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OPIUM EATING, SYPHILLIS,

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From these sources arise three urths of the diseases of the human rae. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after cating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some daty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body, TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

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BUTLER PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883

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DRY GOODS, NOTIONS. TRIMMINGS. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Druggets, Stair Rods, Etc.

FOR FALL. FOR FALL. FOR FALL.

New Black Silks. New Colored Silks. New Colored Cashmeres. New Black Cashmeres. New Black Silk Velvets. New Colored Silk Velvets. New Colored Silk Plushes.

New Flannels, White Blankets, Red Blankets, Blue Blankets, Bed Comforts, White Quilts. Canton Flannels. Yarns of all kinds. Germantown Yarns Midnight Yarns, German Worsted Yarns, Cashmere Yarns, Saxony Yarns

Country Factory Yarns, Zephyrs. The above Yarns in all colors. New Black Silk Plushes New Shades Ladies' Cloths New Dress Goods. NEW RIBRONS, FISCHUS, TIES, HAND SATCHELS, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Corsets, Velvet Ribbons, Knitting Silks, Embroidery Silk on spools, all colors.

Ladies' Sacques New Fall Hosiery. Underwear for men, ladies and chil- In new Fall Shades, Ladies' Jersey Underwear for men, ladies and chirdren. Largest assortment, lowest Jackets, Lace Curtains, Lace Lambre prices.

Quins. Large stock, prices low.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS Carpet Room Enlarged, Stock Enlarged, Prices the Lowest.

NEW FALL STYLES.—We are now prepared and showing our entire Fall Stock of Carpets and Oil Cloths, in all the Newest Designs.

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We wish to say to the trade this fall that we have a larger and more varied stock of Carpets,

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REMEMBE WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK The LATEST STYLES, the LOWEST PRICES. We have all grades and all prices, from

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States: At the threshold of your deliberations I congratulate you upon the favorable aspect of the domestic and foreign affairs of this Government. OUR RELATIONS.

Our relations with other countries continue to be upon a friendly footing. With the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Hayti, Italy, Santa Domingo, Sweden and Norway no incident has occurred which calls for special c. mment. The recent opening of telegraphic communication with Central America and Brazil permitted the interchange of messages of friend-ship with the Governments of those countries. During the year they have been perfected and proclaimed consular and a consular treaty with Roumania, thus extending our intercourse with the Danubian countries while our Eastern relations have been put upon a Madagascar. The new boundary survey treaty with Mexico, a trades mark convention and a supplementary treaty of extradition with Spain and conventions extending the duration of the Franco-American Claims Commission

have also been proclaimed.

PAUPER IMMIGRATION. The question has arisen touching the deportation to the United States, from the British Islands, by Governmental or municipal aid, of persons unable there to gain a living and equally burden on the community here. Such of these persons as will come under the pauper class, as defined by law, have been sent back in accordance with the provisions of our statutes. Her Maesty's Government has insisted that precautions have been taken before making shipments. It has, however, iu many cases proven ineffectual and especially so in certain recent instances of needy emigrants reaching our territory through Canada that some revision of our legislation upon this subject may be deemed advisable. SWINE PRODUCTS.

The legislation of France against the That result has been due no less to the friendly representations of this Government than to a growing convichealth. Germany still prohibits the experts to the United States to inquire act facts should be ascertained and promulgated that I have appointed a cominvestigation of the subject. Its memthey may necessarily incur.

THE HELVETIAN CONFEDERATION. The Helvetian Confederation has roposed the inauguration of a class of international treaties for the arbitration of grave questions between nations. This Government has assented to the proposal, and negotiations of such treaty with Switzerland, under the treaty of Berlin, liberty of conscience and civil rights are assured to all strangers in Bulgaria. As the United ore or less, of good tillable ground, having eeted thereon two frame dwellings, and all cessary out buildings; two springs of never ling water, two orchards, farm in good repair, . Convenient to schools, churches sentation for the improvement of intercourse and the proper protection of the that country as missionaries and teach-

> I suggest that I be given authority to establish an agency and a Consulate General at the Bulgarian capital. EMPIRE.

The Corps of Teachers is efficient. The The United States are now partici-Course of Study, thorough and comprehensive, The Tultion, low; and boarding, cheap. Excellent facilities for self-boarding are offer ed by which a student's expenses may be greatpating in a revision of the tariff of the Ottoman Empire. They have assented foreigners doing business in Turkey, tax upon petroleum entering the ports of that country.

> LEGATIONS TO EASTERN COUNTRIES. interests with Eastern nations legations have during the past year been established in Persia, Siam and Corea. of these countries will ere long be maintained in the United States.

A special embassy from Siam is now with Corea were perfected by exchange | Congress at its last session I recomat Leoul on the 19th of May last of mended that all excise taxes be abolishratifications of the lately concluded con- ed except those relating to distilled fiscal year. vention, and envoys from the King of Tah Chosun have visited this country and received a cordial welcome.

in the advancement of our foreign trade, as it needs the implements and products which the United States are ready to supply. We seek no monoponot regard with indifference any en-

croachment on their rights. AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS. The rich and populous valley of the existing law.

Sheet Music and Music Books always on hand or furnished to order. Orders for Piano and Organ tuning and repairing promptly attended to by John B. Eyth of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nov. 14, '83, 3m.

Nov. 14, '83, 3m.

boats placed on the river and the neuclus of seats estal lished at twentytwo stations under one flag, which of-

The United States cannot be indifbecome advisable for us to co-operate one Nation.

FOREIGN TRADE HAMPERED. Our petroleum exports are hampered in Turkey and in other Eastern ports by restriction as to storage and by taxation; and the free outward movement and commercial treaties with Servia of our great food products is in some quarters clogged with like impediments. For these mischiefs adequate wider basis by treaties with Corea and that negotiated with Mexico and now awaiting the action of the Senate. NATIONAL FINANCES.

hibits of the financial condition of the country. It shows that the ordinary revenue from all sources for fiscal year \$398,287,581.95, whereof of these was received from the customs \$214,706,-396.93; from internal revenues \$144,-720,368.98; from sales of public lands 7,955,864.42; from tax on circulation and deposits on National bands \$9,111,-008.85; for profit on coinage, bullion deposits and assays \$4,460,206.17; foreign intercourse, \$2,419,275.24; for claims, \$7,362,590.34; for pensions, \$66,012,573.64; for the military establishments, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, \$48,911,-382.93; for the naval establishment including vessels and improvements at navy yards, \$15,283439.17; for miscelaneous expenditure, including public importation of prepared swine products buildings, light houses and collecting from the United States has been repealrevenues, \$40,098,432.73; for expenditures on account of District of Columbia, \$6,381,778.48; for interest on the public debt, 59,160,13I.25; total, \$265,tion in France that the restriction is 408,137.54, leaving a surplus revenue not demanded by any real danger to of \$132,879,444.41, which with an amount drawn from the cash balance introduction of all swine products from America. I extended to the Imperial government friendly invitation to send redemption of bonds for the sinking fund, \$44,850,700; of fractional currency whether the use of these products was for the sinking fund, \$46,556.96 of dangerous to health. This invitation funded loan of 1881, and continued at 3½ was declined. I have believed it of per cent., \$65,380,250 of the loan of such importance, however, that the ex- July and August, 1881; continued at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., \$20,594,600 of funded loan of 1907; \$1,418,850 of funded loan petent commission to make a thorough of 1881; \$719,150 of loan of February, 1861; \$28,000 of loan of July and Ausols; Oregon war debt \$545,000; of

756,96. THE EXCESS OF REVENUE. If the revenue for the fiscal year, which will end on June 30, 1884, be estimated upon the basis of existing laws, the Secretary is of the opinion States have no distinctive mentioned that for that year the receipts will ex-

relations with that country and are not a party to the treaty, they should, in my opinion, maintain diplomatic reprethe surplus as rapidly as it has accumulated has been devoted to the reduction many American citizens who resort to of the National debt. As a result the only bonds now outstanding which are redeemable at the pleasure of the government are the three per cents., amounting to about \$305,000,000, four and one-half per cents, amounting to REVISION OF THE TARIFF OF OTTOMAN \$250,000,000, and the \$737,000,000 four per cents are not payable until 1891 and 1907, respectively. If the surplus shall hereafter be as large as the Treasury estimates now indicate, the three but have opposed the oppressive storage and one-halt per cents. can be called in. lation, can be paid at maturity and the money requsite for the redemption of the four per cents. will be in the Treas-In pursuance of the policy declared by this Government of extending our the four per cents. will be in the Treasury many years before those obligations become payable.

PAYING THE DEBT TOO FAST. There are cogent reasons, however, It is probable that permanent missions why the National indebtedness should not be thus rapidly extinguished. Chief among them is the fact that only by excessive taxation is such rapidity mitted to his care. It appears that on controlling in whole or in part the facilspirits, and that substantial reductions also be made in the revenues from customs. A statute has since been enact. At these latter offices the postage on Corea, as yet unacquainted with the ed by which the annual tax and tariff local matter amounted to \$419,523,032, or sixty millions of dollars.

NO FURTHER REDUCTION. further reduction may be made I do not ounce or fraction thereof. ly of its commerce and no advantage advise the adoption at this session of over other nations, but as the Chosuns any measures for a large diminution of in reaching for a higher civilization National revenues. The results of the have confided in this Republic, we can- legislation of the last session of Congress have not as yet become sufficiently apparent to justify any radical re-vision or sweeping modifications of the

DISPOSING OF THE SURPLUS. tional African Association, of before the effects of the act of March 3, increased in order which the King of the Belgians is 1883, can be definitely ascertained a of such service. before the effects of the act of March 3, increased in order to defray the expense the other hand remember no individual President, and a citizen of the United portion at least of the surplus revenues States the chief executive officer. may be wisely applied to the long neg-

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

fers freedom to commerce and prohibits with the financial subject just discuss- and delivery, but the collection and de- ty will permit Congress should prot et the slave trade The objects of the so-ciety are philanthropic. It does not legislation is needed regarding Nation. aim at permanent political control but seeks the neutrality of the valley.

The aggregate amount of bonds now on deposit in the Treasury to support the National bank cirferent to this work, nor to the interests culation is \$350,000,000. Nearly of their citizens involved in it. It may two hundred millions of this amount consists of three per cents., which, as with other commercial powers in pro-moting the rights of trade and resi-moting the rights of trade and residence in the Congo valley free from the to be called in within less than four interference or political control of any years unless the surplus revenues shall be diminished. CONTRACTING THE CURRENCY

tensive retirement of the securities the view which I there expressed in eration, passed an act relating to this which are the basis of the National bank circulation would be such a contraction of the volumn of currency as to produce grave commercial embar-rassments. How can the danger be relief is not always offered by reciprocity treaties like that with Hawaii or that negotiated with Mexico and now as adoption at the earliest as has ever been claimed for it, it would practicable oportunity I shall heartily not in my judgment be wise to use. If approve, has already been indicated. If the revenues of the next four years The report of the Secretary of the shall be kept substantially commensur-Treasury gives full and interesting ex- ate with the expenses the volumn of circulation will not be likely to suffer any material disturbance, but if on the other hand, there shall be great delay ended June 30, 1883, amounted to in reducing taxation it will become necessary either to substitute some other form of currency in place of the National bank notes, or make important changes in the laws by which tions, to his reccomendation for the retheir circulation is now controlled.

THE LEGISLATION NEEDED. In my judgment the latter course is far preferable. I commend to your atfrom other sources, \$17,333,637.60; tention the very interesting and total, \$398,287,581.95. For the same thoughtful suggestions upon this subthoughtful suggestions upon this subperiod the ordinary expenditures were: ject which appear in the Secretary's For civil expenses, \$22,363,285.76; for report. The objections which he urges against the acceptance of any other se-curites than the obligations of the Government itself as a foundation for National bank circulation, seems to me in superable

THE TWO PLANS. For averting the threatened contracion two courses have been suggested, either of which is probably feasible One is the issuance of new bonds, having many years to run bearing a low interest exchangeable upon specified terms of those now outstanding. The other course which commends itself to my own judgment as the better, is the enactment of a law repealing the tax on circulation and permitting the banks to issue notes for an amount equal to ninety per cent. of the market value, instead as of now, the face value of their deposited bonds. I agree with the Secretary in the belief that the adoption of this plan

would afford the necessary relief. THE TRADE DOLLAR. The trade dollar was coined for the purpose of traffic in countries where silver passed at its value, as ascertainbers have shown their public spirit by gust, 1861; \$266,600 of loan of March, ed by its weight and fineness It never accepting their trust without pledge of compensation; but I trust that Con- 1882; \$47,650.00 of five-twenties of numbers of these coins entered, how-800.00 of consols of 1867; \$235,700.00 element and they should not be longer system. I recommend that provision refunding certificates \$109,150.00; of for their reception by the Treasury and old demand compound interest, and the mints as bullion at a small per measures as they recommend as were other notes, \$13,300; total, \$134,178,- centage above the current market price included in bill No. 2238 on the calenof silver for like fineness.

INDIAN RELATIONS. have for so many years disturbed the West will heareafter remain in peace- law. able submission.

GUNS AND TERPEDOES.

As germain to this subject, I call accomplishing much in the direction of fenses. The board authorized by the now temporarily needed. POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the Postmaster General contains a gratifying exhibit of the condition and prospects of the interesting branch of the public service com-

the system of free delivery was 154. in their character. methods of Western civilization, now receipts of the Government have been a sum exceeding by \$105,189,401 the these evils, but in others they have eddicated and kan sign my name. Go invites the attention of those interested cut down to the extent of at least fifty entire cost of the carriers service of the been unable to afford adequate relief and try some of them ignorant memcountry. The rate of postage on drop because of the jurisdictional limitations bers. I'm too well addicated myself to letters passing through these offices is which are imposed upon them by the be be fooled any furder."-Merchant

> ONE CENT POSTAGE. In offices where the carrier system has not been established the rate is bered that in 1863, when free delivery was first established by law, the uni-In the interval which must elapse carrier service was established it was of our material wealth, we should on

This is a matter to which I shall should be held accountable for the en-again revert. Immediately associated tire cost of not only its own collection that so far as its constitutional authoriaccession of business as to occasion but slight and temporary loss to the revenue of the postoffice.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Secretary of Interior. I particularly call your attention to his presentation of certain phases of the Indian quespeal of the pre-emption and timber cultivation acts and for more stringent They were fully stated in my first comlegislation to prevent frauds under the munication to Congress and have since pension laws. PENSION FRAUDS.

The statutes which prescribe the

the Secretary's report. ILLITERACY. I have previously referred to the last annual message I repeat my re-

wherever adequate provision therefore

has not already been made. THE POLYGAMY PROBLEM.

The Utah Commission has submitterpose his veto as to such other as do ted to the Secretary of the Interior its not commend themselves to his judgsecond annual report. As a result of ment. The Fourteenth amendment of its labors in supervising the recent the Constitution confers the rights of election in that Territory pursuant to citizenship upon all persons born or the act of March 22, 1882, it appears naturalized in the United States and that the persons by that act disquali-fied, to the number of about 12,000, was the special purpose of this amendwere excluded from the polls. This ment to insure to members of the colfact, however, affords little cause for ored race the full enjoyment of civil and congratulation, and I fear that it is far political rights. Certain statutory profrom indicating any real and substanvisions intended to secure the enforcetial progress toward the extirpation of ment of those rights have been recentpolygamy. All of the members of the ly declared unconstitutional by the Sa-Legislature are Mormons. There is preme Court, any legislation whereby grave reason to believe that they are in | Congress may lawfully supplement the sympathy with the practices that this guarantees which the Constitution af-Government is seeking to suppress, and fords for the equal enjoyment of all the gress will see in the National and in 1862; \$10,300.00 of five-twenties of ever, into the volume of our currency. that its efforts in that regard will be citizens of the United States of every 1864; \$7,050.00 of five-twenties of By common consent their circulation more likely to encounter opposition right, privilege and immunity of citizensufficient motive of providing at least 1865; \$9,600.00 of ten-forties of 1864; in domestic trade has now ceased and than to receive encouragement and sup-for reimbursement of such expenses as \$133,550.00 of consols of 1865; \$40,- they have thus become a disturbing port. Eyen if this view should happi-1865; \$9,600.00 of ten-forties of 1864; in domestic trade has now ceased and than to receive encouragement and sup-ship will receive my unhesitating aply be erroneous the law under which of consols of 1868; \$154,650.00 of con- permitted to embarrass our currency the Commissioners have been acting Washington, Dec. 3, 1883. should be made more effective by the incorporation of some such stringent Origin of the Term "John Bull." From the report of the Secretary of has become so strongly entrenched in like a true Englishman, traveled for War it will be seen that in only a the Territory of Utah that it is profit- improvement; and having heard of a single instance has there been any dis- less to attack it with any but the stout- famous musician at St. Omers, he placturbance of the quiet condition of our est weapons which constitutional legis- ed himself under him as a novice.

dar of the Senate at its last session. I am convinced, however, that polygamy Indian tribes-a raid from Mexico to lation can fashion. I favor therefore a circumstance soon convinced the Arizona by a small party of Indians, which was pursued by General Crook into the mountain regions from which which was pursued by General Crook existing government depends, the assumption by the National Legislature song which he had composed in forty it had come. It is confidently hoped that serious outbreaks will not again occur and that the Indian tribes which commission with such powers and duaperson capable of adding another part AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS.

perfecting our submarine torpedo de- country and the report of the Commissioner giving the results of his investito the application of a license tax to foreigners doing business in Turkey, least four years before any of the four modern warfare has visisted the princi- in the cattle industry of the country pal iron and steel works in this country | was lately held at Chicago. The pre The latter, at the same rate of accumu- and in Europe. It is hoped that its valence of pleuro pneumonia and other report will be soon made and that Con- contagious diseases of animals was one gress will thereupon be disposed to of the chief topics of discussion. A provide suitable facilities and plans for committee of the convention will inthe manufacture of such guns as are vite your co-operation in investigating the cause of these diseases and providing methods for their prevention and cure. INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Complaints have lately been nnmer ous and urgent that certain corporations

on its way hither, and treaty relations attainable. In a communication to the June 30, 1883, the whole number of ties for the inter-State carriage of perpost-offices was 47,836; of which 1,632 sons and merchandise over the great railroads of the country have resorted more work for me; You see, before I in their dealings with the public to was eddicated all I had to do was to were established during the previous railroads of the country have resorted The number of offices operating under divers measures unjust and oppressive make a cross mark fur my name, but In some instances the State govern-

While I have no doubt that still now fixed by law at two cents per half Federal Constitution. The question how far the National government may lawfully interfere in the premises, and what, if any supervision or control it ought to exercise, is one which merits your careful consideration.

CHECKING MONOPOLY.

While we cannot fail to recognize the form single rate postage upon local let- importance of the vast railway systems ters was one cent, and so it remained of the country and their great and benuntil 1872, when in those cities where eficial influences upon the development and no corporation ought to be invest-It seems to me the old rate may now ed with absolute power over the interwith propriety be restored; and that est of any other citizen or class of citi-

why the particular class of mail matter freedom in their regulations must be

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

At the time when the present Executive entered his office his death, remoyal, resignation or inability to dis-The Postmaster General devotes charge his duties would have left the much of his report to the consideration, Government without a constitutional in its various aspects, of the relations head. It is possible, of course, that a the Government to the telegraph. similar contigency may again arise un-As such reflection as I have been able less the wisdom of Congress shall proto give to this subject since my last an- vide against its recurrence. The Sen-The probable effect of such an ex- nual message has not led me to change ate at its last session, after full considdissenting from the recommendation of subject, which will now, I trust, comthe Postmaster General, that the Gov-house of Congress. The clause of the telegraph which it has always exercis- Constitution upon which must depend ed over the mail, admitting that its any law regulating the Presidential that authority to purchase or assume proper interpretation of the phrase "Inthe control of existing telegraph lines ability to discharge the powers and or to construct others with a view of duties of said office." Our organic law entering into a general competition with private enterprises.

data of said ones.

providing that, when the President shall suffer from such inability, the Presidential office shall devolve upon Much interesting and varied infor- the Vice President, who must himself, nation is contained in the report of the under like circumstances, give place to such officer as Congress may by law appoint to act as President. I need not here set forth numerous and interesting inquiries which are suggested by these words of the constitution. been the subject of frequent deliberations in that body. It is greatly to be hoped that these momentous questions will find speedy solution, lest emerdefinitions and punishment of crimes relating to pensions could doubtless be made more effective by certain amounts tion, albeit the wisest, may furnish and additions which are pointed out in causes for anxiety and alarm.

CONCLUSION.

For the reasons fully stated in my alarming state of illiteracy in certain commendation that Congress propose portions of the country and again sub-mit for the consideration of Congress Constitution which prescribed the forwhether some Federal aid should be malities for the enactment of laws extended to public primary education whereby, in respect to bills for the appropriation of public moneys, the Executive may be enabled, while giving

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Dr. John Bull was the first Gresham Professor of music, and organist and composer to Queen Elizabeth. John, ties as shall be delegated to it by to his composition. Bull desired to be left alone, and to be indulged for a short time with pen and ink. In less than three hours be added forty parts more to the song, upon which the your attention to the importance of the agricultural development of the Frenchman was so surprised that he swore, in great ecstacy, he must be either the devil or John Bull; which last Congress to report on the method which should be adopted for the manuinteresting and valuable. At his in-

Too Well Educated.

"Well, Col. B.," said a friend of education in Kentucky to a member of the Legislature, "I suppose we can have your support this winter." "What fur ?"

"In your educational interests, of "Doggone your educational inter-

"My dear Colonel, you surprise me!" "What makes you talk that way? are you not in favor of education? "No, siree, I hain't." "Why not?"

"Well, because I hain't. It makes now I've got to wrassle with a penpint half an hour, and run my tongue out ments have attacked and suppressed like a slice of liver, just because I'm Traveler.

-Bring out your skates.

-A foot rig-One stuck in the mud. -A blackmailer-The colored letter

-The ben is the only creature that takes an interest now in scratching.

-When an author is on a ram-page his works should be bound in sheep. -A word to the Y's: You can't help being cold, for you are next to

-Mr. John N. Manger, Pottsdam,

Large tracts of territory have been lected duty of rehabilitating our Nation too even at the risk of diminishing for zens. The right of the railway corpor- Pa., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters comceded to the association by the native and providing coast defenses for the chiefs, roads have been opened, steam-protection of our harbors.

| ceded to the association by the native and providing coast defenses for the upon local letters, I can see no reason their investments and to reasonable eral debility."

Z-row.