

Chief Justice Comegys of Delaware died last week, well advanced in years.

The bill to abolish the publication of the mercantile appraiser's list and the office of mercantile appraiser, has been reported affirmatively in the House, and sent back to the committee. Both bills ought to pass. There is no occasion for the publication, and the duties now performed by the mercantile appraiser can just as well be performed by the assessors.

Proposed Changes in the Ballot Law.

Many and important changes in the Baker ballot law are proposed in a bill prepared by the Pennsylvania Ballot Reform Association, which also drew up the original bill. The bill proposing the amendments, which are sweeping and important, was presented in the Senate by Senator Jesse M. Baker, to whom had been accorded the honor of presenting the original reform bill.

The amendments proposed begin with reducing from 3 to 1 the percentage of the largest vote cast for any State officer which must be cast by any party before it can be recognized as a political party which may certify its nominations. Parties polling less than 1 per cent. must get the names of their candidates on the ballot by nomination papers. For State, Congressional and Legislative nomination only 50 signers are required. Only ten signers are required for nominations to other offices.

THE DATE OF FILING NOMINATIONS

For the three higher classes of officers the certificates of nomination and the nomination papers must be filed thirty-five and twenty-eight days, respectively, before the election, instead of fifty-six and forty-nine; county and municipal, twenty-eight and twenty-one, instead of forty-two and thirty-five. For boroughs and townships the time is unchanged.

The time for filing objections in the three classes is extended from thirty to thirty-nine days; twenty to twenty-four, and three to five respectively.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth must certify nominations to the Sheriff and Commissioners twelve days before the election instead of the ten now required.

MARKING THE BALLOT.

The method of marking a ballot is changed to require a cross mark opposite the name of each candidate voted for except Presidential electors, where one mark opposite the party name votes for all. The number of official ballots to be furnished is unchanged, but only a sufficient number of specimen ballots are required and the County Commissioners may require the election judges to come to their office on the day before election and receive and receipt for all ballots for their districts.

One voting compartment to be furnished for every seventy-five voters instead of for every fifty, and a curtain or door must be placed across the upper part to screen the voter from observation while marking his ballot. The name and residence of a person vouching for an unregistered voter must be indorsed on the ballot check list opposite the voter's name. Reasonable compensation for party watchers shall be included in the proper election expenses of candidates and election committees.

VOTER'S DISABILITY.

The paragraph on the "Disability" of voters is greatly changed, making the amendment the most important one suggested. The new section is: "If any voter, before receiving his ballot, declares to the judge of election that he cannot read it, or that for any physical cause he is unable to read it or that for any physical cause he is unable to mark, the judge shall require him (except in cases of manifest physical disability,) to make oath or affirmation to the fact, stating it specifically and then shall permit him to select one qualified elector of the district as a helper, who shall be permitted to enter a voting compartment with him. The said helper shall first declare on oath or affirmation that he will not attempt to influence the vote of said voter, but will only give him the help he may desire, and that he will not disclose the contents of the ballot to any one except when required so to do in any legal proceeding. The inspector in charge of the voting check list shall in any such case note thereon, opposite the name of the voter helped, the words "Helped by" (naming the helper) on account of (stating the cause). A public count is also specifically provided for.

ONE TERM FOR PRESIDENT.

BY C. R. BUCKALEW.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

This observation does not imply an eight years' service for subordinate officers in the executive branch of the government; but it does mean that changes will be deliberately and reasonably made. A great part of the officers subject to presidential appointment have a four years limitation of term by statute, and we know by experience that a great many changes among them are made by two term presidents as their terms expire, in addition to removals for cause, and filling of vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, and promotion to higher grades; but "the wild rush for office"—consequent upon the election of a new president need not be precipitated upon the country oftener than once in eight years when selection must be made with lightning rapidity and without due investigation and care. In fact the Civil Service laws which are imperfect in operation and may be set aside in any case by the removing power of the president, have been in great part caused and are mainly defensible because of rapid changes in the presidential office. Two terms for president in fact to a great extent, dispenses with their necessity and usefulness.

5. It is a very strong objection to the one term rule that it keeps the country in a perpetual turmoil in selecting candidates for president.

Under it there can be no pause, no breathing time between periods of agitation and electioneering for the nomination and election of an incumbent of our greatest office. As soon as a president is inaugurated the race for the succession will begin between rival candidates and all the proceeding and business of government will be affected thereby during the running of the presidential term. Factions favoring particular candidates will arise in Congress, and executive appointments and senatorial assent to them will become connected with political intrigue and management for the presidential succession. Such will be the inevitable effect to a great extent within the party of the administration, while the tactics of an opposing party will be influenced thereby—perhaps not in the direction of public interest.

6th. One term belittles the presidential office—its reputation and usefulness—its moral power and influence—without detracting from or lessening its legal authority and power. And this authority and power will be less likely to be directed to noble and patriotic ends than they would be if the president himself were a possible candidate for re-election.

In short it is not a good thing for the people to be compelled by the one term rule, to be all the time looking about for a candidate for president, when not actually engaged in the business of electing him.

There should be powerful reasons to induce the people to place a curb upon themselves in the selection of president. Why should they bind themselves by constitutional provision not to choose a most fit, noble, and able man for the second time to their highest office, especially if a single term of service is made to be one of short duration? "Self denying ordinances" of this kind imposed by popular bodies upon themselves, have not generally had the approval of experience and of history; at all events in our present case we should not take the yoke upon our shoulders without the most indubitable proof of the wisdom and necessity of doing so.

To mitigate the objections to one termism and recommend it to the people, a lengthening of the term to six years is proposed. But does not this make bad worse and add new grounds of objection to the change?

The men who made the constitution put no limit whatever, upon the people as to the number of times successively they might vote for and elect a president, but they did, for very good reasons limit a single term of service to a period of four years in order that the office might be kept under popular control and responsibility. They doubtless intended and expected that a good president should be re-elected without determining whether more than once or not. From their point of view, to be taken by us, the vote for re-electing a president was and is "a vote of confidence" in him and his party entitling him to go on with the business of executive government for another limited period.

In some respects the vote for or against a president for a second term, is like a vote of confidence in an existing administration taken upon fit occasion in an English House of Commons or a French Chamber of Deputies, upon which the fate of an existing government depends, and it answers completely the object of such a vote abroad to continue or to transfer political power from one party or set of men to another.

As a practical arrangement in American government re-eligibility of a president has the sanction of experience and of great names. The example of Washington and of the three other great Virginia presidents gives to it strong endorsement, and to them may be added Jackson, Lincoln and Grant. But our Virginia presidents established for us a limitation

of presidential service to two terms which though unwritten in the constitution may be accepted as a settled principle in American political law. Both points—re-eligibility and limitation—are stated in Mr. Jefferson's letter to James Martin of 20th Sept. 1813, (6 Works, 213), in accord with his views expressed five years before in replies to the legislatures of Vermont, New Jersey and North Carolina, who had passed resolutions proposing his election for presidency for a third term. In his letter to Mr. Martin he said: "I am for responsibilities at short periods, seeing neither reason nor safety in making public functionaries independent of the nation for life, or even long terms of years. On this principle I prefer the Presidential term, of four years, to that of seven years which I myself had at first suggested, annexing to it, however, ineligibility forever after; and I wish it were now annexed to the 2d quadrennial election of President."

Upon this question the opinion of no one man living or dead is entitled to greater weight than that of the author of this letter; he had reflected often and profoundly upon it at Paris where he was minister of the United States when the constitution was made, in his library at Monticello and in government service at Philadelphia and Washington as Secretary of State, Vice President and finally as President. His original objection to the constitution expressed in letters from Paris, because the instrument contained indefinite eligibility, and accompanied by the suggestion of compromise upon a seven year term, had been succeeded by mature and settled views founded upon observation and experience, in favor of the four year term with a single re-election, according to the practice of Washington and himself. He deliberately and wisely rejected a prolongation of term and accepted the term fixed by the constitution with one re-election.

The recently expressed view of Mr. Bingham of the House of Representatives, contains in condensed form, the common sense view of this question, and at the same time the reason for the Jefferson Doctrine, viz: the enormous, though necessary powers of the president in our foreign intercourse, in executive patronage and upon legislation as too unfit and dangerous to be conferred upon one man for a longer period than four years, without a vote of confidence and an extension of his powers by the people.

It is only necessary to add that such extension of power for a limited time ought to be a matter of course, upon fit occasion, to be judged of by the people. The people thought it wise to follow the policy of the Virginia presidents in re-electing President Jackson to enable him to sever all government connection with a corrupt and dangerous bank, and they thought wise and fitting also to re-elect Lincoln to conclude his work of restoring the Union of the States. And it is the opinion of the present writer that the Republican party did wisely in renominating and re-electing General Grant instead of preferring to him another member of the party; for he was infinitely better fitted for president in his second term than in his first.

Thus, during the century since the organization of the government in 1789, two term Presidents have occupied the executive chair for 52 years, (excluding Mr. Lincoln's brief service in his second term prior to his assassination,) or for one-half that entire period of time; and the names of those Presidents so serving are the most illustrious in our annals.

Of the remaining terms there are four, covering a period of 16 years, when Vice Presidents served out the terms to which Presidents had been elected, namely Tyler in place of Harrison, Fillmore in place of Taylor, Johnson in place of Lincoln, and Arthur in place of Garfield. Setting aside these cases of Vice Presidential succession as not involving the question of two terms, we arrive at cases of defeats for re-election, comprising the elder and younger Adams, Van Buren, Cleveland and Harrison, covering a period of 20 years of first term service. Why were second terms refused to these Presidents by the people? Was it because of popular opposition to a second term for President? Not at all. It was very distinctly, in four cases out of the five exclusively due to a change of party strength in the country and not to one term sentiment, those changes being produced in 1798 by alien and sedition laws, in 1840 by embarrassed finances and business distress and in 1888 and 1892, mainly by revenue measures and an elections bill, upon which public attention was concentrated and by which party majorities were controlled. In fact there is no evidence that the question of one term entered into those contests with any prominence or appreciable effect. In fact the election in 1892 of the candidate defeated for re-election in 1888, is proof to the contrary.

The defeat of Mr. Adams in 1828 was predetermined by the people from the time of his election by the House of Representatives in disregard of the plurality against him upon the electoral returns, and not at all from hostility to the principle of a second term, which was adhered to, subsequently in the case of his own successor. Besides what facilitated the result was

the "A.B." plot and other circumstances which transferred the Crawford vote of 1824 almost entirely to his opponent.

The election of Polk in 1844 and of Pierce in 1852 resulted from compromises in the national conventions, none of the popular candidates presented for nomination being able to secure the two-thirds vote required by convention rule, it became necessary to resort to a dark horse nomination. It followed naturally enough that Gen. Cass in 1848 and Mr. Buchanan in 1856 were placed in nomination. Their nominations had been deferred but not really determined against by their party, and they were eventually nominated without reference to or consideration of any general rule as to one or two terms for president. General Hayes was not re-nominated in 1876 for the plain reason that the circumstances attendant upon his election four years before, rendered it inexpedient to present him as a candidate the second time; it was simply a question of party policy in the particular case and constitutes no precedent for or against any general rule or usage relating to presidential succession.

Adding together the fifty two years of two term presidents, the sixteen years of vice presidents, 20 years of presidents defeated for re-election, 12 years of presidents not re-nominated, we have a total of 100 years, out of the 104, from Washington's accession in March 1789, to the expiration of Harrison's term in 1893, and it may be asserted with confidence as the result of this review that neither the practice of political parties nor the action of the people in presidential elections during this long period of time, affords any sanction to a one term rule as the fixed law of election in our country, but on the contrary is opposed to the establishment of such a rule. It is to be noted in this connection, that, (so far as the writer is aware,) no national Convention of either of our great political parties has ever declared by resolution in favor of the one term rule, while half a dozen of them have pronounced against it by the nominations they have made.

But one presidential term remains to be mentioned, that of Mr. Buchanan following his election of 1856. He accepted the nomination given him in that year with an express declaration that he would not be a candidate for re-election, although such declaration had not been required by the nominating Convention nor by the people. The explanation of his pledge is, however, furnished by the record of his age. He was sixty-six years of age, lacking only 49 days, at his accession to office on 4th March 1857, and was doubtless conscious or apprehensive that failing powers would unfit him for a second term, the duties of which would be performed after the age of seventy years.

His case, therefore, falls very clearly within a class of cases, of which that of the elder Harrison is a notable example. Harrison came to the presidency, 4th March 1841, at the advanced age of 68 under a one term pledge, the propriety of which was shown by the fact that he broke down at once under the strain of his office, joined with exposure at his inauguration and died within one month.

What is contended for is not the re-nomination of all Presidents, but for the liberty of the people, upon fit occasion, to re-nominate and re-elect any one of them. This is their reasonable right and ought never to be surrendered.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The following act has been framed by the Civil Service Reform Association of Philadelphia, and its passage will be urged in the present legislature. It is entitled an act to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the Commonwealth and the Cities, Boroughs and Counties thereof. Its provisions are as follows:

SECTION 1 Forbids appointment of officers, clerks, teachers and employees by the Commonwealth or any city, county, township or borough, except as provided by this act. Excepts, however, county offices employing six or less, elective officers, employees of the legislature, heads of city departments, and a few others.

SEC. 2 Provides for the appointment by the governor of three civil service commissioners.

SEC. 3 Directs commissioners to prepare rules and regulations, subject to approval of governor, to carry out the provisions of the act. Provides for an annual report.

SEC. 4 Directs that these rules shall provide as far as possible:

1. For open, competitive, and practical examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service.

2. That all appointments shall be made from those graded highest in such examinations.

3. For a period of probation before final appointment.

4. For promotions on the basis of merit and competition.

5. For the preference of applicants who have been honorably discharged from the U. S. army or navy.

6. For holding non-competitive examinations in certain cases.

7. A special provision for the employment of laborers.

SEC. 5 Provides for the printing and dissemination of the rules.

SEC. 6 Provides for the appointment of a chief examiner, and boards of examiners in different localities.

SEC. 7 to 9 Provide for the qualifying of the commissioners, their salaries, their office and their records.

SEC. 10 Provides for notice to commissioners of all vacancies, for the certification by the commissioners of names, and the choice from these names by the appointing power of the persons to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 11 States certain questions to be answered by all applicants, such as age, health and citizenship.

SEC. 12 Forbids any recommendation of applicants, except as to their character, and forbids all personal solicitation in their behalf of the commissioners or of the appointing power.

SEC. 13 Provides for notice to the commissioners of appointments, rejections and removals.

SEC. 14 Forbids false marking or other acts tending to interfere with the working of the act.

SEC. 15 Provides for the continuance in office of all persons appointed under this act so long as they are faithful and efficient; forbids removals for political or religious opinion, and authorizes the person removed to demand a specific and detailed statement of the cause of removals.

SEC. 16 Provides penalties for violations of the act.

SEC. 17 Repeals inconsistent acts.

It is inexcusable in persons to go to church, and disturb the public worship or go to public meeting and annoy the audience by unseemly exhibitions of themselves in coughing when a few doses of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, that peerless remedy for cough and cold, will surely cure their cold. Try it.

Bucklen's Arnica Salva.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by C. A. Klein.

Reduced Rates to Washington on Account of the Inauguration via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect Cleveland, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington March 23, 24, and 25, valid to return until March 27th, 1893. The excursion rate from New York will be \$8. from Pittsburg \$10, and from Buffalo \$15, and from Philadelphia and all other principal stations on the Pennsylvania system, two cents per mile.

The inauguration promises to be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country. The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this line the favorite route to the national capital on all occasions.



John Stealy of Reading, Pa.

Miserable and Dull. Dyspepsia, the Blues, Headache, Pain in the Back, Etc.

Continued Success of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I must say a word about Hood's Sarsaparilla for it has made me feel like another man. I was miserable and dull all the time; had the blues, could not enjoy the least fun; felt sick all over and often thought I would soon die. I did not know what to do. Could not sleep, eat or work with satisfaction. My stomach was so out of order that

I often wished I was dead. I spent many a dollar for medicine, all for little, or I might say, no benefit. I saw and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I thought I would try it. The first bottle made a different feeling, so I kept on till I had taken three. The severe pain in my back, headache and distress in my stomach,—all traces of dyspepsia have

Entirely Disappeared and I can eat, sleep and work, and feel so much better than I used to, that I cannot thank Hood's Sarsaparilla enough. I earnestly re-

commend it as the best medicine for dyspepsia and distress in the stomach. I wish Hood's Sarsaparilla abundant success." JOHN STEALY, 740 Locust Street, Reading, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, indigestion. Try a box. 25c.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sign of big watch, Main St. BLOOMSBURG, PA

THEY'RE ALL TALKING OF IT.

A Reporter Investigates several public recommendations, and finds

EVERY WORD TRUE.

More Words of Praise spoken than Published.

The strong letters of recommendation and experience which have so frequently appeared in the various daily papers, excited the curiosity of the Editor of the Albany Argus. Determined to know as to the genuineness of the published documents, placed the matter in the hands of one of their reporters, Mr. Robert A. Male, the veteran foreman of Van Slyke & Horton's Tobacco Factory, on Broadway, Albany, N. Y., was first called upon, and shown the following:

"About ten years ago I had a great deal of trouble with stone in the bladder, and I had to submit to an operation. But the old trouble re-appeared and I feared that another operation would be necessary. A friend suggested that I try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., after using the medicine a short while, I found it was doing me good. I continued its use and am happy to say it entirely cured me. I take it whenever I feel a little out of sorts, and it always does me good. But for kidney or urinary trouble of any kind I am a proof of its curative powers.

Mr. Male said every word was true and he would not be without that valuable preparation.

Mr. F. C. Brink, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., whose famous experience published, as "A Scrap of Paper." Picking

a scrap of paper up in the street one day, found it contained Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy advertisement, and as it particularly hit his case, bought the medicine and found the help he had been praying for.

In answer as to the truth of the article, Mr. Brink said he was always pleased to say a good word for Favorite Remedy, and referred the writer to the following letter lately published in the Poughkeepsie Eagle.

Gentlemen:—Receiving many letters from all over the country, asking as to the truth of an advertisement printed in your paper, giving my experience with Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, I wish to say it was a pleasure to give that recommendation to Dr. Kennedy, and when I said I was cured of catarrh of the bladder and chronic kidney disease, I wrote simply the truth.

Five years before I used this valuable medicine, I suffered from urinary troubles, pain in my back and a nervous, sleepless condition, yet before I had taken the fourth bottle I was cured, and now I have replied to those letters and am willing to do similar service to those afflicted. But I make this public statement hoping it may reach the eye of the sufferer, and save the personal correspondence, for at my age letter writing is no easy matter.

Yours truly, F. C. Brink.

Mr. Peter Lawler, chief engineer of Messrs. Crane & Co's Paper Mill, Dalton, Mass., said:

"I don't look much like a dead man, but I was pretty near it. For fifteen years I suffered pain in my side, my urine was subject to violent stoppages, and often tinged with blood. I lost flesh, appetite and strength. I consulted several physicians who said I was suffering from gravel and inflammation of the kidneys, and that I could live but a short time. Mr. John Spencer of Pittsfield, hearing of my condition, said 'Don't Mr. Peter Lawler, bother with the doctors, take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and be cured.' I at once procured the same and had taken only part of the bottle, when two pieces of stone passed my bladder, and now am entirely well. Costive-ness and the rheumatic trouble from which I feel free, are now gone, thanks entirely to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Mr. E. D. Parsons, head book-keeper Wholesale Dry Goods House of S. J. Arnold & Co., Rochester, N. Y., had a similar experience. Seized one day with pain in his back, next came stoppage of urine. Medical advice was sought, and pronounced it stone in the bladder. In writing to a friend he

expressed his feelings.

"I suffered beyond words to describe. None of the means taken produced any benefit, until I began the use of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy which dissolved the stone, the symptoms began to yield, the pain ceased and from this time my recovery was complete. Can I after this experience speak too highly of that which saved my life?"

"I can speak in higher praise than I have written," are the words of every person I talked with, which proves the great popularity of this remedy, possessing what no other medicine has, the power to save life. It can be used with safety by all ages.

The worst cases of nervous prostration, sleeplessness, headaches and digestive troubles, yield to its curative power. Salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, scrofula, or any disease arising from impure blood, are banished by this brain, nerve and blood tonic, Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Matchless

In every respect is the assortment of SILVERWARE AND NOVELTIES suitable for Wedding presents and general use, just received. This is the universal verdict of all who have looked at it.

Everybody invited to call and see the fine display.

HESS BROS. Sign of big watch, Main St. BLOOMSBURG, PA