of Metz and make him remove his boots and stockings to see if his feet are immaculate as demanded by military regulations.

Rieh, but Died of Starvation.
Thomas Brannigan a miser and reclusor of New York City, was found in the miserable rooms which he called home the other day in a dying condition. Death came to him before he could be taken to a hospital. He had stored away great wealth, but he denied away greater misery, and died of starvation. His property is reported to be worth from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Natural History Item.
Gardening ants collect pieces of vegetable and pile them up to rot in the dark interior of their nests until the rubbish is covered with a growth of fungus on which the ants feed.

MR. OLDBOIE—I am a self-made man, sir. I began life as a barefoot boy. Kennard—Indeed, Well, I wasn't born with shoes on, either.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHERRY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The sweet potato was brought into England in 1653.

A Child Enjoys
The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be constipated or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Alexander the Great, when on a campaign, ate the rations of a common soldier.

Dr. Killemer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory, Binghamton, N. Y.

Dowie, the poet said there was nothing more delicious than a haunch of venison.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.

Waco, Tex., has a cotton palace.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Britain's flag boat on 5,735 ships.

We have not been without Pisco's Cure for Consumption for 30 years—LEWIS FERRIS, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894.

Central Asia makes the best bricks.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Grip Poison Ivy
A professional nurse, well known in Massachusetts, says: "After a severe cold, followed by the grip, I gave up sleep and took to my bed. I employed physicians without relief and determined to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took one bottle and I was feeling much better. I continued with the second bottle and in the middle of May I started for my home, or rather summer residence, at Brewster, Cape Cod. While there I came in contact with poison ivy and my hands became very sore. I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time it overcame my affliction and gave me renewed health, so that after the first of July I was able to do my work and now feel in the best of health."

SARAH J. CHAPMAN, Brewster, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels.

P. N. U. 50

Try Them All, Every Tom, Dick and Harry's Buckwheat. THEN TRY Heckler's

WALTER BAKER & CO. The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES. On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

RHEUMATISM CURED Without Medicine. Safe, Sure Scientific Principle. Total cure. No "ring." Testimonials. Address: ROSSIGNOL & TAYLOR, Pharmacians, 1011 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Business Established in 1835.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.

The first rain in months fell in Texas Tuesday.

Ecuador revolutionists are claiming more victories.

Rio Janeiro is excited over revelations of newspaper bribery.

Texas reports an enormous tide of immigrants from the Northwest.

There are nine indictments now against Capt. Howgate.

Radicals want Gov. O'Brien of Newfoundland removed from office.

Four men were fatally injured in Boston by an explosion of dynamite.

A patent has been asked in Mexico City for a flying machine.

The Socialist candidate for Secretary of the German Reichstag was defeated.

Molders of the McShane foundry, Baltimore lost their strike after a struggle of five weeks.

Georgia's Senate has passed a bill opening the State to all insurance companies, regardless of the State deposit law.

Goldie Werden, Tunkhaunook, Pa., school girl, was kidnapped by a man supposed to be her father.

Though the war has not yet been declared, hostilities between the troops of Mexico and Guatemala are reported.

The Missouri Supreme Court says that the distribution of liquor by a club to its members is not a sale within the meaning of the license law.

The official count in Tennessee gives Evans, Republican candidate for Governor, a plurality of 841. This is a loss of over 27,000 since 1892.

The college at Georgetown, D. C., has forbidden its students to play football with outside teams until the present brutal methods are abandoned.

Judge E. R. Hoar, of Concord, Mass., is quite sick with heart trouble. His condition is considered critical as he has been rather feeble of late.

Chicago Armenians passed resolutions calling upon President Cleveland and Congress to aid in securing safe habitations for Christians in Armenia.

Talmage's Brooklyn Tabernacle was sold Thursday, under foreclosure proceedings, for \$71,700 which is \$17,000 less than it cost the Tabernacle people.

A prairie fire is reported in the extreme western part of Texas and Eastern New Mexico, 25,000,000 acres of grass being consumed. The fire swept over 13 counties at last reports was still raging.

Rev. B. F. Mills and Rev. S. J. Fleming, two well-known evangelists, have been laboring in Yonkers, N. Y. More than 1,000 men, women and children have announced their conversion.

The Sultan has not acquiesced in the mission of Consul Milo Jewett, who was selected by President Cleveland to inquire into and report upon the Turkish outrages in Armenia.

Herr Krupp, head of the great gun-making firm, has given 5,000 marks for the construction of a Protestant church at Essen, where the Krupp works are situated. Essen is the center of a large Catholic population.

The immigration of last year was the smallest for 15 years, amounting to only 285,000. The immigration officials believe that the returns for the fiscal year will show a falling off from these figures.

TRADE REVIEW.
The Woolen Manufacture Greater Than Last Year.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: It is difficult to detect any change in current business. Prospects after January 1 are considered hopeful; in some branches there are larger orders, and the westbound shipments of merchandise are a little larger. But the working force naturally diminishes near the end of the year, and the holiday traffic brings just now a temporary activity. There is a reason however, to expect the employment of a somewhat larger working force after the holidays.

The government report on feeding of wheat to cattle and hogs has scarcely influenced the market. The receipts of wheat are larger than a year ago, and the exports smaller. Estimates of the winter wheat average indicate an increase of 1.9 per cent. with a condition somewhat better than last year. The price of corn has changed but little. Cotton has fallen again to 5 1/2 cents, very close to the lowest point for many years.

The iron industry seems to have distinctly brighter prospects at Chicago, where pig iron is firmer and bar in larger demand because of orders for freight cars. But Bessemer iron has sold at \$10.25 at Pittsburgh; steel rails have been reduced to \$22 there and wire rods at similar weakness.

The wool manufacture has been doing 3 per cent. more than last year, but 31 per cent less than in 1892, and the average of 104 qualities of wool quoted by Combs Brothers is 15.75 cents, the lowest ever known, 14 per cent. lower than last year and 39 per cent. lower than in 1892. Manufacturers are receiving more orders for spring and still have considerable demand for heavy goods, particularly for overcoatings, on account of the change in the fashion, and there is much confidence expressed that they will be able to continue production at about the present rate after January 1.

The failures this week have been 325 in the United States against 285 last year, and 40 in Canada against 42 last year.

"Bradstreet's Financial Review" says: The reassembling of congress and the president's message were the natural speculative factors at the beginning of the present week. Judging by the course of quotations, it may be said the financial portion of the message was favorably received in the stock exchange and banking circles, although there is an almost universal impression that the recommendations are unlikely to result in positive action at the present short session of congress.

Foreign financial opinions are favorable to the suggestions in the message, but the feelings in the foreign markets is that considerable time will elapse before our currency situation can be permanently settled, and that in the meantime the position affords opportunity for further complications of a more or less severe nature. London accordingly took little part in this market and was not a factor.

Currency Coin Commission.
Representative McCreary (Dem., Ky.) has presented a bill for the appointment of a currency commission. It is to be composed of three persons, to be appointed by the president, three senators to be appointed by the president of the senate, and three representatives appointed by the speaker of the house.

Population of Japan.
The population of the islands of Japan numbers 41,091,000.

How It May Happen.
"Jemmy crickets, she's got the rickets," whispered one beau to another in the company of a very pretty girl. Truly she was very beautiful, but there was a twitching about the nerves of the face which showed suffering. "No," said the other, "it's neuralgia and she's a martyr to it." St. Jacobs Oil was suggested as the world-renowned cure for it. Did she try it? Yes, and I was cured by it and—married "one of the fellows" afterwards. The use of the great remedy for pain will not bring about a marriage, but in its cure of pain it will bring about conditions of health to make life more enjoyable. No man or woman ought to marry who is a sufferer from chronic pains. We should not wed woe to win only wretchedness.

The manufactured products of Great Britain amount to about \$4,100,000,000 a year.

The Rothschilds are worth \$2,000,000,000.

A Bright Eye
is a sign of good health and if the stomach is not in the best of condition the eyes will show it. Ripans Tablets will make the stomach right and keep the eyes bright and clear.

Different Then.
India rubber used for erasing pencil marks was known in England as early as 1770. A cube of it half an inch square cost 3 shillings.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH.

Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

Concentrated thought, continued in, robs the stomach of necessary blood, and this is also true of hard physical labor.

When a five horse-power engine is made to do ten horse-power work something is going to break. Very often the hard-worked man coming from the field or the office will "bolt" his food in a few minutes which will take hours to digest. Then too, many foods are about as useful in the stomach as a keg of nails would be in a fire under a boiler. The ill-used stomach refuses to do its work without the proper stimulus which it gets from the blood and nerves. The nerves are weak and "ready to break," because they do not get the nourishment they require from the blood, finally the ill-used brain is morbidly wide awake when the overworked man attempts to find rest in bed.

The application of common sense in the treatment of the stomach and the whole system brings to the busy man the full enjoyment of life and healthy digestion when he takes Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to relieve a bilious stomach or after a too hearty meal, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. The "Pellets" are tiny sugar-coated pills made of highly concentrated vegetable ingredients which relieve the stomach of all offending matters easily and thoroughly. They need only be taken for a short time to cure the biliousness, constipation and stultification, or torpor, of the liver; then the "Medical Discovery" should be taken in teaspoonful doses to increase the blood and enrich it. It has a peculiar effect upon the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels, toning up and strengthening them for all time. The whole system feels the effect of the pure blood coursing through the body and the nerves are vitalized and strengthened, not deadened, or put to sleep, as the so-called celery compounds and nerve mixtures do—but refreshed and fed on the food they need for health. If you suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, and any of the ills which come from impure blood and disordered stomach, you can cure yourself with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which can be obtained at any drug store in the country.

EASTMAN National Business College and Shorthand SCHOOL affords the best preparation for business life. Practical work. Both sexes. Tuition free. Furnished. Through instruction in Bookkeeping and Business Correspondence, Short-hand and Typewriting, Penmanship, English and Modern Languages. For Catalogue address: CLEMENT G. EASTMAN, President, 30 Washington St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

P. N. U. 50 '94

BEECHAM'S PILLS (Vegetable)

What They Are For

- Biliousness indigestion sallow skin
- dyspepsia bad taste in the mouth pimples
- sick headache foul breath torpid liver
- bilious headache loss of appetite depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

"He that Works Easily Works Successfully." 'Tis very Easy to Clean House With

SAPOLIO

Weak Mothers

and all women who are nursing babies, derive almost inconceivable benefits from the nourishing properties of

Scott's Emulsion

This is the most nourishing food known to science. It enriches the mother's milk and gives her strength. It also makes babies fat and gives more nourishment to growing children than all the rest of the food they eat.

Scott's Emulsion has been prescribed by physicians for twenty years for Rickets, Marasmus, Wasting Diseases of Children, Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Emaciation and Consumption.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE. Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and \$1.