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RALEIGH, N. C., MARCH 13, 1897.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS-PRESI-DENT M'KINLEY'S VIEWS.

The full text of President McKinley's

Inaugural Address is as follows: Fellow Citizens:-In obedience to the will of the people, and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches us that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every National trial, and who will not forsake us so long as we obey His commandments and walk humbly in His footsteps.

The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called-always of grave importance-are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the Government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and a safe balance in the Treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the Government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial, and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both sure we are right" and "make haste

A CURRENCY COMMISSION FAVORED. If, therefore, Congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If but that every means will be taken to dench power is vested i

ferent parties, who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Busi ness experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties, and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and, in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized, when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined, and of that which may hereafter be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the Government, the integrity of its currency, and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded.

ECONOMY AND REVENUE

Economy is demanded in every branch of the Government at all times, but especially in periods like the present of depression in business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures, and extravagance stopped wherever it is found and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed.

If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the permanent condition of the Government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provision for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

The Government should not be permitted to run behind or increase its debt in times like the present. Suitably to provide against this is the mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private

credit. Neither should be encouraged. MORE REVENUE NEEDED.

Between more loans and more revenue there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hinderance or postponement. A surplus in the Treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the Government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the last two years. Nor must it be forgotten that, however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation, the Government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strength-ened, but weakened, by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the Government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for its mainte-

nance of either has no justification.

out of debt-through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal or both. It is the settled policy of the Government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign produc-tions entering the United States for sale and consumption, and avoiding, for the most part, every form of direct taxation

except in time of war. TARIFF LEGISLATION NEEDED.

The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding either about the principle venue from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give the industries and the development of our country. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section and every enterprise of the people.

To this policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform. The paramount duty of Congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has alwys been the firmest prop of the Treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the Government both at home and abroad, and go far toward stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our eurrency which has been heavy and well-nigh constant for several years.

RECIPROCITY. In the revision of the tariff especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the recipocity principle of the law of 1890, uuder which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets of the products of our country, by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but tend to increase their employ-

The depression of the last four years has fallen with especial severity upon the from entanglement either as allies or great body of toilers of the country, and | foes, content to leave undisturbed with on none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and | tic concerns. It will be our aim to purlabor suffered. The revival of manufac- sue a firm and dignified foreign policy, turing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to | ful of our national honor, and always the institutions of free Government nor more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the Government or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producers is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden,

promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly attain it, we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, Congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of Congress than upon any other single agency affecting the situa-

It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great emergency in the one hundred and eight years of our eventful National life has ever arisen that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people, with fidelity to their best interests and highest destiny, and to the honor of the American name. Those years of glorious history have exalted mankind and advanced the cause of freedom throughout the world, and immeasurably strengthened the precious free institutions which we enjoy. The people love and will sustain these institutions.

PUBLIC ORDER TO BE MAINTAINED. The great essential to our happiness and prosperity is that we adhere to the principles upon which the Government was established, and insist upon their faithful observance. Equality of rights must prevail and our laws be always and everywhere respected and obeyed. We may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great Republic, but it is consoling and encouraging to realize that free speech, a free press, free thought, free schools, the free and unmolested right of religious liberty and worship, and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed today than ever before. These guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts-not mobs-must execute the penalty of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon

which our Government securely rests. One of the lessons taught by the late election which all can rejoice in is that the citizens of the United States are both law-respecting and law-abiding people, not easily swerved from the path of patriotism and honor. This is in entire accord with the genius of our institutions, and but emphasizes the advantages of in the Government exceed its receipts. It culcating even a greater love for law and binding upon the agents of their will can only be met by loans or an increased order in the future. Immunity should be than the obligation of immediate action. granted to none who violate the laws, whether individuals, corporations, or communities; and as the Constitution imposes upon the President the duty of both its own execution and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I shall endeavor carefully to carry them

into effect. OPPOSED TO TRUSTS. The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of "opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and it has supported 'such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market." This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to

carry them into effect. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION. Our naturalization and immigration

maintain its credit is to pay as it goes— and a higher citizenship. A grave peril not by resorting to loans, but by keeping to the Republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand or too vicious to appreciate the great value and beneficence of our institutions and laws; and against all who come here to make war upon them our gates must be promptly and tightly closed. Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement zeal of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free institutions. Illiteracy must be banished from our land if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world, which, under Providence, we ought to achieve.

GENUINE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. Reforms in the Civil Service must go on. But the changes should be real and upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the cause it happens to be in power. As a controlling principle in the raising of re- member of Congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient serample protection and encouragement to | vice of the best men who would accept appointment under the Government, retaining faithful and devoted public serand expected that Congress will at the | vants in office, but shielding none, under earliest practicable mement enact revenue | the authority of any rule or custom, who are inefficient, incompetent or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this, and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

RESTORATION OF THE MERCHANT MARINE. Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind, few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvellous rapidity in every field of enterprise and endeavor until we have become foremost in nearly all the great lines of inland trade, commerce and industry. Yet, while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining, until it is now lower, both in the percentage of tonnage and the number of vessels employed; than it was prior to the civil war.

Commendable progress has been made of

late years in the upbuilding of the American Navy; but we must supplement those efforts by providing as a proper consort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our own carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations of a great people. It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the Government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign Governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free which shall be just, impartial, ever watchinsisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens every-

THE ARBITRATION TREATY FAVORED. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency. Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual differences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employees by the LIXth Congress in 1886, and its appli-

tion was extended to our diplomatic lations by the unanimous concurrence of the Senate and Honse of the Fiftyfirst Congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the British House of Commons in 1893, and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the Senate for its ratification in January last.

Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative, since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than force of arms-and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urge the early action of the Senate thereon, not u erely as a matter policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so

AN EXTRA SESSION NEEDED.

It has been the uniform practice of each President to avoid, as far as possible, the convening of Congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity, is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in Congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty, places the responsibility of such neglect upon the Executive himself. The condition of the public Treasury, as has been indicated. lemands the immediate consideration of Congress. It alone has the power to provide revenue for the Government. Not to convene it under such circumstances, I can view in no other sense than the neglect of plain duty.

I do not sympathize with the sentiment that Congress in session is dangerous to our general business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of Government in the execution of the sovereign will should not operate as an injury, but a benefit. There could be no better time to put the Government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done, and nothing is more It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of Congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprived Congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will, and the country of the corresponding benefits.

ACTION MUST NOT BE POSTPONED. It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the Executive, because unjust to the interests of the people. Our actions now will be freer from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of Congress. We are nearly two years from a congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically without fearing its effect upon an early election. Our fellow-citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now, even against their preconceived views, and perhaps settled so reasonably, and I trust and belaws should be further improved, to the lieve it will be, as to insure great perma-

The best way for the Government to constant promotion of a safer, a better | nence, than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States. Again, whatever action Congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to the rightful and lasting set tlement of the question. In view of these considerations I shall deem it my duty among our own citizens, but with the as President to convene Congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

> COUNTRY'S FRATERNAL SPIRIT. In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestations of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately de-monstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect to day, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people. The North and the South no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies, and in this fact sure every lover of the country can find cause for true

felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit; it is ennobling and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing and permit nothing to be done that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands in both the old antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

Let me again repeat the words of the oa h administered by the Chief Justice, which, in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe: "I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Consti-tution of the United States." This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord Most High. To keep it will be my single purpose; my constant prayer, and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsi-

THE CABINET CONFIRMED.

The new President, according to cusom, has sent the names of the men who are to serve as his cabinet advisers to the Senate, and after a brief delay the de-liberative branch of Congress confirmed all the members. The list of cabinet officers sent in was as follows: Secretary of State-John Sherman, of

Secretary of the Treasury-Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, Secretary of War-Russell A. Alger, of Michigan.

Attorney-General - Joseph McKenna, of California. Postmaster-General-James A. Gary, Secretary of the Navy-John D. Long, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior-Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York. Secretary of Agriculture-James Wilson, of Iowa. As a personal compliment Mr. Sherman's nomination was confirmed without

the formality of a reference to the Foreign Relations Committee. The other names were sent to the appropriate committees, which, after a short recess, reported them back favorably, and formal confirmation was then made Mr. Teller made some criticisms from an extreme free coinage point of view on

the choice of Mr. Gage as the head of the Treasury Department, and as a Westerner complained a little bitterly of the bestowal of the Interior Department on Mr. Bliss, an Eastern man, and, what was worse, a New Yorker. Mr. Hoar and others combated Mr.

Teller's objections, and after some further approved. It is understood that Senator Sherman will not enter on his duties at the State Department until Monday, Mr. Olney having consented to hold over until then. Most of the other new cabinet officers will probably be installed to-

Mr. Bliss, the incoming Secretary of the Interior, made a call this morning on Mr. Francis, the outgoing head of that department. The outgoing Secretary and President McKinley's choice for the portfolio at once retired to the small room in the southeast corner of the building, which Mr. Francis has used as a workroom, and were closeted there for two hours in conversation. Mr. Francis in that time gave his successor a rapid but clear and businesslike account of the duties of the office, the pending unfinished business before the Secretary, and some of the officials who, under the recent extension of the civil service classification, will remain in close proximity to the Secretary, and on whom he must rely for advice in matters of administration. Mr. Gary called at the Post-offie De-

partment this morning and introduced himself to Postmaster-General Wilson. The two sat down at the Postmaster-General's desk and entered into an informal talk about Department affairs. Mr. Wilson first told Mr. Gary something of the routine of the Department, then gave an account of the various Presidential postoffices where contests had occurred and for which nominations were pending before the Senate, and then gave him some idea of the various appropriations for the current year, and of those for the next fiscal year. Mr. Gary said he would inform Mr. Wilson when it would be agreeable for him to take the oath of

office and enter on his duties Ex-Representative James Wilson, of Iowa, called on Secretary Morton, at the Agricultural Department, had a confidential chat with him about Department affairs, and also met some of the leading officials, with most of whom he has been acquainted for several years, while he has been connected with the Iowa Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

The last of the new Cabinent members to arrive in the city was John D. Long, the Secretary of the Navy. He reached here this morning with his daughter, Miss Helen Long. They went to the Cochran Hotel, where they will remain until about April 1st, when Secretary Long will go to his home and bring his family here.

THE CABINET.

It does not seem to occur to most peonet of President McKinage. It is not a gathering of boys. Secretary Sherman was born before 1830, and Secretary McKenna after 1840, but the six remaining members were born be-tween 1830 and 1840. The grand old veteran, who was at the birth of the Republican party and entered Congress fortytwo years ago as a Republican, heads the list, and Attorney-General McKenna, of California, born in 1843, but since he was twenty-two years old highly esteemed as a lawyer, and in later years as a judge, is its youngest member. Messrs. Bliss and Gary were born in 1833, Professor Wilson in 1835, Secretary Gage in 1836, General Alger in 1837 and Governor Long in 1838. In birthplace Sherman and Alger are from Ohio, Long from Maine, Bliss from Massachusetts and Gary from Connecti-cut, Gage from New York, McKenna ical division as could be desired.

man has been in active service forty-two years, a leading Representative in Congress, a Senator, a Secretary of the Treasury who achieved resumption of specie payments, and since a Senator. Mr. Long has been Governor of Massachusetts, and General Alger of Michigan, and it is no secret that Messrs. Bliss and Gage, except for unwillingness to leave business duties, might have held high office in their States. Mr. Wilson has been in Conreproach, a Republican of old-time and of public service by Democratic machi nery and its resulting majorities in Maryland, has in his own State as high appreciation and honor as others who have enjoyed a surrounding atmosphere of greater honesty and freedom.

The duties to which these men are called are to a large extent those for which they have especial training. Senator Sherman has been so long on the Committee of Foreign Relations that he has little to learn about the duties of the high office which he accepts. Mr. Gage has distinguished himself by making a Chicago bank scarcely second in volume of legitimate business to any other in the country, and as President of the World's Fair displayed great executive ability. General Alger was a soldier of merit, and has been honored by his former comrades, and it would be difficult to suggest a man better qualified for the post of Secretary of Agriculture than the Professor of the Iowa College. Judge McKenna leaped into the front rank as a lawyer early in life, and has since won distinction as a Judge. Governor Long, Mr. Gary and Mr. Bliss possess business and executive abilities, and are believed to be equal to the new responsibilities they have as-

It is a Cabinet for practical work, and not mere parade. It is also a Cabinet of warm and sincere friends of the President, and much will be expected of it in making the new administration a success. PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION PROBLEMS.

Constitutions and laws are prone not to provide against remote contingencies. This is well enough, so far as trivial possibilities are concerned, but there are cases in which such neglect is unjustifiable. It is not wise, for example, to ignore the fact that the death of a Presidentelect would at least leave the succession open to discussion, and might produce dangerous complications. Secretary Sherman is on record, we believe, as holding that the Vice-President-elect would not have an impregnable constitutional title to the Presidency in that case, though he might succeed by common consent. He certainly could not take the office of President in succession to a President-elect who had never held it, nor could he take it by virtue of his quality as Vice-President-elect, which legally is not an official quality at all. But there is, on the other hand, much force in the argument that, having become Vice President in strict would immediately thereafter become President, in succession not to the deceased President-elect, but to the actual outgoing President, through whose removal by the expiration of his term the office had become vacant. In case both the President elect and the Vice President-elect should die, the question would become still more complicated, but in that emergency the same reasoning would seem to show that the outgoing Secretary of State, whose term does not expire by limitation on a fixed date, would succeed

in place of the outgoing President. A state of affairs involving different problems would arise if the person designated for President at the popular election should die prior to the meetings of the electral colleges. In that case, it function and independent choice of the would be restored; but it is extimely pubtful if popular opinion or exchange of views the selections were the consent of the successful party would

leave the decision to the electors. It is more probable that a National convention would be called to make a nomination which the electors would infallibly ratify. The range of possibilities might be still greater in the case of the electors having already met and voted for a candidate who was destined to die prior to the count ing of their votes by Congress. For under those conditions it seems certain that the electors would have nothing further to do with the matter. In strict truth there would be no electors, for having met and acted they would have performed their sole function, would have ceased to exist officially, and would be beyond the possibility of resurrection. The proceedings following the death of Mr. Greeley throw little light on the subject, for he was an unsuccessful candidate; his death a few days after the popular election did not disturb its result; in reality the Greeley electors did not concentrate their votes. and though some curious questions arose in the counting of the votes in Congress, no important point was conclusively set-

These are the serious problemshaps not all of them-that would arise to perplex if not to endanger the country in | years. quence of a calamity which it is foolish to regard as too improbable to require consideration merely because it has never occurred. The death of Mr. Greeley soon after his defeat and the death of the elder Harrison soon after his inaugu ration forcibly suggest a contingency which the country will presumably not escape forever. It is the part of wisdom to provide against the dangers of a situation which may arise in any fourth year, and which is almost certain to arise in the indefinite future. And the time to propose the adoption of simple and efficient safeguards is at the beginning of a new Administration, when the machinery of Government is running securely in compliance with the Constitution, and there is ample time to establish the conditions of safety before the approach of another period of indecision.

THE ASYLUM BILL.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That section 2240 of The Code be amended by striking out the following words: "The State Hospital, as amended by Act of 1891, chapter 15, located near Morganton, shall be and remain a corporation under that name; and the Eastern North Carolina Hospital, located near Goldsboro, shall be and remain a corporation under that name: the State Insane ley is one selected for work and not for said hospitals by whatever name, and all display, or for the distribution of patron- acts amendatory of said charters are hereby repealed. Sec. 2. The State Hospital for the Col-

ored Insane, located near Goldsboro, and the Western Hospital for the Insane, located near Morganton, the Central Hospital for the Insane, near Raleigh, be and the same are hereby created and constituted corporations with all the powers, rights and privileges heretofore held and exercised by the North Carolina Hospital, and the State Hospital and the North Carolina Insane Asylum respectively. Sec. 3. That sections 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244 and all other sections of chapter 2. volume 2, of the Code be amended by striking out the words, "The North Carolina Insane Asylum. and State Hospital,"

wherever they occur in said chapter or any act amendatory thereof, and insert-ing in lieu thereof the words, "The Westfrom Philadelphia and Wilson from Scot-land. Their business activities and lives represent Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa North Carolina Insane Asylum" wherand California—as reasonable a geograph- ever they occur in said sections, and in chapter 2, volume 2 of The Code, or any for two years.

Respecting public position, Mr. Sher- act of the General Assembly amendatory thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "The State Hospital for the Col- TRUSTEES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA INSTIored Insane," the "Western Hospital for the Insane," and the "Central Hospital for the Insane," and as thus amended, said sections and chapter 2, volume 2 of The Code, except as hereinafter provided,

are re-enacted. Sec. 4. That the Eastern Hospital for the Colored Insane, the Central Hospital for the Insane, and the Western Hospital gress, but is more widely known for his services as professor of the Iowa Agriculard and shall be under the management of tural College, and Judge McKenna has been in Congress, but has won greater ernor and confirmed by the Senate, who reputation on the Bench. Mr. Gary, an shall hold their offices for the term of Abolitionist when that name was one of four years from and after their appointment, and the provisions of volume 2 unwavering faith, though long shut out | chapter 2 of The Code, applicable to the directors of the North Carolina Insane Asylum, not in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby made applicable to the Board of Trustees of the State Hospital for the Colored Insane, the Central Hospital for the Insane, and the Western Hospital for the Insane, and as modified by this act are hereby re-enacted. Sec. 5. That the office of Superintend-

ent of the Eastern North Carolina Hospital, North Carolina Insane Asylum, and the North Carolina Hospital for the Insane, are hereby abolished. Sec. 6. That the Board of Trustees for each of the hospitals herein provided for shall at their first meeting under this act, elect a Principal and President, whoses terms of office shall each be for four years, and each shall receive an annual salary of \$2,500; and in addition to the duties heretofore imposed on the Super-intendent of said hospital, they shall discharge such duties as the Trustees may require by regulations for the govern-ment of said hospital. That chapter 2, volume 2 of The Code shall in all respects

apply to the corporations hereby created except as modified by sectins 8 of this act.
Sec. 7. That immediately upon the ratification of this act the Secretary of State shall furnish the Governor a certified copy thereof, and immediately upon the confirmation by the Senate the Secretary o State shall notify each Trustee of his ap pointment, and the Trustees for the West ern Hospital shall assemble at Morganton on the 9th day of March 1897, next; and the Trustees for the Central Hospital shall assemble at Raleigh on the same day; and the Trustees of the Eastern Hospital shal assemble at Goldsboro on the same day and shall organize under this act by elect ing such officers as they may deem for the best interest of each of said hospitals Sec. 8. It is not the intention of the General Assembly that the Trustees herein provided for shall be officers of the mean ing of section 7, of article 14, of the Con stitution, and they are declared to b special trustees for the special purpose o

Sec. 9. All laws and clauses of laws in consistent or in conflict with this act are hereby repealed. Sec. 10. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Appointment of Directors.

The Committee on Buildings ar Grounds vesterday elected Rev. J accordance with the Constitution, he Burns, of Martin county, keeper of th capitol

It was announced from the Executive office that Dr. Monroe, of the medical de partment of Davidson College, will suc ceed Dr. Murphy as Superintendent o the Insane Asylum at Morganton. Governor Russell sent his appointment of directors for the various State institu

tions and other officers to the Senate yes terday for confirmation. The Senate wen into executive sessi n and confirmed al the appointments. A strong fight wa made against J. Y. Hamrick, of Cleve land, for Commissioner of Labor Statis tios for the term of two years. He wa finally confirmed, however, by a vote o 24 to 21.

The following are the appointments: FOR DIRECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON. Claudius Dockery, of Richmono, W. H. Chadbourn, of New Hanover; E. T. Clark, of Halifax: Hinnon Hughes, of Alamance; M. M. Peace, of Vance; R. R. also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth Cotton, of Pitt; George H. Cannon, of Brunswick; A. Y. Sigmon, of Catawba;

four years. FOR MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INTER-NAL IMPROVEMENTS. Charles A. Cook, of Warren; J. C. L. Harris, of Wake, each for two years. FOR THE STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

J. J. Perkins, of Pitt, each for a term of

AT GOLDSBORO, Rufus Ham, of Wayne; F. N. Hussey, Tyrrell; C. S. Wooten, of Lenoir; John Leary, of Mecklenburg; W. M. Henderson, of Vance; Dr. J. E. Person, of Wayne; Dr. John B. Spicer, of Wayne; John J. Sharpe, of Nash; Rev. Joseph Perry, of Wake, each for a term of four

FOR THE TRUSTRES OF THE WESTERN HOS-PITAL FOR THE INSANE AT MORGAN-

V. S. Lusk, of Buncombe; Dr. Henry Mott, of Iredell; Dr. E. Q. Hueston, of Mecklenburg; T. Geo. Walton, of Burke; Samuel Huffman, of Burke; John Pearsom of Burke; Lee Whitener, of Catawba; A. C. Sharpe, of Iredell, and L. A. Abernathy, of Lincoln, each for a term of four

FOR TRUSTEES OF THE CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT RALEIGH. D. Biggs, of Martin; Dr. B. S. Utley, f Wake; Dr. Phil. J. Macon, of Warren; Rev. T. T. Speight, of Bertie; Dr. Palemon John, of Pasquotank; William A. Deans, of Wayne; Dr. B. T. Person, of Wilson; M. L. Wood, of Bertie; Geo. B. Curtis, of Halifax, each for a term of four years. FOR COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF AGRICULTURE. For the State at Large: W. C. Sprinkle of Madison, for four years; Howard Brown, of Warren, for six yeors; J. Dow Maultsby, of Columbus, for four years; J. L. Ramsey, of Wake, for four years; J. Wm. Bailey, of Wake, for two years. FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

First-John Brady, of Gates, for two Second-Benj. F. Aycock, of Wayne, Third-Hill E. King, of Onslow, for our years. Fourth-R. B. Lineberry, of Chatham, or two years. Fifth-R. J. Joyce, of Rockingham, for six years. Sixth-Geo. E. Flow, of Union, for six

Seventh-S. F. Shore, of Yadkin, for Eighth-J. C. Ray, of Watauga, for six Ninth-James M. Allen, of Rutherford, for six years.

FOR TRUSTEES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ME-CHANIC ARTS.

For the State at Large: Col. L. C Edwards, of Granville, for six years; J. C. L. Harris, of Wake, for six years; D. G. Butler, of Vance, for four years; W. G. Pool, of Pa quotank, for six years; J. W. Hardin, Jr., of Wake, for four years. For the Congressional Districts: First-E. V. Cox. of Pitt, for six years.

Second-Henry G. Connor, of Wilson, for two years. Third-Dr. Matt. Moore, of Duplin, for four years. Fourth-B. R. Lacy, of Wake, for two Fifth-J. L. Waller, of Alamance, for four years. Sixth-Henry E. Bonitz, of New Hanover, for two years. Seventh-Dr. M. D. Kimbrough, of

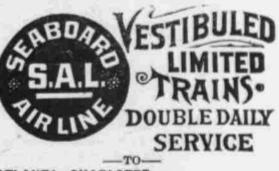
Davie, for four years. Eighth—Dr. B. F. Dixon, of Cleveland,

Ninth-James J. Britt, of Mitchell, for

TUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. Benjamin F. Montague, of Wake, for a term of six years, ending March 2, 1908, to succeed himself; James H. Young, of Wake, for a term of six years, ending March 2, 1908, to succeed Jas. A. Briggs; Benj. N. Duke, of Durham, for the un expired term of two years of H. C. Herring, ending March 2, 1899; C. Thos. Bailey, of Wake, for the unexpired term of two years of C. D. Heartt, ending March 2, 1899; Kemp W. Merritt, of Wake, for the unexpired term of four years of J. J Rogers, ending March 2, 1901.

POSITION WANTED

Mr. Thos. Maben, a first-class horseman Can produce good recommendations. For further particulars, call at 229 So. Person



ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, AUGUSTA, ATHENS, WILMINGTON. NEW ORLEANS, CHATTANOOGA, NASHNILLE, AND NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,

WASHINGTON, NORFOLK,

SOUTHBOUND.	SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 7, 1	
	No. 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, via Pa. R.R.	*11 00 am	* 9 00 pm
" Philadelphia, "	1 12 pm	12 05 am
" Baltimore, "	3 15 "	2 50 "
" Washington, "	4 40 "	4.30 "
" Richmond, via A. C. L.	8 56 **	9 05 **
" Portsmouth, "	* 8 35 pm 8 45 pm	9 05 an
Lv Weldon, via S. A. L Ar Henderson, "	*11 28 pm *12 56 am	
Ar Durham, via S. A. L Ly Durham,		† 4 09 pm
Ar Raleigh, via S. A. L	* 2 16 am	6 N 84 DE
	3 35 "	5 08 "
" Southern Pines. "	4 22 **	5 55 **
" Hamlet, "	5 10 **	6 58 **
" Wadesboro, "	5 54 **	8 11 "
" Monroe, "	6 48 "	9 12 +
Ar Charlotte, via S. A. L	* 830 am	
Ar Chester, via S. A. L	* 8 10 am	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
Lv Columbia, C.N.&L.R.R.	*********	† 6 00 pn
Ar Clinton, via S. A. L	* 9 45 am	
" Greenwood, "	10 35 **	1 07 "
Abbeville, "	11 05 "	1 40 "
"Abbeville, " "Elberton, " "Athens, "	12 07 pm	
Winder, "	1 15 "	4 30 "
" Atlanta, (Central Time)	2 50 **	5 20 "
NORTHBOUND.	No. 402.	No. 38.
LvAtlanta,(Cen.Ti'e)S.A.L	*12 00 n'n	* 7 50 pp
" Winder, via S. A. L.	2 40 pm	10 42 "
" Athens, "	8 16 "	11 26 - "
" Elberton, "	4 15 "	12 83 an
" Abbeville, "	5 15 "	1 40 "
" Athens, "	17.70	2 09 "
	6 34 "	0.70
The state of the s		† 7 00 Au
Ar Columbia, C.N.&L.R.R.	2 2 20	18 A 1810 ALWAY
Ar Columbia, C.N.&L.R.R. Lv Chester, S. A. L	* 8 13 pm	
Ar Columbia, C.N.&L.R.R. Lv Chester, S. A. L Ar Charlotte, via S. A. L	*10 25 pm	* 8 30 an
Ar Columbia, C.N. & L.R.R. Lv Chester, S. A. L. Ar Charlotte, via S. A. L. Lv Monroe, via S. A. L.	*10 25 pm * 9 40 pm	* 8 30 an
Ar Columbia, C.N. & L.R.R. Lv Chester, 8, A. L. Ar Charlotte, via 8, A. L. Lv Monroe, via 8, A. L. " Hamlet,	*10 25 pm * 9 40 pm 11 28 "	* 8 80 an 6 05 an 8 15
Ar Columbia, C.N.&L.R.R. Lv Chester, S. A. L Ar Charlotte, via S. A. L Lv Monroe, via S. A. L "Hamlet, "	*10 25 pm * 9 40 pm 11 28 ** ‡ 5 80 am	* 8 80 an 6 05 an 8 15 ** *12 80 pn
Ar Columbia, C.N.&L.R.R. Lv Chester, S. A. L Ar Charlotte, via S. A. L Lv Monroe, via S. A. L "Hamlet, "	*10 25 pm * 9 40 pm 11 28 " 1 5 90 am *12 14 "	* 8 80 an 6 05 an 8 15 ** *12 80 pn 9 20 an
Ar Columbia, C.N.&L.R.R. Lv Chester, S. A. L Ar Charlotte, via S. A. L Lv Monroe, via S. A. L "Hamlet, "	*10 25 pm * 9 40 pm 11 28 " ‡ 5 30 am *12 14 " 2 16 am	* 8 80 an 6 05 an 8 15 ** *12 30 pn 9 20 an *11 35 **
Ar Columbia, C.N. & L.R. R. Lv Chester, S. A. L. Ar Charlotte, via S. A. L. Lv Monroe, via S. A. L. " Hamlet, " Ar Wilmington, " Lv Southern Pines," " Raleigh, " Ar Henderson, "	*10 25 pm * 9 40 pm 11 28 " ‡ 5 30 am *12 14 " 2 16 am 8 28 "	* 8 80 an 6 05 an 8 15 ** *12 80 pn 9 20 an *11 85 ** 1 00 **
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Ar Columbia, C.N. & L.R. R. Lv Chester, S. A. L. Ar Charlotte, via S. A. L. Lv Monroe, via S. A. L. " Hamlet, " Ar Wilmington, " Lv Southern Pines," " Raleigh, " Ar Henderson, " Ar Durham, via S. A. L. Lv Durham, " Ar Weidon, via S. A. L. " Richmond " Washington, via Pa. R. R.	*10 25 pm * 9 40 pm 11 23 " ‡ 5 30 am *12 14 " 2 16 am 3 28 " † 7 32 am † 5 20 pm * 4 55 am 8 15 " 11 21 pm	* 8 80 an 6 05 an 8 15 ** *12 30 pn 9 20 an 11 35 ** 1 00 ** † 4 09 pr †11 10 an * 3 00 pn 6 50 ** 11 10 **
Ar Columbia, C.N. & L.R.R. Lv Chester, S. A. L. Ar Charlotte, via S. A. L. Lv Monroe, via S. A. L. " Hamlet, " Ar Wilmington, " Lv Southern Pines," " Raleigh, " Ar Henderson, " Ar Durham, via S. A. L. Lv Durham, " Ar Weldon, via S. A. L. " Richmond " Washing'n, via Pa. R.R. " Baltimore.	*10 25 pm * 9 40 pm 11 23 " 1 5 30 am *12 14 " 2 16 am 3 28 " † 7 32 am † 5 20 pm * 4 56 am 8 15 " 11 21 pm 1 43 pm	* 8 80 an 6 05 an 8 15 *** *12 30 pn 9 20 an *11 35 *** 1 00 ** † 4 09 pn †11 10 an * 3 00 pn 6 50 *** 11 10 *** 12 48 an
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Ar Columbia, C.N.&L.R.R. Lv Chester, S. A. L	*10 25 pm * 9 40 pm 11 23 " ‡ 5 30 am *12 14 " 2 16 am 3 28 " † 7 32 am † 5 20 pm * 4 55 am 8 15 " 11 21 pm 1 43 pm 1 43 pm	* 8 50 an 6 05 an 8 15 *12 30 pn *11 35 1 00 † 4 09 pn †11 10 an * 3 00 pn 6 50 11 10 * 4 6 53 * 6 53

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sund'y. †Daily Ex. Mon'y id Vestibuled Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta

and Chester, S. C. Nos. 41 and 38, "The S. A. L. Express," Solid Train, Coaches and Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Atlanta. Company Sleepers between Columbia and Atlanta. Both trains make immediate connection at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

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H. S. LEARD, Sol. Pass, Agt.,
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WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL-AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. TRAINS GOING SOUTH. Ar. Rocky Mount 12 52 10 Leave Tarboro ... 12 12 Lv.Rocky Moun: 12 52 10 35 eave Wilson Lv. Fayetteville. TRAINS GOING NORTH DATED Feb. 7, 1897. No. Lv. Fayetteville, 11 2 Leave Selma..... 1 0 Arrive Wilson.... 1 4 12 10 Lv. Wilmington. Ar. Rocky Mount 2 8 Leave Tarboro... 12 13 Arrive Weldon... 3 3

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sun Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon at 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, 17:50 a. m., Green ville 8:52 a. arriving Halifax at 11:20 a. m., Weldon 11:40 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 3:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 10:10 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:40 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily except

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily, 5:30 p.m.; arrives Plymouth at 7:40 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth 7:50 a. m., arrives Tarboro

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, at 7:10 a. m.; arriving Smithfield at 8:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Smithfield at 9:00 a. m.; arrive at Golds boro at 16:25 a. m.,
Trains on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky
Mount at 4:30 p. m.; arrives Nashville at 5:05
p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m. Returning,
leaves Spring Hope at 8:00 a. m., Nashville
8:35 a. m.; arrive at Rocky Mount at 9:05 a. m.,
dally except Sunday.

8:35 a. m.; arrive at Rocky Mount at 9:05 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, at 11:15 a. m. and 4:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via. Richmond, also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk, and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. R. KENLY,

General Manager.

T. M. EMERSON,

Traffic Manager.