The Tarborough Southerner.

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

VOL. 59. TARBORO', N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1881. NO. 50.

Religious Appointments.

Calvary Episcopal Church—Rev. Dr. J. B. Cheshire, Pastor, holds divine services every Sabbath, forenoon and afternoon. Services Wednesday morning at 9:30 and Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. R. A. Walles, Pastor, will preach morning and evening in Tarboro on 3rd 4th and 5th. Sabbaths; Rocky Mount on 1st and Wilson on 2nd. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

Missionary Baptist Church—Rev. Jos. E. Carter, Pastor, will preach, morning and evening, in Tarboro, on 2d and 4th Sabbath n each month.

Methodist E. Church—Rev. Joseph D. Arnold, Pastor, will preach morning and evening every Sabbath. Prayer meeting every Monday evening.

Primitive Baptist Church—Elder P. D. Gold, Pastor, preaches on 1st Saturdays and Sundays in each month.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEORGE HOWARD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
TARBORO N. C.
☞Practices in all the Courts, State and Federal. nov.5-1y.

A Card.

I have removed my DENTAL OFFICE to the new building recently erected by Mr. C. C. Lenier, next door to Tarboro House, where I will be glad to receive my friends or any one desiring Dental work. I am permanently located here, having leased the second story of this building for a term of years.
Yours, &c.,
ISAAC N. CARR,
Dec. 4, 1879. 1y.

RAILROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company.

Condensed Schedule.
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated July 29, '81	No 48 d'ly	No 40 d'ly
Leave Weldon	3:30 p m	6:15 p m
Ar've RockyMount	4:59 p m	7:23 p m
Arrive Tarboro	7:40 p m	7:40 p m
Leave Tarboro	9:50 a m	9:50 p m
Arrive Wilson	5:38 a m	7:56 p m
Arrive Goldsboro	6:34 p m	8:43 p m
Arrive Wareaw	7:42 a m	.....
Arrive Burgaw	8:43 a m	10:43 p m
Arrive Wilmington	9:45 a m	11:25 a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No 47 d'ly	No 43 d'ly
Leave Wilmington	6:40 a m	6:25 p m
Arrive Burgaw	7:36 a m	7:30 p m
Arrive Warsaw	8:41 a m	9:04 p m
Arrive Goldsboro	9:48 a m	10:22 p m
Arrive Wilson	10:43 a m	11:17 p m
Ar've Rocky Mount	11:23 a m	11:55 p m
Arrive Tarboro	8:50 p m	*6 10 a m
Leave Tarboro	9:00 a m	†8:30 p m
Arrive Weldon	12:50 p m	1:25 a m

*Feaves Rocky Mount Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
†Leaves Tarboro Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.
Train No 43 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Burgaw, Magnolia, Warsaw, Mount Olive, Dudley, Goldsboro, Wilson Rocky Mount, Enfield and Halifax.
Train No. 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.
Train No 47 makes close connection a Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.
No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.
All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.
JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Sup't.
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
mh 13-tf

Petersburg Railroad Company.

Office of General Sup't.
Petersburg, Va., May 13, 1881.

COMMENCING Sunday, May 15th, 1881, trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
Boston and Savannah Fast Mail.
L've Petersburg daily at 4:00 P. M
Stops only at Belfield.
Ar've at Weldon 5:58 P. M
New York Express.
L've Petersburg daily at 12:52 P. M
Ar've at Weldon 3:10 P M
Through Freight.
L've Pet'sburg d'y, except Sunday 9:05 P. M
Ar've at Weldon 2.35 P. M
GOING NORTH.
Boston and Savannah Fast mail.
L've Weldon daily at 1:30 A. M
Stops only at Stony Creek.
Ar've at Petersburg 4:05 A. M
New York Express.
L've Weldon daily at 1:20 P. M
Ar've at Petersburg at 3:32 P. M
Southern Express.
L've Weldon daily at 4:20 A. M
Ar've at Petersburg at 6:50 A. M
Through Freight.
L've Weldon d'y except Sunday at 6:00 P. M
Ar've at Petersburg at 11:25 P. M
Local Freight—Mon'y, Wedn'y & Fri'y.
L've Weldon at 3:50 P. M
Ar've at Petersburg at 9:35 P. M
Sleeping cars and first-class coaches on night and day trains.
No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.
Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.
Passengers going South will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot
Passengers going North and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.
R. M, SULLY,
General Superintendent.
W. P. TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent,
W. J. BROWN,
Dispatcher of Trains
mg1y

TONSORIAL DELIGHTS.

WOULD you be soothed by the softest touch and keenest razor when your beard is hardest? Would you enhance your personal pulchritude so that your wife or sweetheart wouldn't recognize you? Then apply to Nathan Williams, whose Barber Shop is in Tarboro House on Main St. Solacing Shampooing done. Hair Oil, of his own manufacture, for sale.

Fred. Philips, Prest. Wm. M. Pippen, Vice Prest
M. Weddell, Cashier.

The Pamlico Insurance & Banking Co.
(BANKING DEPARTMENT.)
BANK open from .....9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Discount Day, THURSDAY.
DIRECTORS:
Geo. Howard, Fred. Philips,
H. L. Staton, Jr., W. M. Pippen,
H. Morris.
Tarboro', N. C., Dec. 18, 1880. 1y.

STOP! [illegible] INSTANT RELIEF and in [illegible] days. Ten years established; 1000 cured. Write stating case. Dr. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS

W. C. Y. PARKER, Late of Warrenton, N. C. W. K. CARR, Late of Edgecombe, N. C.
PARKER & CARR,
COTTON FACTORS AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Room 9, Cotton Exchange,
NORFOLK, VA.
Cotton, Country Produce generally, Hides Staves, &c., sold. Orders for merchandise promptly attended to. Guano a specialty
Jan 6, 1881.-1y.

BATTLE, BUNN & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.
We make the sale of Cotton a specialty, and promise always to obtain highest market prices Bagging and Ties at lowest market rates, free of commissions.
Very liberal advances made on cotton to be held. aug.11-1y.

HARDY & BROTHERS,
Established 1828.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
for the sale of
COTTON, LUMBER, PEANUTS & OTHER MERCHANDISE,
And dealers in PERUVIAN GUANO and other Standard Fertilizers.
Make liberal cash advances on consignments. Prompt sales and quick returns.
HARDY'S WHARF, NORFOLK, VA.
Nov. 17, 1881.-3m.

Luther Sheldon,
DEALER IN
SASHES, DOORS, BLINDS
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
And Building Material of every description
NOS. 16 W. SIDE MARKET SQUARE & 49 ROANOAKE AVE.,
NORFOLK, VA.
November1880- 18,1-y.

WILLARD HOTEL LOTTERY.
DRAWING
14th February, 1882.
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 10, 1881.
Resolved, That the Board of Commissioners consent to a postponement of the drawing of the Willard Hotel Lottery, until the 14th day of February, 1882, and that they will not consent to any further postponement of the same.
ROBT. MALLORY, Chairman.
By the above resolution this drawing must and will be had on the day fixed, or money distributed back to ticket holders.
If enough tickets are sold before date fixed, the drawing will be had, and notice of same will be given through the papers.

LIST OF PRIZES.

The Willard Hotel with all its Fixtures & Furniture	$250,000
One Residence on Green Street	$15,000
One Residence on Green Street	15,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $5,000	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $2,000	4,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $1000	5,000
Fifty Cash Prizes, each $100	5,000
One Hundred Cash Prizes, each $50	5,000
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $20	10,000
Five Cash Prizes each $500	2'500
One Set of Bar Furniture	1,000
One Fine Piano	500
One Handsome Tea Set	100
400 Boxes Old Bourbon Whisky, $36	14.400
10 Baskets Champagne, $35	350
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
400 Boxes Fine Wines, $30	12,000
200 Boxes Robertson County Whisky, $30	6,000
400 Boxes Havana Cigars, $10	4,000
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000

AMOUNTING TO $369,850
Whole Tickets, $3; Halves, $2; Quarters, $2.
Remittances may be made by Bank Check, Express, Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter.
Responsible agents wanted at all points. For circulars, giving full information and for tickets, address,
W. C. D. Whips,
Willard Hotel, LOUISVILLE, KY.
JOSHUA KILLEBREW. W. P. WILLIAMSON

KILLEBREW & CO.,
Wholesale & Retail
Grocers & Liquor Dealers,
Williamson Building,
Main St., Tarboro, N. C.
Offer special inducements to the CASH trade and solicit for the coming year TIME account with responsible parties.
Advances on crops made on reasonable terms.
MESSRS. FRANK R. PENDER and THOS. L. WILLIAMSON, our efficient and polite salesmen, will be pleased to serve their friends and the public.

WALTER P. WILLIAMSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
MAIN St., TARBORO, N. C.
Parties wishing to negotiate loans can be accommodated on application to him.
s15-1y. n

I eat at Cooper's. FRED. COOPER. I don't.

The Prince of Caterers, is always ready to serve his numerous customers with
Oysters
and all other delicacies, in their season, at his Restaurant on Pitt Street. Meals at all hours.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Sample worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co Portland Maine mar.1y.

MEDICAL.

ST JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

MALARIAL POISON.
The principal cause of nearly all sicknes at this time of the year has its origin in disordered liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: "I have used your Simmons Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for malarial fevers on the Isthmus of Panama."

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
A Purely Vegetable MEDICINE
An effectual specific for malarious fevers
Bowel Complaints, Jaundice, Colic, Restlessness, Mental Depression, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, &c.
If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or billiousness, and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.
It is given with safety, and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.
Buy only the genuine in white wrapper with red Z, prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Sold by all Druggists.

WORTHINGTON'S
Family Medicine!
THIS Standard Remedy has been in use in this country and in Europe for a quarter of a century, and for acute and chronic bowel affections, Burns, Rheumatism, Colds, Inflamations, and as an adjunct in Chills and Fevers, it has no equal. It was adopted for use in the Confederate Army by the order of the Surgeon General. See testimonials.
BOYKIN, CARMER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md.,
Sept. 22, 1881.-3m. Proprietors' Agents.

CHESEBROUGH'S
PERFUMED
LUXOR OIL.
(TRADE MARK.)
This Oil is manufactured from the heart of the best crude Petroleum, containing neither the volatile nor the heavy parts of the oil—both of which we utilize in our regular business of manufacturing Vaseline, and for other purposes—by which means we are enabled to produce Kerosene of an unequaled quality at a comparatively low price.
This Oil is consequently superior, both for Burning and Safety, yielding a perfect light, and standing 150 degrees fire test. In odor, it is quite different from the ordinary Kerosene in use, a pleasant perfume being substituted for rankness, thus avoiding a principal objection to the use of petroleum for lighting purposes. To afford perfect satisfaction, it is only necessary to select ordinary kerosene lamps, burners and wicks of good quality.
It is absolutely safe under all circumstances.
Packed either in barrels or in 5 gallon square cans, with corked nozzles for filling, and patent faucets of the most approved style. Two cans in a case.
CHESEBROUGH MANUF'G CO.,
Agents: LAWRENCE & CO.,
Druggists & Apothecaries,
Tarboro, N. C.

THE CARROLLTON,
BALTIMORE, LIGHT AND GERMAN STS.,
BALTIMORE.
The largest and only modern built Hotel in the City. $3 and $2.50 per day according to size and location of rooms.
Special arrangements at all times will be made by letter or telegram.
Elevator runs continuously to all the floors.
Permanent Board by the month at from $40 upwards.
All lines of City Passenger Cars pass the doors.
Very extensive improvements to the amount of over $15,000 are now being placed in the Hotel, and every arrangement for requirements of business will be at hand.
F. W. COLEMAN, Manager.
Oct. 9, 1879.

VALUABLE
PROPERTY FOR SALE.
ARRINGTON'S MILLS with 19½ acres of land, one mile east of Hilliardston, N. C., two grist mills, one wheat mill, a runner one saw mill with shafting attached for a gin which I will build if purchasers desire it—all run by water power. It was adopted for use in the healthy. Section noted for being
S. L. ARRINGTON,
Oct. Hilliardston, N C

Tarboro' Southerner.

Thursday, - - December 15, 1881

ARTHUR'S FIRST MESSAGE.

WHAT HE RECOMMENDS TO CONGRESS

The Financial Situation Reviewed—The Star Route Thievery—A Word About the Mormons—Civil Service Reform—What He Promises.

The President's message, which was sent to Congress Tuesday, Nov. 6th too late for our last issue, is a very voluminous document. In opening his messrge the President says:

An appalling calamity has befallen the American people since their chosen representatives last met in the halls where you are now assembled. We might also recall, with unaltered content, the rare prosperity with which, throughout the year, the nation has been blessed. Its harvests have been plenteous, its various industries have thriven, the health of the people has been preserved, it has maintained with foreign governments the undisturbed relations of amity and peace. For these manifestations of His favor we owe to Him who holds our destiny in His hands the tribute of our grateful devotion. To that mysterious exercise of His will which has taken from us the loved and illustrious citizen who was but lately the head of the nation we bow in sorrow and submission. The memory of his exalted character, of his noble achievements and of his patriotic life will be treasured forever as a sacred posession of the whole people. The announcement of his death drew from foreign governments and peoples tributes of sympathy and sorrow, which history will record as signal tokens of the kinship of nations and the federation of mankind.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The President says that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury represents in detail a highly satisfactory exhibit of the state of the finances and the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by that department. The increase of the revenues for 1881 over those of the previous year was $20,352,901.10. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year will reach $400,000,000 and the expenditures $270,000,000, leaving a surplus of $130,000,000 applicable to the sinking fund and the redemption of the public debt. I approve the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, that provision be made for the early retirement of silver certificates and that the act requiring their issue be repealed. They are issued in pursuance of the policy of the government to maintain silver at or near the gold standard, and were accordingly made receivable for all customs, taxes and public dues. About sixty six millions are now outstanding. They form an unnecessary addition to the paper currency, a sufficient amount of which may be readily supplied by the national banks. In accordance with the act of February 28, 1878, the Treasury Department has monthly caused at least two millions in value of silver bullion to be coined into standard silver dollars. One hundred and two millions of these dollars have been already coined, while only about thirty four millions are in circulation. For the reasons which he specifies I concur in the Secretary's recommendation that the provision for coinage for a fixed amount each month be repealed, and that hereafter only so much be coined as shall be necessary to supply the demand. The Secretary advises that the issue of gold certificates should not for the present be resumed and suggests that the national banks may properly be forbidden by law to retire their currency except upon reasonable notice of their intention so to do. Such legislation would seem to be justified by the recent action of certain banks on the occasion referred to in the Secretary's report. Of the fifteen millions of fractional currency still outstanding only about eighty thousand have been redeemed the past year. The suggestion that this amount may properly be dropped from future statements of the public debt seems worthy of approval.

REFUNDING OPERATIONS.

The President next speaks of the refunding operations and says the reduction of the annual interest on the public debt through these transactions is as follows: By reduction of interest to three and one half per cent., $10,473,952.25; by redemption of bonds, $6,352,340; total, $16,826,282,25. The three and one-half per centum bonds being payable at the pleasure of the government, are available for the investment of surplus revenue without the payment of premiums. Unless these bonds can be funded at a much lower rate of interest than they now bear, I I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that no legislation respecting them is desirable. It is a matter for congratulation that the business of the country has been so prosperous during the past year as to yield by taxation a large surplus of income to the government. If the revenue laws remain unchanged this surplus must year by year increase on account of the reduction of the public debt and its burden of interest, and because of the rapid increase on our population. In 1860, just prior to the institution of our internal revenue, our population but slightly exceeded 30,000,000; by the census of '80 it is now found to exceed 50,000,000. It is estimated that even if the annual receipts and expenditures should continue as at present the entire debt could be paid in ten years. In view, however, of the heavy load of taxation which our people have already borne, we may well consider whether it is not the part of wisdom to reduce the revenue, even if we delay a little the payment of the debt.

RELIEF FROM TAXATION.

It seems to me that the time has arrived when the people may justly demand some relief from their present enormous burden and that by due economy in the various branches of the public service this may readily be afforded. I therefore concur with the Secretary in recommending the abolition of all internal revenue taxes except those upon tobacco in its various forms and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors, and except, also, the special tax upon the manufacturers of and dealers in such articles. The retention of the latter tax is desirable as affording the officers of the government a proper supervision of these articles for the prevention of fraud. I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that the law imposing a stamp tax upon matches, proprietary articles, playing cards, checks and drafts may with propriety be repealed, and the law also by which banks and bankers are assessed upon their capital and deposits. There seems to be a general sentiment in favor of this course. In the present condition of our revenues the tax upon deposits is especially unjust. It was never imposed in this country until it was demanded by the necessities of war, and was never exacted, I believe, in any other country, even in its greatest exigency. Banks are required to secure their circulation by pledging with the Treasurer of the United States bonds of the General Government. The interest upon these bonds which at the time the tax was imposed was 6 per cent., is now in most instances 3½ per cent. Besides, the entire circulation was originally limited by the law and no increase was allowable.

THE TAX ON CIRCULATION.

When the existing banks had practically a monopoly of the business there was force in the suggestion that for the franchise to the favored grantees the government might very properly exact a tax on circulation; but for years the system has been free and the amount of circulation regulated by the public demand. The retention of this tax has been suggested as a means of reimbursing the government for the expense of printing and furnishing the circulating notes. If the tax should be repealed it would certainly seem proper to require the national banks to pay the amount of such expense to the Comptroller of the Currency. It is, perhaps, doubtful whether the immediate reduction of the rate of taxation upon liquor and tobacco is advisable, especially in view of the drain upon the Treasury which must attend the payment of arrears of pensions. A comparison, however, of the amount of taxes collected under the varying rates of taxation which have at different times prevailed suggests the intimation that some reduction may soon be made without material diminution of the revenue. The tariff laws also need revision, but that a due regard may be paid to the conflicting interests of our citizens important changes should be made with caution. If a careful revision cannot be made at this session a commission, such as was lately approved by the Senate and is now recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, would doubtless lighten the labors of Congress whenever this subject shall be brought to its consideration.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The President concurs in the recommendation of the Secretary of War that the army be raised to thirty thousand enlisted men. The report of the Secretary of the Navy, he says presents valuable suggestions for its improvement. I call your especial attention, also, to the appended report of the Advisory Board, which he convened to devise suitable measures for increasing the efficiency of the navy, and particularly to the report as to the character and number of vessels necessary to place it upon a footing commensurate with the necessities of the government. I cannot too strongly urge upon you my conviction that every consideration of national safety, economy and honor imperatively demands a thorough rehabilation of our navy. We have for many years maintained with foreign governments the relations of honorable peace, and that such relations may be permanent is desired by every patriotic citizen of the Republic; but if we heed the teachings of history, we shall not forget that in the life of every nation emergencies may arise when a resort to arms can alone save it from dishonor. No danger from abroad now threatens this people, nor have we any cause to distrust the friendly professions of other governments. But for avoiding as well as repelling dangers that may threaten us in the future we must be prepared to enforce any policy which we think wise to adopt. We must be ready to defend our harbors against aggression; to protect by the distribution of our ships of war over the highways of commerce the varied interests of our foreign trade and the persons and property of our citizens abroad; to maintain everywhere the honor of our flag and the distinguished position which we may rightfully claim among the nations of the world.

THE POSTAL AND STAR ROUTE SERVICE.

The report of the Postmaster General is a gratifying exhibit of the postal service. The receipts from postage and other ordinary sources during the past fiscal year were $36,489,816.58; the receipts from the money order business were $295,581.39, making a total of $36,785,397.97. The expenditure for the fiscal year was $39,251,749. The deficit supplied out of the general Treasury was $5,481,129.35, or 6 3 10 per cent. of the amount expended. The receipts were $3,469,918-63 in excess of those of the previous year, and $4,375,397.97 in excess of the estimate made two years ago, before the present period of business prosperity had fairly begun. During the past year 338 additional money offices have been established, making a total of 5,499 in operation at the date of this report. During the year the domestic money orders aggregated in value $115,075,769.35. A modification of the system is suggested, reducing the fees for money orders not exceeding $5 from ten cents to five cents and making the maximum limit $100 in place of $50. Legislation for the disposition of unclaimed money orders in the possession of the Postoffice Department, is recommended, in view of the fact that their total value now exceeds one million dollars. The attention of Congress is again invited to the subject of establishing a system of savings depositaries in connection with the Post Office Department. The so-called Star routes have been decreased in length 3,945 miles and in cost $364,144. Most all the more expensive routes have been superceded by railroad service. The cost of the Star service must therefore rapidly decrease in the Western States and Territories. The investigations of the Department of Justice and the Post Office Department have resulted in the presentation of indictments against persons formerly connected with that service, accusing them of offenses against the United States. I have enjoined upon the officials who are charged with the conduct of the cases on the part of the government, and upon the eminent counsel who, before my accession to the Presidency, were called to their assistance, the duty of prosecuting with the utmost rigor of the law all persons who may be found chargable with frauds upon the postal service.

COW BOYS AND INDIANS.

The President refers to the depredations of the "cowboys" in Arizona, and says that in the event of a request from the Territorial government for protection by the United States against domestic violence this government would be powerless to render assistance. The act of 1795, chapter 36, passed at a time when Territorial governments received little attention from Congress, enforced this duty of the United States only as to the State governments. But the act of 1807, chapter 39, applied also to the Territories. This law seems to have remained in force until the revision of the statutes, when the provision for the Territories was dropped. I am not advised whether this alteration was intentional or accidental, but as it seems to me the Territories should be offered the protection which is accorded to the States by the Constitution, I suggest legislation to that end. The President calls attention to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and says: Prominent among the matters which challenge the attention of Congress at its present session is the management of our Indian affairs. The President recommends that the Indian have the protection of the law. He should be allowed to maintain in court his rights of person and property. He also recommends land in severalty and a liberal appropriation for Indian schools.

THE MORMONS.

Regarding Mormanism, the President says that the existing statute for the punishment of polygamy, so revolting to the moral and religious sense of Christendom, has been persistently and contemptuously violated ever since its enactment. Your attention is called to a recent opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States explaining its judgment of reversal in the case of Miles, who had been convicted of bigamy in Utah. The Court refers to the fact that the secrecy attending the celebration of marriages in that Territory makes the proof of polygamy very difficult, and the propriety is suggested of modifying the law of evidence, which now makes a wife incompetent to testify against her husband, This suggestion is approved. I recommend also the passage of an act providing that in the Territories of the United States the fact that a woman has been married to a person charged with bigamy shall not disqualify her as a witness upon his trial for that offense. I further recommend legislation by which any person solemnizing marriage in any of the Territories shall be required, under stringent penalties for neglect or refusal, to file a certificate of such marriage in the Supreme Court of the Territory. Doubtless Congress may devise other practicable measures for obviating the difficulties which have hitherto attended the efforts to suppress this iniquity. I assure you of my determined purpose to co-operate with you in any lawful and discrete measure which may be proposed to that end.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The President speaks of the enormous sums which will be required for arrears in pensions, estimated at $250,000,000 for first payments. The great temptation to the presentation of fictitious claims afforded by the fact that the average sum obtained upon each application is $1,800, leads him to suggest the propriety of making some special appropriation for the prevention of fraud. He advises appropriations for such internal improvements as the wisdom of Congress may deem to be of public importance. After mentioning the necessity for improving the Mississippi river he takes up the subject of civil service reform and says: In my letter accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency I stated that, in my judgment, "no man should be the incumbent of an office the duties of which he is for any cause unfit to perform, who is lacking in the ability, fidelity or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands." This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiesence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and practicability of the various reformatory schemes which have been suggested and of certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public office. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational and abstract tests about general business capacity and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform in the main to such as regulate the conduct of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should, so far as possible, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints and the punishment of all misconduct should be prompt and thorough.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROMISE.

The views expressed in the foregoing letter are those which will govern my administration of the Executive office. They are doubtless shared by all intelligent and patriotic citizens, however divergent in their opinions as to the best methods of putting them into practical operation. For example, the assertion that "original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness" is not open to dispute. But the question how in practice such fitness can be most effectually ascertained is one which for years excited interest and discussion. The measure which, with slight variations in its details, has lately been urged upon the attention of Congress and the Executive, has as its principal feature the scheme of competitive examination. Save for certain exceptions, which need not here be specified, this plan would give admission to the service only in its lowest grade, and would accordingly demand that all vacancies in higher positions should be filled by promotion alone. In these particulars it is in conformity with the existing civil service system of Great Britian. And, indeed, the success which has attended that system in the country of its birth is the strongest argument which has been urged for its adoption here. The fact should not, however, be overlooked that there are certain features of the English system which have not generally been received with favor in this country, even among the foremost advocates of civil service reform. Among them are: First, a tenure of office which is substantially a life tenure; second, a limitation of the maximum age at which an applicant can enter the service, whereby all men in middle life or older are, with some exceptions, rigidly excluded; third, a retiring allowance upon going out of office. These three elements are as important factors of the problem as any of the others. To eliminate them from the English system would effect a most radical change in its theory and practice. The avowed purpose of that system is to induce the educated young men of the country to devote their lives to public employment by an assurance that having once entered upon they need never leave it, and that upon voluntary retirement they shall be the recipients of an annual pension. That this system as an entirety has proved very successful in Great Britain seems to be generally conceded, even by those who once opposed its adoption. To a statute which should incorporate all its essential features I should feel bound to give my entire approval, but whether it would be for the best interest of the public to fix upon an expedient for immediate extensive application, which embraces certain features of the English system, but excludes or ignores others of equal importance, may be seriously doubted even by those who are impressed, as I am myself, with the grave importance of correcting the evils in the present methods of appointment. If, for example, the English rule which shuts out all persons above the age of twenty-five years from a large number of public employments, is not to be made an essential part of our system, it is questionable whether the attainment of the highest number of marks at a competitive examination should be the criterion by which all applications for appointment should be put to test. And under similar conditions it may also be questioned whether admission to the service should be strictly limited to its lowest ranks.

THE ENGLISH SYSTEM.

The present English system is a growth of years, and was not created by a single stroke of executive or legislative action. Its beginnings are found in an order in council promulgated in 1855, and it was after patient and cautious scrutiny of its workings that fifteen years later it took its present shape. Five years after issuance of the order in council, and at a time when resort had been had to competitive examinations as an experiment much more extensively than has yet been the case in this country, a select committee of the House of Commons made a report to that House, which, declaring its approval of the competitive plan, depreciated, nevertheless, any precipitancy in its general adoption, as likely to endanger its ultimate success. During this tentative period the result of the two methods of pass examination and competitive examination were closely watched and compared. It may be that before we confine ourselves upon this important question within the stringent bounds of statutory enactment we may profitably await the result of further inquiry and experiment. The submission of a portion of the nominations to a central board of examiners selected solely for testing the qualifications of applicants may, perhaps, without resort to the competitive test, put an end to the mischiefs which attend the present system of appointment, and it may be feasible to vest in such a board a wide discretion to ascertain the characteristics and attainments of candidates in those particulars which I have already referred to as being no less important then mere intellectual attainments. If Congress should deem it advisable at the present session to establish competitive tests for admission to the service no doubts such as have been suggested shall deter me from giving the measure my earnest support, and I urgently recommend, should there be a failure to pass any other act upon this subject, that any appropriation of $25,000 per year may be made for the enforcement of section 1,753 of the revised statutes. With the aid thus afforded me I shall strive to execute the provisions of that law according to its letter and spirit. I am unwilling, in justice to the present civil servant of the government, to dismiss this subject without declaring my dissent from the service and almost indiscriminate censure with which they have been recently assailed. That they are as a class indolent, inefficient and corrupt is a statement which has been often made and widely credited; but when the extent, variety, delicacy and importance of their duties are considered, the great majority of the employees of the government are, in my judgement, deserving of high commendation.

The President recommends to Congress the subject of the decline of the merchant marine. He does not pretend to indicate the remedy for it, but regards immediate attention as important. He thinks that there would have been no decline if we had given to our navigation interest a portion of the aid and protection which have been so wisely bestowed upon our manufacturers.

The message concludes with a reference to the Presidential inability as suggested by the situation which existed during the past summer, but he does not include what he thinks should be done.

From Sassafras, Kent Co., Md.—I find that I sell as much of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup as of all other cough remedies combined. J. E. HARTLEY, Druggist.

Whenever a preacher sees a young man and woman powerfully devoted to each other, he forthwith begins to think in his mind of some nice little present he can buy his wife with the wedding fee.

Manchester, Mich., Enterprise.—Messrs. Haenseler & Kingsley, Druggists, Manchester, say: We handle St. Jacobs Oil with abundant success, and it has given excellent satisfaction to our customers.

A Yankee woman recently married a Chinese laundryman, and in three days thereafter the unhappy Celestial appeared at a barber's shop and ordered his pig tail to be cut off, saying, in explanation: "Too muchee yank."

Extract from Telegraph and Messenger, Macon, Ga.—We had tested its virtue personally, and know that for dyspepsia, biliousness and throbbing headache arising therefrom, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We had tried forty other remedies before the Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved, but it cured us.

Speaking of tails, we always like those that end well—Hog's, for instance.

Cause an Effect.

Advance.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system.

The difference between a man and a clock is, that the former quits work when he strikes, while the latter quits work when it don't strike.

Daily Fort Wayne Sentinel.—Mr. S. H. Joseph, Agent Emerson's Minstrels remarks: I can with truth speak from experience; and in saying St. Jacobs Oil acts in a marvelous manner I but partly express my good opinion of it.

The trail of the serpent is over all humanity. Man comes naked into the world, is snaked through life, and goes naked out of it.