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LOOKING GLASSES the majority of the tribe are now on their reservation. There is need of legislation to prevent intrusion on OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NO. 577 BROADWAY,

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ndians.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The report of the chief engineer furpishes a detailed account of the

perations for the improvement of

rivers and harbors. I recommend to

The estimates for 1883 are \$44,541,-

The report of the secretary of the navy exhibits the condition of that branch of the service, and presents

valuable suggestions for its im-provement. I call your especial attention also to the appended

report of the advisory board, which convened to devise suitable measures for increasing the efficiency of the navy and particularly to the report as to the character and number of the vessels necessary to

place it upon a footing commensu-

ment. I cannot too strongly urge upon you my conviction that every consideration of national safety, economy and honor, imperatively demands a thorough rehabilitation of our naver with a call analysis.

of our navy, with a full apprecia

with the suggestion of the head of the department, and of the advisory

board must involve a large expendi

ture of public money. I earnestly recommend such appropriation as will accomplish it and which seems to be so desirable. Nothing can be

THE NAVY.

PECK BROS. & CO MANUFACTURERS OF ORASS AND POATED WORK FOR WATER GAS & STEAM JORDERS IN

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means necessary to accomplish the objects entrusted by the Constitution to the national legislature.

One of these objects, and one which is of paramount importance, is declared by our fundamental legislature.

1 1 1 1 1

THE DECIDION ADDITION army to the strength of 30,000 en-listed ment. It appears by the secre-tary's report that in the absence of disturbances on the frontier, the troops have been actively employed in collecting Indians hitherto hostile, and locating them on their proper reservation; that Sitting Bull and his adherents are now prisoners at Fort Randall, that the Utes have been moved to their new reservation in Utah, that during reservation in Utah; that during the recent outbreak of the Apaches it was necessary to reinforce the garrisons in Arizona, by troops withdrawn from New Mexico, and that some Apaches are now held prisoners for trial, while some have escaped and the lands set apart for the Indians. A large military force at great expense is now required to patrol the
possession of the two methods of pass and pense is now required to patrol the
possession of the two methods of pass to convenient make shifts for tiding devolved the responsibilities of citithe foregoing letter are those which the fo in cost \$1.114.382 while routes have been increased in length flicted is the forcible removal of the 2,182 miles and in cost \$134,054. intruders and the imposition of a ecuniary fine, which in most cases t is impossible to collect. There should be a penalty by imprisonment in such cases. The separate organization of the signal service is used by the secretary of war, and a full statement of the advantages of such permanent organization is presented in the report of the chief signal officer. A detail of the usual work performed by

the signal corps and the weather bureau is also given in that report. I ask attention to the statements of the secretary of war regarding the requisition frequently made by the Indian bureau, on the subsistence department of the army, for the year several countries and colonies have declared their adhesion to the casual support of bands in tribes whose appropriations are exhausted. The war department should not be postal union. It now includes all eft by reason of inadequate provis-ons for the Indian bureau to con-ribute for the maintenance of the

your attention the suggestions contained in this report in regard to the condition of our fortifications, especially our coast defenses, and recommend an increase of the strength of the engineer battalion by which formerly connected with that service, accusing them of offenses against the United States. I have against the United States. I have them have been chiefly responsible enjoined upon the officials who are charged with the conduct of the occupies so large a share of the the efficiency of our torpedo system would be improved. I also call your attention to the remarks upon the improvement of the south pass of the Mississippi river, the proposed free bridge over the Potomac river, at Georgetown, the importance of com-pleting at an early day the north wing of the department building, and other recommendations of the secretary of war, which appear in his report. The actual expenditures of this department, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1881, were \$42,182,201.39. The appropriations for the year 1882 were \$44,889,725.42.

JUDICIARY. The acting attorney-general calls attention to the necessity of modi-fying the present system of the courts of the United States, a neces-sity due to the large increase of business, especially in the Supreme Court. Litigation in our federal tribunals became greatly expanded after the close of the late war. So long as that expansion might be attion in which the community found itself immediately after the return of peace, prudence required that no change be made in the con-stitution of the civil tribunals. But it has now become apparent that an immense increase of litigation has directly resulted from the wonderful growth and development of the country. There is no good ground for believing that the business of the United States courts will ever be less in volume than at present. Indeed, that it is likely to be by the bench and bar. In view of the fact that Congress has already given much consideration to this subject I make no suggestion as to detail, but express the hope that your deliberations may result in such legislation as will give early relief to our overburdened courts.

ARIZONA COWBOYS. past year in the territory of Arizona. A band of armed desperadoes, known as "cowboys," probably numbering from fifty to 100 men, have been engaged for months in committing acts of lawlessness and brutality, which the local authorities have

The so called star routes have been decreased in length 3,949 miles and in cost \$364.144. Nearly all of the more expensive routes have been superceded by railroad service. The settlements, that a policy should superceded by railroad service. The cost of the star service must there-cost of the star service must the star service must there-cost of the star service must there-cost of the star service must there-cost of the star service must the star service must be supplied to the star service must be supplied to the star service must be supplied to the star service source of our Indian complications.

I refer of course to the pelicy of dealing with the various Indian tribes as separate nationalities, of regulating them by treaty stipula-The postmaster general, however, calls attention to the constantly increasing cost of the railroad mail service, as a serious difficulty in the way of making the department self-sustaining. Our postal intercourse with foreign countries has kept pace with the growth of the domestic service. Within the past year several countries and colonies have declared their adhesion to the sprung from this policy are growing apparent to all. As the white set-

For the success of the efforts now making to introduce among the Indians the eastoms and pursuits of civilized life and gradually to absorb them into the mass of our citiholding them to their responsibilities, there is imperative need for legislative action. My suggestions in that respect will be chiefly such as have been already called to the attention of Congress, and have received, to some extent, its consideration.

First, I recommend the passage of an act making the laws of the various states and territories appli-cable to the Indian reservations within their borders and extending the laws of the state of Arkansas to the portion of Indian territory not occupied by the five civilized tribes. The Indian should receive the pro-tection of the law. He should be allowed to maintain in court his rights of person and property. He has repeatedly begged for this privilege. Its exercise would be very valuable in his progress toward civ-

Second, of even greater importance is a measure which has been frequently recommended by my predecessors in office, and in furtherance of which several bills have been from time to time introduced in both houses of Congress. The PLANING MILL

Reduction in Prices

Reduction in Pri

consequent demand for additional means of communication and exchange. During the past year 338 additional money order offices have been established, making a total of 5,490 in operation at the date of this report. During the year the domestic money orders aggregated in value \$105,075,769.35. A modification of the system is suggested, reducing the fees for money orders not exceeding \$5 from 10c. to 5c. and making the maximum limit \$100, in place of \$50. Legislation for the disposition of unclaimed money orders in the possession of the postoffice department is recommended, in view of the fact that their total value exceeds \$1,000,000. The attention of Congress is again profined to the subject of establishing a system of savings depositories, in connection with the postoffice department. The statistics of mail transportation show that during the past year railroad routes have been make for its out to the subject of establishing a system of savings depositories, in connection with the postoffice department. The statistics of mail transportation show that during the past year railroad routes have been a cause of trouble and emparate the interior with accempanying documents presents an elaborate accounts the interior with accempanying documents presents an elaborate accounts a calculated to promote that department. A summary of it would be tee extended for this place, and I ask your careful attention to the report itself.

Prominent among the matters which challenges the attention of the reportion of the matters which challenges the attention of the promote by Congress and the Executive. A large portion of the public domain, has been from time to domain has been from the infancy of government, it is but recently that the promoted to the subject of establishing a system of savings depositories, in connection with the present session is the matters which challenges the attention of time devoted to the promotion of education. There is now especial occasion why, by setting account the ballot which they cast. Upon in the

eracy. By this means these locations which are most in need of such assistance will reap its sepa-

AGRICULTURE. The report of the commissioner of agriculture exhibits the results of the experiments which that depart-ment has made during the past year and makes important sugges-tions in reference to the agricultu-ral developments of the country. postal union. It now includes all those who have an organized postal service except Bolivia. Costa Rica, New Zealand and the British colonies in Australia.

STAR ROUTE FRAUDS.

As has been already stated, great reductions have recently been made in the expense of the star route service. The investigation of the department of justice and of the post office have resulted in the presentation of indictments against persons formerly connected with that services. It is

charged with the conduct of the cases on the part of the government and upon the eminent counsel who before my accession to the presidency were called to their assistance, the duty of prosecuting with the utmost vigor of the tawall persons who may be found chargeable with frauds upon the postal service.

JUDICIARY.

for the disturbances, whose recital occupies so large a share of the pages of our history. We have been allowed that since 1860, 789,063 original pension claims have been allowed and inscribed on the pension rolls; 72,539 have been allowed and inscribed on the passion rolls; 72,539 have been allowed and abandoned, being thirteen plus per cent. of the whole number of claims settled. There are now pending for settlement 266,575 original pension claims. ago, but government has of late been cautiously but steadily feeling its way to the adoption of a policy which has already produced gratifying results and which in my judgment is likely, if Congress and the Executive accord in its support, to relieve us-ere long from the difficulties which have hitherto beset us. For the success of the efforts now making to introduce among the Indians the customs and pursuits of sixthesed life and gradually to abcivilized life and gradually to absorb them into the mass of our citizens, protecting their rights and 193,000 claims, all of which involves the payment of arrears of pensions which with the present force employed, the number of adjudications remaining, and no new business interventing, this number of claims

> \$250,000,000 as the sum required for the first payments. This represent the sum which must be paid upor claims which were filed before July st. 1890, and are now pending, an to the test, and under similar condi-tions it may also be questioned whether admission to the service should be strictly immed to its low-

the fact that the average sum obtained upon each application is \$1,300, leads me to suggest the propriety of making some special appropriation for the prevention of fraud.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

I advise appropriations for such internal improvements as in the wisdom of Congress it may deem to be of public importance. The necessity of improving the navigation of the Mississippi river justifies a special allusion to that subject. I suggest the adoption of some measure for the removal of the obstructions which now impede the navigation of that great channel of commerce.

I the fact that the average sum obtained upon be all officers of the government above the lowest grade, except such as would fairly be regarded as exponents of the dominant party. To afford encouragement to faithful public servants by exciting in their minds the hope of promotion of they are found to merit it, is much to be desired; but would it be wise to adopt a rule so rigid as to permit no other mode of supplying the intermediate wants of the service? There are many persons who of the District of Columbia, herewise which now impede the navigation of that great channel of commerce.

CIVIL SERVICE.

In my letter accepting the nomination for vice-president, I stated that in my judgment no man should be the incumbent of office the duties of which he is for any cause unfit to perform, who is lacking in the ability, fidelity or integrity, which a proper administration of such office demands. The sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquisesence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and pracdivided upon the wisdom and practicability of the various reformatory schemes which have been suggested, and certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public effice. The efficiency of such regulations has been mistrusted mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational and abstract tests above general business canacity and legislative action. Its beginnings are found in an order in council mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity, and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the result that should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform in the main to such as regulate the condition of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should so far as practicable, be filled by the presence of worthy, efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints and the punishment of all official and the punishment of all official misconduct should be prompt and tant question within the stringent bounds of secular enactment, we may profitably await the result of most effectually ascertained, is one which has for years excited interest and discussion. The measure which with slight variations in its details system of appointment, and it may be desirable to vest in such board a wide discretion to ascertain the has lately been urged upon the attention of Congress and the executive, has as its principal feature, the scheme of competitive examination. With certain exceptions, which need not here be specified, he plan would admit to the service characteristics and attainments of candida'es in these particulars which I have already referred to as he present session to establish competitive examinations for admisaccordingly demand that vacancies in the higher positions should be filled by promotion alone. In these particulars it is in conformity with ion to the service, no doubt such as have been suggested shall de-ter me from giving the measure my earnest support, and I urgently recommend that the existing civil service of Great Britain, and indeed the success which has attended that system should there be a failure to pass any act upon this subject, then an appropriation of \$25,000 a year be made for the enforcement of section 1,753 of the Revised Statutes. With in the country of its birth, is the strongest argument which has been urged for its adoption here. The fact should not, however, be overlooked that

there are certain features of the

English system which have not gen-

erally been received with favor in this country, even among the fore-most advocates of civil service re-form. Among them are, first, a ten-ure of office which is substantially a life tenure; 2d, a limitation of the maximum age at which an applicant can enter the service, whereby alt men in middle life or under, with some exceptions, are rigidly exceided; 3d, a retiring allowance upon going out of effice. These three elements are as important factors of the problem as any of the others. of the government employees are, in my judgment, deserving of high commendation. which were filed prior to July first 1880. These, when allowed, will involve the payment of arrears, from the date of discharge in case The avowed purpose of that system The continuing decline of the merchant marine of the United States is to be greatly deplored. In view of the fact that we furnish so large a proportion of the freight of the commercial world, and that our thin the commercial world, and the commercial world. The avowed purpose of that system is to induce educated young lives to public employment by an assurance that having once entered shipments are steadily and rapidly increasing, it is a cause of surprise only is our navigation interest diminishing, but it is less than when tirety has proved very successful in Great Britain seems to be generally our exports and imports were not half so large as now either in bulk opposed its adeption. To a stat-ute which should incorporate all its essential features I should feel interest, or the enterprise and energy of American merchants and capitalists would have kept this country at least abreast of our rivals in the friendly contest for ocean supremacy. The substitution of from for wood and of steam for sail have bound to give my approval, but whether it would be for the best (93,000) could be acted upon in a period of six years, and taking the first of January 1884, as a near period from which to estimate in each case, an average amount of arrears, it is found that every case allowed would require for the importance, may be settles, first payment upon it the sum of \$1,135. Multiplying this amount by the whole number for wood and of steam for sall have brought a great revolution in the trade of the world, but these changes could not have been adverse to America if we had given to the navigation interests a portion of the aid in protection which has been so wisely bestowed upon our manufacturers. I commend the whole subject to the wisdom of Congress, with the suggestion that no question of greater magnitude or further reaching importance can engage their attention. grave importance of correcting the evils which exist in the present methods of appointment. If, for example, the English rule which shuts from a large number of public em-THE IMMIGRANT TAX.

to the state of the land of the state of the complete.

In 1875 the supreme court of the United States declared unconstitu-tional the statutes of certain states which imposed upon abip owners. whether admission to the service should be strictly imfree to its lowest ranks. There are very many characteristics which go, to make a model civil service officer. Among them are probably industry, good temper, patience, toil, courtesy, tact, self reliance, manly deference to superior officers, and manly consideration for inferiors. The absence of these traits is not supplied by wide knowledge of books or by promptitude in answering questions, or any other quality likely to be brought to light by competitive examination. To make success on such a contest therefore, an indepensible condition of public employment would very likely result in the practical exclusion of the older applicants, swen though they might possess qualifications far superior to their younger and more brilliant competitive plan which has been to some extent successful to make a possess of the competitive plan which has been to some extent successful to make a possess and transitory care of immigrant at ports of debarkation.

Consignees, a tax of \$1.50 for each passenger arriving from a forcetty in the passenger arriving from a forcetty in the passenger arriving from a forcetty or in lieu thereof required a board to indemnify the state and local authorities against the expense for the future relief or support of such passenger required a board to indemnify the state and local authorities against the expense for the future relief or support of such passenger arriving from a forcetty, or in lieu thereof required a board to indemnify the state and local authorities against the expense for the future relief or support of such passenger required a board to indemnify the state and local authorities against the expense for the future relief or support of such passenger required a board to indemnify the state and local authorities against the expense for the future relief or support of such passenger required a board to indemnify the state and local authorities against the expense for the future relief or support of such passengers. Since the decisio consignees, a tax of \$1.50 for each

titors. These suggestions must not be regarded as evincing any spirit of opposition to the competitive plan which has been to some extent successfully employed already, and which may hereafter vindicate the claims of its ardens supporters; but it ought to be seriously considered whether the application of the same successfully and supporters; but it ought to be seriously considered whether the application of the same successfully attendard to persons of mature years, to young men fresh from school and college would not be likely to exalt more intellectual premote the education of the promote the education of the promo

ple and secure the administration of

The Senate, at the last session,

credit, but lack those qualities which are requisite for the district. The vital importance the higher posts of duty, and besides the modest thought and improvement of the marshes and action of one whose service the establishment of the harbor in a governmental bureau has been lines along the Potomac River front ject under discussion is one of grave the park south of the Executive importance. The evils which are Mansion, a large area of valuable land and would transform what is now believed to be a dangerous nui-The present English system is a growth of years, and was not created by a single stroke of executive or They recommend the removal of the steam railway lines from the surface of the streets of the city, promulgated in 1855, and it was after patient and courteous scrutiny of its workings that fifteen years later it took its present shape. Five years after the issuance of the order in council and at a time when resort which seriously affects the material of the city, and the location of the necessary depots in such places as may be convenient for the public accommodation. They call attention to the deficiency of the water supply. had been made to competitive prosperity of the city, and the health examination as an experiment, and comfort of the inhabitants. I commend these subjects to your favorable consideration.

Commons made a report to that House, which declaring its approval of the competitive method, deprecated nevertheless any precipitancy in its general adoption, as likely to endanger its ultimate success. During this tentative period the results of the two methods of pass of the two methods NATIONAL ELECTIONS OF STATE tions upon contested returns.

may profitably await the result of further inquiry and experiment. The submission of a portion of nominations to a central board of examiners selected solely for testing the qualifications of applicants may perhaps, without resort to the competitive test, put an end to the mischief which attends the present average of appointment, and it may clause of its first section, that in from office, or of his death or inability to discharge the powers and du-ties of said office, the same shall debeing no less important than mere is the intention of the Constitution in the specification of inability to extent and duration? How must its existence be established? Has the President whose inability is the subject of inquiry, any vo he aid thus afforded me I shall strive to execute the provisions of to the Vice President? Or is it con that law according to its letter and spirit. I am unwilling in justice to the present civil servants of the government to dismiss this subject without declaring my dissent from the severe and almost indiscrimitation that or authority it should be used tained? If the inability proves to be to the vice-President? Of is it contemplated by the Constitution that constitute in shift ity and how and by what tribural or authority it should be used. nate censure with which they have temporary in its nature, and darings been assailed That they are as a class indolent and inefficient and corrupt, is a statement which has been often made and widely credited, but when the extent, variety, delicacy and importance of their duties are considered the majority resident, if his inability should resident the corrupt in its nature, and things its continuance the vice-president lawfully exercises the functions of the executive, by what tennre does he hold his office? Does he continue as President the remainder of the four years' term, or would the elected President, if his inability should remain the interval the entry wears' cease in the interval, be empowered to resume his office? and i having such lawful, authority he should exercise it, would he should exercise it, would the vice-president be thereupon empowered to resume his powers and duties as such? I cannot doubt that these important questions, will receive your early and thoughtful consideration.

CONCEUSION Deeply impressed with the gravity of the responsibilities which have so unexpectedly devolved upon me, it will be my constant purpose to cooperate with you in such measures as will promote the giery of the country and the prosperity referter Washington, D. C.; Dec. 6, 1881.



Beckache, Screness of the Cheeks, Beckache, Screness of the Cheeks, Beat, Quincy, Sore Throat, Swellerings and Speains, Bunne, and an Scales, General Society when Fact and Headache, Frasted Foot, and Ears, and all others, as a sore, wheely strengt and theory Extends Instead on a sore, wheely strengt and theory Extends Instead, and theory in the season particular triting outley of 80 Cents, and every out infer-

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