BUSINESS CARDS.

H. CABANISS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and United States Commissioner, SHELBY, N. C.

DEACTICES in the courts of Cleveland nd Rutherford counties. on West Warren street.

B. Frank Wood Attorney at Law.

SHELBY, N. C. NOMMISSIONER of Deeds for South

Shelby Foundry Machine Shops,

B. B. BABINGTON, Proprietor CANE MILLS, PLOWS and Castings ing in that line, give me a call. 16.

GUTHRIE HOUSE.

Good Horses and Vehicles at reasonable prices. Call on us before you make engagements with other parties.

Wagons, Buggies and Road Carts TOMS, CARPENTER & HICKS, Rutherfordton, N. C.

A FRESH LOT

-OF FINE-

Buggies and Phætons

Just received at

BOSTIC BROS. & WRIGHT'S Warehouse. Call at once and make

FINEST Ever brought to Shelby.

WATT ELLIOTT. Fashionable Barber and Hair-Dresser

SHELBY, N. C., . AVING secured an expert assistant, is prepared to do all tonsorial work in

shop in the Bostic Building on the northwest corner of Marion and LaFavette

D. J. KEETER & CO.,

TO ALL WHO OWE US.

WEWERE burned out in the late fire put together will help us greatly. Yours truly

GARDNER & QUINN. Shelby, N. C., Nov. 15, 1888.

NOTICE!

I will sell my plantation, one and half miles east of Cherryville, Gaston county, N. C., said plantation containing e hundred and seven acres and a half, described as follows: 25 Acres Wood Land

25 Acres Bottom Land, h.g statoq 571 Acres Upland, in high state of culti-200 Fruit Trees, 2 years old, consisting of

apples, peaches, pears and grapes, ali of Greensboro's choicest varieties. This property is improved by a twostory brick dwelling containing six rooms. fire place in every room, designed upon best plans fer taste and bandat good well furnishing good freestone water in the yard, good spring near, outbuildings a perfect completion to the dwelling. A

od two room tenant house is on the Any one wanting to purchase a good ate with or come to see me before buy-J. A. PASOUR,

HOTELS.

Cherryville, N. C.

Commercial Hotel, SHELBY, N. C.,

J. W. KERR, Proprietor.

THE best furnished and best kept Hotel in the Western part of the State. Perect satisfaction guaranteed. Public patonage solicited

At the beginning of the year the Comreial changed hands, and with the new management the house has been refitted furnished anew. No effort will b pared to maintain its well-desered repation. Rooms newly carpeted and neat furnished. Best servant attendance. Table fare first-class. 4-1-8-tf.

Central Hotel, W. E. RYBURN, Proprietor,

SHELBY, N. C.

in Shelby. Beautifully located. First-in Shelby. Beautifully located. First-is fare. Polite servants. Large and wealth. lighted rooms. Well arranged office and sample rooms. Telegraph office in Omnibus and porter meet lized by our manufacturers are no line of the Supreme Court and the delay to but imperative duty to obtain with as collected for the year ended June 30, 15,795,917. The estimated increase of longer solely the reward of sturdy in-

THE MADONNA.

The years may enter not her shrine; Forever fair and young she stands, And with her gracious, girlish hands Folds tenderly the child divine.

Her lips are warm with mother-love And blessedness, and from her eyes Looks the nute, questioning surprise Of one who hears a voice above.

ife's voices-from the throng apart, Listens to God's low-whispered word (Strange message by no other heard)

Sweet maiden-mother, years have fied Since the great painter dropped h Left earth's loud praise for heaven' kind hush.

While men bewailed him, early deadet mothers kneel before thee still Uplifting happy hearts; or, wild With cruel loss, reach toward thy child Void arms for the Christ-love to fill.

lime waits without the sacred spot Where fair and young the mother stands: Time waits, and bars with jealous

hands The door where years may enter not. -Ellen Burroughs in Scribner's Christ mas Number.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's Farewell'Address to Congress.

To the Congress of the United States:

the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the session of the Congress, the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed.

blessings, of a government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly minority. inquire whether, in the past, we have a way plain and clear which leads to

happiness and perpetuity. When the experiment of our governnent was undertaken, the chart adopted for our guidance was the Constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they to their advantage and to the injury of indicate and by restraint within the a vast majority of our people. limitations they fix, that we can furfirst class style. He has moved into his new nish proof to the world of the fitness The existing situation is injurious to

The equal and exact justice of which is permitted, all patriotic love of counwe boast as the underlying principle of try, and substitutes in its place selfish A NY one wishing to buy Country Mo- our institutions, should not be confin-I lasses or a small lot of Dried Peaches, ed to the relations of our citizens to pealed and unpealed, will do well to each other. The Government itself is own sake and for what it should acunder bond to the American people, complish as a motive to our nation's that in the exercise of ats functions advancement and the happiness of all and powers it will deal with the body our people, is displaced by the asof our citizens in a manner scrupu- sumption that the Government, inlously honest and fair and absolutely stead of being the embodiment of just. It has agreed that American and lost \$2,500. We need what is citizenship shall be the only credential due us, so place come forward and help necessary to justify the claim of equalus in this our time of need. It is not much to you, but all the small amounts dition in life shall give rise to discri-

mination in the treatment of the people by their Government. The citizen of our Republic in its of others one iots of selfish advantage, early days rigidly insisted upon full and in combinations to perpetuate compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his Government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the re-

maining recompense of his steady and contented toil. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their Government, and was enforced by the free, thoughtful, and intelligent suffrage of the citizen. Combinations. monopolies, and aggregations of cap

which God had given them. ury: our manufactories yield fortunes tion. their undertakings.

poverishment of rural sections, and discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmer's son, not satisfied with his

that they result from the discriminat- ple, are endangered. ing fayor of the Government, and are

istence of trusts, combinations, and disorder the citadel of rule. monopolies, while the citizen is strugcoming the people's masters.

from these conditions, it is our duty as shameless imposition. patriotic citizens to inquire, at the present stage of our progress, how the formed.

Instead of limiting the tribute drawn Government presists in exacting, from As you assemble for the discharge of the substance of the people, millions our Government finds its strength and people, your meeting is marked by an injustice and this breach of faith and the contented competence and com- the earth and our success in accomttending the diversion of the curmate channels of business.

Under the same laws, by which these Our survival for one hundred years results are produced, the Government nity among our people, which reis not sufficient to assure us that we no permits many millions more to be add- cognize the value of every American ly resist all attacks on the Constitution, longer have dangers to fear in the ed to the cost of the living of our peo- interest, are the surest guaranty of all limitations of Federal power, and ple and to be taken from our con-

always closely kept in the course of the support of the Government under safety, and whether we have before us the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose, and for the benefit of a favored few, the Government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites,

This is not equality before the law of the American people for self-gov- the health of our entire body-political. It stifles, in those for whose benefit it greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained.

> The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid in the refusal to abate for the benefit such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrage of the people.

PERILS TO THE GOVERNMENT gling in the race of life with the government is the fountain of individnot fail to see, in spite of misrepre- pected to relieve with paternal care the ital were either avoided or sternly reg- that they are obliged to accept such and that from the fullness of its treusulated and restrained. The pomp and prices for their products as are fixed ury it should, upon the slightest posglitter of Governments less free offer- in foreign markets where they com: sible pretext of promoting the general ed no temptation and presented no de- pete with the farmers of the world; good, apply public funds to the benelusion to the plain people who, side by that their lands are declining in value fit of localities and individuals. Not side, in friendly competition wrought while their debts increase; and that can it be denied that there is a growfor ennoblement and dignity of man, without compensating favor they are ing assumption that, against govfor the solution of the problem of free forced by the action of the Govern-ernmental aid in favor of private prosperous and free." government, and for the achievement | ment to pay, for the benefit of others, claims and interests, the usual rules of the grand destiny awaiting the land such enhanced prices for the things and limitations of business principles A century has passed. Our cities are their labor fail to furnish their sup- These ideas have been unhappily time to time to give to the Congress 000 for pensions in excess of what was Navy demonstrates very intelligent es receiving pensions was 452,557. Of the abiding-places of swealth and lux- port or leave no margin for accumula- much encouraged by legislative ac- information of the state of the Union, paid for that purpose in the latter management in that important de- these were 14,806 survivors of the war of a survivors of t

themselves and their families. father's simple and laborious life, joins ficiaries of unjust discrimination under private or partisan interest, should arthe eager chase for easily-acquired our laws there shall be added the dis- rest attention and lead to reformation. content of those who suffer from such A few of the numerous illustrations We discover that the fortunes real- discrimination, we will realize the fact of this condition may be stated. The gretable nature were brought to my excess of internal revenue taxes collect- routes, and in the number of miles all meritorious cases. The fact that ized by our manufacturers are no that the beneficent purposes of our crowded condition of the calendar of knowledge which made it my painful edduring the last fiscal year over those traveled per annum an increase of one hundred and two different rates of

dustry and enlightened foresight, but triotism and contentment of our peo- suitors and denial of justice therefrom little delay as possible a new person as 1887, was \$5,489,174 26 and the cost of railroad service for the year was 6,600 Communism is a hateful thing, and tention of Congress with a plan for the in this country with the government of 3 to 4.10 per cent in 1887 to less than service actually put on was 12.764 largely built upon undue exactions a menace to peace and organized gov- relief of the situation approved by Great Britain. The correspondence in and 2.19 per cent for the last year. miles. from the masses of our people. The ernment. But the communism of com- those well able to judge of its merits. relation to this incident will in due The tax collected on eleomargarine

gregated capital, we discover the ex- tice and discontent, attacks with wild

every incident of change inseparable tended boon of American citizenship a an ascertainment of the proportion of purely domestic affairs and the saving to the government the careful consideration of Congress

TARIFF REVISION.

A just and sensible revision of our bond of the Government made with tariff laws should be made for the rethe people has been kept and per- lief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support from our citizens to the necessities of of all who leve the justice and equality its economical administration, the due to American citizenship, of all who realize that in this justice and equality which unapplied and useless lie dor- its power to protect the citizen and mant in its Treasury. This flagrant his property, of all who believe that obligation add to extortion the danger fort of many accord better with the plishing the work God has given the spirit of our institutions than colossal American people to do require of those rency of the country from the legiti- fortunes unfairly gathered in the intrusted with the making and execuate that the forbearance and frater- all other things, to the public good. our national progress, and of all to persistently check the increasing sumers, which unreasonably swell who desire to see the products of tendency to extend the scope of Fedthe profits of a small but powerful American skill and ingenuity in eral legislation into the domain of every market of the world with a re- state and local jurisdiction, upon the The people must still be taxed for sulting restoration of American com- plea of subserving the public welfare.

the people's cause.

THE PATERNAL IDEA. It cannot be denied that the selfish and private interests which are so persistently heard when efforts are The grievances of those not included made to deal in a just and comprepenwithin the circle of these beneficiaries, sive manner with our tariff laws are when fully realized, will surely arouse | related to, if they are not responsible irritation and discontent. Our farm- for, the sentiment largely prevailing ers, long suffering and patient, strug- among the people, that the general hardest and most unremitting toil, will | ual and private aid : that it may be exsentations and misleading fallacies, distress of citizens and communities

When to the selfishness of the bene- portance, but involving no special.

upon its face its private character or the envoy was accredited. such a motive power.

unselfish purpose.

OUR MISSION AS A NATION.

Our mission among the nations o hands of a few, of all who apprecition of our laws perfect devotion, above

The preservation of the partitions The necessity of the reduction of our between the proper subjects of Fedrevenue is so apparent as to be gener- eral and local care and regulation is ally conceded. But the means by which of such importance under the Constithis end shall be accomptished and the tution, which is the law of our very exsum of the direct benefit which shall istence, that no consideration of exresult to our citizens presents a con- pediency or sentiment should tempt us troversy of the utmost importance, to stray therefrom. We have under-There should be no scheme accepted as taken to discover and proclaim the satisfactory by which the burdens of richest blessings of a free government. the people are only apparently remov- with the Constitution as our guide. ed. Extravagant appropriations of Let us follow the way it points out: it public money with all their demoraliz- will not mislead us. And surely no ing consequences should not be tol- one who has taken upon himself the erated, either as a means of relieving solemn obligation to support and prethe treasury of its present surplus, or serve the Constitution can find justifias furnishing a pretext for resisting a cation or solace for disloyalty in the proper reduction in tariff rates. The excuse that he has wandered and disexisting evils and injustice should be obeyed in search of a better way to honestly recognized, boldly met and ef- reach the public welfare than the Confectively remedied. There should be stitution offers. What has been said no cessation of the struggle until an is deemed not inappropriate at a time appliance is perfected fair and conser- when, from a century's height, we vative toward existing industries, but view the way already trod by the which will reduce the cost to the con- American people and attempt to dissumer of the necessaries of life, while cover their future path. The seventh it provides for our manufacturers the President of the United States, the always retained in our own hands un- tion of which silver dollars to that advantage of freer raw material and soldier and statesman and at all times permits no injury to the interests of the firm and brave friend of the peo-American labor. The cause for which ple, in vindication of his course as the disregard of all but personal interests, the battle is waged is comprised within protector of popular rights and the lines clearly and distinctly drawn. It champion of true American citizenshould never be compromised. It is ship declared: "The ambition which leads me on is an anxious desire and fixed determination to restore to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge; to The report of the Secretary of the heal the wounds of the Constitution and preserve it from future violation to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may that it is not in a splendid goverpment supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments that they will find happiness, or their liberties protection, but in a plain system, void of pomp-protecting all and granting favors to none-dispensing its blessings like the dews of heaven unseen and unfelt save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a government

such a one only under which our states may remain for ages to come, united, they need, that the scanty returns of and just dealing should be waived. provision requiring the President from ing the payment of more than \$5,000,quiescence. Relief from contracts I have the satisfaction to announce mentioned years. The revenues of the partment and discloses the most satis- 1812, 10,787 widows of these who served never dreamed of by the fathers of the Our workingmen, enfranchised from made with the government is too easily that the close of the work of in that war, 16,060 soldiers of the Mex-Republic; our business men are madly all delusions and no longer frightened accorded in favor of the citizen; the United States in the enjoyment of do- 30th, 1889, ascertained for the quarter striving in the race for riches, and im- by the cry that their wages are en- failure to support claims against the mestic tranquility and at peace with ended September 30th, 1888, and esti- the past year. mense aggregations of capital outrun dangered by a just revision of our tar- government by proof is often supplied all nations. Since my last annual mated for the remainder of the term, the imagination in the magnitude of iff laws, will reasonably demand, by no better consideration than the message our foreign relations have amount to \$377,000,000, and the actual ing the large expenditures for new of pensions are paid to these benethrough such revision, steadier em- wealth of the government and the been strengthened and improved by and estimated ordinary expenditures construction and the additional labor ficiaries, ranging from \$2 to \$416.60 We view with pride and satisfaction ployment, cheaper means of living in poverty of the claimant. Gratuities in the performance of international good for the same year are \$263,000,000, they involve, the total ordinary exthis bright picture of our country's their homes, freedom for themselves the form of pensions are granted upon offices and by new and renewed leaving an estimated surplus of \$104,- penditures of the department for the sions during the fiscal year was \$78,growth and prosperity, while only a and their children from the doom of no other real ground than the needy treaties of amity, commerce and re- 000,000. The estimated receipts for three years ended June 30th, 1888, are 775,861.92, being an increase over the closer scrutiny develops a sombre perpetual servitude, and an open door condition of the applicant, or for rea- ciprocal extradition of criminals. the year ending June 30th, 1890, are less by more than 20 per cent than previous year of \$5,308,280.20. shading. Upon more careful inspect to their advancement beyond the sons less valid, and large sums are extion we find the wealth and luxury of limits of a laboring class. Others of pended for public buildings and other still await settlement are all reasonably nary expenses for the same time are ending June 30th, 1884. our cities mingled with poverty and our citizens whose comforts and ex- improvements upon representations within the domain of amicable nego- \$275,967,488 32, showinh a surplus of wretchedness and unremunerative toil. penditures are measured by moderate scarcely claimed to be related to the tiation and there is no existing subject \$101,232,511 66. The foregoing state-A crowded and constantly increasing salaries and fixed incomes, will insist public needs and necessities. The ex- of dispute between the United States ments of surplus do not take into ac- eral shows a marked increase of busi- bareau \$82,038,386.57, being 211 per urban population suggests the im- upon the fairness and justice of tent to which the consideration of such and any foreign power that is not count the sum necessary to be expending in the fairness and justice of tent to which the consideration of such and any foreign power that is not count the sum necessary to be expending to the postoffice cent of the gross income, and nearly cheapening the cost of necessaries for matters subordinate and postpone ac- susceptible of satisfactory adjust- ed to meet the requirements of the service. The number of postoffices on 31 per cent. of the total expenditures of tion upon subjects of great public im- ment by frank diplomatic treatment. sinking fund act, amounting to more July 1, 1888, was 57,356, an increase of the government during the year.

THE SACKVILLE INCIDENT.

has been strongly urged upon the at- the channel of diplomatic intercourse collecting this revenue decreased from miles, but the amount of new railroad gulf between employers and the em- bined wealth and capital, the out- While this subject remains without course be laid before you and will dis- was \$723,898 04 for the year ending ployed is constantly widening and growth of overweening cupidity and effective consideration many laws have close the unpardonable conduct of the June 30, 1887, and \$864,139 88 for the classes are rapidly forming, one com- selfishness, which insidiously under- been passed providing for the holding official referred to in his interference following year. prising the very rich and powerful, mines the justice and integrity of free of terms of inferior courts at places to by advice and counsel with the sufwhile in another are found the toiling institutions, is not less dangerous than suit the convenience of localities, or to frages of American citizens in the both houses of Congress removing all foreigh countries during the past three the communism of oppressed poverty lay the foundation of an application for very crisis of the presidential election doubt as to the executive authority, years is gratifying. It is especially As we view the achievements of ag- and toil which, exasperated by injus- the erection of new public buildings. then near at hand, and also in his sub- daily purchases of bonds were com-* * * * sequent public declarations to justify menced on the 23d day of April, 1888, Central and South American States Appropriation bills for the support his action super-adding impugnment and have continued until the present and with Mexico. As the greater part He mocks the people who proposes of the government are defaced by of the Executive and Senate of the time. By this plan bonds of the gov- of mail matter exchanged with these gling far in the rear or is trampled to that the Government shall protect the items and provisions to meet private United States in connection with ernment not yet due have been pur-countries is commercial in its characdeath beneath an iron heel. Corpora- rich and that they in turn will care for ends, and it is freely asserted by re- important questions now pending in chased up to and including the 30th ter this increase is evidence of the imtions, which should be the carefully the laboring poor. Any intermediary sponsible and experienced parties that controversy between the two govern- day of November, 1888, amounting to proved business relations with them. restrained creatures of the law and the between the people and their Govern- a bill appropriating no money for pub- ments. The offense thus committed \$94,709,400, the premiums thereon servants of the people, are fast be- ment, or the least delegation of the lie internal improvements would fail to was most grave, involving disastrous amountingt \$17,508,613 08. care and protection the Government meet with favor unless it contained possibilities to the good relations of The premium added to the principle Still congratulating ourselves upon owes to the humblest citizen in the items more for local and private ad- the United States and Great Britain, of these bonds represents an invest- of postage which have enormously rethe wealth and prosperity of our coun- land, makes the boast of free institu- vantage than for public benefit. These constituting a gross breach of diplo- ment yielding about 2 per cent inter. duced the rates of revenue, while try, and complacently contemplating tions a glittering delusion and the pre- statements can be much emphasized by matic privilege and an invasion of the est for the time they still had to run; greatly increasing business, demands

> And yet the people wait and expect full opportunity for Her Majesty's paid for interest at the rate specified from their chosen representatives such government to act in relief of the in the bonds if they had run to their patriotic action as will advance the situation, I considered prolongation of maturity, is about \$27,165,002. At welfare of the entire country; and discussion to be unwarranted, and first sight this would seem to be a profthis expectation can only be answered thereupon declined to further recog- stable and sensible transaction for the that notwithstanding the great expanby the performance of public duty with nize the diplomatic character of the government. person whose continuance in such As suggested by the Secretary of the

Majesty's legation in this city.

ity with Mexico has been heretofore to be \$55,260,000. This would seem to judgments in civil suits amounting to stated in my message to Congress and demonstrate that if excessive and un- \$552,021 08 were recovered in favor of the lapse of time and growth of com- necessary taxation is continued and the government during the year, only merce with that close neighboring Re- the government is forced to pursue the sum of \$132,934 was collected public confirm the judgment express this policy of purchasing its own thereon, and that though fines, penaled. * * A comprehensive treaty of bonds at the premiums which it will ties and forfeitures were imposed amity and commerce with Peru was be necessary to pay the loss to the peo- umounting to \$541,808 43, only \$109. proclaimed on November 7th, last, and ple will be hundreds of millions of 648 42 of that sum was paid thereof. it is expected that under its operations dollars. * * * mutual prosperity and good under- Nothwithstanding the large sum os the sentiment, which extensively standing will be promoted. * * * ry steps have been taken for the assem- November, 1888, was \$52,234.610 01, gether with those of Hayti and San 30th, 1887, there had been coined unof our taxation for revenue will be silver coin certificates, for the redempwith other governments. * * *

THE FINANCES.

Treasury exhibits in detail the condition of our national finances and the operation of the several branches of \$124,296,871.98 from internal revenue pended for public works, including taxes. The total receipts from all river and harbor improvements. * * sources exceed those for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1887, by \$7,862,-797.10. The ordinary expenditures for army then lost the greatest of its chiefs. that the genius of our people requires; the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1888,

were \$259,653, 758.67, leaving a sur-

plus of \$119,612, 116.09. The decrease

in these expenditures as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30th, In pursuance of a Constitutional 1887, was \$8,278,221 31, notwithstand-* * * * than \$47,000,000 annually. The cost 6,124 in three years, and of 2,519 for I am thoroughly convinced that our of collecting the customs revenue for the last fiscal year. Near the close of the month of Oc | the last year was 2.44 per cent. For | In the railway mail service there has | vised and adjusted to meet, as far as tober last, occurrences of a deeply re. the year 1885 it was 3.77 per cent. The been an increase in one year of 168 possible, in the light of our experience,

A resolution having been passed by

federal legislation which either bears sovereignty of the government to which represented by the difference between as to all matters suggested by those the amount of interest at 2 per cent familiar with its operations, and which which, upon examination, develops | Having first fulfilled the just demands upon the sum paid for principle and are calculated to increase its efficiency of international comity, by affording premium, and which it would have

function would destroy that mutual Treasury, the surplus expended tor the confidence which is essential to the purchase of bonds was money drawn good understanding of the two gov- from the people in excess of any acernments and was inconsistent with tual need of the government, and was reduced and that the number of comthe welfare and self-respect of the so expended rather than allow it to re- plaints of the service made to postgovernment of the United States. main idle in the treasury. If this sur- masters and to the department are far The usual interchange of communica- surplus under the operation of just and less than ever before. tion has since continued through Her equitable laws had been left in the hands of the people it would have been A seizure of vessels under the Amer- cent per annum. Deducting from this June 30th, 1888, are contained in the * made for the people by the purchase receive recognition. The wisdom of commercial reciproc- of such bonds, the loss would appear It is stated in this report that though

paid out in the purchase of bonds, the As authorized by Congress, prelimina- surplus in the treasury on the 30th of blage at this capital during the com- after deducting \$20,000,000 just drawn ing year of the representatives of the out for the payment of pensions. At South and Central American states to- the close of the fiscal year ended June Domingo to discuss sundry important der the compulsory silver coinage act topice. * * * It is believed that \$266,980,280 in silver dollars, \$55,404,commercial policies inducing freer 310 of which were in the hands of the mutual exchange of products can be people. On the 30th day of June. most advantageously arranged by in- 188\$, there had been comed \$299,708,dependent but co-operative legislation. 790; and of this \$55,829,303 was in cir-In the mode last mentioned the control culation in coin, and \$200,387,376 in restricted by conventional agreements amount were held by the government.

On the 30th day of November, 1888. With the rapid increase of immigra- \$312,590,990 had been coined; \$60,970,tion to our shores and the facilities of 990 of the silver dollars were actually preserved by nature to become her modern travel, the abuses of the gen- in circulation, and \$237,418,346 in cererous privileges afforded by our nat-tificates. The Secretary of the Treasuralization laws call for their careful ury recommends the suppression of the further coinage of silver, and in such recommendation I earnestly con-

The Secretary of War reports that the army, at the date of the lost conthe government related to this depart- solidated returns, consisted of 2,189 ment. The total ordinary revenues of officers and 25,545 enlisted men. The the government for the fiscal year actual expenditures of the War Deended January 30th, 1884, amounted partment for the fiscal year ended June to \$379,266, 074.76; of which \$219,091,- 30th, 1888, amounted to \$41,165,107 07, 173.63 were from customs duties and of which sum \$9,158,516 63 was ex-

> The death of General Sheridan in August was a national affliction The * . * Those who in any manner came within range of his personal association will never fail to pay deserv-

ed and willing homage to his greatness and the glory of his career. * * * THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the reconstructing the navy made during ican war and 5,104 widows of said sol-

The report shows that notwithstand-

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT. The report of the Postmaster Gen- making the entire expenditures of the

The volume of business in the Money Order Division, including transactions in postal notes, reached the sum of

apwards of \$143,000.000 for the year. The increase of correspondence with notable and exceptionable with the

A department whose revenues have ncreased from \$19,772,000 in 1870, to \$52,700,00 in 1888, despite a reduction and usefulness.

It is gratifying to note from the carefully prepared statistics accompanying the Postmaster General's report sion of the service the rate of expenditure has been lessened and efficiency has been improved in every branch; that fraud and crime have decreased; that losses from the mails have been

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The transactions of the Department worth in their business at least six per of Justice for the fiscal year ended ican flag (in Hayti) has been reported, amount of interest on the principal report of the Attorney General as well and in consequence, measures to pie- and premium of these bonds for the as a number of valuable recommendavent and redress any molestation of time they had to run at the rate of six tions, the most of which are repetitions our innocent merchantmaen have been per cent, the saving of two per cent, of those already made, and ought to

These facts may furnish an illustration prevails, that debt due the government should cause no inconvenience to the

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

In the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which will be laid before you. he condition of the various branches of our domestic affairs connected with that department and its operations during the past year are fully exhibited.

* * I cannot too strenuously insist upon the importance of proper measures to insure a right disposition of our public lands; not only as a matter of prompt present justice, but in forecast of the consequences to future generations. The broad, rich acres of our agricultural plains have been long untrammeled gift to a people civilized and free, upon which should rest in well distributed ownership the numerous homes of enlightened, equal and

It is gratifying to know that something has been done at last to redress the injuries to our people and check the tendency of the reckless waste of the national domain. That over eighty million acres have been arrested from illegal usurpation, improvident grants and fraudulent entries and claims, 10 be taken for the homesteads of the honest industrious-although less than the greater areas thus unjustly lostmust afford a profound gratification to right-feeling citizens.

BUSINESS AND PENSIONS.

The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, is 60,252; and an increase of pension was granted in 45,716 cases. The names of 15,730 pensioners were dropped from the rolls during the year for various causes and at the close of the year the number of persons of all class;

One hundred and two different rates

tenance and operation of the Pension Bureau during that period \$326,252,467.

government pension laws should be re-

(Continued on fourth page.)