

The Tarboro' Southern

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT; THEN GO AHEAD.—D. Crockett.

TARBORO', N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1879.

VOL. 57.

NO. 7.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

HOWARD & NASH,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
TARBORO', N. C.
Practice in all the Courts, State and Federal.
Feb. 6, 1879.

PHILIPS & STATION,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
TARBORO', N. C.
Practice in Courts of adjoining counties, in the Federal and Supreme Courts.
Feb. 6, 1879.

WALTER P. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TARBORO', N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of the 2nd Judicial District. Collections made a very part of the business.
Office in Tarboro' House.
Jan. 7, 1879.

EDDIE L. JOHNSTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PLYMOUTH, N. C.
Practice in Washington and adjoining counties, and pay particular attention to adjusting claims in any part of the State.
July 26, 1877-ly.

ANDREW JOYNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENVILLE, N. C.
Practice in the county of Pitt, and adjoining counties.
Special attention given to collections and settling up estates of deceased persons.

JACOB BATTLE,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,
ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.
Will be in Nashville every Monday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Circuit—Nash, Edgecombe and Wilson.
Dec. 19, 78-3m.

DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS,
Lecturer of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Savannah Medical College.
Practice Limited to the
EAR AND EAR,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Office in the Tarboro' House, next door to the N. C. M. R. Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Says to the State Medical Society and to the Georgia Medical Society.
13-17.

DR. E. L. HUNTER,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ENFIELD, N. C.
Has resumed practice at Enfield and respectfully solicits a continuance of his former patronage.
Feb. 13, 1879.

NORFOLK CARDS.

NEW ATLANTIC HOTEL,
Cor. Main and Granby Streets, Norfolk, Va.
R. S. DODSON, Proprietor.
Terms, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day according to season of room.
Oct. 17-ly.

J. W. SILMER, SAM. HODGES,
CILMER & HODGES,
WHOLESALE
HAT HOUSE
LADIES' TRIMMED GOODS,
49 & 51 Commerce Street,
August 27-ly. NORFOLK, VA.

JAS. O'ROURKE,
DEALER IN
MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, HEADSTONES, &c.,
165 and 167 EAST CHURCH ST., Opposite St. Paul's Church,
NORFOLK, VA.
All kinds of Marble executed. All goods promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.
Oct. 17-ly.

MAPP & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Plain, japanned and Stamped
TIN-WARE, STOVES,
Ranges, &c., and House-Furnishing Goods,
166 Water St., N. W. Cor. Roanoke Sq.,
Oct. 10-6m. NORFOLK, VA.

CARRIAGE FACTORY,
RUN BY
Good Men and Good Mechanics.
SARRIAGES AND WAGONS BUILT & REPAIRED.
Light Work a Specialty.
CROWDER & MOORE,
Oct. 17-ly. 150 Water St., Norfolk, Va.

ELIZABETH IRON WORKS,
CHARLES W. PETTIT, Proprietor,
No. 380 and 282 Water Street, Norfolk, Va.,
Manufacturers
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,
Saw and Grist Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Forgings, and
CASTINGS, CASTINGS, CASTINGS.
Special attention given to repairs of Steamboats and Machinery of all kinds.
Machinists and Boiler Makers sent to any part of the country to do repair work.
Oct. 10-1878.

ESTABLISHED 1862.
M. L. T. DAVIS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Complete with all Markets,
South East Cor. Water and Commerce Sts.,
NORFOLK, VA.
Capt. D. Bell, Salesman.
Feb. 6, 1879.

J. R. POWELL, B. M. BACHELDER, W. H. COLLINS
House Estab. in 1829.
Powell, Batcher & Collins,
(Successors to Thomson & Powell.)
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 64 Water Street,
NORFOLK, - - VIRGINIA.
October 16, 1877.

HEARN,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
168 Main Street,
Norfolk, Va.
Feb. 6, 1879.

STOP AT THE
Boydson House,
BALSBURY, N. C.
C. S. BROWN, Proprietor,
Late of the National Hotel, Raleigh.
LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS.

NORFOLK CARDS.

Luther Spaldon,
DEALER IN
Sashes, Doors and Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Stair Rails, Newels, Builders' Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty and Building Material of every description.
Nos. 38 and 40 Roanoke Avenue
Feb. 6, 1879-ly. NORFOLK, VA.

W. K. GARR,
BATTLE, BUNN & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General
Commission Merchants,
Town Point,
NORFOLK, VA.
A member of the firm attends, in person, to the weighing and delivery of cotton, and the Liberal Cash Advances made on consignments.
Highest market prices and prompt returns guaranteed.
Barging and Ties at Lowest Rates, Free of Commission.
Aug. 11-ly.

Merchants of North Carolina
BUY YOUR
HARDWARE
Taylor, Elliott & Watters,
NORFOLK, VA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Gun and Leather Belting, Mill Supplies, Cucumber Pumps, &c.
Also, Agents for
Howes and Fairbanks
STANDARD SCALES,
WILL DUPLICATE NEW YORK BILLS.
Give Them a Trial.
Oct. 10, 1878.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

VARIETY IRON WORKS,
N. W. Cor. CHARLES & FAYETTE STS.,
Baltimore, Md.
WORKS, YORK, PA.
E. G. SMYSER, Proprietor.
Builder of Material of All Kinds. Manufacturer of Iron Buildings, Columns, Iron Stairs, Window Lintels, Rolling Shutter, Lamp and Hinges, Pumps, Wrt. Beams, Vases, Fountains, Iron Stairs, Pictures, &c. Mill Work and Mill Machinery in general, including the "Hull" Smit Machine-Shafting, Pulleys, &c.
Oct. 10-1878-ly.

PAINT. PAINT.
The best ready mixed paint in the United States is manufactured by
WILLIAM H. KING & CO.,
OF BALTIMORE, MD.
Send to them for a sample card. Be convinced by giving it a trial. Their well known brand of
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS
are the best. If you prefer to do your own mixing, S. E. corner Lombard and Charles Streets.
Oct. 10, 78-17-ly.

TIN-WARE.
THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE THIS method of informing their friends in North Carolina that having enlarged their factory and added all the improved machinery, they are now prepared to offer their Tin-Ware, both stamped and piece, at prices beyond competition. It will pay you to call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. Our Stoves, Hollow-ware and Wood-ware are from the best factories, and will be sold at the lowest prices. Apply at the old stand where their Senior partner has been for thirty-five years.
REIP & CO.,
385 W. Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md.
Oct. 10-1878-ly.

TO FARMERS
AND
PLANTERS.
R. J. BAKER & CO.,
36 and 38 South Charles Street,
Baltimore, Md.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Pure Ground Rawbone,
Superphosphate of Lime,
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA,
SULPHATE OF SODA,
Murrate and Sulphate of Potash
AND GROUND PLASTER.
All PURE Chemicals for mixtures, compounds or formulas for fertilizers, mixtures, as low as any house for cash. Write for prices.
Oct. 17-ly.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS
FOR THE NEW YEAR,
Consisting of Pretty Vases and Toilet Sets, Handsome Cups and Saucers, Cheap Toys and a variety of other goods.
BEAUTIFUL GOODS
which will be sold VERY CHEAP. A very liberal discount made to Festivals &c. A first class stock of
CANDY & CAKES
by our manufacturers, always kept on hand. Supplies for Weddings, Parties, &c., furnished as cheap as can be had anywhere. I also have fine Raisins, Nuts, Figs, Fruits, and a large assortment of Canned Goods, as a very low price, to suit the public. Give me a call and be convinced.
J. M. SPRAGINS,
Jan. 27, 79-2f.

PETERSBURG CARDS.

HAYES—PURCHASED ALL the patents and the main buildings heretofore belonging to the Petersburg Iron Works, we beg leave to assure the public that we are now, better than ever prepared to do anything in the
MACHINE AND FOUNDRY LINE.

GEORGE C. WARE,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
PURE APPLE CIDER
AND
CIDER VINEGAR.
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of
E. R. CONNOR'S TABLE SAUCE,
287 to 292 W. Third St., Cincinnati, O.
OILS, SASSAFRAS
and **PENNYROYAL**
Of prime quality, sought in any quantity, for medicinal purposes, and for medicinal, confections, or storage purposes, by
DODGE & OLCOTT,
Importers and Dealers in Drugs, Essential Oils, &c.,
88 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

OUR "Planter's Friend" Engine is absolutely safe as regards fire. Cheap, to suit the price of Eight-Horse Power only \$475.
Large Screw, with back and forward gear, to be driven by one belt, for packing engines, \$100.
Mr. J. D. Wells of Tolson, N. C., 1878: "The engine I bought of you I use with ordinary farm labor."
W. M. Benton, Boykins, says: "I easily get through with every colored man with no previous experience operates it. I feel safe as regards sparks."
We could give the testimony if necessary. Send for circulars as regards Engines and our celebrated Cotton and Tobacco Presses for hand or power.
TAPPY & STEELE,
Petersburg, Va.
Oct. 31-ly.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
FRENCH'S ANGINA LINIMENT is the best remedy known for all pains, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Pains in the Back, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, &c.
Economy is wealth. Use French's India Rubber Cement for mending Furniture, Toys, China, Glassware, Leather, &c. These preparations are for sale by all druggists. Manufactured by **F. FRENCH**, wholesale and retail druggist, 202 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va. For sale by Gordon & Co., druggists, Tarboro', N. C. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

MARTIN, HILL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 11 North Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.
Give strict personal attention to all consignments of Cotton, Grain, Tobacco, &c.,
Oct. 31-4m. MARTIN, HILL & CO.

BOLLINGBROOK HOTEL,
Petersburg, Va.
The undersigned having rented the above House, will use every exertion to give satisfaction. THE HOUSE has been re-painted, renovated and modernized.
First-Class Table open moderate terms.
D. A. WEISIGER, Proprietor.

ERHARD DEMUTH,
Lager Beer & Wine
SALOON,
Main St., next door to E. J. Keech, and opposite the Court House, Tarboro', N. C.
TARBORO', N. C.
Sept. 20, 1878.

Tax Notice.
I SHALL ATTEND AT MY OFFICE IN the Court House every day for the purpose of collecting the remainder of all taxes yet due. I shall now proceed to force the collection, as I am compelled to settle the State, County and School Taxes, and must have the money. I hope no person will ask for further indulgence, as I positively shall not grant it.
All persons who do not come forward and pay at once, may expect to see their names on the list of delinquents.
JOSEPH COBB, Sheriff.
Dec. 5, 1878.

North Carolina Line!
A HOME ENTERPRISE.
Str. Edgcombe.

Reliable through connections from all points on Tar River to Norfolk, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Fall River and all points
As general agent for this line in the section of country bordering on Tar River above Washington, the undersigned begs to announce that the Steamer Edgcombe is now making regular connections with Steamers of the Line between Baltimore and Washington (generally known as the Clyde Line) and will leave through Baltimore to Norfolk, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence and Fall River.
LOWEST RATES and REASONABLE DISPATCH can be secured by encouraging this enterprise.
Be careful to order all shipments marked and consigned to the North Carolina Line.
From BALTIMORE ship by Baltimore and Washington Steamer, R. Foster, Agent, 90 Light Street, Baltimore.
From PHILADELPHIA ship by Clyde Line, W. P. Clyde & Co., Agents, 13 South Water Street, Philadelphia.
From NEW YORK ship by Daniel's Line, H. L. Chapman, Soliciting Agent, 6 Bowling Green.
From BOSTON ship by Merchants & Miners Line, care W. R. Mayo, Norfolk, Va.
From NORFOLK ship by Norfolk and Washington Line, W. R. Mayo, Agent, Clyde's Wharves.
For rates and other information, apply to
N. M. LAWRENCE,
Agent N. C. Line and Str. Edgcombe,
Oct. 4, 1877.

ST. CLAIR HOTEL,
Opp. Capitol Square,
COR. GRACE AND NINTH STREETS
RICHMOND, VA.
The most elevated, central and fashionable location in the city—fronting on the Capitol Square—convenient to all public buildings, Depots and Churches, and immediately on the line of Street Railway, making it the most desirable Hotel in the City.
Fare strictly first-class. Board \$2.50 and \$3 per day. Special rates to Commercial Agents.
S. HUNTER,
DR. E. S. PENDELTON, Proprietors.

COW MILKERS.
UPON receipt of Two Dollars I will send you an AUTOMATIC COW MILKER. When you have used them once you would not be without them for double the cost.
C. C. BATTLE, Rocky Mount, N. C.,
General Agent for North Carolina.
Aug. 15, 1878.

New Goods! New Goods!
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a full supply of
Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods,
Personally selected by him, to which he invites the attention of his friends and the public.
M. WEDDELL,
Tarboro', N. C., Nov. 21, 1878.

PETERSBURG
FRENCH-STEAM DYEING
AND
SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dyeing and Cleaning done in all its branches, and all colors, at the lowest prices, and in the shortest time. Kid Gloves cleaned near by.
Branch Office on Church Street, near West, Tarboro', N. C.
J. MADISON PHELPS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

From Dr. S. W. Hunter,
Baltimore, Md.
Having become familiar with Golden Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic, I take pleasure in recommending it as an excellent preparation, combining as it does food and tonic in a remarkable way, procuring good blood, health and strength. Sold by all Druggists.

GEORGE C. WARE,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
PURE APPLE CIDER
AND
CIDER VINEGAR.
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of
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Of prime quality, sought in any quantity, for medicinal purposes, and for medicinal, confections, or storage purposes, by
DODGE & OLCOTT,
Importers and Dealers in Drugs, Essential Oils, &c.,
88 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

47 PIRELLE VISITORS terms and Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
30 Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Danish, &c. no 20 alike with name 10 cts. J. Minkler Co., Nassau, N. Y.
40 MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cts. J. Minkler Co., Nassau, N. Y.

TO ADVERTISERS—Send for our Select List of Local Newspapers. Sent free on application. Address GEO. F. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

THE
COLOGATE
NEW
SOAP
SAVES WASTE.
FOR LAUNDRY USE.

NETTING
FOR
SEINES & POUNDS.
We Measure the Mesh.

AS PER DIAGRAM.
ONE INCH SQUARE MESH.
ONE INCH SQUARE MESH.

Parties ordering Netting or Seines will give the length and depth required when they order. We will give you a sample of the netting that is the best in the world. It is made of long and ten feet deep, when on lines, we will make the web one hundred and fifty yards long and fifteen feet deep, stretched measure.
In absence of any instructions, we will make as above.
In ordering, give full description of what you want; leave nothing to be guessed at. Parties unknown to us, ordering goods, will be required to make a deposit of one-third of the value of the goods; balance to be paid on delivery.
W. E. HOOPER & SONS,
Oct. 10, 1878-6m. Baltimore, Md.

LANE'S STATE ASSAULT AND CHEMIST,
RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 7th, 1878.
I have carefully tested a sample of "Durham Whiskey" selected by myself from the stock of Messrs. Ellison & Harvey, and find it free from adulteration. It is an excellent article for medicinal purposes, and suitable for use as a beverage or medicine.
Signed, W. E. TAYLOR,
State Chemist.

ST. CLAIR HOTEL,
Opp. Capitol Square,
COR. GRACE AND NINTH STREETS
RICHMOND, VA.
The most elevated, central and fashionable location in the city—fronting on the Capitol Square—convenient to all public buildings, Depots and Churches, and immediately on the line of Street Railway, making it the most desirable Hotel in the City.
Fare strictly first-class. Board \$2.50 and \$3 per day. Special rates to Commercial Agents.
S. HUNTER,
DR. E. S. PENDELTON, Proprietors.

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Dyeing and Cleaning done in all its branches, and all colors, at the lowest prices, and in the shortest time. Kid Gloves cleaned near by.
Branch Office on Church Street, near West, Tarboro', N. C.
J. MADISON PHELPS.

Tarboro' Southerner.

Thursday, - - February 13, 1879.

Inaugural Address of Gov. T. J. Jarvis, Delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, February 5, 1879.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—A time-honored custom requires that I should, on assuming the duties of Chief Executive of the State, give some expression of my views on public affairs. In yielding to this custom to-day, I shall be as brief as the subjects upon which I shall touch will permit. As I am simply filling out the term of an administration which has begun and continued so well, it will not be my purpose to address a General Assembly formally, which is in possession of so exhaustively a message from my predecessor. Yet, as I speak to-day at their request and by their courtesy, as well as in accord with my own inclinations, I will make some suggestions intended for their special consideration.

Government has its blessings and its burdens. Good laws properly administered constitute its blessings; its taxation necessary to its support, its burdens. How to make its blessings as great, and its burdens as small as possible, should be the earnest, constant study of all to whom the people have committed their interests; either as makers or ministers of the law. This study should embrace the substance as well as the shadow, and if it is not disdain to look carefully after the little matters. In fact, the little things should receive the special care and attention of the public official. It is here, in my opinion, that those who really wish to practice economy and lighten the burdens of the people can be most successful. And yet, because of their seeming unimportance, these little amounts are so often overlooked or indifferently examined. It is too often said, what is a hundred dollars to a great government like the United States, or ten dollars to a great State like North Carolina, or a dollar to a great county like—

and yet it is the aggregate of these very items that swell the disbursement accounts of these governments to their millions, their hundreds of thousands and their thousands. Two-time was when in making contracts for the government the agent exercised the same care and economy as if he was spending his own money. Then we had true economy and the burdens of the people were light. Now with some it has become unfashionable to stand on a few dollars and undignified to look after these little things and the man who attempts it is by some called penurious and laughed at as an old fogey.

The people are as much interested in how their agents perform their duties as they are in what they pay them. And the retrencher, whose purpose it is to serve the people and not to make a little cheap notoriety for himself, will devote himself earnestly and impartially to the work of publishing to the people how the public official does his work as well as what he is paid. If he is found to be faithful in the performance of all his duties, cautious and prudent in his contracts and always on the lookout to save every dollar for the people he possibly can, the people ought to know it. On the other hand if he is found wasteful or extravagant or negligent or corrupt or in any way unfit or unfaithful, it ought to be known and published. For after all this question of practical retrenchment and economy rests with the people. They choose the officials. Upon their choice turns the whole question. If they choose proper men they secure practical economy. Therefore it is that the people are entitled to know the whole truth—what a man does as well as what he gets—so that when they come to make their choice of public servants they may act knowingly.

The public mind has recently become greatly excited upon this question of retrenchment. It is no new question with me. I have been laboring for it for ten years. I have studied, talked for it and practiced it. I have worshipped at its shrine and I believe it is for my devotion to its cause—for it is the people's cause—that I am to-day so richly rewarded. It will always be one of the cardinal principles of my political creed, and must be of any political party with which I act. But I want the substance and not the shadow—the genuine and not the false.

I cannot and will not yield to this cry of false economy that stops the wheels of progress, undoes what has been done to help the farmers and cripples the efforts of the State to educate the rising generation. There are great interests upon which depend the future greatness and glory of the State. A wise statesmanship in my opinion demands that there shall be no decrease in the appropriations for the

Normal and Common schools. It would be unwise to strike down the Department of Agriculture or to paralyze its energies. This Department was created but two years ago. It was the first organized effort by the State to foster and aid the great agricultural interest. That its workings should as yet be imperfect and its benefits but dimly seen is not surprising. But when the plan of its operations is better matured and the farmers have taken hold of it more cordially, I hope to see great benefits flow from it to the farming interests of the State, upon which rests every other interest.

I speak of these matters because they have already been attacked by this cry of false economy. The property of the State is taxed to support the State government and for the support of the county governments. The whole amount of tax collected from the property for State purposes, including the tax for the support of the Asylums for the Insane, for the Deaf, the Dumb, and the Blind, and the Penitentiary, was as shown by the last Auditor's report last year \$484,232.45. The aggregate amount of tax collected from the same property as shown by the same report to support the several county governments proper was \$1,024,459.39. Add to this the county tax for school purposes \$327,143.04, and we have \$1,851,834.88 tax collected for county purposes. There was \$917,369.98 more collected for county purposes than for State purposes. The people pay annually nearly a million of dollars more to the counties than to the State. Their burdens imposed by the counties are three times greater than those imposed by the State. Where the burden is heaviest is the place where the relief given here cannot be so easily shown to the relieved, and hence this broad field for retrenchment is, I fear, too much neglected. And yet a dollar saved here is worth just as much to the people as if it could be demonstrated—shown by palpable facts.

One of the chief items of expense in these county governments is the administration of the criminal law. The witness tickets and officers' costs paid by the counties embrace small amounts but the aggregate is great. I will here make three suggestions by which I think money may be saved to the taxpayer without any detriment to the public good: First, by simplifying the forms of all bills of indictment. How often is it the case that a solicitor in the hurry and pressure of the court fails to put in his bill a "not," a "said," or an "aforesaid" with which our bills of indictment bristle so fearfully. Witnesses are subpoenaed and attend from court to court—officers' fees and costs accumulate—and when the trial is had the bill is quashed or judgment arrested. The result is a guilty man escapes and the county has a big bill of costs to pay.

"That every bill of indictment which charges in words sufficiently clear, without regard to form, the offense for which the defendant is to be tried so that he can know the charge he is to meet, shall be held by the courts to be good." Second, by giving justices of the peace power to try and determine certain petty cases upon proper complaint so as to largely reduce our crowded State docket. But it ought to be expressly forbidden for the county to pay any costs in any trial before any justice of the peace where he takes final jurisdiction. Third, by making it mandatory by statute, that, in a certain class of cases, the solicitor shall not send a bill of indictment before the grand jury without endorsing thereon a prosecutor and that the judge shall have the power in all cases and at any time before judgment to direct the solicitor so to do.

The tendency of legislation in this State since the war has been to create a large number of mere statutory offenses to protect private rights which were formerly redressed by civil suits. Injury to real estate, injury to personal property, injury to live stock entering upon lands after being forbidden to do so, removing or destroying mortgaged property, removing crop by tenant before rents and charges are paid and the like, are some of them. The public is not interested in this class of cases and the counties ought not to have the cost to pay. Then, too, when a man resorts to the criminal law, as is often the case, to harass and annoy his neighbor, and if it so appears to the court, the tax payer ought to be protected against the costs in such cases.

I think these modifications in our system of administering the criminal law coupled with a rigid scrutiny of every bill of costs to be paid by the county before it is allowed, will save to the taxpayers an average of one thousand dollars to the county per annum. In some counties it will be more, in many less. If I am correct, this will be a net saving to the people of \$94,000 every year. But if I am too

high in my estimate, and it shall be reduced one-half, then it will amount to \$47,000.

This question of costs paid by the counties is proceeding in criminal cases is of much more importance than one who has never investigated the subject is likely to suppose. But add to this the \$115,000 paid annually for the maintenance and custody of the convicts, and one may well say "the crisis of the country is eating up the property of the country." The subject is well worthy of the thoughtful consideration of the tax-payer and the retrencher.

It is the part of wisdom and sound economy to make this crime contribute as much as possible to the support of the State government and for the support of the county governments. The whole amount of tax collected from the property for State purposes, including the tax for the support of the Asylums for the Insane, for the Deaf, the Dumb, and the Blind, and the Penitentiary, was as shown by the last Auditor's report last year \$484,232.45. The aggregate amount of tax collected from the same property as shown by the same report to support the several county governments proper was \$1,024,459.39. Add to this the county tax for school purposes \$327,143.04, and we have \$1,851,834.88 tax collected for county purposes. There was \$917,369.98 more collected for county purposes than for State purposes. The people pay annually nearly a million of dollars more to the counties than to the State. Their burdens imposed by the counties are three times greater than those imposed by the State. Where the burden is heaviest is the place where the relief given here cannot be so easily shown to the relieved, and hence this broad field for retrenchment is, I fear, too much neglected. And yet a dollar saved here is worth just as much to the people as if it could be demonstrated—shown by palpable facts.

One of the chief items of expense in these county governments is the administration of the criminal law. The witness tickets and officers' costs paid by the counties embrace small amounts but the aggregate is great. I will here make three suggestions by which I think money may be saved to the taxpayer without any detriment to the public good: First, by simplifying the forms of all bills of indictment. How often is it the case that a solicitor in the hurry and pressure of the court fails to put in his bill a "not," a "said," or an "aforesaid" with which our bills of indictment bristle so fearfully. Witnesses are subpoenaed and attend from court to court—officers' fees and costs accumulate—and when the trial is had the bill is quashed or judgment arrested. The result is a guilty man escapes and the county has a big bill of costs to pay.

"That every bill of indictment which charges in words sufficiently clear, without regard to form, the offense for which the defendant is to be tried so that he can know the charge he is to meet, shall be held by the courts to be good." Second, by giving justices of the peace power to try and determine certain petty cases upon proper complaint so as to largely reduce our crowded State docket. But it ought to be expressly forbidden for the county to pay any costs in any trial before any justice of the peace where he takes final jurisdiction. Third, by making it mandatory by statute, that, in a certain class of cases, the solicitor shall not send a bill of indictment before the grand jury without endorsing thereon a prosecutor and that the judge shall have the power in all cases and at any time before judgment to direct the solicitor so to do.

The tendency of legislation in this State since the war has been to create a large number of mere statutory offenses to protect private rights which were formerly redressed by civil suits. Injury to real estate, injury to personal property, injury to live stock entering upon lands after being forbidden to do so, removing or destroying mortgaged property, removing crop by tenant before rents and charges are paid and the like, are some of them. The public is not interested in this class of cases and the counties ought not to have the cost to pay. Then, too, when a man resorts to the criminal law, as is often the case, to harass and annoy his neighbor, and if it so appears to the court, the tax payer ought to be protected against the costs in such cases.

high in my estimate, and it shall be reduced one-half, then it will amount to \$47,000.

This question of costs paid by the counties is proceeding in criminal cases is of much more importance than one who has never investigated the subject is likely to suppose. But add to this the \$115,000 paid annually for the maintenance and custody of the convicts, and one may well say "the crisis of the country is eating up the property of the country." The subject is well worthy of the thoughtful consideration of the tax-payer and the retrencher.

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