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25 pieces 28 inch white India lawn at 31 cents per yard.
500 yard 15 cent plaid, white India lawn at 11 cents per yard.
Our whole stock of 7 cents calicoes at 5 cents per yard.
Our whole stock of Indigo calicoes at 6 cents per yard.
Our 15 cent crinkles at 12 1/2 cents per yard.
All of our 75 cent colored dress goods at 58 cents per yard.
Our 1.00 red table damask at 77 cents.
" 85 " " " " 68 "
" 65 " " " " 48 "
" 40 " " " " 30 "
" 1.25 white " " " 95 "

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THE PRESIDENT VETO.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND VEToes TWO PENSION BILLS.

The House Scolded for Interfering with Functions of the Pension Bureau—A Lecture on Legislation—The Military Academy.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The President Saturday sent to the House of Representatives two veto messages. The first is as follows: To the House of Representatives: I return without my approval House bill No. 147, entitled, "An act increasing the pension of Andrew J. Hill." This bill directs the pension which the person named therein has been receiving for a number of years. It appears from the report of the committee to which the bill was referred that the claimant was by him increased pension has been lately rejected by the pension bureau on the ground that the claimant is now receiving a pension commensurate with the degree of disability found to exist. The policy of frequently reversing, by special enactment, the decisions of the bureau invested by law with the examination of pension claims, fully equipped for such examination and which ought not to be suspected of any act of liberality to our veteran soldiers, is exceedingly questionable.

It may well be doubted that if the committee of Congress has any better opportunity than such agency to judge of the merits of this claim. If, however, there is any lack of power in the pension bureau for a full investigation, it should be supplied. The system adopted is inadequate to do full justice to claimants, it should be corrected; and if there is want of sympathy and consideration for the aged and needy among our veterans should not be restrained and it must be admitted that in some cases justice and equity cannot be attained without the charitable tendencies of the government in favor of worthy objects of its care indulged under free rules. These conditions sometimes justify a resort to special legislation, but I am convinced that interposition by special enactment in granting pensions should be rare and exceptional.

The disposition to concede more generous treatment to the disabled, aged and needy among our veterans should not be restrained and it must be admitted that in some cases justice and equity cannot be attained without the charitable tendencies of the government in favor of worthy objects of its care indulged under free rules. These conditions sometimes justify a resort to special legislation, but I am convinced that interposition by special enactment in granting pensions should be rare and exceptional.

The instrumentality devised by law for the determination of pension claims is thus overruled and decided, and there is danger in the end that popular prejudice will be created against those who are worthy and entitled to the bounty of the government.

There have lately been presented to me on the same day, for approval, nearly 240 special bills granting and increasing pensions and restoring to the pension list names of parties, which, for cause, have been dropped. To aid the executive in his duty, they were referred to the pension bureau for examination and report. After delay absolutely necessary, they have been returned to me within a few hours of the limit constitutionally provided for executive action. I have not ordered and signed two of these bills as thus classified.

Eighty-one cover cases in which favorable action by the pension bureau was denied, by reason of insufficiency of testimony filed to prove facts alleged. These bills were approved on the assumption that the claims were meritorious and that on the passage of the bills the government would be bound to pay the claims. Twenty-six of the bills cover claims rejected by the pension bureau because the evidence produced tended to prove that the alleged disability existed before the claimant's enlistment. Twenty-one covers claims which have been denied by such bureau, because the evidence tended to show that the disability, though contracted in the service, was not incurred in the line of duty. Thirty-three cover claims which have been denied because the evidence tended to show that the disability originated after the soldier's discharge from the army. Forty-seven covers claims which have been denied, because the general pension laws contain no provision under which they could be allowed; and twenty-four claims have never been presented to the pension bureau.

I estimate the expenditure involved in the bills at more than \$35,000 annually. Though my conception of public duty leads me to the conclusion that the slight examination which I have been able to give to such of these bills as are not embraced in the first class above mentioned, that many of them should be disapproved, I am utterly unable to submit, within the time allowed me for that purpose, any objections to the same. They will therefore become operative without my approval.

Sufficient reasons for the return of this particular bill now under consideration, is found in the fact that it provides that the name of Andrew J. Hill be placed on the pension roll, while the records of the pension list, as well as the medical certificate made part of the report, disclose the fact that the name of the beneficiary is Alfred J. Hill.

GROVER CLEVELAND, Executive Mansion, May 5.

The second veto assigned as a reason that the general law already gave to the widow named in the vetoed bill the same amount of pension named in the special enactment, and the only effect of the vetoed bill would be to the widow's disadvantage.

LABOR STRIKES.

Some Interesting Statistics from the Annual Report of the Labor Bureau.

New York Sun. The last annual report of the New York Bureau of Statistics of Labor contains the following information: 222 strikes (which occurred in this State during the year ending November 1st, 1885). Of these strikes 97 were successful, 34 failed, 32 were compromised, and 59 were still pending. The total number of persons engaged in them was 28,886, and they involved an expenditure of \$206,159.68, a sum which does not include the heavy loss in wages to the strikers or the great loss borne by the employers.

But large as these figures are, the bureau does not pretend to give a full list of the strikes of the year, for it is hampered for the want of funds, and numerous strikes occurred about which the only positive information given is that "the majority were settled by some one of the different simple forms of conciliation or arbitration."

Commissioner Peck expresses his thanks to the greater part of those organizations in the State for aid rendered in securing such facts as he gives; yet he had a right to expect their active and cordial assistance, for the reason that the bureau was established in response to the demand of laborers and for benefit of laborers more especially.

Yet it seems that some of the professed friends of labor have done their best to foil the efforts of the Commissioner. They are the "small bands of agitators" who, while in Brooklyn who manage to subsist upon the prejudices of poor workingmen, who, from fear of being discharged if they serve on committees, are forced to accept of such a position.

The Marplots have tried to frighten the employed by pretending that facts given to the bureau would be used to the disadvantage of labor, slight as the Commissioner says, the information is so presented that it cannot possibly do injury to any one; and the more complete it is the more useful it will be to all.

The development of such a body of professional agitators is an evil result of the organization of labor agents which the workmen will need to contend more and more earnestly, and they and their whole object in life is to get along without work, will try to force themselves on the unions, and will work harder to get pay for their impudence the more powerful the associations of real workmen become.

The interference of these New York and Brooklyn agitators, Commissioner Peck tells us, induced the bureau to obtain a mass of testimony regarding the various strikes which would otherwise thought of seeking, and which places them in a very unfavorable light. It was found that "for the most part, they are not mechanics, and therefore not entitled to speak for a class which has most to do with strikes." Several of them, he adds, have done no work at all for a time, and one at least, who is certainly on the labor of his wife at the time he was urging labor organizations to refuse testimony to the bureau.

The testimony taken from the employed themselves shows that "only very rare instances are strikes favored or encouraged by the working people of the State." The official leaders of trades unions prefer to see the difficulties of labor relations in some less destructive way, and admit that many strikes are ill-advised. The older organizations "rarely enter upon a strike until after giving the matter mature consideration, and weighing the chances of success or failure," but those which are just beginning to try the power of the union "are anxious to resolve the baptism of fire, and enter upon strikes upon the slightest provocation."

Yet there is a growth of conservatism as to that method of warfare, for, great as the number of strikes last year, the general feeling of the public, Commissioner Peck forms the opinion from information he has gathered from personal interviews with workmen that "strikes are on the decrease in the United States, and that the number of strikes which are successful is always doubtful." Therefore Mr. Peck expresses the belief that the establishment of strike funds will serve to discourage strikes, and the experience of the English unions sustains the opinion. The objection that large funds are a temptation to dishonesty he meets by referring to the fact that in several cases in this country where unions have established such funds the money has been fully guarded.

Witness also testified that strikes started by their union in other States carried them great sums, as much as \$200,000 in one instance and \$65,000 in another, having been expended without dishonesty. "Besides," continued Mr. Peck, "the legalization of trade unions, which the law is every reason to suppose will be a thing of the near future, will give ample protection to these funds."

The Commissioner lays down these instructions as the conclusion of his remarks of strikes: "It is the extreme of folly to engage in a protracted strike and then return to work at the lowest possible rates. Another foolish policy is to enter for an advance on a falling market. The men who advise this are the real enemies of their kind. It is criminal folly and they are morally responsible for the miseries and sufferings which follow a strike brought about in this manner."

Death of a Wall Street Operator. New York May 10.—C. T. Woerhoff died suddenly of apoplexy at the residence of his father-in-law, Oswald O'Sandorfer, editor of the New York State Zeitung, in Manhattan, at eight o'clock. Mr. Woerhoff was the leading broker operator on Wall Street. Mr. Woerhoff's brokers state: "He was long on what, but that there was no chance of its coming upon the market, and those who sold on that supposition would be to buy it back from some one else."

RUINED BY ANTS.

An Illinois Farmer's Building Destroyed by the Determined Attacks of White Ants.

A correspondent writing from Bloomington, Ill., says: Prof. S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist, was in this city yesterday returning from Mount Palatine, Putnam county, where he was summoned to view the work of damaging insects. He visited the farm of John Wilson, near Mount Palatine, and found that his premises had been almost completely destroyed by white ants, a species very uncommon in America, but very similar to the white ants of India and Africa. The insects first attacked an outdoor cellar, working on the underside of the roof and the inside of the walls. Their working is confined to the woodwork, and they so hollowed out the roof and sides of the cellar that it collapsed. From the cellar they spread to the residence, and have completely ruined a good part of the building. Here they worked through the sills, in the studding, the weather boarding, in the window and door casings, and the rafters and shingles. They also laid hold of the granary, which was built of hard wood, and so worked on the sides and ends of the granary that the floor of its own weight fell in. The cellar is completely ruined; a part of the house will be liable to be torn down, as will also the granary. The loss sustained is several hundred dollars. The Professor advises that all the wood affected be destroyed and the remainder saturated with gasoline. He says that he has known ants to work in rotten logs, and in culverts and bridges, and never know them to attack buildings. He says the light is offensive to them, and that their work is not easily detected. He suggests that railroad men should examine great care that the floor of its own weight fall in. The cellar is completely ruined; a part of the house will be liable to be torn down, as will also the granary. The loss sustained is several hundred dollars. The Professor advises that all the wood affected be destroyed and the remainder saturated with gasoline. 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