

# THE SENTINEL

True to Ourselves, Our Neighbors, Our Country and Our God.

VOL. II.

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## WILL MEET ISSUE.

### Cubans Discuss the Action of This Government.

### CONSERVATIVES CLAIM A VICTORY

#### It Seems That No Demonstrations or Outbreaks Will Occur Although Reasonment is Deep.

Havana, by Cable.—The Cuban constitutional convention met in secret session Thursday afternoon for a formal discussion of the first amendment. The conservative element scored a victory.

It was decided to continue the sessions of the convention and to refer the amendment to the special committee on relations, with instructions to bring in a report.

Twenty-nine delegates were present; Senator Livore and Gen. Rivera being the only absentees. Gen. Sangulivici favored dissolving the convention and returning the amendment without discussion. The other delegates were unanimously in favor of continuing the session and of sending some answer to the executive department in Washington.

The argument turned on the question whether the convention had power to adopt a scheme of relations that would be binding on the future republic. Last week a majority of the delegates opposed this view. Today Senator Nunez, representing the conservatives, argued that the delegates were empowered in the call for the convention to establish permanent relations with the United States and ought not to attempt to shirk its duty. Gen. Sangulivici contended that the intention of the original call was nullified by Gov. Gen. Wood's instructions at the opening of the convention when delegates were asked to give only an opinion.

The radical element did not flock to Gen. Sangulivici as had been expected, and the convention's action in referring the question to the special committee on relations indicates a willingness to recede from the former attitude. It is evident that many of the delegates still hope the amendment will be changed, but there is no bitter feeling now apparent. It is doubtful whether the convention will ever agree to accept the amendment, but the conservatives maintain that the willingness of the radicals to discuss, and if necessary, to send a committee to Washington gives a more hopeful aspect to conditions which were growing strained. It is generally believed that the crisis, if any crisis has passed, and that by the time the committee reports the present excitement will have passed. Much depends upon the attitude of the radical delegates. If an impassioned appeal to the people is issued, as it is rumored will be the case, this may cause demonstrations of protest against the United States. But nothing in the nature of an uprising is any longer feared.

### Fresh Troubles in Far East.

London, by Cable.—A crisis has arisen in far Eastern affairs, which in the opinion of the British government, is graver almost than the troubles which originally turned the eyes of the world toward the Orient. Secret negotiations are going on between the United States and Great Britain with a view of thwarting what both governments believe is a determined attempt on the part of Russia to plant herself permanently in one of the richest tracts of the Chinese empire. The conference held Wednesday between United States Ambassador Choate and Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, had nothing to do with the Nicaragua Canal affair. To quote from a British official, "this Nicaragua controversy is a minor matter compared with the present situation."

### Riot in Porto Rico.

San Juan, P. R., by Cable.—A serious riot occurred here Thursday. At 9 o'clock in the evening five artillerymen, and a corporal of artillery named Hiscok let their guard posts without orders and charged across the plaza into a street in which a mob of people had assembled. The soldiers fired a volley into the air, dispersed the mob and rescued School Superintendent Armstrong, who was besieged by the mob in a house situated about a block from the city's center. The city had been overrun by a riotous crowd of probably 1,500 persons who shouted "Down with the Americans!"

### Danish West Indies.

London, by Cable.—The United States government has addressed a note to the Danish government almost threatening in tone, says the Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail, "to the effect that it will not permit any transfer of the Danish West Indies to any foreign power and that in the event of Denmark's refusing to sell the United States will require that island and marine territory shall be properly guaranteed and the United States' sphere of influence be respected."

### For Expositions.

Jefferson City, Mo., Special.—The Senate passed the House bill appropriating \$50,000 for a Missouri exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, and the International and West Indian Exposition, at Charleston, S. C. The bill, slightly amended, will go to the House for concurrence, or for being sent to the governor for his signature.

## PERMANENT REGISTRATION

### A Measure Providing For It Passed The House.

### SENATE

Forty-seventh Day.—Lieutenant Governor Turner called the Senate to order and Rev. Dr. Gold, of Wilson, offered prayer. About the customary number of private and local bills were introduced. The Senate passed the Charlotte primary election bill, after which it adjourned.

Forty-eighth Day.—The Senate met at 10 a. m. At noon the High Court of the Senate was organized for the trial of the Supreme Court Justices. The accused were present with their attorneys and filed answer to the House charges, disclaiming any intention of wrong or insult to the Legislature. The answer was given by Ex-Governor Jarvis, and read by the clerk of the Senate, after which the court adjourned to Friday noon.

Forty-ninth Day.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock. Lieutenant Governor Turner presiding, and Rev. Mr. Butler offered prayer. Leave of absence was granted Speight and Suggs.

The Senate considered the dog tax law, which was made to apply to certain counties only. A number of local option bills were passed. A bill was introduced to give graded schools to Hendersonville.

Fiftieth Day.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock. The bill to make sixteen judicial districts and the bill to amend the charter of Wilmington were considered. A number of bills were introduced and referred.

Fifty-first Day.—The Senate held two sessions, a five-hour session from 10 to 1 o'clock, and another shorter session beginning at 8 o'clock.

A large number of bills were passed, most of them of local interest only and of small importance.

But several measures of importance also claimed the attention of the Senate yesterday.

Amongst these was the passage of the judicial districts apportionment bill—loaded down with a number of minor amendments, however—and it will necessarily have to go back to the House for concurrence. The vote was 28 to 13 for the bill as amended.

The bill providing the machinery for carrying out that portion of the new constitutional amendment in regard to the making of a permanent roll of white voters (illiterate whites to register once between July 1, 1902, and December 1, 1903, and all such who were voters in 1867 or their descendants) to be entitled to vote ever afterwards) was another of the important bills passed.

### HOUSE.

Forty-seventh Day.—Speaker Moore convened the House at 9:30 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Marshall.

Speaker Stevenson of the South Carolina legislature was present and was introduced to the House and invited to sit with Speaker Moore. The educational bill passed second reading. A number of local bills passed.

Forty-eighth Day.—The House met at 10 a. m. In committee of the whole the House continued consideration of the revenue act. Two sections, those relating to the inheritance tax and tax on slot machines, were passed.

The House held afternoon and night sessions, working on the calendar.

Forty-ninth Day.—Speaker Moore convened the House at 9:30 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Butler. Morning, afternoon and night sessions were held.

The House at 10:30 went into committee of the whole to consider the revenue bill.

Section 71, taxing liquor dealers, was adopted without amendment. Section 72, dealers in rice and medicinal bitters, was amended by adding champagne, peach and orange odor. Section 73, druggists selling liquors, was amended so that law of 1867-1889 relating thereto is not modified.

Section 74, dispensaries, was adopted without amendment, limiting county for State Treasury. Section 75, grain distilleries, was adopted without amendment. Section 76, social clubs, was adopted without amendment. Section 77, as to application of taxes, was amended so as to make applications conform to section 74, as regards dispensaries. Section 78, relating to granting of license for sale of liquor and regulating sale and conduct of same, was adopted without amendment.

Section 79, merchant's tax, was amended by requiring merchants to list sworn statement of gross sales twice each year and pay taxes semi-annually, instead of once a year. This section taxes all retail merchants \$2 annually, and 5 cents on each \$100 of whole volume, gross of business transacted. Wholesale merchants are to pay \$3 annually and \$2.50 on gross volume of business transacted annually.

Section 81, dealers in pistols, dirge bowie knives, daggers, sling shots, loaded canes, grass, iron or metallic knives, \$10 annually, was adopted. Section 82, taxing organ and piano dealers, was adopted. Section 83, cigarette dealers and manufacturing of cigarettes was amended as follows: The tax of 1/2 cent a thousand on the manufacture was stricken out and following tax was substituted, on factory whose output is 250,000,000 or less \$250,000,000 or less \$700, exceeding 500,000,000, \$1,000. The tax of 5/8 cent on dealers remains at \$5 annually.

At the night session of the House the senatorial apportionment bill came up for conference in the Senate amendments. Duls moved to place Mecklenburg and Cabarrus in a district with two Senators. He made a passionate and powerful appeal for justice to Mecklenburg. He said the proposed bill giving Mecklenburg one Senator with a population of 56,900 disfranchised 19,000 citizens; he said the Democratic caucus had decided that Mecklenburg should be placed at the foot and not considered in the congressional and judicial apportionment and he bowed to the will of the party, however much he might suffer, but so caucus had put this senatorial indignity on his people and he raised his voice in solemn protest. "Cabarrus county and its representatives," he said, "are asking for

this. The chairman has just admitted that to give another district two Senators he has disfranchised 19,000 people and has put his own county with a Senator and admits that Ireland is not entitled to it. No caucus has acted on it and I without act such dirt at any committee's dictation. I appeal to the sense of justice of this House and do not believe my appeal will be in vain."

Fiftieth Day.—Speaker Moore convened the House at 9:30 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Representative Weaver.

The senatorial district committee reported the apportionment bill. The changes recommended begin with the twenty-fifth district. The bill as recommended and passed is as follows:

Twenty-fifth district, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg, two Senators.

Twenty-sixth, Rowan.

Twenty-seventh, Forsyth.

Twenty-eighth, Stokes and Surry.

Twenty-ninth, Davie, Wilkes, Yadkin.

Thirtieth, Iredell.

Thirty-first, Catawba and Lincoln.

Thirty-second, Gaston.

Thirty-third, Cleveland, Henderson, Polk and Rutherford, two Senators.

Thirty-fourth, Alexander, Burke, Caldwell and McDowell, two Senators.

Thirty-fifth, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga.

Fifty-first Day.—The House held two busy sessions, morning and afternoon, and adjourned until Monday at 9:30 a. m.

A resolution was adopted which limits members to ten minutes discussion. No member can speak more than once on the same subject.

The House transacted much important business. The Stubbs bill providing for a permanent registration roll of all persons eligible to vote under the new amendment to the constitution was passed after a red-hot fight and the machinery set was considered and is now ready to come upon its reading.

The Robinson anti-trust bill was considered with much interest, but action was deferred.

The revenue act was completed in committee of the whole, and action on its final passage was deferred till Monday.

### LABOR WORLD.

The number of women engaged in the factories of Finland is 10,335. In the United States about twelve thousand persons are engaged making lamp chimneys.

Armed men are guarding the Leary coal mines at Seattle, Wash., where the men are on strike.

About half the firemen of Washington, D. C., have organized to secure better pay and shorter hours.

Blast furnace employes of the Mahoning Valley, Ohio, are organizing to join the American Federation of Labor.

A trades union branch composed wholly of skilled automobile drivers is the latest development in Berlin's labor circles.

Silk strikers at Reynoldsville, Penn., have secured a wage gain of one cent a yard, recognition of their union and reinstatement of old hands.

Women to the number of 150, employed in the mill of the Haledon Velvet Company at Paterson, N. J., struck for an advance in wages.

Locomotive engineers in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad have asked that only in the most urgent contingencies shall they be called on to work more than ten hours a day.

Wages in Slau in the past twenty years have increased seventy-five to eighty per cent, but food supplies have advanced in the same time 157 to 715 per cent, or an average of 200 per cent.

All the marine boiler-makers in Buffalo, N. Y., with the exception of those employed in a single shop, went on a strike in sympathy with the strike of the engineers that was begun some time ago.

The 1200 men and boys who went on strike at the Natcha colliery, operated by the Shamokin Coal Company, at Mt. Carmel, Penn., have returned to work, the company having disbursed the semi-monthly pay and agreeing to pay at a specified time hereafter.

### RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

HERE are no harmless sins. Deceit at last deceives itself. Crookedness can not be concealed.

A double minded man is but half witted. A troubled conscience makes a hard pillow.

"Measure for measure" applies to legislatures. Tact is not policy. He who injures his brother draws his own blood.

The yoke of Christ is made for two Himself and you. God's showers can bring no blessing to seedless soil. One can do what he cannot do if he does what he can.

There is more pain in practicing brotherhood than in preaching about it. If God gives you hard tasks be proud that He has so much confidence in you. With some life is a scheme of cheating the Lord and death of cheating the devil.

The church can not save the world as long as she depends on the support of the world. It is not wise to cut down the thistles in such a way as to scatter the seeds.

SUPREMACY RESTFUL. "I wonder if there's any lazier occupation than fishing." "Well, yes—looking at people fishing." —Brooklyn Life.

## THE GAVEL FALLS

### And the Extra Session of the Senate Closes.

### NOMINATIONS ARE ALL RATIFIED

### No Business Other Than That of an Executive Nature Was Transacted—Adjournment.

Washington, D. C., Special.—After proceedings lasting only six days, the extraordinary session of the Senate was declared adjourned, sine die, at 1:55 p. m., Saturday. During the session practically no business except that of an executive character was transacted. The session was called by the President in order that the Senate might have an opportunity to confirm appointments made at the beginning of the new administration. That business accomplished, there was nothing further for the Senate to do. At the opening of the day's session, the President pro tem, Senator Frye, of Maine, was induced into office, the oath being administered by Vice President Roosevelt.

Hon. John H. Mitchell, the recently elected Senator from Oregon, was presented by his colleague, Senator Simco, and took the oath of office. He was given a cordial reception by his colleagues on the floor; many of whom had served in the Senate with him, and by his friends in the galleries who greeted his appearance with hearty applause.

Through the committee of the Senate, consisting of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, the President informed the Senate that he had no further communications to make. He conveyed to the Senators his cordial wishes for their welfare and his hopes that they might have a happy return to their homes. Without ceremony the session was then declared at an end.

For a considerable time after final adjournment, many Senators remained on the floor of the chamber exchanging cordial farewells, some of them making arrangements for outings during the long recess. It was an interesting scene that was eagerly watched by the hundreds of persons who had poured into the galleries at the conclusion of the executive session.

### A Trades College.

Austin, Texas, Special.—A legislative committee appointed to investigate the most practical way of building up North American trade with South America through Texas, recommended that a donation be made by Texas of 1,000 acres of land and \$1,000,000 in America through Texas, recommended that a donation be made by Texas of 1,000 acres of land and \$1,000,000 in money to erect an international trades college at some point along the gulf, to instruct the youths of both North and South America in the mercantile and manufacturing industries and needs of both sections. Federal assistance and co-operation will be asked for the movement.

### The President as Peace-Maker.

Washington, D. C., Special.—There are signs that the friction which has been engendered between Secretary Root and Senator Platt over the announced determination of the former to appoint Colonel Sanger as assistant Secretary of War, regardless of Mr. Platt's objection, will soon be removed. Mr. Platt, who is now in New York, has made an appointment for a talk with the President on the subject as soon as the former returns to Washington, and meanwhile, it is understood that Mr. Root will withhold his action in the premises, the misunderstanding can be speedily adjusted upon a free exchange of views.

### The Germanic Behind Time.

New York, Special.—The steamship Germanic had not been reported as sighted from Fire Island up to 9 o'clock Sunday afternoon. She was expected to arrive on Thursday evening. Incoming vessels report extraordinary heavy weather on the Atlantic, and it is probable that the Germanic ran into a storm and was obliged to slow down.

### Seized For Illegal Trading.

Manila, by Cable.—It is reported that the small steamers Oriente and Carman, plying on the Pasig river and Laguna de Bay, have been seized, it being alleged that they were trading with the insurgents. Contraband articles were found aboard the steamers. The Oriente had been seized previously but had been released, the evidence against her not being sufficient to justify her being held. This time, however, the evidence of illegal trading is stronger. The authorities are determined to stop smuggling on Laguna de Bay, and other adjacent bays.

### Attempt to Rob a Bank.

Toledo, Ohio, Special.—Six masked men made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the Citizens' Bank, at Porrysburg, O., six miles south of here, Saturday morning. They exploded dynamite twice to gain entrance to the bank from an adjoining building. They were almost into the bank when they were discovered by awakened citizens. After firing several shots at their pursuers the robbers made good their escape.

## McKINLEY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

### Washington, D. C., President McKinley's second inaugural address is, in part, as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: When we assembled here on the 4th of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit, and no one exists now. Then I felt constrained to convene the Congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the Congress has clothed us with reduced taxation in the sum of \$14,000,000.

The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. What ever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting upon unimpaired force upon the Executive and the Congress.

Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it, and without any preparation of effort at preparation for the impending crisis. All that in honor could be done to avert the war, but without avail. It became inevitable; and the Congress at its first regular session, without party division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it as it came. The result was signally favorable to American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the Government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we cannot escape and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers they may be settled by peaceful arbitration and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

Existing problems demand the thought and quicken the conscience of the country, and the responsibility for their presence as well as for their righteous settlement rests upon us all—more upon me than upon any one.

The American people, intrenched in freedom at home, take their love for freedom with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty for others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas.

We adhere to the principle of equality of rights to all men, and by our efforts will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the family of nations.

The part which the United States bore so honorably in the thrilling scenes of China, while now an American life, has been in harmony with its true spirit and best traditions, and in dealing with the results its policy will be that of moderation and fairness.

We face at this moment a most important question—that of future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain close friends.

The declaration of the purposes of this Government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain, the Executive with all practical speed has been assisting its people in the successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government.

Prepared to assume and perform the obligations of international law which now rests upon the United States under the Treaty of Paris.

The convention elected by the people to frame a constitution is approaching the completion of its labors. The transfer of American control to the new government is of such great importance, involving an obligation resulting from our intervention and the treaty of peace, that I am glad to be advised by the recent act of Congress of the policy which the legislative branch of the Government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United States.

The principles which led to our intervention require that the fundamental law upon which the new government rests should be adopted to secure a Government capable of performing the duties, and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international obligations, of protecting life and property, insuring order, safety, and liberty; and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relation to Cuba.

While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on February 6, 1899, and ratification was exchanged nearly two years ago, the Congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine Islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the Executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants, and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago.

The settled purpose, long ago proclaimed, to afford the inhabitants of the islands self-government as fast as they were ready for it will be pursued with earnestness and fidelity.

Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States.

By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty, and welcome it as a guarantee of order and security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law.

The records show that within the past few years Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given away, principally to libraries, \$13,000,000. This is an indication that the old Scotchman was honest in the expression that "it is disgraceful to die rich." In view, however, of the fact that his net income has exceeded his gifts, the old man will have to get a hustle on him or run the risk of dying in disgrace.

## A LIVELY SESSION.

### The United States Senate Gets Up a Row.

### MOVE TO LIMIT DEBATE THE CAUSE

### It Was Offered By Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, and Several Senators Expressed Their Views Strongly.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Quite unexpectedly a lively debate was precipitated at the first business session of the Senate of the Fifty-seventh Congress. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, offered an amendment to the rules to limit debate in the Senate. Its proposition had no purpose of provoking discussion upon it today, but several Senators expressed their views in no uncertain terms. Senator Mason, of Illinois, thought it did not go far enough and gave notice of an amendment under which, he said, the majority would not be under the control of the minority. Senators Wellington, of Maryland, and Bacon, of Georgia, denounced the effort to change the rules as unseemly, the former challenging the right of the Senate to consider the proposition at this session.

Many of the new Senators were recipients of beautiful floral offerings from their friends, several of the pieces on the Democratic side of the chamber being particularly notable. Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina, was among the recipients. Former Senator Peffer, of Kansas, was on the floor during the early part of the session, and was cordially received by his former colleagues.

The day's session of the Senate was practically the first of the Fifty-seventh Congress, that of Monday being brief and routine in character. An immense throng crowded the galleries. Vice President Roosevelt's appearance evoked a great wave of applause from the galleries. After the reading of the Journal the Vice President administered the oath of office to Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, and Mr. McLaurin, of Mississippi.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, gave notice of an amendment to the Senate rules to limit debate upon any bill or resolution to "reasonable limits" to enable the majority to do business in the Senate.

Mr. Mason, of Illinois, gave notice of an amendment he proposed to offer to the amendment of Mr. Platt. He insisted that the time should be fixed in the rules for the limiting of debate. The Senate, he said, was the only legislative body in the world in which the majority was controlled by the minority.

Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, disapproved of the proposed change in the rules, and declared his purpose of doing everything in his power to defeat the amendment. The methods pursued now by the Senate in his opinion were the best possible. They permitted full time for the discussion and examination of every measure presented. As to the proposition of Mr. Mason to adopt a modification of the Reed rules, he asserted that the House of Representatives operating under those rules, did not deliberate upon any legislation. If merely suggested legislation which came to be put in proper legislative shape. He warned the Senate that if the proposed rule were adopted, it soon would go the whole length and present the spectacle of a Congress, not only the House, but the Senate also, dominated by one or two men.

Mr. Wellington, of Maryland, challenged the propriety of the presentation of such a proposition at an extraordinary session. Referring to the defeat of the river and harbor bill, he said: "This proposed rule is offered as a means of revenge."

Mr. Platt retorted that he was not in favor of the passage of the river and harbor measure.

Mr. Wellington replied that while he was arguing against the river and harbor bill, he was threatened unless he ceased his opposition, that a closure rule would be presented and its adoption insisted upon.

"I bow," he said, "to no party and to no man when my conscience tells me that a measure is wrong."

## NEARLY A BILLION AND A HALF.

### Heavy Expenses of Government For the Past Year.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Representative Cannon, chairman of the House committee on appropriations, and Representative Livingston, the senior Democratic member of the committee, have prepared statements of the appropriations of the Fifty-sixth Congress, which will be printed in The Congressional Record. Both place the total appropriations for the Congress at \$1,440,062,545, placing those for the first session at \$710,160,863 and for the second at \$729,911,682. Mr. Cannon publishes a table showing the expenditures of the previous Congress at \$1,568,212,637 and Mr. Livingston makes a comparison with the Fifty-fourth Congress, which appropriated \$1,044,580,273. In his statement, Mr. Cannon says:

"Of the total appropriations made at this session, at least \$30,000,000 will not in the light of past experience, be expended. This considerable margin between actual expenditures and appropriations made by Congress indicated a sum total of expenditures during the fiscal year—902 of not exceeding \$699,911,682. This sum includes \$53,000,000 on account of the sinking fund requirements for the fiscal year 1902, which, of course, under the terms of the law, will be met only to such extent as surplus revenues in the Treasury may permit. After meeting the fullest ordinary requirements of the public service under the appropriations which have been made there will surely remain sufficient revenue for 1902 to meet not less than \$30,000,000 of the requirements of the sinking fund."

"The most marked increase indicated in the appropriations for ordinary expenses of the government made for the two years 1903 at the two sessions of this Congress over those of the two preceding years, 1899 and 1900, provided for by the Fifty-fifth Congress, is for the postal service. The necessity of these increased appropriations to meet large business demands is referred to as a cause for congratulation. The appropriations have been reduced \$128,150,000 by this Congress under those provided for by its predecessor and the has rendered possible a reduction of tax on the sum of \$41,000,000. With a continuance of the wise administration enjoyed by the country there is every reason to anticipate a further reduction of public expenditures in the near future and a corresponding further reduction of taxes."

Mr. Livingston says: "The Fifty-fourth Congress was the last one that made appropriations for the support of the government prior to the beginning of the Spanish-American war. The Fifty-sixth Congress is the first Congress appropriating for the support of the government since the close of the so-called Spanish-American war. The difference between the appropriations made by the Fifty-sixth Congress and those made by the Fifty-fourth Congress amounts to \$395,482,272."

"During the session just closed the demands of the people, through their representatives, for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal have been unheeded and those for new public buildings have been persistently denied. The river and harbor bill has been permitted to fall. The payment of just claims of honest people against the government has not been provided for."

"The most casual examination of this table makes comment practically unnecessary. It shows that the army for each of the two years prior to the Spanish American war cost a little over \$23,000,000 and but little more than \$48,000,000 for the two years covered by the Forty-fourth Congress, while for each of the two years since that war, 1901 and 1902, it costs \$115,000,000 or \$230,000,000 for the two years, exclusive of deficiencies that have been provided for in large sums out of appropriations made for expenses of the Spanish war during the Fifty-fifth Congress. The navy cost for the two years, 1897-98, is \$63,382,000, while the years 1901 and 1902 these appropriations amount to nearly \$144,000,000. For the payment of pensions the appropriations show an increase of nearly \$5,000,000 for the two years."

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