COMMERCIAL GREATNESS.

In his speech before the Nicara gua Canal Convention, which met in New Orleans last week, Hon. John R. Jones, of Arkansas, said: "Nations rise in commercial greatness as the lines of transportation give them control of the markets of the world. No one would ask any proof of that for it is the history of commercial greatness the world over. It simply means that the nation, as well as the individual, which can get to the market by the shortest and cheapest route can deliver its goods more cheaply than the nation which has to take the longer, slower and more expensive route and will get control of that market. England has achieved commercial greatness and with it wealth and power, because she had the sagacity and energy to build ships and establish lines of transportation to the markets of the world,

There was a time when America promised to be a lively competitor of England until folly got the better of sense and laws were enacted that destroyed the ship-building industry in this country. Then the American flag prove perilous to the Republic. soon disappeared from the merchant ship, the merchant ship with it, and England had almost absolute control of the carrying trade of the seas. It is over thirty years since that policy was adopted, and to-day when the Southern cotton buyer wants to ship a cargo of cotton to Europe or anywhere else abroad he cables for a British vessel to carry it.

This country ought to be the greatest commercial nation in the world; she can be, and if she takes advantage of her opportunities she will be. There are two things she needs to become the greatest of commercial nations, one is the ships to ride the seas, the other is the shortest routes to the markets of the world to reach them quicker than other nations which have the ships to ride the seas. With the latter the ships would soon follow, and such policies would be adopted as to encourage ship-building and maritime enter-

We have never been able, even if European nations for the trade of the oriental countries because they had the advantage of us in distance, and by constructing the Suez canal they have cut down the distance they had to travel one half. These countries contain over 800,000,000 of people, one half the population of the earth. Their trade has made the commercial nations of Europe rich. It has been to them a harvest field for ten centuries. We have never been able to share it because we had to circumnavigate a conti-

nent and cross two oceans to reach it. What was done for European commerce by constructing the Suez canal it is now proposed to do for American commerce by constructing the Nicaragua canal, which will obviate the necessity of circumnavigating South America, will bring our Atlantic ports thousands of miles nearer to our Pacific ports, and to the oriental countries, and our Pacific ports thousands of miles nearer to Europe.

'As European ships, taking advantage of the Suez Canal, need no longer double the Cape of Good may be so close as to make the con-Hope, American vessels, taking ad- dition which prevails in California, vantage of the Nicaragua Canal, need no longer double Cape Horn. It will put us nearer not only to the 800,000,000 of people in the countries of the far East, but to the 100,000,-000 that inhabit the Pacific coast and

America is the granary of the world. With her grain and her meat | prived of the office through a piece she helps to feed the world, and of cumbrous and autiquated mawith her cotton she helps to clothe chinery which should have been disit. She has done but little thus far | pensed with long ago, at least when in the feeding or the clothing of the | the people began to meet in conven-800,000,000 who live on the other side of the Pacific ocean, because if they needed our foodstuffs or our their going to the polls to cast their cotton, we had too far to travel to votes for Joe Brown or John Smith reach them and sell them at such to go to the State capital and cast price as they could afford to pay; their votes for the candidates for but with this short route opened whom the people indirectly voted, there will come the new opportuni- when they voted for them. There is ties for the American grain-grower neither sense nor reason in it, in adand cotton-grower, then the bound- dition to which it more frequently less world will be ours. Instead than otherwise defeats the choice of of shipping cotton to Eng- the people and elects men whom the land there to be reshipped people did not want. and freighted to China, Japan, If the people elected the President Australia, and other countries, it and Vice-President by their votes diless cost, and we will have a great | States, nor close States, nor doubtall the cotton we can grow. We ship big boodle funds raised to carry night was reported to be still uncon-

by a Canadian Pacific steamer. There will be a demand not only for American cotton but for American cotton tabrics which stand well over there. especially Southern goods, for which there is even now a growing demand. These are some of the reasons why the South is and should be interested in this grand scheme.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

When the Electoral College was established the intention was that the electors should elect the President and Vice President and hence they were called electors. But the electors now are not electors. They are simply agents to go through the form of casting their ballots for the candidates representing the party to which they belong. It is not only a useless institution now, entirely another thing from what it was originally intended to be, but it may prove a dangerous institution. The sooner it is abolished and the President and Vice President elected by the direct vote of the people the better it will be for the future of the Republic.

There are good and sufficient reasons why the U. S. Senators should be elected by the direct vote of the people instead of by the proxy method which now prevails, but there are even better reasons why the President and Vice President should be so elected. There are now 88 Senators, with more to be added in time, and although there may be fraud and money used in the election and there is not a port in the world of these, there is no likelihood of where the British flag may not be this resulting in serious danger to the peace of the country. There is but one President and Vice President and there is no telling when a dispute over the election of an elector, in a close election, might not involve the country in trouble that might

> In 1876 a conflict was avoided when a dispute arose as to which party had a majority in the Electoral College, when an improvised commission, unknown to the Constitution, gave the office of President and Vice-President to men who were not elected, and who went into office with a majority of 250,000 votes against them.

The election is so one-sided this year that while the vote is so close in California and in North Dakota that it is still in doubt, and in Michigan, Oregon, Kansas and Ohio the electoral vote is divided, there can be no danger, but if the election were so close that it would take any or all of these votes to decide it how would it be then? There might be no trouble over the vote of Michigan, although an effort was made before the election to have the law of the State providing for the election of electors by districts declared unconstitutional, but in Ohio the Democrats got one elector by some we had the ships, to compete with technical error, while in Kansas the Republicans got one elector by an error in the name of one of the Weaver electors. If the election depended on the vote of these two, is it unreasonable to suppose that these votes would be questioned

> The votes of California and North Dakota are very close, while in the former the votes for the respec tive electors vary so much that it is not yet definitely determined which of them are elected. If these votes were necessary to decide the result what a field California and North Dakota would be for the return. manipulator and for the briber. The only thing which divests them of vital interest now and of possible peril is the overwhelming majority which Cleveland and Stevenson have, which makes those votes of no importance, whichever way they go But elections are not often so one-

and that they might result in some

very serious and dangerous compli

sided; they are oftener very close, and there is no telling when they North Dakota, Kansas and Ohio not only very interesting but full of peril. Aside from this, the President represents the people and he should be elected by the people. The man who receives the highest number of the people's votes should be the President, and should not be detion and name their candidates. There is neither sense nor reason i

will go direct from our own ports, at | rect we would have no more pivotal and a constantly growing market for ful States, and there would be no some cotton and cotton goods to these as there is now and has been for scious. Japan and China now, although they | years. This would be so much are sent across this continent by rail, gained from the standpoint of hon-

nearest to meeting the popular demand regardless of the fact whether they are the men who can carry the pivotal States or not. The object then will be to choose men who stand best with the people of all the States.

From any standpoint from which it may be viewed there is every reason why the people should elect their President and Vice-President without the agency of the utterly useless possibly dangerous Electoral

College. Mr. H. C. King, Commissioner of Deeds for North Carolina, writes us from London, England, to warn people from being taken in by the "next of kin" swindle, which is so largely played upon credulous people on this side of the water. He says not one in a hundred of these claims amounts to anything. His advice is to pay nothing to anyone for enforcing a claim, which if genuine can be enforced without this, the costs coming out of the amount recovered. Persons claiming to represent the British Government in hunting up claimants are swindlers. If you are advised that you have money lying over there waiting for you, the presumption is that the informant is lying, but you can ascertain this by independent inquiry without being beat out of money. He learns that a gang of swindlers have been working this State, and would like to hear from persons who have been in communication with them, with such information as they may have.

There is a case before the Rochester, N. Y., courts where a female citizen of that burg wants to recover \$1,000 from a census taker who after taking the census took a kiss without her permission. She walloped him with a broom, had him arrested and fined \$5, and not satisfied with that she thinks he got \$1,000 worth of kiss and wants to make him pay

Some Iowa Judges have caught on to the spirit of reform, but, the lawyers who practice in the court of the judge who has ruled against their chewing tobacco and spitting all over the court room, and planting eir boots on the table when they question witnesses think he is carrying reform to the extremes.

It is said that Governor-elect Altgeld, of Illinois, is worth \$10,-000,000. For a fellow who in 1865 tramped from Ohio to Missouri on foot, and crossed the Mississippi with fifteen cents in his pocket and spent that to buy something to eat and for some paper to write a letter, this

Somebody seems to have forgotten to vote at our election for the Constitutional amendment in reference to the election of Solicitors, and somebody did'nt forget to vote against it, which accounts sufficiently for its defeat.

Mr. Brewer in the Alabama Legislature seems to be brewing a good deal of trouble down there. Alabama means, we believe, "here we rest." From the legislative jangling, it don't seem to be that kind of a State just now.

Death of Mr. Wm. Munroe. Mr. Wm. Munroe, of the firm of Munroe & Kelly, furniture dealers of this city, died yesterday at his home on Eighth street, after a short illness. Mr. Mynroe was in his usual health and at his place of business last Saturday, but that evening, while on his way home, was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs. Similar attacks followed, under which Mr. Munroe succumbed. The deceased was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and had been a resident of Wilmington some sixteen or eighteen years. He married a daughter of Capt. John Barry, and leaves a widow and four children. He was a member of St. Thomas' Church and of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, and an honorable, upright man, esteemed by all who knew

A Missing Boy. Mr. John H. Buchanan, editor and proprietor of the Chester (S.C.) Reporter. seeks information of his son, John R. Buchanan, a boy fifteen years of age, who left home the 4th of November last. He is scarcely the usual height for his age. He has a pale face, grey eyes, dark hair, small hands, slender, tapering fingers, a scar on the lower part of his neck from a surgical operation. He wore whe he left a sack coat and vest of same material and color--alternate dark and light stripes, dark pants, somewhat long or him, with small red stripe, new gaiters, new dark blue felt crush hat, and dark cravat with yellow spots. Should this meet his eye, he is earnestly entreated to return home.

Mr. T. A. Hodges, one of the workmen in the Atlantie Coast Line shops in this city, was fatally injured yesterday afternoon. While running a rip-saw in the shops a large block of wood, held was jerked out of the hands of the latter and struck Mr. Hodges on the head, breaking his jaw-bone, cutting his face and knocking him down. Drs. Bellamy and Wright attended him and found that his skull was fractured. Mr. Hodges' injuries are believed to be fatal. He was was taken to his home on Dock street | man employed by the commissioners, and between Eighth and Ninth and last

Strength and Health. are sent across this continent by rail, and shipped across the Pacific. This is a roundabout way, and a costly way but with all that our cotton trade with Japan has increased from 84,257 pounds in 1888 to 7,000,000 pounds in 1888 to 7,000,000 pounds in 1891. It was carried from New Orleans to New York by water, from New York over the Canadian Pacific across the continent, and to Japan more apt to select the men who come string the standpoint of honest electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts disting those organs to perform the fellows who don't want a free ballot or a fair count. And when the pivotal State ceases to be a factor then conventions will be more apt to select the men who come

n Open Letter From Chairman Sin mons of the Democratic State Com-mittee-Good Advice Which Should be Heeded.

NEWBERN, N. C. Nov. 21st, 1892. To Mr. - Wilmington, N.C. MY DEAR SIR:- I must ask your par don for failing so long to acknowledge the receipt of your recent favor, but nave been much indisposed since my reurn here from Raleigh, as well as inprossed in my much neglected private

I must confess I hardly know wha to answer you touching your reques that I assist you in securing the appointment to the position which you in

tend to apply for. You must know, without any assu rance from me, it would give me great pleasure to do you a personal favor, bu I am sure you cannot fail to see how em parrassing, not to say hurtful, it would be for me to take part in a contest be ween friends over local positions. For this reason I have refused to sign petitions of friends residing in my own town, where I am supposed to be better nformed as to the relative merits of the opposing applicants, and my judgment owards applicants in other communities who have honored me by the suggestio that I might aid them. It seems to me this is the wiser course for me to pursu since if I could be of any service in this egard, the influence I am asked to em oy is not personal but official. I have thought much upon this sub ect during the past few days, and it has

occurred to me that our Senators and

Representatives in Congress would be

much aided and relieved if some method could be devised by which the County Executive Committees would investi-gate and in an official way decide conficting claims arising in the distribution of local patronage. These decision would be nothing more than partisar recommendations, and would be given by our Representatives only such weight as this sanction would naturally impart to them. Likewise the State and Dis trict Committees might act in case which would naturally fall under their respective jurisdictions. It is not unreasonable to suppose under such a sys tem, patronage would be justly and mer itoriously awarded; scandals, and expen sive, not to say in many cases unseemly contests avoided or rendered less public of course such a plan could not be in augurated and should not be attempted without the approval and consent of our Representatives in the Congress to whom the President looks for advice in these matters, and upon whose advice he generally very properly acts. I am inclined to think but little if any opposition would be offered by them to any plan along this line, the feasibility of which would meet the approval of their judg-

If a system of the kind I have suggested would tend to accomplish the accomplish another object, which from a partisan standpoint is much to be desired. Our weak point as a party is lack of local organization, and this would produce a better and more perfect organization in the counties. It would invest these committees with new and attractive functions, and the best and most active men in the party would not only seek place on them but would discharge the duties imposed with a zeal and efficiency hitherto unknown with us. With the strong Democratic sentiment among our people, fostered and guided by such an organization as would be thus secured, the Democratic party would become invincible in North Caro-

I have always believed in the efficacy of organization, but my faith in it as olitical factor has been greatly, almos mmeasurably strengthened, by my re cent experience.

With safety, and I hope without immodesty, I can say our organization in North Carolina is better than it has been; but it is still far short of what it should be, it we wish to be prepared to contend with such dangers to our party ascendancy as those we have just suc cessfully resisted.

These are simply suggestions; crude admit, but which I make after some though not mature reflections; and while think them worthy of consideration and should like to have them discussed confess I am not worthy of their prac ticability or wisdom.

I have written somewhat hurriedly and perhaps disconnectedly, but yo will understand what I mean, and I an sure will appreciate my situation and the embarrassment I feel in the large number of requests of similar import to your which I have received from friends from different portions of the State.

I have great confidence in your judg-ment and in your friendship, and I would esteem it a favor if you would consider what I have written, and leaving your own case out of consideration, give me

I am, yours truly, F. W. SIMMONS. INFESTED BY ROBBERS.

Band of Thieves Depredating on Citizens of Fayetteville-A Number of Stores Robbed-Several Suspected Persons Arrested.

[Special Star Correspondence.] FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 5 .- Fayettevill infested by a band of robbers. Whether organized or not is a question yet to be inswered. Several stores have been broken into and robbed within the last ten days, and it is the concurrent opinion of our citizens that the recent isastrous fire was the work of the robpers, as no fire had been in the store in which the fire originated in twenty-four hours. The following stores have been broken into and robbed : G. Rosenthal's clothing store, George Brandt's dry goods and clothing store, A. Burns & Co.'s clothing store, E Clark's saloon; and, on Friday night he residence of a colored woman was ourglarized and her life threatened. She dentified the burglar next day and he is now in jail. Four persons are now in iail who were arrested under suspicious circumstances as being implicated in some of the robberies, one of whom is

The residence of Mrs. David G. Mc Duffie, occupied also by the family of Mr. John McDuffie, situated about four miles west of Fayetteville, was burned to the ground on Saturday night last. together with a portion of the furniture contained therein. Several members of the family, notably one of Mr. John Mc-Duffie's small children, narrowly escaped from being burned to death. The fire is supposed to have been accidental The property was worth about \$1,500, and insured for \$700.

Fayetteville has for years been guarded by private watchmen, there being only

one night watchman and one day policeman employed by the commissioners, and our community has been peaceable and law-abiding and no depredations of a lawless nature have rendered necessary an organized police department; and the presumption is that the recent de-predations have been perpetrated by some interloping vagabonds who had become acquainted with the situation. Several extra watchmen have recently been appointed, and we now have some assurance that the peace and quiet of the community will be restored.

Fayetteville is the only town in the South of 6,000 inhabitants that has maintained good order with only one policeman; and this we have done for years; but, be it said to the credit of town mar-shal Flowers, an organized police force has not been required.

The annual meeting of the Board of ommissioners for New Hanover county vas held yesterday at 2.80 p. m. The embers of the Board present were Mr. H. A. Bagg, chairman, and Messrs, B G. Worth, Roger Moore and E. L.

Treasurer Hewlett submitted report or the month of November, showing balances on hand December 1st, 1899, as follows: General fund, \$18,408,18; educational tund, \$17,606.96; special fund, \$184.01.

Register of Deeds Jno. Haar, Jr. submitted report for month of November, showing \$24.70 received on accounof marriage licenses and turned over to the County Treasurer.

Col. John D. Taylor. Clerk of the St perior Court, submitted his annual report of moneys in hand belonging to ther parties. Mr. W. R. French, Clerk of the Crim

al Court submitted his report. R. H. Bunting, J. P., submitted his re

All the above reports were received rdered recorded and filed. Several corrections in the tax list wer ordered to be made. On motion county taxes charge

against the Wilmington Light Infantry were remitted. On motion, the Boarp adjourned sin

THE NEW BOARD. The new Board of Commissioner

with the same members except tha Mr. B. S. Montford succeeds Mr. Jas. A Montgomery, elected County Treasurer) organized by electing Mr. H. A. Bagg chairman, by unanimous vote.

Upoa taking his seat, Chairman Bagg announced that the first business in order was the examination of bonds of the newly elected officers of the county.

F. H. Stedman, sheriff, presented his certificate of election and offered his bond in the amount of \$90,000, with the following sureties, viz: Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr., \$25,000; E. S. Latimer, \$25,000; W. H. Bernard, \$20,000; C. W. Yates,

Jas. A. Montgomery presented hi certificate of election as county treaserer and offered his official bond in the sum of \$70,000, with the following sureties: R. W. Hicks \$10,000; A. Brown \$10,000; S. H. Fishblate \$10,000; W. L. Smith \$10,000; N. B. Rankin \$10,-000; P. L. Bridgers \$10,000; J. C. Steven-

J. C. Walton, coroner-elect, presented his certificate of election and bond in the sum of \$2,000, with sureties: A. Adrain and C. F. Vonkampen.

J. W. Millis, constable-elect for Wilmington township, presented his certificate of election and official bond in the sum of \$1,000, with S. H. Fishblate and Godfrey Hart as sureties.

W. R. French offered his official bond as Clerk of the Criminal Court, in the sum of \$10,000, with Jno. W. Atkinson and Wm. Calder as sureties, each justifying in the sum of \$5,000.

Jno. Haar, Jr., Register of Deeds, presented his certificate of election and official bond, in the sum of \$10,000, with L. Vollers, J. G. L. Gieschen, J. G. Oldenbuttel, Sol Bear and J. W. Duls, who each justified in the amount of \$2,000. Jno. D. Taylor, Clerk of the Superior Court, offered his official bond in the sum of \$10,000, with B. F. Hall, Jas. C. Stevenson, D. G. Worth, Jas. Sprunt as

The bonds of all of the above named parties were received, approved and ordered to be recorded and filed.

On motion, the man exhibiting "Galatea" in the city of Wilmington was ordered to pay tax as required by the State revenue act.

The matter of sale of some twelve acres of county land near the poor house to Jno. L. Watson, was taken up and the Board fixed the price at \$15 per acre.

Memorial to Dr. Satchwell, Col. E. D. Hall attended the Satchwell Memorial meeting held by the Pender County Board of Health in Burgaw

Resolutions were passed and speeches were made by Col. Hall and several members of the medical profession of the county in memory of the deceased physician.

At the request of the Board, Dr. Walter C. Murphy consented to prepare a tribute to Dr. Satchwell, to be read before the next meeting of the State Medical Society, of which the doctor was a prominent and useful member.

The secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Board for Dr. W. C. Murphy for Superintendent of

DOINGS, IN ONSLOW.

EDITOR STAR: Our people are much enthused and delighted with the prospect of having, in the near future, a railroad connecting the site of the town of Bay View with the W. O. & E. C. R. R. These beautiful grounds, the property of the Eastern Carolina Piscatorial Association, have been laid out in lots; streets have been opened and other work looking to its building up have been completed, and Mr. J. Samuel Westbrook, a competent engineer, was engaged last week with a corps of assistants and laborers in locating the route of the road. The president of the company was personally supervising the work as usual, and our people understand too well his temper, as well as that of the directory sustaining him, to be-lieve that all this work is being done for French Government in proclaiming naught. The oysters planted by this protectorate over certain tribal districts company are growing finely, and will be ready for marketing next season, and with the fish, vegetables, fruits and timber available, will soon build up a thrifty of Liberia, I have felt constrained to business town and make this little road a paying investment.

The County Roads Question

The Board of County Commissioners at their meeting yesterday had an informal talk in regard to the improvement of county roads, as suggested in the communication of Messrs. Geo. L. Morton, G. W. Westbrook and E. G. Parmele, Senator and Representativeselect from New Hanover, (as published in the STAR Sunday). At the suggestion of one of the members of the Board action upon the matter was deferred, to give members time to consider the questions involved, so as to be enabled to present their views at a future meeting of the Board which will be called

THE MESSAGE.

YNOPSIS OF THE SOUTH-HATER'S VALEDICTORY.

The Document a Rehash of Departs Reports, Together with a Display of

To the Senate and House of Represen

In submitting my annual mes Congress, I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general condi-tions affecting the commercial and in-dustrial interests of the United States are in the greatest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of he comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people.

The total wealth of the country in

1860 was \$16,159,616,068; in 1890 it amounted to \$62,613,000,000—an increase of 287 per cent. The total milage of railways in the United States in 1860 was 30,626; in 1890 it was 167,741-an increase of 448 per cent, and it is estimated that there will be about forty thousand miles of track added by the close of the year 1892. The official returns of the eleventh census and those of the tenth census for seventy-five leading cities furnish the basis for the following comparisons: In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing was \$1,282,832,670; in 1890 the capital invested in manufacturing wos \$2,900,785,884; in 1980 the number of employes was 1,801,888; in 1890 the number of employes was 2.251,184 in 1880 the wages earned were \$501,965. 778; in 1890 the wages earned were \$1,-221,107,454; in 1880 the value of the product was \$2,711,579,899; in 1890 the value of the product was \$4,860,286,-

The total value of our foreign trade (export and import of merchandise) during the last fiscal year was \$1.857,-680,610-an increase of \$128,283,604 over the previous fiscal year. The average annual value of our imports and exports of merchandise for the ten fiscal ears prior to 1891 was \$1,457,822,019. It will be observed that our foreign trade for 1892 exceeded this annual average value by \$400,858,591-an increase of 27.47 per cent. The significance and value of this increase are shown by the fact that the excess in the trade of 1892 over 1891 was wholly in the value of exports, for there was a decrease in th value of imports of \$17,513,754.

I have felt a most solicitous interes to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread, but supply a comfortable margin for those home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither hopeful nor sweet. They are American citizens-a part of the great people for whom our Constitution and Government were framed and instituted, and it cannot be a perversion o that Constitution to so legislate as to preserve in their homes the comfort, independence, loyalty and sense of interest in the Government which essential and which will bring this stalwart throng, as in 1861, to the defense of the flag when it is ashere the argument in favor of a protec tive tariff. The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy. We must assume that the present tariff, constructed upon the lines of protection, is to be repealed and that there is to be substituted for i a tariff law constructed solely with reference to revenue; that no duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of an American workman, but that in every case such a rate of duty is to be imposed as will bring to the Treasreturns of revenue. The contention has not been between schedules, but be-

tween the principles, and it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the orinciples advocated by it and the pledges given to the people. The tariff bills, passed by the House of Representatives at the last session, were, as suppose, even in the opinion of their promoters, inadequate, and justified only by the fact that the Senate and House of Representatives were not in accord, and that a general revision could not, therefore, be undertaken. I recommend that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming Congress. It is a matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months, for the threat of great tariff changes introamount, not easily estimated, of business naction and of diminished production will necessarily result. It is possible also that this uncertainty may result in decreased revenues from customs duties, for our merchants will make cautious orders for foreign goods in view of the

prospect of tariff reductions, and the uncertainty as to when they will take The reports of the heads of the several Executive Departments, which are herewith submitted, very naturally includes a resume of the whole work of the Administration with the transactions of the past fiscal year. The attention not only of Congress, but of the whole country, is again invited to the methods of administration which have been pursued and to the results which have been attained. Public revenues amouting to \$141,407,927,228 have been collected and disbursed, without loss rom misappropriation, without a single defalcation of such importance as to attract the public attention, and at a diminished per cent. of cost for colleclection. The public business has been transacted not only with fidelity, but progressively and with a view to giving

gree the benefits of a service established and maintained for their protection and Our relations with other nations are now undisturbed by any serious controversy. The complicated and threaten ing differences with Germany and England relating to Samoan affairs, with England in relation to the seal fisheries in Behring sea, with Chili growing out of the Baltimore affair, have been ad-

to the people in the fullest possible de-

The friendly act of this Government n expressing to the Government of Italy its reprobation and abhorrence of the lynching of Italian subjects in New Orleans, by the payment of \$24,330.90, was accepted by the King of Italy with every manifesation of gracious appreciation, and the incident has been highly promotive of mutual respect and good

In consequence of the action of the of the West coast of Africa, eastward of regarded as the southeastern boundary of Liberia, I have felt constrained to make protest against this encroachment upon the territory of a republic which was founded by citizens of the United States, and toward which the country has for many years held the intimate relations of a friendly counselor.

The recent disturbances of the public peace by lawless foreign marauders on the Mexican frontier have afforded this Government an opportunity to testify its good will for Mexico, and its earnest purpose to fulfil the obligations of in-ternational friendship by pursuing and dispersing the evil-doers. Our intercourse with Spain continues

on a friendly footing. I regret, however, not to be able to report as yet the adjustment of the claims of the American missionaries, arising from the dis-orders at Ponape, in the Caroline Is-lands, but I anticipate a satisfactory ad-justment in view of renewed and urgent representations to the Government at Madrid.

The treatment of the religious and nat establishments of America crtizens in Turkey has of late called for a tendency to curtail the toleration which

has so beneficially prevailed is discernible, and has called for the earnest re monstrances of this Government. I repeat with great earnestness the quate support be given to the American company engaged in the construc-tion of the Nicaragua ship canal. It is mpossible to over-state the value, from every standpoint, of this great enter-prise, and I hope that there may be ime, even in this Congress, to give to it an impetus that will insure the early on of the canal and secure the United States its proper relation to it

when completed.

The Congress has already been advised to that invitations of this Government for the assembling of an International Monetary Conference, to consider the question of an enlarged use of silver re accepted by the nations to which they were addressed. The Conference assembled at Brussels on the 22d of No ember, and has entered upon the cor eration of this great question. It too early to predict what results may be accomplished by the Conference. any temporary check or delay intervenes believe that very soon commercia condition will compel the now reluctant overnments to unite with us in this rement to secure the enlargement of the volume of coined money needed for the transaction of the business of the

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will attract especial interest, in view of the many misleading statements that have been made as to the state of

he public revenues. The report of the Secretary of War rings again to the attention of Coness some important suggestions as to he reorganization of the infantry and artillery arms of the service, which his edecessors have before urgently pre-

The report of the Attorney-General by the law, is submitted directly to Congress, but I cannot refrain from saying hat he has conducted the increasing work of the Department of Justice with great professional skill.

The aggregate of claims pending gainst the Government in the Court of Claims, is enormous. Claims to the amount of nearly \$400,000,000 for the taking of or injury to the property of persons claiming to be loyal during the war are now before that Court for examination. When to these are added the Indian depredation claims and the rench spolution claims, an aggregate reached that is indeed startling

The report of the Postmaster Genera shows a most graiifying increase and a most efficient and progressive manage ment of the great business of that d

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits great progress in the construction of our new navy. When the present Secretary entered upon his duties only three modern steel vessels were in commission. The vessels since mission during the winter will make total of nineteen during his adminis tration of the department.

The work of the Interior Department, always very burdensome, has been larger than ever before during the administration of Secretary Noble. The disability pension law, the taking of the eleventh census, the opening of vast areas of Indian lands to settlement, the organization of Oklahoma and the negotiations for the cession of Indian lands, furnish some of the particulars of the increased

given by the Secretary of the Interior in his report, will attract great attention. Judged by the aggregate amount of work done, the last year has been the greatest in the history of the office. I believe that the organization of the office is efficient and that the work has been done with fidelity. The passage of what is known as the Disability bill has, as was foreseen, very largely increased he annual disbursements to the disabled veterans of the civil war. The estimate for this fiscal year was \$144,-956,000, and that amount was appro

A deficiency amounting to \$10,508,621 must be provided for at this session year ending June 80, 1894, is \$165,000, 00. The Commissioner of Pensions believes that if the present legislation and methods are maintained and further additions to the pension laws are not made, the maximum expenditure for ensions will be reached June 30, 1894. nd will be at the highest premium.

The report of the Secretary of Agri ulture contains not only a most interesting statement of progressive and valuable work done under the administration of Secretary Rusk, but many uggestions for the enlarged usefulness of this important Department.

The subject of quarantine regulations. nspection and control, was brought uddenly to my attention by the arrival at our ports in August last of vessels infected with cholera. Quarantine reguations should be uniform at all our ports. Under the Constitution they are plainly within the exclusive Federal juisdiction, when and so far as Congress shall legislate; in my opinion, the whole subject should be taken into National control, and adequate power given to he Executive to protect our people

gainst plague invasions. The right of admission to this country and to the high privilege of its citizenship should be more restricted. We have. I think, a right and owe a duty to our own people, and especially to our working people, not only to keep out the vicious, the ignorant, the civil desturber. he pauper and the contract laborer, but o check the too great flow of immigration now coming, by further limita-

The report of the World's Columbian Exposition has not, as yet, been sub-The Civil Service Commission ask for

an increased appropriation for needed clerical assistance, which I think should be given. I extended the classified service March 1, 1892, to include physicians, superintendents, assistant superin tendents and school teachers in the Indian service, and have had under consideration some further extensions, but have not as yet fully determined the lines upon which extensions can most properly and usefully be made.

I have heretofore in my annual sages called attention to the evils and langers connected with our present election methods and practices as they are related to the choice of officers of the National Government. BENJAMIN HARRISON

Executive Mansion, Dec. 6th, 1883. Advice to Tothers.
For Over Filty Years Mrs. Winslow s

SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their chilmillions of mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sylor of Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrices, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the word. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

North Carolina would be honored and the expiration of the term. He is in good hands and the celebrated murderer will yet pay the penalty of his crimes.

If persons would bring to bear the same amount of common sense, in buying a remedy for bronchitis, cough, cold and croup, that they do in the purchase of their family supplies, they would never fail to procure Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Carthage Blade : Mr. Daniel McKenzie of the Little River section, died suddenly last Wednesday morning. - Goldsboro Argus: With the first of January the ordinance of this city requiring \$500 for privilege tax to sell whiskey in Goldsboro will go into effect.

- Raleigh News and Observer Gov. Holt yesterday set the day of execution for William McKirmly, convicted of murder in Robeson county, for January 20th. The case was appealed to the Supreme court but was recently affirmed.

- Lenoir Topic: Last Sunday night a week ago two fine mules, valued at \$850 by their owner, Mr. W. Davenport Jones, who lives near Patterson were taken violently sick and both of them died by Monday night. They had every symptom of poisoning and Mr. ones is sure that the mules were pois-- Raleigh Visitor: We have briefly

alled attention to the fact that the warrants for the annual pensions due ex-Confederates are now in the hands of the Register of Deeds for distribution. It is gratifying to state that there is an increase of about \$10,000 over last year, which is attributed to the additional taxes paid by railroad corporations. - Lumberton Robesonian: An un usual number of our old citizens have

recently passed away. Leaving out Mr. Wm. McMillan, and more recently Mr. H. W. Harrell, Maj. C Little, Dr. A. Bethune and Maj. W. J. Brown have dled in the last few days and have all died suddenly. They were well known and highly esteemed by all who knew - Rockingham Spirit of the South Mr. Norman McLeod, of this vicinity,

died last Monday night, aged 82 years.

— Mr. Daniel Watson and Mr. Bob McDonald, of Wolf Pit township, thinking that a negro named John Rush, who was camping out in the woods, was Arch McPhatter ordered him to halt as he started off: the negro became frightened and ran the faster, and the two gentlemen being sure they had their man proceeded to bring him down with bird shot. He will get well.

- Sanford Express: The farmers are seeding down a large crop of small grain. Some of the wheat is up and looking green and vigorous. -- The hotels at Southern Pines, we are informed, are crowded with Northern people who have come South to spend the winter. - Mr. Daniel Clark, of West End, died very suddenly to-day. He had been confined to his room about one day. He had been in declining health for a number of years. — Moore county is a good field for game. Partridges, opossums, squirrels and rabbits are found in abundance. Sometimes a gang of turkeys is found and now and then a deer. Those who have been gun-

ning say partridges are quite plentiful. - Charlotte News: An unknown negro man was ground to pieces under the wheels of a detached section of a freight train on the Carolina Central road last night. Shortly after the Charlotte bound freight had left Rocking ham a coupling broke near the centre of the train. The engineer, of course, kept going with his section until out of danger of being run into by the detached section. A negro man was walking on the track and he stepped aside as the engine and first section passed by. Thinking, naturally enough, that all the train had gone by, he got on the track and resumed his tramp. The second section coming up ran him down and ground

his body to pieces. - Newbern Journal: A robbery and an attempt at arson was committed at Mr. L. R. Stanly's residence, Saturday or Sunday night. Mr. Stanly's wife has been visiting in the country several days, and Saturday night he went off When he returned Monday morning he found a large portion of his household furniture gone-a feather bed, three trunks, some pictures from the wall, the matting from the floor, the cook stove. cooking utensils, etc., all were missing, were liberally soaked in kerosene and fire had been applied in the front room of the house, but fortunately it went out. otherwise there might have been a serious conflagration, as houses are thick or

either side. - Asheville Citizen: Mrs Amanda Lee, of Transylvania county, was a hundred years old the day before Thanksgiving, and celebrated her birthday by a family gathering at her home at Cedar Mountain. Mrs. Lee has lived under the administration of all the Presidents the United States has ever had and remembers clearly events that happened at the time of the death of George Washington, though she was but 7 years old. She says she noticed the old soldiers around her home wearing crape on their arms then, and on asking what they did it for was told it was in memory of the dead President. Mrs. Lee is in possession of all her faculties, and her mind is wonderfully clear. - Mrs. Mary C. McCanless died at her home, No. 96 Blanton street, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at 2 o'clock, at the

age of 76 years. - Winston Sentinel: Chief-of-Police Bradford received a telegram Saturday night from C. P. Smith, Superintendent of the Police Commission of Jersey City, N. J. stating that he had arrested Thomas Vincent, colored, and would have him committed to jail for thirty days in order to have the necessary requisition papers arranged and forwarded to the Governor of New Jersey. Vincent shot and killed Fred. Sherrill, an old colored man, early one morning several months ago, in the rear of Bailey Bros. actory, this city. - The sheriff of Yadkin county was here Saturday with two negroes who stand charged with killing Mrs. Esther Edwards, an aged lady of that county, a few weeks ago. Pleas Dalton and John Long are their names. They were brought here on a writ of habeas corbus to appear before Judge McIver in order that he might render a decision as to whether or not it was a bailable case. He allowed them to give bond, which they did, in the sum of \$150 each, for their appearance at the

next term of Yadkin court, - Raleigh Chronicle: The Board of Health gave out the November vital statistics yesterday. Of the twenty-three deaths in the city, eleven were white and twelve colored, seven of the former and five of the latter being males. Only six children under 5 years of age died. - There is a rush of business in the office of the Register of Deeds. During the past week more than fifty and possi-

bly 100 mortgages have been released which is greater than usual. This evidences the fact that money is not as Glover, wanted at Asheville for obtaining money under false pretense, has been captured in Philadelphia. The Governor of North Carolina has made requisition on Governor