

**BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.**

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**THE JOURNAL.**

J. A. HUNN, Editor. J. H. HAMPER, Business Manager.

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**PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.**

**HIS FIRST MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.**

His Views on Public Questions—The Tariff—Silver Coinage—Civil Service Reform—The Chinese Question—The Navy and Courts—Other Public Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Cleveland's message was sent to Congress shortly after 12 o'clock today. In the Senate the most impressive silence, both on the floor and in the galleries, marked the reading, many Senators leaning forward on their desks to catch the words of the message. In the House the document was listened to attentively by the members. There was no manifestation of approval or disapproval in the House during the reading of the message, which was not concluded until 3:10. The document was then ordered printed and referred to a committee of the whole.

**Synopsis of the Message.**

The message begins by a tribute to Vice-President Hendricks. It then goes on to consider other public topics.

**OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.**

continue to be satisfactory, and there are no questions of difficulty pending with any other Power. The Argentine Government, however, has made a claim, based on the destruction of a practical colony by the U. S. ship Lexington in 1851. This is not justified by facts. Austria refused to receive Mr. Keiley. The reasoning could not be allowed. It was finally decided that he should be received, but he resigned his position. The legation at Vienna remains in charge of the Secretary. The late war in Central America is discussed, and facts already known to the public stated.

**A SHIP TRANSIT.**

across the Isthmus is considered, and reference made to Mr. Arthur's negotiations on this subject. But the treaty was withdrawn, and it is not re-submitted to the Senate. The policy of acquisition of new and distant territory is not approved, and in place of this we should develop the vast territory committed to our keeping. For these reasons Mr. Cleveland does not recommend ownership or right outside our own country. The Tehuantepec ship rail-way is a work which, if constructed, would take us beyond our national policy and present means. But the transit, however, conducted across the Isthmus must be kept neutral.

**TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.**

The construction of three lines across the continent has created new conditions not only in the routes of commerce, but in political geography. Inter-Oceanic routes should be open to all nations and subject to the ambitious and warlike necessities of none.

**THE CHINESE QUESTION.**

Our relations with China are harmonious. The Chinese question in the Western States and Territories is far from satisfactory, as shown by the recent outbreak in Wyoming Territory, and the more recent threatened outbreak in Washington Territory. There is great apprehension lest the bitterness of feeling against the Mongolian race on the Pacific slope may find vent in similar lawless demonstrations at any time. All the power of the Government should be exerted to maintain good faith with China, and the law should be sternly enforced in bringing the wrong-doers to justice. Investigation shows that these outrages against the Chinese in the West are traceable to men not citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with the Chinese laborers. Race prejudice is the disturbing factor in this matter.

The right of a government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its peace and security may not be questioned. The exclusion of Chinese laborers from Canada is even more vigorous than from the United States. If existing laws are inadequate to accomplish the end in view the President is prepared to give his earnest consideration of further remedial measures, within the treaty limits, which Congress may devise.

**DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.**

The message urges the importance of changes in the existing inadequate law in regard to citizenship and naturalization, and advocates a central bureau of record of decrees of naturalization granted by the various courts throughout the United States now invested with the power.

The President urges larger appropriations for the maintenance of our diplomatic and consular service, which should be placed upon a footing commensurate with the importance of our national interests.

In a summary of the Treasury exhibit the President shows that the ordinary

receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, were \$339,599,706.33. Of this sum \$181,471,739.34 was received from customs, and \$158,128,344 from internal revenue. The total receipts, as given above, were \$34,829,168.94 less than those for the year ended June 30, 1884. This diminution embraces a falling off of \$13,596,550.43 in receipts from customs, and \$9,597,348.98 in receipts from internal revenue.

The total ordinary expenditures of government for the fiscal year were \$260,826,956.50, leaving a surplus in the Treasury at the close of the year of \$68,463,771.87. This is \$40,989,854.83 less than the surplus reported at the close of the previous year.

The fact that the revenues are in excess of the actual needs of the government, economically administered, induces the President to urge a reduction of the amount exacted from the people in the way of taxation.

**THE TARIFF AND CUSTOMS DUTIES.**

The proposition with which we have to deal is a reduction of the revenue received by the government, and indirectly paid by the people from customs duties. The question of free trade is not involved, nor is there now any occasion for a general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to the revenue, the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investments, should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed. We should also deal with the subject in such a manner as to protect the interests of American labor, which is the capital of our workmanship; its stability and proper remuneration furnish them a most justifiable pretext for a protective policy.

Within these limitations a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenues. Amount of such reduction having been determined, inquiry follows, where can it best be remitted, and what articles can best be released from duty in the interest of our citizens. I think the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from the tax upon imported necessities of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land, and release to the people in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry.

**THE SILVER QUESTION.**

Since the Silver Coinage Act of 1878 \$216,759,431 silver dollars have been coined. The President believes that the desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead Congress to misuse its power in this matter. To show that no such addition to the currency of the country is demanded as is contemplated by the Silver Coinage Act, the message states that up to the present time only about \$50,000,000 of the silver coined under that act have actually found their way into circulation, leaving more than \$165,000,000 of silver in the vaults of the government. Against this latter amount there are outstanding silver certificates amounting to about \$95,000,000. Every month \$3,000,000 of the gold in the public treasury are paid out for 2,000,000 or more of silver dollars to be added to the idle mass of silver already accumulated. This, if continued long enough, the message says, will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the Government owns applicable to its general purposes. It will not do to rely upon the customs receipts of the Government to make good this drain of gold, because the silver thus coined has been made a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private. At times during the last six months fifty-eight per cent. of the receipts for duties have been in silver or silver certificates, while the average within that period has been twenty per cent.

The proportion of silver and its certificates received by the Government will probably increase as the times go on, for the reason that the nearer the period approaches when it will be obliged to offer silver in payment of its obligation the greater inducement there will be to hoard gold, against depreciation in value of silver, or for the purpose of speculation. This hoarding of gold has already begun. When the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation, then will be apparent the difference between the real value of the silver dollar and the dollar in gold, and the two coins will part company—gold, still the standard of value, and necessary, in our dealings with other countries, will be at a premium over silver; banks which have substituted gold for the deposits of their customers may pay them with silver bought with such gold, thus making a handsome profit; rich speculators will sell their hoarded gold to their neighbors, who need it to liquidate their foreign debts at a ruinous premium over silver; and the laboring man and woman of the land—the most defenseless of all—will find the dollar received for wages of their toil so sadly shrunken in its purchasing power. It may be said that the latter result will be but temporary; and that ultimately the price of labor will be adjusted to the change; but even if this takes place the wage-worker cannot possibly gain, but must inevitably lose, since the price he is compelled to pay for his living will not only be measured in coin heavily depreciated, and fluctuating and uncertain in its value, but this uncertainty in the value of the purchasing medium will be made the pretext for an advance in prices beyond that justified by actual depreciation.

It will not be disputed that any attempt on the part of the Government to cause the circulation of silver dollars worth eighty cents, side by side with gold dollars worth one hundred cents, to be successful must be seconded by the confidence of the people that both coins will be interchangeable at will. A special effort has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the amount of our silver coin in circulation, but the fact that a large share of the limited amount thus put out has soon returned to the public treasury, in payment of duties, leads to the belief that the people do not now desire to keep it in their hands; and this, with an evident disposition to hoard gold, gives rise to the suspicion that there already exists a lack of confidence among the people touching our financial process. There is certainly not enough of silver now in circulation to cause uneasiness; and the whole amount coined and now on hand might, after a time, be absorbed by the people without apprehension; but it is the endless stream that threatens to overflow the land which causes fear and uneasiness.

The President refers to the fruitless

endeavors of this Government to come to some understanding with foreign countries as to the ratio of silver to gold; points to the danger which threatens the property of the country from the continued compulsory coinage of silver, and recommends the suspension of the Silver Coinage Act of 1878.

**THE SIGNAL SERVICE.**

The recommendation of the Secretary of War that the Signal Service should have a separate establishment outside of the War Department is concurred in by the President. He says further that there should be a general law of Congress prohibiting the construction of bridges over navigable waters in such a manner as to obstruct navigation, with provisions for the prevention of the same.

**THE NAVY.**

Recommending that the work upon the cruisers authorized at the last session of Congress be pushed, the President says: "All must admit the importance of an effective navy to a nation like ours, having such an extended sea coast to protect. And yet we have not a single vessel of war that could keep the seas against a first-class vessel of any important power. Such a condition ought not longer to continue. A nation that cannot resist aggression is constantly exposed to it. Its foreign policy is of necessity weak, and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantage, because it is not in a position to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice. Inspired as I am by the hope shared by all patriotic citizens that the day is not very far distant when our navy will be such as befits our standing among the nations of the earth, and rejoiced at every step that leads in the direction of such a consummation, I deem it my duty especially to direct the attention of Congress to the close of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, in which the humiliating weakness of the present organization of his department is exhibited, and the startling abuses and waste of its present methods are exposed. The conviction is forced upon us with the certainty of mathematical demonstration that before we proceed further in the restoration of the navy we need to thoroughly reorganize the Navy Department. I earnestly commend that portion of the Secretary's report devoted to this subject to the attention of Congress, in the hope that his suggestions touching the reorganization of his department may be adopted, as the first step toward the reconstruction of our navy."

**THE UNITED STATES COURTS.**

The condition of business in the courts of the United States, the President says, is such that there seems to be an imperative necessity for remedial legislation on this subject. Some of these courts are so overburdened with pending causes that delays in determining litigation amount often to a denial of justice. Among the plans suggested for relief is one submitted by the Attorney-General. Its main features are: The transfer of all the original jurisdiction of the circuit courts to the district courts, and an increase of judges for the latter where necessary; an addition of judges to the circuit courts, and constituting them exclusively courts of appeal, and reasonably limiting the appeals thereto; further restrictions of the right to remove causes from the State to the Federal courts; permitting appeals to the Supreme Court from courts of the District of Columbia and territories only in the same cases as they are allowed from the State courts, and guarding against an unnecessary number of appeals from the circuit courts. The President approves the plan thus outlined, and recommends the legislation necessary for its application to our judicial system.

He thinks Marshalls and District Attorneys should be paid salaries, adjusted by a rule, which will make them commensurate with the service fairly rendered.

**THE MORMONS.**

Discussing the Mormon question, Mr. Cleveland urges that there be no relaxation in the firm but just execution of the law now in operation, and says he shall be glad to approve such further direct legislation as will relieve the country of this blot upon its fair fame. He recommends that a law be passed to prevent the immigration of Mormons.

**AGRICULTURE.**

The President says the agricultural interests of the country demand just recognition and liberal encouragement. Legislation for the protection of cattle from disease is recommended if the present laws are inoperative or insufficient.

**CIVIL SERVICE.**

The President thinks that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of the country than the conviction of the correctness of the principle upon which the law enforcing Civil Service Reform is based. This law applies the test of fitness to applicants for subordinate public positions throughout the country by means of competitive examinations. The law gives large discretion to the commissions as to the character of the examinations and many other matters connected with its execution.

The President thinks the people may trust the Commissioners to execute with perfectly fairness, and with as little irritation as possible. Mr. Cleveland says he ventures to hope that the country will never go back to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan service. Doubts may and will be entertained whether the government could survive the strain of continuance of this subject, which, upon a change of the administration, inspires an immense array of claimants for office to lay siege to the patronage of the Government, expressing the time of the public officers with their importunities, spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointments, and filling the air with the stimuli of their discontent.

The allotments of an immense number of offices and places exhibited to the voters of the land and the promise of their bestowal in recognition of partisan activity, debauch the suffrage and rob political action of its thoughtful and deliberative character.

The evil would increase with the multiplication of offices consequent upon our extension and the means for office-holding, growing from the indulgence, would pervade our population so generally that patriotic purpose, support of principle, desire for public good and solicitude for the nation's welfare, would be nearly banished from activity in our party contests, and cause them to degenerate into ignoble, selfish and disgraceful struggles for possession of

office and public place. Civil Service Reform, enforced by law, seems none too soon to check the progress of demoralization. One of its objects, so much regarded, is the freedom it brings to the political action of those conservative and sober men who, in fear of confusion and risk attending an arbitrary and sudden change in all public offices, with change of party rule, cast their ballots against such change.

While partisanship continues bitter and pronounced, it is not fair, the President says, to hold public officials in charge of important trusts responsible for the best results in the performance of their duties, and yet insist that they shall rely, in confidential and important places, upon the work of those not only opposed to them in political affiliation, but so steeped in partisan prejudice and rancor that they have no loyalty to their chiefs and no desire for their success. Civil Service Reform does not exact this, nor does it require that those in subordinate positions who fail in yielding their best service, or who are incompetent, should be retained simply because they are in place. The winning of a clerk discharged for indolence or incompetency, who, though he gained his place by the worst possible operation of the spoils system, suddenly discovers that he is entitled to protection under the sanction of Civil Service Reform, represents an ill, a no less absurd than the clamor of the applicant who claims the vacant position as his compensation for most questionable party work.

The Civil Service law, the President argues, does not prevent the discharge of an indolent or incompetent clerk, but it does prevent supplying his place with an unfit party worker. The President recommends that the salaries of the Civil Service Commissioners be increased to a sum more nearly commensurate to their important duties.

In conclusion, President Cleveland urges a prompt adjustment of the presidential succession, and commends to the wise, care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs, welfare and aspirations of the Republic.

**A CARD.**

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. n17 dwy



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**TEXAN TALK.**

The Success an Atlanta Article Has Achieved in the Lone Star State.

**WE LIVE AND PERMIT OTHERS TO EXIST.**

Dexter, Texas, March 16, 1885.

Blood Balm Co. It is a great pleasure to us to state to you that your B. B. B. takes the lead of all blood purifiers in this country, on account of the cures it has effected since we have handled it. We had a case of scrofula in our neighborhood, of long standing, who had used all patent medicines which were recommended to him, besides this, he had several doctors attending him, but everything failed to effect any good. He grew worse every day, and had not left his bed for the last six months. His name is Serwenka, and we got a neighbor of his to persuade him to try B. B. B., and after using only one ounce he left his bed for the first time in six months.

To the present time he has used less than three bottles, and he is walking around visiting his friends in the neighborhood. He has gained strength and flesh rapidly. All scrofulous sores are healing finely, and you never saw a happier man than he is. Nearly everybody for miles around has heard of this wonderful cure, and all who need a blood purifier call for the B. B. B.

We had a case of nasal catarrh in our own family (a little girl of four years old, who has been using B. B. B. for about two weeks, and already seems to be about well.

We have only three bottles left, and want you to keep in mind the fact that we have never had a case of scrofula or any other disease of the blood since we began to use B. B. B. as a medicine worthy of the confidence of the public. Its action is more rapid than any blood remedy we ever handled.

LEIDTKE BROS.

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Middle street, cor. South Front street, New Bern, N. C. (Next Door to Major Palmer's Cigar Store.)

- Men's Suits from \$2.50 up to finest Dress Suits.
- Boys' and Youths' Suits, from \$4.00 up.
- Men's and Boy's Overcoats and Ulsters.
- Men's Merino Shirts, 25c.
- Men's Flannel Drawers, 35c.
- Men's Bicycle Shirts, 25c.
- Gents' Black Felt Hats, 25c.
- Boy's Black Felt Hats, 15c.
- 250 Pair Men's Wool Pants, 60c. to 75c.
- Extra Quality in Black diagonal, closing out at 90c. to \$1.00.
- Galles, a new lot, the finest Patterns, 4c. yd.
- Dress Gingham, 4c. yd.
- 3-4 Yd. Wide Yellow Cloth, 3/4c. 1 Yd. Wide, 5c.
- Cotton Worsted, 5c.

I call special attention to my well selected stock of Boots, Shoes and Hats, Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloaks, Walking and Jersey Jackets, Shawls, Balmores, Blankets, Comforts, Oil Cloths, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Rubber Shoes, Rubber Coats, and Novelties in Notions. The LARGEST IN THIS CITY. DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT MY STORE.

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I have entered the Race for Supremacy among Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

**In BOYS, YOUTHS and MEN'S CLOTHING I EXPECT TO WIN!**

AS I CAN GIVE YOU An All Wool Men's Suit for \$7.50.

BOYS AND YOUTH'S IN PROPORTION. I will offer the Best Goods, Latest Styles and Neatest Fits, AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT LOWER THAN THE LOWEST, no matter what any one tells you or advertises.

Come, examine and convince yourself before purchasing elsewhere. M. H. SULTAN, AT ASA JONES' OLD STAND.

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OUR SPECIALTIES ARE Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, SHOES AND HATS.

Our STACY ADAMS & CO.'S SHOES, which have been sold in this market for ten years, cannot be equalled. We are also Agents for JAS. HEANS' \$3.00 SHOE. Will outwear any shoe made. This has been proven. Full Stock of HATS, stiff and soft, 25c. up. In CLOTHING, Plaids are all the style, and we have a handsome selection of them. Prices \$5.00 per suit up. We can order you any kind of suit you want, and deliver it in five days. Our Stock of MEN'S UNDERWEAR is very complete, and prices 25 per cent less than last year. Do not buy before you see our Stock. We are Agents for the Celebrated PEARL SHIRT. We guarantee this shirt to be the best in the market. We have worn them and speak from experience. Our "BLOSSOM" shirt is better than any other. Super Stout BRITISH H. H. HOSE, 2c. Our Stock of MEN'S FURNISHINGS as follows is very select: Neck Wear, Collars and Cuffs, Calfshead and Linen, Cloth, Dog Skin and Kid Gloves, all colors; Handkerchiefs, 5c. up; Suspenders; Cardigan Jackets and Bicycle Shirts. We would call attention to our Stock of Trunks, Valises, Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs, Umbrellas, Rubber Coats and Boots. Remember, we make a specialty of all the above Goods, and when in need of anything in our line, be sure and see us before you buy.

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HATS REMOVED TO THEIR TWO STORES SOUTH OF THEIR FORMER STAND. And keep of FOUR, MEATS, COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUP, MOLASSES, SALT, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS, and everything in the GROCERY LINE, A FULL STOCK and at LOW PRICES FOR CASH.