been increased in length 6,249 miles, and in cost \$1,114,382, while steamboat coules by

been increased in length 6,349 miles, and in cost \$1,141,321, while steamboat routes have been decreased in length 1,181 miles, and in cost \$1,54,351. The so-called star-routes have been decreased in length 3,93 miles and in cost \$364,144. Nearly all of the more expensive routes have been encreased by railroad services. The cost of the star service must, there fore, rapidly decrease in the Western States and the Ierritories.

The Postmaster General, however, calls attention to the constantly increasing cost of railway mall service as a serious difficulty in the way of making the Department sell 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 Postal Union. It now includes all those which have an organized postal service, except Bolivia, Costa Rica, New Zenland and the British Colonies.

In all the States, as has been stated already, great resistive in the recently been made in the expense of the size-route service. The investigations of the Department of Justice and the Post-office Department of Justice and the Post-office Department have resulted in the presentation of indictments against persons formerly connected with that service, accusing them of offenses against the United States. I have enjoined upon the officials who are 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 unionst vigor of the law, all persons who may be found clarigeable with frauds upon the postal service.

service.

The acting Attorney General calls attention to the necessity of modifying the present system of the courts of the United States, a necessity due to the large increase in business. tem of the courts of the United States, a necessity due to the large increase in business,
e-pecially in the supreme Court. Litigation
in our Federal tribunals became greatly expuncied after the close of the late war. So
long as that expansion might be attributable
to the abnormal condition in which the community found itself immediately after the
return of peace, prudence required that
no change be made in the constitution of our judicial 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 ground
for the belief that the business of the United
States Couris will ever be less in volume than
at present. Indeed, that it is likely to be
much greater is generally recognized by the
bench and bar. In view of the fact that Congress has silvady given much consideration
to the subject, I make no suggestion as to details, but express the hope that your deliberations may result in such legislation as will
give early rehief to our overburdened courts.

The acting Attorney General also calls attention to the disturbance of the public tranquillity during the past year in the Territory
of Arizonat. A band of armed desperadoes,
known as "cowboys," probably numbering
from fifty to 100 men, have been engaged for
months in committing acts of lawiessness
and brotality which the local authorities
have been mable to repress. The depredations of these "cowboys" have also
been extended into Mexico, which the
muranters reach from the Arizona
frontier. With every disposition to ment the
exigencies of the case, E am embauraseed by lick of antiority to deal with them efexigencies of the case, E am embarrassed by lack of authority to deal with them effectively. The punishment of crimes committed within Arizona should ordinarily, of course, be left to the territorial authorities. But it is worthy of consideration whether acts which necessarily tend to embroil the United States with neighboring governments should not be declared crimes against the United States. Some of the incursions alluded to may perhaps be within scope of the law, the Revised Statutes, section 52%, forbidding "military expeditions or enterprises" against friendly states. But in view of the speedy assembling of your heady I have preferred to await such legislation as in your wisdom the consistent may seem to demand. It may perhaps be thought proper to provide that the setting on foot within our own territory of brigandage and armed marauding expeditions against friendly nations and their citizens shall be punishable as an offense against the United States. I will addituit in the event of a request from the Territorial Government for protection by the I hated States against "dome-the viewness" this Government would be powerless to render assistance. exigencies of the case, I am embarras-sed by lack of authority to deal with them ef-

instice require assistance, and where a military force is within easy reach.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with accompanying documents, presents an elaborate account of the business of that depayment. A summary of it would be too extended for this place. I ask your careful attention to the report fisself. Prominent among the matters which challenge the attention of Congress at its present session is the management of our Indian affairs. While this question has been a cause of trouble and embarrassment from the infancy of the Government, it was but recently that any efforts have been made for its solution at once scrious, determined, consistent, and promising success. It has been easier to resort to convenient makeshifts for tiding over the 'temporary difficulties than to grapple with the great permanent problem, and accordingly the easier course has almost invariably been pursued. It was natural, at a time when the national territory seemed almost illimitable, and contained many millions of acres far beyond the bounds of civilized settlement, that a policy should have been initiated which, more than aught else, has been the fruitful source of our Indian complications. I refer, of course, to the policy of dealing with the various Indian tribes as separate uniformlities, of relegating them by treaty stipulation to the occupancy of immense reservations in the West, and of encouraging them to live undisturbed by any earnest and well-directed efforts to bring them under civilizing influences. The unsatisfactory results which have sprung from this policy are becoming apparent to all, as the white settlements have chowded the borders of the reservations. The Indians, sometimes contentedly and sometimes against their will, have been fransferred to other hunting grounds, from which they have again been dislodged whenever their new-found hones have been desired by the adventurous settlers. These removals and the frontier collesions by which they have been sacrineed and hundreds of millions of dollars expe or prophie nonescase accelerated by more and an extraction in he been access of trouble and making the control of the company of the company

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 needved, to some extent, its consideration.

1. I recommend the passage of an act making the laws of the various States and Territories applicable to the Indian reservation within their borders, and extending the laws of the State of Arkansas to that portlen of the Indian Persitory not obenied by the live civilized trives. The Indian about receive the protection of the law, he should be allowed to maintain in coart his rights of person and property. He has repeatedly begard for this privilege. Its exercise wond be very valuable to him is his progress to ward civilization.

2. Of even greater importance is the massure which has been frequently recommended by my predecessor; in other, and in his houses of Congress. The enactment of a general law permitting the alloment invoverably, to such indians at least as desirelt, of a consonable quantity of hand, secured to them by patent and for torir own protection made inalignable for twenty or twenty-rise years, is deminded for their present welfare and their permanent advancement. In return for such considerate action on the part of the Government and for tearry of twenty or twenty-rise years, is deminded for their present such the fellow that the Indians in large numbers would be persunded to sever their tribul relations and to engage at once in agricultural parsuits, and it is now for their best intercests to conform their manners of life to the new order of things. By no greater in his bandry justify the hope and belief that the engance of the conformal exists of the conformal exists of the such at the comment would be at once attended with graftifying results. A resort to the sale minimum a spatent in lancance of the graft of their increasing interest in his bandry justify the hope and belief that the engance of the desired on the prevention is a prominent feature of savage life, and other controls, here is required to

the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

For many years the Executive, in his annual message to Congress, has urged the necessity of stellent legislation for the suppression of polygamy in the Ter itories, especially that. The existing statute for the punishment of this others came, so revolting to the moral and religious sense of the community, has been consemptionally violated ever since its enactured. Indeed, in spite of commendable efforts on the part of the authorities who represent the United States in that territory, the law has invery rare instances been enforced, and for a cause to which reference will mesently be made, is practically a deal latter. The fact that adherents of the Mormon Church, which restant to the Mormon Church, which restant here of the Mormon Church, which restant on the Mormon Church, which restant on the Mormon Church, which restant and Advora, and other of our Western Territories, is well calculated to excite the liveliest interest and upwishension. It imposes upon Congress and the Executive the duty of evercising against this barlerrous system all the powers which, under the Co-estination and the law, they can wield for its destriction.

Reference has been already made to the observation of this property made to the observation of the constitution.

that farthe event of a request from the Territorial flowernment for protection by the I nited States against "domaide violence" this Government would be powerless to render assistance.

The act of 17%, chapter 3%, russed at a time wheat territorial governments received litting attention from Congress, enforced this day of the United States only as to State governments, but the act of 18%, chapter 39, applied also to territories. This law seems to have remained in force until revision of the statute, when the provisions for the territories, and the act of 18%, chapter 39, applied also to territories. This law seems to have remained in force until revision of the statute, when the provisions for the territories, and the act of 18%, chapter 39, applied also to territories. This law seems to have remained in force until revision of the statute, and the statute of the construction was intentional or accidental, hat as the seems to be that the territories should be offered the protection which is accorded to States by the Constitution. I suggest logislation by which the early has exception might well be made for permitting the military to assist the civil Territorial authorities in enforcing the lawsof the United States. This use of the array would not seem to be within the alloged evil against which that legislation and other circumstances of population and other circumstances of population and other circumstances it is often quite impracticable to summons a civil posse in places where officers of instice require assistance, and where a military force is within easy reach.

The internal of the secretary of the Interior, with accompanying documents, presents on charged in the Supreme Court of the Territories shall be considered to the provision so of the territories which that legislation and other circumstances it is often quite impracticable to summons a civil posse in places where of the construction.

The internal of the construction is called to the decision of the construction is called to the decision of the c struction.
Reference has been already made to the ob-

EDUCATION.

Mithough our system of Government does not contemplate that the nation should provide or support a system for the education of our people, no measures calculated to promote that general intelligeness and virtue upon which the perpetuity of our institutions so greatly depends, have ever been regarded with indifference by Congress or the Executive. A large portion of the public domain has been from time to time devoted to the promotion of education. There is now a special renson why, by setting apart the proceeds of of its sales of public lands, or by some other course, the Government should aid the work of education. Many who now exercise the right of suffrage are unable to read the buildt which they cast, and upon many who had just emerged from a condition of slavery were suddenly devolved the responsibilities of citizenship. In that portion of the country most impover shed by war I have been pleased to learn from the report of the Commissioner of Education that there has been lately a commendable increase of interest and effort for their instruction, but all that can be done by local legislation and private generosity should be supplemented by such aid as cam be constitutionally afforded by the National Government, if any fund be dedicated to this business it may be wisely distributed in the different States, according to the ratio of illiteracy, as by this means those locations which are most in need of such assistance will reap its especial benefit.

In my letter of acceptance of the nomination for the vice Presidency, I stated that in my judgment "no man should be an incumbent of an office the distless of which he is for any cause unfit to perform, who is lacking in the ability, idelity or integrity which a peoper minimistration of such office demands."

This sentiment would doubtless most with general acquiesceme, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and prasticability of the various reformations and of certain proposal remains any sylvedug the appointments to imbite office. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrasted, mainly because they have seemed to can't the more educational and abstract tests above general business emparity, andeven special fluess for the particular work in hand. It seems to make the rate 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 pricate business. Original appointments should be based upon a secretained fitness. The teams of offler should be staide. Positions of responsibility, so far as practicable, should be flued by the promotion of worthy and efficient offeces. The investigation of all complaints and the purished for a practicable, should be flued by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints and the purishment of flore are conducted and the purishment of a process which will go can my administration of the excentive office. They are doubless shared by all intelligent and regional appointment should be acceptable, but the question low in practice such fitness can be most effectively assertained is one which has for years excited interest and discussion. The measure which with alleft variations in its detail principle such litness can be most effectually ascertained is one which has for years excited interest and discussion. The measure which with alight variations in its detail has lately been urged apon the attention of Congress and the Executive has as its principal reature the scheme of compatitive examination, save for certain exceptions, which need not here be specified. This plan would provide for admission to the service only in its lowest grade, and would accordingly demand that all vacancies in higher positions

its lowest grade, and would accordingly de-mand that all vacancies in higher positions should be filled by promotion alone. In these particulars, it is in conformity with the ex-isting civil service system of Great Britain, and indeed the success which has attended that system in the country of its birth is the strongest argument which has been urged for its adoption here. The fact should not, how-ever, he overlooked that there are certain features of the English system which have not generally been received with favor in this country, even among the foremost advocates of civil service reform. Among them are: 1. Tenure of office, which is substantially a life tenure. 1. Tenure of office, which is substantially a life tenure.
2. Limitation of the maximum age at which a upplicant can enter the service, whereby all men in middle life or under are, with some exceptions, rigidly excluded.
3. A retiring allowance upon going out of office.

These three elements are as important fac-

la estimated that is per cent of the number of claims now pending will be rejected or alsain doned. This would occurs the probable reministion of the same educational standard to personal the control of the same educational standard to personal the control of the same educational standard to personal the same of the same educational standard to personal the same of the same educational standard to personal the same of the same educational standard to personal the same and the same educational standard to save the same the same and the same educational standard to person the same the same and the same educational standard to personal standard to person the same the same and the same and the personal standard the same and the personal standard the same and the personal standard the same and the same an

MISCELLANGOUS MECOMMENDATIONS

Miscellaneous Recommendations.

I regret to state that the people of Alaska have reason to companith the people of Alaska have reason to companith they are as yet inprovided with any form or government by which like or projectly can be protected. While the extent of its population does not justify the application of the costly mech increasing the easily for constituting such a torn of government as wait promote the education of the people and secure the administration of instice.

The Senate at its last session passed a bill providing for the construction of a building for the Library of Congress, but it faller to become a law. The provision of such abe protection for this great collection of books and for the department connected with it has become an object of national importance and should receive prompt attention.

tention.
The report of the Commissioners of the Dis-

The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, herewith transmitted, will inform you fully of the condition of the efforts of the Commissioners. The vital importance of legislation for the reciamition of the anishes and for the establishment of the harbor lines along the Potomae River front is set forth. It is represented that in their present condition these marsness seriously affect the health of the residents of the adjacent part of the city, and that they greatly must be general aspect of the park in which stands the Washington monument. This improvement would add to that park and the park south of the Eventive Mansion, a large area of valuable land, and would transform what is now believed to be a dangerous nuisance into an attractive landscape extending to the river front. They recomment the removal of the stream railway lines from the surface of the stream for the public accommodation, They call attention to the deficiency of the water supply, which seriously affects the material prosperity of the city and the health and comfort of its labeliants. I commend these subjects to your favorable consideration.

The importance of timely legislation with respect to the assertainment and declaration

your favorable consideration.

The importance of timely legislation with respect to the as sertainment and declaration of the vote for the Presidential Electors was sharply called to the attention of the people more than four years ago. It is to be hoped that some well-defined measure may be devised before another unitional election, which will render unnecessary a resort to any expedient of a temporary character for the determination of questions upon contested returns.

Questions which concern the very exist-ence of the Government and the liberties of the people were suggested by the prolonged illness of the late President and his conseence of the Government and the liberties of the people were suggested by the prolonged illness of the late President and his consequent incapacity to perform the functions of his office. It is provided by the second arricle of the Constitution, in the fifth clause of the first section, that in case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or ability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President. What is the intention of the Constitution in its specification of "inability" to discharge the powers and duties of said officer, or of the contingencies which call the Vice-President to the exercise of Presidential functions? Is the inability delegated in its nature to long-continued intellectual incapacity, or has it a broader import? What must be its extent and duration? How must its existence be established? Hus the President whose inability is the subject of inquiry any voice in determining whether or not it exists? Or is the decision of that momentous and delicate question confined to the Vice-President? Or is it contemplated by the Constitution that Congress should provide by law precisely what should constitute inability, and how and by what irrbunal or authority it should be ascertained? If the inability proves to be temporary in its nature—and during its continuence the Vice-President lawfully exercises the functions of the Executive, by what tenure does he hold his office? Does he continue as President for the remainder of the four years' term, or would he elected President, if his inability should cease in the interval, be empowered to resume his office, and if having such lawful authority he should exercise it, would the Vice-President the interval perfect that it is not the powers and duties as such? I can't doubt that these important questions will receive your early and thoughtful consideration.

Deeply impressed with the gravity of the responsibilities which have so unexpectedly devolved upon me, it will be my constant pu

TORMENT, INDEED.

Life's vexations do not generally come on one

mindaus of a boy salary of a degrand the comet, and which we here live in a short extract from the lay sketter: "Golfy, lick, you cought to habeen there has might to a seen the fam. Tom Winkins dory Toddles was ascettin' at the gate a gain." At the Count, which along comes old Sykes durind rat targer and the 2 walfred over the fence and the 2 fraght. The inriter proved too much for Toddles, and after they could hard him off the battle ground he had made a good square meat off his bide. Turn was in despair. A kind looking gentleman in a broad brine hat told him to get a bottle of Sr. Jaccas Oir, and rath him with it, and it would cure him in no time. What does Tom do but steal into the chapit at Vesper time and begot him a bottle of his oil with which to rub his dery. The Father felt of Tom's head; it was hot an' afore Tom could utter a prayer, two men were lurgin him home followed by a greaterowd, who kept at a safe distance, thinsing he had been bit by a mad dorg. The more he kicked and seteramed to be let free, the tighter they held on to him." In reference to another tornamt, the Chiongo Western Canadic recently wrote: "Mr. Joel B, Harvey, U. S. Collenor of Internal Revenue, of this rily, has spont over two thousand dollars can modicine for bis wife, who was suffering dreadfully from the amatian, and without deriving any benefit who tave tyet two bottles of Sr. Jacoss On accomplished what the most religious medical near faited in doing. We could give the names of hundreds who have been cured by this wonderful romedy did space permit na. The latest man who has been made happy through the use of him valuable lineage happy through the use of him valuable lineage happy through the use of his valuable lineage happy through the use of his valuable lineage, which gave me a great deal of bother for a long time; but, thanks to the randy, I am ourod. This statement is unsolicited by any one in its innerest.

Very respectivity.

James A, Conlan, Librarian,

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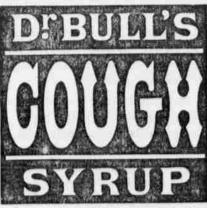
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