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Simonson, Altimore Macnair. COUNTY.

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MAILS. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS NORTH AND SOUTH VIA W. & W. R. R. Leave Tarboro' (daily) at - 10 A. M WASHINGTON MAIL VIA GREENVILLE. FALKLAND AND SPARTA.

LODGES. The Nights and the Places of Meeting. Concord R. A. Chapter No. 5, N. M. Law-cence, High Priest, Masonic Hall, monthly convocations first Thursday in every month at

10 o'clock A. M. Concord Lodge No. 58, Thomas Gallin, Master, Masonic Hall, meets first Friday night at 7 o'clock P. M. and third Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. in every month. Repiton Encampment No. 13, I. O. O. F., I. B. Palamountain, Chief Patriarch, Odd Fel-

lows' Hall, meets every first and third Thurs-Edgecombe Lodge No. 50, I. O. O. F., T. W. Toler, N. G., Odd Fellows' Hall, meets every Tuesday night. Edgecombe Council No. 122, Friends of

femperance, meet every Friday night at the Odd Fellows' Hall. Advance Lodge No. 28, I. O. G. T., meets very Wednesday night at there Hall.

Zanoah Lødge, No. 235, I. O. B. B., meet on first and third Monday night of every month at Odd Fellows' Hall, A. Whitlock,

### CHURCHES.

Episcopal Church-Services every Sunday at 10 1-2 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. Dr. J. B. Methodist Church-Servic Favery Fourt

Sunday of every month, morning and night, 1st Sunday at night and 5th Sunday at night Rev. Mr. Swindell, Paster. Presbuterian Church-Services every 1-3rd and 5th Sabbaths, Rev. T. J. Allison Pastor Weekly Prayer meeting, Thurs

Missionary Baptist Church-Services the 4th Sunday in every mosth, morning and night. Rev. T. R. Owen, l'astor. Primitive Baptist Church-Services first Baturday and Sunday of each month at 1

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JACOB BATTLE,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law. ROCKY MOUNT, N. C. Practices in all the State Courts. March 24, 1876.

H. & W. L. THORP,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, ROCKY MOUNT, N. C. DRACTICES in the counties of Edge combe, Halifax, Nash and Wilson, and in the Supreme Court North Carolina, also in the United States District Court at Raleigh.

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Co's Store. I wing to the stringency of the times, tave reduced my charges for all operation to as tandard that will not fail to suit every one. Care of children's teeth and Plate work a Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

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March 17, 1876.

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\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. \$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Agents, Male and Female in their own locality. Terms OUTFIT FREE, Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Aguses, Me.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth

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a Safe, Sure and Cheap DESTROYER
of the Colorado Beetle or Poraro
Buto, but of ALL INSECTS which prey
on Vegetation Curand Anny Wome
on Vegetation Curand Anny Wome
of the reforms needed to bring back and other Poisons, it can be entirely dissolved in the government to its true funcwater and applied by sprinkling. Nor Injunates to the government in the government i KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS, 66 Cortlandt St.

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so, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induc-Price, in a sealed envelope, only six

years' successful practice, that the alarming the sacrifices of the people far beconsequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife: pointing out a mode of cure at one simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition dimish the energy, skill and econmay be, may cure himself cheaply, privately omy of production and the frugality

of every youth and every man in the land, any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents labor. or two postage stamps.

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ALL CITIZENS OF ALL COLOR MUST BE PROTECTED IN ALL THEIR RIGHTS.

ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM THE CONDITION OF REAL CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM

EQUAL PROTECTION ABROAD TO NA-TIVE-BORN AND FOREIGN

NO SECTARIAN INTERFER-ENCE WITH THE SCHOOLS.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Gentlemena personal delivery of your letter dent of the United States. I answered that at my carliest conveni-House. ence, and in conformity with usage, I would prepare and transmit to MRS. V. E. LIPSCOMB respectfully an you a formal acceptance. I new sunces that she has opened a Private avail myself of the first interval in Boarding House in Tarboro, on the corner unavoidable occupation to fulfil that

> The convention before making its nominations adopted a declara-

REFORM IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE. The necessity of a reform in the scale of public expense-federal, state and municipal-and in the the declaration of the St. Louis convention. The present depression in all the business and indusing labor of its employment and carrying want into so many homes, the whole country. has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption under engendered by the false policy of

yond the receipts of the treasury. Itawas aggravated more-over by a financial policy which tended to of private consumption, and induced miscalculation in business and an Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to unremunerative use of capital and

Even in prosperous times the

still more heavily unless we arrest by what it denounced in the past. Enrhoro' Southerner. still more heavily unless we arrest the system that gives rise to them. It was comparatively easy when values were doubling under repeated issues of legaltender paper money to pay out of the froth of our growing and apparent wealth these

taxes, but when values recede and

sink towards their natural scale the

tax gatherer takes from us not only

our income, not only our profits, but also a portion offour capital. I do not wish to exaggerate or alarm. I simply say that we cannot afford the costly and ruinous congress. We cannot afford that policy towards the south. We cannot afford the magnificent and oppressive centralism into which government is being converted. We

cent scale of taxation. To the secretary of the treasury royal road for a government more than for an individual or a corperation. What you want to do now is

cannot afford the present magnifi-

CUT DOWN YOUR EXPENSES

and live within your income. would give all the legerdemain of income.

This reform will be resisted at every step, but it must be pressed persistently. We see to-day the immediate representatives of the ALBANY, July 31, 1876.

ALBANY, July 31, 1876.

Tentlemen—

When I had the honor to receive When I had the honor to receive with the public do not wish to use. Hav
When I had the honor to receive with the sole delin
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When I had the honor to receive with the public do not wish to use. Havcutive that unless the objectionable | quant. historical and statistical sketches of the Great on behalf of the democratic nation appropriations be consented to the operations of the government therepaper buildings. Book or 300 Pages, just June at St. Louis, advising me of under shall suffer detriment or notes of the United States new bound to furnish all which the wants issued. Mailed, post paid, to address for 35c. Apply (inclosing price) to Superintendent of the Newspaper Pavilion, Centennial the constituency represented by dent of the Newspaper Pavilion, Centennial the constituency represented by ment of the constitution ought to 000, beside \$34,000,000 of fractionbe devised separating into distinct al currency. How shall the govern- of circulating credits to ebb and bills the uppropriations for the ment male these notes at all times flow according to the ever changing various departments of the public as good as specie? It has to pro- wants of business. It should imi service, and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects and all independent. In that, way alone can the revisory power adequate to the adjustment of the and in a similar discussion in my of each of the two houses and of temp rary fluctuations of internations of January 4, 1876, it was the executive be preserved and ex- tiona balances, and as a guranty said that resumption should be efempted from the moral duress which | against transient drains artificially fected by such measures as would often compels assent to objectiona- created by paule or by speculation, keep the aggregate amount of the

the wheels of the government.

An accessory cause enhancing of the people. But some of these supportable misgovernment imposed reforms are so urgent that they on the states of the south. Besides claimed more than a passing ap- the ordinary effects of ignorant and dishonest administrations, it has inflicted upon them enormous issues

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celethirds as much more. The vast aggregate is not less than seventyor Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal of Seminal Office and Seminal of Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal of Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal of Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Office and Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical In- mous taxation followed a civil con- ity, ought to be exorted, not alone acquiring from the stocks which capacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; al-capacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; al-flict that had greatly impaired our to maintain their just equality be-exist abroad, without disturbing so, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induc-ed by self-indulgence or sexual extrava- aggregate wealth, and had made a forc the law, but likewise to estab- the equilibrium of foreign money prompt reduction of expenses indis- lish a cordial fraternity and good- markets, is a result to be easily pensable. It was aggravated by will among citizens, whatever their worked out by practical knowledge The celebrated author, in this admirable most unscientific and ill-adjusted race or color, who are now united and judgment with respect to what-Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty methods of taxation that increased in the one destiny of a common self- ever surplus of legal-tenders the assigned to me I should not fail to in use, and which in order to save litical and personal right.

CURRENCY REFORM THE neat and comfortable dwelling control of the street, recently rent, or it will be sold privately on reasonable terms. The house has followed by the sold privately on reasonable terms. The house has four rooms and of these taxes: They bear reasonable terms. The house has four rooms and of these taxes: They bear reasonable terms. The house has four rooms affects the public credit and maintain the national honor, but it would established the walts starting to hiverpoof does not as the public credit and maintain the of business. Even more mischiev-less beyond the walts starting to hiverpoof does not as the public credit and maintain the of business. Even more mischiev-less that would not only restore the public credit and maintain the of business. Even more mischiev-less that would not only restore the walts search and comfortable dwelling to hiverpoof does not as the public credit and maintain the of business. Even more mischiev-less that would not only restore that would not only restore the walts search and institute of business. Even more mischiev-less that would not only restore the walts search and the public credit and maintain the of business. Even more mischiev-less that would not only restore the walts search and the public credit and maintain the of business. Even more mischiev-less that would not only restore the walts search and the voltance of business. Even more mischiev-less that would not only restore the walts search and the walts search and the walts search and the walts search and the walts are the walts th nicely finished, and adjoining it is a kitchen. There is also a splendid Garden spot and Stables. The lot is neatly enclosed and is specified in the specific in the specific

BANK NOTE RESUMPTION.

Resumption of specie payments by the government of the United States on its legal tender notes

contracting their loans to their cus- numerous sellers. tomers or calling on any private debtor for payment. Suspended banks undertaking to cent. of the whole volume, and if a to collect from needy borrowers the ordinary use does not happen to finance and financeering-I would means to redeem excessive issues, have been on hand at the money give the whole of it for the old and to provide reserves. A vague centres, a scarcity of currency enhomely maxim, 'Live within your idea of distress is therefore often sues and also a stringency in the

LEGAL TENDER RESUMPTION.

of money.

RESUMPTION NOT DIFFICULT. of fraudulent bonds, the scanty treasury available for the object of vision for reserves and redemption. avails of which were wasted or this reserve, to gradually strengthen stolen, and the existence of which and enlarge that reserve, and to is a public discredit, tending to provide for such other exceptional below its income for that imposes no modes of federal taxation, justifies bankruptcy or repudiation. Taxes, demands for coin as may arise, does new charge on the people. If, howgenerally oppressive in some in- not seem to me a work of difficulty. ever, the improvidence and waste stances, have confiscated the entire If wisely planned and discreetly which have conducted us to a period income of preperty, and totally dis- pursued it ought not to cost any of falling revenues, oblige us to suptroved its marketable value. It is sacrifice to the business of the coun- plement the results of economics tries of the people, which is depriv- impossible that these evils should try. It should tend, on the con- and retrenchments by some resort not react upon the prosperity of trary, to a revival of hope and con- to loans, we should not hesitate. fidence. The coin in the treasury The government ought not to specs The nobler metives of humanity on the 30th of June, including what pulate en its own dishonor in order concur with the material interests is held against coin certificates, to save interest on its broken prom the illusic is of a specious prosperity of all in requiring that every ob- amounted to nearly seventy-four ises, which it still compels private stacle be removed to a complete millions. The current of precious dealers to accept at a ficticious parthe federal government. A waste and durable reconciliation between metals which has flowed out of our The highest national honor is not of capital has been going on ever kindred populations, once unnatur- country for the eleven years from only right but would prove profitasince the peace of 1865, which ally estranged, on the basis recog- July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1876, ble. Of the public debt \$985,000, could only end in universal disas- nized by the St. Louis platform. averaging nearly seventy-six mil- 000 bear interests at 6 per cent. in The constitution of the United lions a year, was eight hundred and gold, and \$712,000,000 at 5 per The federal taxes of the last States, with its amendments, uni- thirty two millions in the whole cent. in gold. The average intereleven years reach the gigantic sum versally accepted as a final settle- period, of which six hundred and est is 5.58 per cent. of forty-five hundred millions, and ment of the controversies which seventeen millions were the product

government. If the duty shall be wants of business may fail to keep exercise the powers with which the interest will be returned for redemplaws and the constitution of our tion. They can either be paid or country clothes its chief magistrate | they can be funded; whether they

tained realities.

AMOUNT OF NECESSARY CURRENCY. The amount of the necessary curwould establish specie payments by rency at a given time cannot be de-all the banks on all their notes. termined arbitrarily, and should The official statements made on the not be assumed in conjecture. That 12th of May show that the amount amount is subject to both permanent of the bank notes was \$300,000,000 and temporary changes. An en-less \$20,000,000 held by themselves; largement of it which seemed to be against these \$280,000,000 of notes durable happened at the beginning the banks held \$141,000,000 of of the civil war by a substituted use legal tender notes, or a little more of currency in place of individual than 50 per cent. of their amount, credits. It varies with certain policy of the radical majority of but they also held on deposit in the states of business. It fluctuates federal treasury as security for with considerable regularity at dif-these notes bonds of the United ferent seasons of the year. In the States worth in gold about \$36,- autum, for instance, when buyers 000,000, available and current in of grain and o.her agricultural pro-all the foreign money markets. In ducts begin their operations they resuming the banks, even if it were usually need to berrow capital or possible for all their notes to be circulating credit by which to make presented for payment, would have their purchases, and want these I said early in 1865 there is no \$500,000,000 of specie funds to funds in currency capable of being pay \$280,000,000 of notes without distributed in small sums among The additional need of currency

resume have usually been obliged surplus beyond what is acquired for associated with the process of re- loan market. It was in reference sumption, but the conditions which to such experiences that, in a discaused distress in these former in- cussion of the subject in my annual stances do not now exist. The message to the New York legisla-government has only to make good ture ef January 5. 1875, the sug-\$45,000,000, as against \$59,000,-hands for execution, creating at no ing assumed to monopolize the supply of currency and enacted exclu-The amount of the legal tender sions against every body else, it is ble appropriations rather than stop It has also to provide for the pay- currency self-adjusting during all ment in coin of such fractional cur- the process without creating at any rency as may be presented for re- time an artificial scarcity, and demption, and such inconsiderable without exciting the public imagiportions of the legal tenders as in- nation with alarms which impair dividuals may from time desire to confidence, contract the whole maconvert for special use, or in order chinery of credit, and disturb the to lay by in coin their little stores natural operations of business means of resumption. Public economines official retrenchments and wise fi nance are the means which the St

To make the coin now in the Louis convention indicates as pro-The best resource is a reduction of the expenses of the government

A financial policy which should saving of one per cent, on the average would be seventeen millions a year in gold. That saving regularly invested at four and a half per cent. would in less than thirty-eight years extinguish the principal. The whole \$1,700,000,000 of funded debt might be paid by this saving alone, without cest to the people.

The proper time for resumption to protect all its citizens, whatever continued as currency or be absorb- is the time when wise preparation their former condition, in every po- ed into the vast mass of securities shall have ripened into a perfect held as investments, is merely a ability to accomplish the object

these beliefs can conform to ascer- over them. Preparations for re- Prices of many things are under

whose judgment will at last sway bank notes. distrust and distress.

and after the first of January, 1879, otherwise appropriated, and by isat such times is five or more per ble to this purpose.

reduced, leaving the treasury with transactions ere performed. diminishing resources. The secrepower to issue bonds.

or who should promise to pay a tending to relieve the present busiloan out of surplus income, yet be ness distress. seen every day spending all be could If charged by the people with the would loose all character for hon- fice I should deem it a duty so to esty and veracity. His offer of a exercise the powers with which it the value of the old promise would congress as best and soonest to conalike provoke derision.

RESUMPTION PLAN OF THE ST. LOUIS PLAT- result. The St. Louis platform denouncas the failure for eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes. It denounces the omission to accuraulate any reserve ces the conduct which, during elev en years of peace, has made no advance towards resumption, no preparation for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting employ. all our surplus income, and while professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances there- vice. President, vice-presidents, to: and having first denounced the judges, senators, representatives, barrenness of the promise of a day of resumption, it next denounces that barren promise as a hindrance to resumption. It then demands private perquisite, they are a pub-

preparation for resumption. It cannot be doubted that the substitution of a system of preparation without the promise of a day, for the worthless promise of a day without system of preparation would be the gain of the substance of resumption in exchange for its shadow. Nor is the denunciation unmerited of that improvidence peace has consumed \$4,500,000,-000, and yet could not afford to currency. Two and a half per cent.

to srsumption.

The distress now felt by the peo- mercenaries, governing the caucusquestion of the rate of interest they with a certainty and ease that will ple in all their business and indus- es and dictating the normations of draw. Even if they were to remain inspire confidence and encourage tries, though it has its principal their own party, and attempting to Reform is necessary—declares in their present form, and the gov- the reviving of business. The ear- cause in the enormous waste of cap- carry the elections of the people by daily wants of industrious com- the St. Louis convention—to es- ernment were to agree to pay on liest time in which such a result ital occasioned by the false policies undue influence and by immense aunities press closely upon their tablish a sound currency, restore them a rate of interest making can be brought about is the best. of our government, has been great- corruption by funds systematically daily earnings, The margin of the public credit and maintain the them desirable as investments, they Even when the preparations shall ly aggravated by the mismanage- collected from the salaries or fees possible national savings is a best national honor, and it goes on to would cease to circulate and take have been matured the exact date ment of the currency. Uncertainty of office-holders small per centage of national earn- demand a judicious system of pre- their place with government, state. would have to be chosen with refer- is the prolific parent of mischief in The official class in other counings, yet now for these eleven years paration by public economies, by municipal and other corporate and governmental consumption has been official retrenchment and by wise private bonds, of which thousands trade, credit operations in our own more felt than now. Men do notha larger portion of the national earnings than the whole people can possibly save even in prosperous times. For all new investments the consequences of these errors are now a present public calamity, but they were never doubtful, never manded by the convention is a relative to the same and the convention of the examents and the convention of th invisible. They were necessary and sumption of specie payment on the tained surplus, that is the with- tical administrative statesmanship. sumption of his customers. The until misgovernment becomes intolinevitable, and were foreseen and legal-tender notes of the United drawal of any which are not a per- The captain of a steamer about manufacturer dares not make fab- erable and public spirit has been depicted when the waves of that States that would not only restore manent excess beyond the wants starting to Liverpool does not as- rics which may not refund his out-

to the beliefs of men even before by day, and guide to a mastery ral limits of a reasonable economy sumption; such preparations are their range in frugal, specie-paying everything. Without them a leg- times before the civil war. Vast islative command fixing a day, an masses of currency lie in the banks official promise fixing a day are unused. A year and a-half ago shams. They are worse. They the legal tenders were at their larare a snare and a delusion to all gest volume, and the twelve millions who trust them. They destroy all since retired have been replaced by confidence among thoughtful men, fresh issues of fifteen millions of

public opinion. An attempt to act | In the meantime the banks have on such a command or such a prom- been surrendering about four milise without preparation would be a lions a month because they cannot fresh calamity, prolific of confusion, find a profitable use for so many of their notes. The public mind The act of congress of the 14th | will no longer accept shams. It of January, 1875, enacted that on has suffered enough from illusions.

An insecure policy increases disthe secretary of the treasury shall trust; an unstable policy increases redeem in coin the legal-tender uncertainty. The people need to notes of the Unite States on the know that the government is movpresentation at the office of the as- ing in the direction of ultimate sistant treasurer in the city of New safety and prosperity, and that it York. It authorized the secretary is doing so through prudent, safe to prepare and provide for such re- and conservative methods which sumption of specie payment by the will be sure to inflict no new sacriuse of any surplus revenues not fice on the business of the country.

Then the inspiration of new hope suing in his discretion certain class- and well-founded confidence will es of bonds. More than one and a hasten the restoring process of nahalf of the four years have passed. ture, and prosperity will begin to Congress and the president have return. The St. Louis convention continued ever since to unite in acts | concludes its expressions in regard which have legislated out of exist- to the currency by a declaration of ence every possible surplus applica- its convictions as to the practical result of the system of preparation The coin in the treasury claimed it demands. It says : "We believe to belong to the government had on such a system well devised, and revenues are falling faster than ap- vaster machinery of credit by which propriations and expenditures are ninety-five per cent. of all business

A system open, public, and intary has done nothing under his spiring general corfd ace, would from the day of its adoption bring The legislative command, the of- healing on it wings to all our harficial promise, fixing a day for re- rassed industries, set in metion the sumption, have thus far been bar- wheels of cor serce, manufactures ren. No practical preparations too and the mechanic arts, restore emwards resumption have been made. ployment to labor, and renew in all There has been no progress. There its natural sources the prosperity of have been steps backward. There the people. The government of is no neromancy in the operations the United States, in my opinion, of government. The homely max- can a wance to a resumption of ims of every-day life are the best specie payments on its legal tender standards of its conduct. A debt- notes by gradual and safe process

lay his hands on in riotous living, administration of the executive ofnew promise or his profession as to has been or may be invested by duct the country to that beneficient

The convention justly affirms that reform is necessary in the civil service-necessary to its purification, necessary in order that the ordinafor their redemption. It denoun- ry employment of the public business may not be a prize fought for at the ballot-box, a brief reward of party zeal instead of post of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public

The convention wisely added that reform is necessary, even more in the higher grades of the public sercabinet officers; these and all others in authority are the people's servants. Their offices are not a its repeal, and also demands the establishment of judicious system of ficial service of the federal government. One is the prevalent and demoralizing netion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the office-holders, who are in truth but

the servants of the people. Under the influence of this pernicious error public employments have been multiplied. The numwhich in the eleven years since the ber of these gathered into the ranks of office-holders have been steadily increased beyond any possible regive the people a sound and stable quirement of the public business. while inefficiency, peculation, fraud on the expenditures of these eleven and malversation of the public funds years, or even less, would have pro-vided all the additional coin needful from the high places of power to the lowest have overspread the whole service like a lepresy. The other evil is the organization of the official class into a body of political