

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1883.

SMITHVILLE REPUBLICANS.

Our friends at Smithville complain because nothing has been said about the Republican victory won there in the municipal election a few days ago. We congratulate our friends on their deserved victory; but the fact is they ought to have let their friends hear of it. That has been the way in days gone by the Democratic papers would have had special telegrams, had it gone Democratic, but they did not want to hear of it when the Republicans succeeded.

The better people and the better parts of the south are moving toward protection at a rate that should be a caution to Carlisle. The Memphis Avalanche and Nashville American unite now in warning the leaders of the Democratic party that they have heard enough about the beauties of free trade, and that if a free trade plank is put into the next Democratic platform the candidate who stands upon it need not expect the vote of Tennessee. Mr. Watterson had better pause in his effort to send Pennsylvania "to the devil" and have a talk with some of his friends nearer home.—National Republican.

This leaves the Star out, for it is in favor of foreign imports coming in free of taxes.

REPEAL OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW AND THE CONTINUANCE OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The internal revenue law was adopted as a war measure, to raise money to put down the rebellion, and for that purpose the loyal people of this country cheerfully submitted to it and paid the taxes, and after the war was ended the revenue law was continued to pay off the war debt, and it being so manifestly necessary the loyal people continued to pay it, until they saw the public debt sufficiently reduced for the direct tax on imports to take care of the balance without the slightest difficulty, and then they commenced advocating the repeal of the law. But they have only succeeded in part. The revenue tax has been reduced from time to time, until it is only about one-quarter the amount of what it was in 1865. But even this amount, small as it is, is exceedingly unpopular with the people and they very justly demand the repeal of the balance of it. Taxing imports does not come so hard on the laboring classes, in fact it is a protection to their labor. A tariff is now levied more as a protection to American industries and American mechanics, than it is for a revenue, and as such the tariff is exceedingly popular with the intelligent laborer. The educated mechanics of the north have always been, and are to day, in favor of a protective duty, a high tax on imports, the products of foreign countries, manufactured or otherwise, shipped to this country which, if allowed to enter untaxed, would soon reduce the pay of our own home mechanics and laborers. The wealthy are the persons who pay the high tariff tax; the men who can afford to drink fine imported liquors, who can afford to wear fine clothes, silk velvets, diamonds, &c., and they are the parties who are always advocating a reduction of the tax on imports. It is their money that pays for the circulation of papers and other documents advocating a low tariff, and the educated laboring men of the country see it and therefore will not be fooled.

Take the high tariff tax off of rice and our own people along the Cape Fear river, particularly, and in the eastern portion of the state generally, would be bankrupted. Two rice mills in this city would be stopped. Take the high protective tariff off of tobacco, and fifty hands would be thrown out of employment right here in Wilmington, without saying a word about the thousands in the state. The fact is should congress take off the protective tariff, and lay a tariff for revenue only, and place our skilled mechanics on a par with the paupers and cooly labor of Europe, and our own mechanics would have to stop work and their families would suffer. This is precisely what the Star is advocating indirectly.

HARMONY SO-CALLED.

LUMBERTON, N. C. May 17, 1883.
Mr. EDITOR.—In a leading editorial of your last Post, you say, "We know of no dissensions in the Republican party of this state to-day." Literally this may be true, but you will hardly deny that many good Republicans who have devoted their best days and warmest attachment to the party, are silently brooking the ingratitude of the present national administration. There are secret burnings and silent reproaches which are to-day eating the vitals of some of the best Republicans of the state; men who from the early days have sacrificed business, and worked manfully for the great cause of union, reconstruction and equal rights for all men. This administration claims to be for "harmony," but men in North Carolina are to-day paying the penalty for opposing the first term for Presidential candidates, because they honestly thought it unsafe to offer such an experiment to the American people, in the face of all precedents and especially in the face of Gen. Grant's own letter on the subject written in 1875, just before the Cincinnati convention, and when the third term was first advocated.

The editor of the Post ought himself to know of more than one man who is to-day a living sacrifice to "ring in the party," and who are as much ostracized in the way of patronage as they would be if the Democrats had elected Hancock, and perhaps more so. While such is the case there is still harmony so far as open dissensions are concerned; the harmony that haunted Garfield experienced in the days of his subdued pains and afflictions, the harmony that makes a slave obedient to his master, or that pervades a soul persecuted for honest opinion sake. But, there may yet be "blood" crying up from the ground," not in vengeance, but for history's sake if nothing more.

OLD LINE.

The above was written by a good, faithful and energetic Republican who cast a Republican vote, and a man who stands as high in North Carolina as any one in the state. He is a man of very great influence (and very justly so) in the party management, and he is entitled to consideration by the party papers, therefore we publish his communication, but at the same time we shall beg to differ with our friend in some of the matters set forth in his letter.

We know, from positive knowledge, that the President has appointed anti-Grant, anti-third term candidates, to positions when they had competitors who were in favor of the third term.

We know that President Arthur is being abused to-day by a large number of Grant men for not doing precisely what "Old Line" charged him with doing.

But because we cannot all get office is no reason why there should be discord in the party. Parties, we supposed, were organized to carry out some great principle.

The tariff is right, education,

local self-government, are a few of the important questions which we supposed that the Republican party would harmonize on. Not so to who should be postmaster at "Squedunk," or deputy collector at Whiskey Creek.

We were an anti-third termer and did as much against it as possible. But from the day Garfield and Arthur were nominated we had no more to say on that question. We thought all should be Garfield and Arthur men. Now, Garfield is dead, we should stand by President Arthur. We have done so just as faithfully as we should have done by John Sherman if he had been nominated and elected. We have never asked or received any favors at the hands of President Arthur, and we may not ask any, but should we do so, we have not the slightest fear that our former course on the Presidential question would be considered by him. President Arthur has made a fair and equitable President. His cabinet has in every way followed the President in this particular, and we believe the country appreciates it, and will not be slow to show it in time. That there has been injustice done a few anti-Grant men we have no doubt, but it was not done by the President or any member of his council, but by some subordinate who had the power and exercised it to wreak vengeance on some of them. "Old Line" has been done without the knowledge of the President. And now we repeat that our opinion the party in this state was never so harmonious on the great questions of the day as now, and on the importance of carrying the state in 1884. And we hope the men who happened to be anti-third termers, in 1880 will do as much in 1884, for harmony and a grand victory as any men in the state. Peace we must and will have. We must live for the future and not for the past, and to make this country the pride of the citizens who inhabit it by educating every child in the land, and making them all equal in the law when they grow up to manhood. This can only be under Republican rule.

WASHINGTO, D. C., May 17, '83.
The pleasure of writing a weekly letter of the doings at the capital city, is very great; and I look forward to the day with great joy.
Well, the week for the great assembling of the defenders of the city of Washington, in the days of great danger, has at last arrived, and they are here. A braver and better looking set of men never set foot in this city, many of them less an eye, a leg, or an arm, but nevertheless they are handsome and we love them all the more for their great loss. Washington has prepared to make their visit here as enjoyable as it is possible for those old veterans to be at any place. The city never looked better, the weather never was finer, and all the people never seemed to be in better spirits, therefore our guests have seemed to enjoy their visit exceedingly well.

General Grant failed to put in an appearance on account of the death of his beloved mother, and he is missed as no other one man would be. General John A. Logan, the man that every good soldier in the land loves, is also absent on a business visit to New Mexico; these two men all expected to meet and the veterans as well as the citizens, exceedingly regret their absence. General Sherman arrived from Fortress Monroe on yesterday, and this being the last time he will attend the reunion of the army of the Potowmack, while he is the commander and chief of the U. S. Army, it makes him also a very valuable guest. Kenna was elected last fall by 3,000 majority, he resigned to accept senatorial honors and now Snyder only receives 1,500.

Races have been exceedingly exciting and very good here this week.

Col. E. W. Clark, chief of the revenue marine bureau, has been detailed to go with the chief of the civil service board to New York. A handsomer compliment could not have been paid Mr. Clark by the secretary.

Mr. Wilson has closed his argument in favor of Brady, the star router.

The President has not yet appointed a commissioner of internal revenue.

The secretary of the treasury has ordered Mr. Tingie, the special agent, to San Francisco to look after the sugar and molasses interest of the government.

Yours.

GEORGE.

Promulgation by the President

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1883.

The following is a complete text of the revised civil service rules as finally approved and promulgated by President Arthur to-day:

In the exercising of the power vested

in the President by the constitution,

and by virtue of the 1,75d section of

the revised statutes and of the civil

service act approved January 16, 1883,

the following rules for the regulation

and improvement of the executive civil

service are hereby promulgated:

RULE 1.—No person in said service

shall use his official authority or influence

either to coerce the political action

of any person or body or to interfere

with any election.

RULE 2.—No person in the public service shall for that reason be under any obligation to contribute to any political fund or to render any political service, and he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.

RULE 3.—It shall be the duty of collectors, postmasters, assistant treasurers, naval officers, surveyors, appraisers and custodians of public buildings at places where examinations are to be held to allow and arrange for the reasonable use of suitable rooms in the public buildings in their charge and for heating, lighting and furnishing the same for the purpose of such examinations, and all other executive officers shall, in all legal and proper ways, facilitate such examinations and the execution of these rules.

RULE 4.—First—All officials connected with any office where or for which any examination is to take place will give the civil service commission and the chief examiner such information as may be reasonably required to enable the commission to select competent and trustworthy examiners, and the examination by those selected as examiners and the work incident thereto will be regarded as part of the public business to be performed at such office. Second—It shall be the duty of every executive officer promptly to inform the commission, in writing, of the removal or discharge from the public service of any examiner in his office, or of the inability or refusal of any such examiner to act in that capacity.

RULE 5.—There shall be three branches of the service classified under the civil service act (not including laborers or workmen or officers required to be confirmed by the Senate), as follows:

1. Those classified in the departments at Washington shall be designated, departmental service.

2. Those classified under any collector, naval officer, surveyor or appraiser in any customs district shall be designated, "The classified customs service."

3. Those classified under any postmaster at any postoffice, including that at Washington, shall be designated, "The classified postal service."

RULE 6.—CERTIFICATES REQUIRED.

RULE 7.—First—Every regular application must be supported by proper certificates of good moral character, health, and physical and mental capacity for doing the specified work, the certificates to be in such form and number as the regulations of the commission shall provide; but no certificate will be received which is in conflict with the tenth section of the civil service act. "Second—No one shall be entitled to admission to the classified postal service if under sixteen or over thirty-five years of age; or to the classified customs service, or to the classified departmental service, if the classified departmental service, if under eighteen or over forty-five years of age, but no one shall be examined for appointment to any place in the classified customs service except that of clerk or messenger, who is under twenty-one years of age; but these limitations of age shall not apply to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war, who are otherwise duly qualified.

RULE 8.—EXEMPTION FROM EXAMINATION.

RULE 9.—There are excepted from examination the following:—First—The confidential clerk or secretary of any head of a department or office. Second—Cashiers of collectors. Third—Cashiers of postmasters. Fourth—Superintendents of the money order divisions in postoffices. Fifth—The chief custodian for money for whose fidelity another officer is under official bond. But these exceptions shall not extend to any official below the grade of assistant cashier or teller. Sixth—Persons employed exclusively in the secret service of the government, or as translators or interpreters, or stenographers. Seventh—Persons whose employment is exclusively professional. Eighth—Chief clerks, superintendents and chiefs of divisions or bureaus. But no person so excepted shall be either transferred, appointed or promoted unless to some excepted place without examination under the commission. Promotions may be made without examination in offices where examinations for promotion are now held until notice on the subject shall be promulgated.

RULE 10.—Every head of a department or office shall notify the commission of the name of every person appointed to or employed in the classified service under him (giving the date of the appointment and the designation of the office or place) from those examined under the commission, and shall also inform the commission of any removal or discharge of any probationer or of the promotion, removal, discharge, resignation, transfer or death of any such person after probation.

RULE 11.—Every application, in order to entitle the applicant to appear for examination or to be examined, must state under oath the facts on the following subjects: 1, full name and residence, and postoffice address; 2, citizenship; 3, age; 4, place of birth; 5, health and physical capacity for the service by reason of military or naval service; 7, previous employment in the public service; 8, business or employment and residence for the previous five years; 9, education. Such other information shall be furnished as the commission may reasonably require touching the applicant's fitness for the public service.

RULE 12.—Every examining board shall keep such records and such papers on file and make such reports as the commission shall require; and any such paper or record in the charge of any examining board or any officer shall at all times, be open to examination as the commission shall direct, and upon its request shall be forwarded to the commission for inspection and revision.

RULE 13.—Every head of a department or office shall notify the commission of the name of every person appointed to or employed in the classified service under him (giving the date of the appointment and the designation of the office or place) from those examined under the commission, and shall also inform the commission of any removal or discharge of any probationer or of the promotion, removal, discharge, resignation, transfer or death of any such person after probation.

RULE 14.—First—The date of the reception of all regular applications for the classified departmental service shall be entered of record by the commission and of all other regular applicants by the examining boards of the district or office for which they are made, and so far as may be, shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the branch of the service which they seek to enter. Second—There shall also be competitive examinations of a suitable character to test the fitness for promotion in the service.

RULE 15.—First—The general examinations under the first clause of rule 6 for admission to the service shall be limited to the following subjects: 1. Geography, penmanship and copying.

2. Arithmetic—fundamental rules.

3. Interest, discount and elements of bookkeeping and of accounts. 4. Elements of the English language, letter writing and

the proper construction of sentences. 5. Elements of geography, history and government of the United States.

Second—Proficiency in each of these subjects shall be credited in grading the standing of the persons examined in proportion to the value of a knowledge of such subjects in the branch or part of the service in which special qualifications are required.

RULE 16.—The commission may give a certificate to any person examined, stating the grade which such person attained and the proficiency in the several subjects shown by the markings.

FILLING VACANCIES.

RULE 17.—First—Whenever an officer having the power of appointment or employment shall so request there shall be certified to him by the commissioner or the proper examining board four names for the vacancy specified in this rule, and the measure of proficiency shall be deemed adequate.

RULE 18.—But whenever an officer having the power of appointment or employment shall so request there shall be certified to him by the commissioner or the proper examining board four names for the vacancy specified in this rule, and the measure of proficiency shall be deemed adequate.

RULE 19.—The commission may give a certificate to any person examined, stating the grade which such person attained and the proficiency in the several subjects shown by the markings.

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