

President of the United States. THE CABINET. William M. Evarts, of New York, Secretary f State

f State John Sherman, of Ohio, S. c.y. of Treasury, Geerge W. M. McCrary, Secretary of War Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, Secretary of the Navy. Carl Shurz, of Missouri Sec'y, of the Interior.

Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, Attorney ieneral.

llorace Maynard, of Tecnnessee, Postnaster ieneral. THE JUDIGIARY.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. Morrison R. Wait, of Obio, Chief Justice. Nathan Clifford, of Maine, Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio, amuel J. Miller, of Lowa, David Davis, of Illinois, Stephen J. Field, of California, William M_ Strong, of Pennsylvania, Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, Ward Hunt, of New York, Associate Justices

OUR STATE GOVERNMENT. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Thomas J. Jarvis of Pitt, Governor. -James L. Robinson, of Macon, Lieutenant-

W. L. Saunders, of Wake, Secretary of

Rate. John M. Werth, of Randolph, Treasurer. Donald W. Bain, of Wake. Chief Clerk. T C. Worth of Randolph, Teller. Dr. Samel L. Love, of Haywood, Auditor. -Dr. Samel L. Love, of Haywood, Auditor. -Thes S. Kenan, of Wilson, Attorney-General. John C. Searborough, of Johnston, Superin-dent of Public Instruction. ston Jones, of Burke. Adjutant-General

J. McLeod Furner, Keeper of the Capitol. Sherwood Haywood, of Wake, State Libia-



citizen who has the requisite qualificat are necessary. tions to freely cast his vote and to have Our relations with all foreign countries it honestly counted. With this question bygones will indeed be bygones, and pos ance. litical and party issues with respect to conomy and efficiency of administration, internal improvement, the tariff, domestic taxation, education, finance, and other important subjects, will then receive their full attention; but resistance to, and nullification of, the results of the war will unite together in resolute purpose for their support all who maintain the authority of the gov-

erament and the perpetuity of the Union and who adequately appreciate the value of the victory achieved. This determination proceeds from no hostile sentiment or feeling to any part of the people of our country, or to any of their interests. government. They are the solemn ex-pression of the will of the people of the Inited States.

ights of all our citizens must be mainained does not grow weaker. It will teenth amendment has Leretofore pres vailed, it is diminishing, and is likely to sidered action is taken by Congress. 1 of the election, returns and qualifications

paranount question still is as to the cus it will be to accomplish what is de-jo; ment of the right by every American sired. Prompt and decided measures

have been those of undisturbed peace, righ ly settled, the country will be re- and have presented no occession for lieved of its contentions of the past; and concern as to their continued mainten-I sincerely hope that the basis may found for a speedy adjustment of the

very serious divergence of views in the interpretation of the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington, which as the correspondence between the two govern-ments stood at the close of the late session of Congress, seemed to be irreconcilable.

There is reason to belive that the obstacles which have so long pre ented rapid and convenient communication b tween the United States and Mexico ov railways, are on the point of disappearing, and that several important enterprises of this character will soon the The inviolability of the amendment rests | set on foot which cannot fail to contribapon the fundamental principles of our jute largely to the prosperity of both countrie .

The efforts of the Department of State The sentiment that the constitutional to cularge the trade and commerce of the United States, through the active agency of consular officers and through the semination of information obtained from continue to control the government of them, have been unrelaxed. The interest the country. Happily, the history of the in these efforts, as developed in our them, have been unrelaxed. The interest ate election shows that in many parts of commercial commanities, and the value the country where opposition to the fif- of information seenred by this means to the trade and manufactures of the country, were recognized by Congress at its cease altogether, if firm and well-con-sidered action is taken by Congress. 1 the more frequent publication of consultrust the House of Representatives and lar and other reports by the of the Senate, which have the right to judge Department of State. The first issue this publication has now been prepared, of their own members, will see to it that every case of violation of the letter or expected. The importance and interest spirit of the fitteenth amendment is attached to reports of consular officers are thoroughly investigated, and that no witnessed by the general demand for ccrub them by all classes of merchants

bearing a higher rate. The annual saving thus secured since March 1, 1877, is court. The expense incurred for this in-\$14 290,453 50.

The continuance of specie payment has not been interrupted or endangered since the date of resumption. It has contributed greatly to the revival of business and to our remarkable prosperity, The tears that proceeded and accompanied resumption have proved groundless. No considerable amount of United States nctes have been presented for redempin the rederat courts, which with in this way be remedied. The commissioner of Agriculture ex-presses the confident belief that his ef-forts in the behalf of the production of tion, while very large sums of gold bullion both domestic and imported, are ta-ken to the mints and exchanged for coin or notes. The increa e of coin and buis tion in the United States since January

1, 1879, is estimated at \$227, 399, 428. There is still in existence, uncauceled \$346,681,016 of United States legal tender notes. These notes were authorized as a war measure, made necessary by the exigencies of the couffict in which the United States was then engaged. The preservation of the nation's existence reexigencies of the couflict in which quired, in the judgement of Congress, an issue of legal tender paper money. . That it served well the purpose for which it was created is not questioned, but the employment of the hotes as paper moncy indefinitely, after the accomplishment of the object for which they were provided, but not contemplated by the framers of the taw under which they were issued. These notes long since becau e like any other pecuniary arts, including the government schools recently established for the instruction of obligation of the goveaument-a debt to be paid, and when paid, to be canceled as mere evidence of an indebtedne-s no longer existing." I therefore repeat what was said in the annual message last year. That the retirement from circulation of United States notes, with the capacity of legal tender is private contracts, is a step to be taken in our progress towards a safe and stable currency, which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the

That the love of the beautiful is in herent to savages is proved by their delight in pretty things. The more a man studies savage art, the more is he struck government and the interest and cecuri- by the almost universal good taste which it displays. Every chair, stool or bench is p. ottily shaped and neatly carvid. Every club, padlle or staff is covered with intricate tracery which puts o shame our handicraft, Every calabish or gourd is richly wrought with geometrical patterns or conventionalized. fl ral and anival designs. The most primitive pottery is graceful in form and rreproachable in its simple ornament of tring. courses or bead work. Central day, Atrican bowls and drinking cups slmost ival-Etruscan or Hellenic shapes. Preistoric vases from the barrows or lake iwellings are not less lovely than the Trojan or Mycenaean models which are now teaching our modern potters a longforgotten secret of taste. Even the aone hatchets and arrowheads of the very earliest age show a decided striving after aesthetic effect. And when we emember that these exquisite carvings and these polished jade implements are produced with miserably inefficient tools and appliances-when we recollect the instances quoted by Sir John Lubbock, where whole ycars are spent in the perfecting of a single art product, in grinding smooth a jusper hatchet or polishing a crystal eardrop-we cannot fail to wouder at the aesthetic fervor of these ansophisticated artists. On the contrary look into many houses all over the civilized world and you will find the up. pointments paintully meager and destitute of beauty of one al Carving isn't fun. A young man was invited to carve a turkey at a dinner, recently, and before the knile was finally taken away from him he had upset a the bridesmalds had gowns that were would, in my judgement, be cltogether fitting and proper, and would be warmly approved by the country. The suggestion of the Post Master eye out, and it wasn't a tough bird, have thought that too many clothes were

Where's the city editor? le's out? Where's the reporter? 'lle's out.' Where'm I?' (Ricketv slam bang jum! Two . pan :s

Where's the managing editor

this paper?

'He's out.'

'lle's out?'

termediate court will require a very

moderate increase of the appropriations for the expenses of the department of

justice. This recommendation is com-mended to the careful consideration of

Congress. It is eyident that the delay of justice

n many instances oppressive and disas-

rous to suitors, now necessarily occurs

in the federal courts, which will in this

onrown sugar and tea have been encour-

agingly sewarded. The importance of the results attained have attracted marks

ed attention at home and have received

the special consideration of foreign, na-

tious. The successful cultivation of our

own ica and the manufacture of our own sugar would make a difference of

many millions of dollars annually in

the wealth of the nation. The commissioner of education reports

a continued increase of public interest in

educational affairs, and that the public schools generally throughout the country

are well sustained. Industrial training

is attracting deserved attention, and col-

leges for instruction, theoretical and practical in agriculture and the mechanic

the Indian youth, are gaining steadily in

BAVAGE CRAFT.

public estimation.

of glass broken.) ul bas 19 'You're out.'

Man found on sidews'k and carried to hospital, 19705 Verdici-Struck by lightening. Still

they will do it. and one start will a he

Gleanings.

An expressman's fish - C. O. D.

There is nothing new under the son ex. ept the patch on last winter's trousers

"Come! come! rest in this bosom?" As the shirt said to the flatiron.

Clocked stockings are very striking articles of apparel.

"Up to the hour of going to press" she said her bean had never hugged hor. Men are like pins. One with a little

head may be just as sharp as one with a big head. .492741

A man must have a very bad opinion

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Practice in the State and Federal Courts,

J. D. KERNODLE, Attorney at Law, GRAHAM, N. C Practices in the State and Federal Courts "it faithfully and promptly attend to all busi-maintrusted to him E. S. PARKER, ATTORNEY, GRADAM, N. C. Will attend Will attend regularly the Superior Courts of lamance, Caswell, Person, Chathamiand Ran-olph, and the Federal courts, at Gpoeneboro. Usiness entrusted to him shall have faithful itention. 6-1 80. Ly. T. B. Eldridge, Attorney at Law, GRAHAM, N. C. Practices in the State and Federal Courts. All business intrasted to him shall receive Il business intrusted to him shall mpt and careful attention. James E. Boyd, ATTORNEY AT LAW. OF FICS AT Graham & Greensboro.

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shal benefit from such violation propriations for the purpo e, to prosecute unsparingly all who have been engaged in depriving citizens of the rights guaranfeed to them by the constitution.

It is not, however, to be forgotten that the best and surest guarantce of the primary rights of citizenship is to be found in that capacity for sell protection which can belong only to a people whose right to universal suffrage is supported by universal education. The means at commond of the local and State authorities are, in many cases, wholly inade-quate to furnish free instruction to all who need it. This is especially true where, before emancipation, the educa-

tion of the people was neglected or prevented in the interest of slavery. Firmly convinced that the subject of popular education deserves the earnest attention of the people of the whole country, with a view to wise and comprehensive action by the government of the United States, respectfully recommend that Congress by suitable legislation and with proper saleguards, supplement the local educational fun is in the several States where the grave duties and responsibilities of citizenship have been devolved on unedmote free popular education ought to be denc. Wherever general education is

secured.

administrative services as the growth of lations are improving. the country in population increases the

number of officers and placemen employ-I recommend an appropriation of \$25,- From customs ed. 000 per annum to meet the expenses of a From internal revenue commission to be appointed by the Press Total ordinary receipts i tent in acc rdance with the terms of this section, whose daty it shall be to devise tures for the same pa

to any person or party. It will be the and and manufacturers engaged in our duty of the Executive, with sufficient ap-foreign trade. It is believed that the system of such publication is deserving the approval of Congress, and that the necessary appropriations for its continu. ance and enlargement will commend itself to your consideration.

The prosperous energies of our domestic industries and their immense production of the subjects of a foreign commerce invite, and even require, an active development of the wishes and interests of our people in that direction. Especially important is it that our commercial res lations with the At'antic and Pacific coasts of South America, with the West In lies and the Gulf of Mexico, should be direct, and not through the circuit of European systems, and should be carried on in our own bottoms Whatever modifications of our regulations of trade and navigation may be necessary or useful to meet and direct these impulses to the enlagement of our exchanges and our carrying trade, I am sure the wisdom of Congress will be ready to supply. One initial measure however it seenis to ing so clearly useful and efficient, that st venture to press it upon your earness venture to press it upon your earness Fands of miles. Producers and consum-attention. It seems to be very evidents for aike have a common interest in such the provision of regular steam that that the provision by aid from gove ucated people, by devoting to the purpostal communication, by aid from pose grants of the public fands, and, it ernnen, has been the forerunner; neccessary, by appropriations from the commercial predominance of Great treasury of the United States. What Britsin on all these coast and seas, a ever government can tainly do to pro- greater share in whose trade is now the

desire and the intent of our peop'e. The condition of the financial affairs of found, peace, virtue and social order pre-the government as shown by the report vail, and civil and religious ilberty are of the secretary of the Treasury, is very satisfactory. It is believed that the pres-in my former message I have asked ent financial situation of the United

the attention of Congress to the urgent States, whether considered with respect necessity of a reformation in the tivit to trade, currency, credit, growing service system of the government. My wealth, or the extent and variety of our views concerning the dangers of patros resources, is more favorable than that of nage, or appointments for personal or any other country of our time, and has nage, or appointments for personal or partisan considerations, have been strengthened by my observations and ex-perience in the Executive offile, and I believe these dangers threaten the sta-bility of the government. Abuses so constructed; a vast immigration is in-serious in their nature cannot be perma-vents in their nature cannot be perma-vents in the rate of the stand in the standard permanent. nently tolerated. They tend to become bor; new enterprises in great I number more alarming with the enlargement of are in progress, and our commercial re-

ces, for the fiscal year ended June 80, 1880, were:

\$186,522,064 60 124,009,373 92 333,256,610 98

8110 ty of the people. The two great rivers of the North

American continent, the Mississippi and the Colambia, have their navigable waters whally within the limits of the United States, and are of vast impor-tance to our internal and foreign conmerce.¹ The permanency of the important work on the South Pass of the Mississippi river seems now to be assur-ed. There has been no failure whatever in the maximum channel during the six mouths ended August 9. last. This experiment has opened a broad-deep highway to the occan, and is an improvement upon the permanent succe s, of which. congratulations may be exchanged among people abroad and at home, and especially among the communities of the Mississippi Valley, whose commercial exchanges fluat in an unobstructed channel safely to and from the sea.

A comprehensive improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries is a matter of transcendant importance. These great water ways comprise a system of inland transportation spread like net work over a large portion of the United States, and navigable to the extent of maily thous, unequaled facilities for cheap transpor-tation. Geo, raphically commercially and politically they are the strongest fie be. tween the various sections of the country. These channels of communication and

interchange are the property of the na-tion. Its jurisdiction is paramount over their waters and the plainest principles of public interest require their intelligent and carful supervision, with a yiew to their protection, improvement, and the enhancement of their usefulness,

I commend to the attention of Con gress the great services of the Commander-in-chief of our armies during the war for the Union, whose wise, firm and patriotic conduct did so much to bring that momentous conflict to a close. The legislation of the United States contains many precedents for the recognition of distinguished military incrit, authorizing ranks and emoluments to be conferred for eminent services to the country. An act of Congress authorizing the appointment of a Captain General of the army with suitable provisious relating to com-pensation, retirement and other details,

General, that it would be wise to cash courage, by appropriate legislation, the either. of himself, not to be willing to appear what he really is.

> A man may be said to know thoroughly only what he can correctly communicate to others.

To know how to listen is a great ar'; it is to know how to gain instruction from every one.

People who go late to church stand a chance of being left at the judgment do not preset

Ladies never get angry when reflections are cast upon their appearance - by their mirrors.

The majority shrewdly employ their time in obtaining favors while the minority employ theirs in deserving them.

Why do people say that medicine is good for a disease when it is not? It is bad for the disease and good for the pa-Lientadiaw Bisht wordt i rone, two.

A railroad station would seem to be the best place for marriage or divorce, for they are used to coupling and uncoupling there it anon

If you want to talk heavy science, say, "protoxide of hydrogen" instead of "ice." It sounds loftier, and one man in a thousand will persaps know what rou mean to salade oilt of benitor bes Siede Wonder what baby would think is worth his white to be through the wear

and tear of growing up if he knew that a druggist's clerk? yuan 10 anima

A Cintinnati youth in a two-colamn account of a wedding, says that the bride wore a gown with a "swrplus neck;" that worn.