PRICE FIVE CENTS

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

OSSEY BATTLE,

Autornas and Councellor at Law. OFFICES: Tarboro, N. C. Rocky Mount, N. C. in Tarbo o office every Monday, and ck. M un balance of week. Adjustment of claims a specialty. DAUL JONES,

tt'y and Councelor at Law TARBORO, N. C.

J. MARTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ractices in the Courts f. Edgecombe, Martin and Pitt.

Office rear of Doodle Pender's Store TARBOLO, N. C. OHN L. BRIDGERS & SON,

nevs-at-Law

DOSEBLL GILLIAM HILLIAM. LLIAM & SON

Attorneys-at-Law, TARBORO', N. C.

Vin practice in the Counties of Edgecon anifax and Pitt, and in the Courts of the st Judicial District, and in the Circuit and Joreme Courts at Raleigh.

Att'y & Counsellor at Law TARBORO, N. C. Prompt attention given to business. " Office over R. C. Brown's Store.

G. EDWARDS.

IGN AND HOUSE PAINTER Paper hanging a specialty. TARBORO, N. C. O THE PUBLIC.

I am Prepared to do all work in

Indertaker's Business. 3

the shortest notice. Having con a cted with my shop the repairing usiness. All work Left at my shop shall have Prompt attention.

PRICES SCHEBATE. Also a first-class HEARSE for hire Thanking my friends for their ormer patronage, I hope .o merit no same, should they need anything

undertaking

Repairing Business My Place is on Pitt Street Three Doors fro .. the Corner of Main

E. J. Simmons.

J. I. WALLS Fashionable :-: Tailor

Pat St , one door below L. Wirdell & . Tarboro, NO.

Fine Full Dress and Evening Ta dor-Made Suits. The term well dressed extends from the neck to the foot of Cutting, repairing and cleaning

## THE NEW YORK: WEEKLY HERALD

-For 1894 WILL BE WITHOUT QUESTION AMERICA'S .

Leading Family Paper.

The reputation that the Week'y Herald has enjoyed for man, years of being the best home newspaper in the hand will be materially added to during tige year of 1894. No pains or expense will be spart to make it is every department the most reliable, interesting and instructive of all weekly newspaper publications. It will be improved in many ways.

A number of new teatures and a sparts ments will be added. The last st development in all fields of contemporaneous human interest will be ably discussed from week to week by accomp ished writers.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD will be given in a concise but complete

form. Every important or interesting event, either at home or abroad, will be duly described in the columns of the Weekly Herald. In positics the Herald is absolutely indevendent and sound. It tells the rights and wrongs of all sides without fear. Farmers and stock raisers cannot afford

to be without the Weekly Herald during the coming year. It will contain a regular department each week devoted exclusivey to sabjects of timely interest to their, and giving many valuable suggestions and

The women and children of the land will find in the Weekly Herald a welcome visitor. The household and children's pages will be both instructive and entertaining. They will abound in hints and receipts which women so much value. A brilliant array of novels and short stories by the best writers in America and England has been secured, so that fiction will be one of the most attractive features in the Weekly Herald during 1894. In fact, the Weekly Herald will be a magazine of the highest order, combined with a complete newspaper.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Only \$1.00 a Year SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

Address THE WEEKLY HERALD. HERALD SQUARE,

## CONSTIPATION

Is called the "Father of Diseases." It is caused by a Torpid Liver, and is generally accompanied with LOSS OF APPETITE.

SICK HEADACHE. BAD BREATH, Etc.



It is a mild laxative and a tonic to the digestive organs. By taking Simmons Liver Regulator you promote digestion, bring on a regular habit of body and prevent Biliousness and Indigestion.

APEVERY PACKAGE TO Has our Z Stamp in red on wrapped J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphis, Pa.

O COUCHS O

BROMO

Moves the Bowels gently, relieves the and he adache and prevents pneumonis. Cures in one day. Put up in tablets convenient for

PRICE, 25 Cts. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



THE COUPER MARBLE WORKS. 111, 113 and 115 Bank Street, NORFOLK, VA.

LARGE STOCK OF FINISHED Monuments, and Gravestones, Ready for Immediate Delivery.

Prof. E. W. SMITH, Principal of the COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY LEXINGTON, KY., AWARDED THE THE DAL. AND DIFY CMA.
By the World's Columbian Exposition, for System of Book-keeping and Business Education, etc. Cost to complete a Business Course about 80, including tuition, cooks to complete a Business Course about 80, including tuition, cooks

## Mexican Mustang Liniment

Bu rns, Cak ed & Inflamed Udders.

Piles is Rhen matic Pains. Bruis es and Strains. Runni ng Sores,

Inflam mations, Stiff joi nts, Harnesa & Saddle Sores,

Sciatica, Lumbaga ' Scalds,

Blisters, Insect Bite s, All Cattle / lilments, All Horse A ilments, All Sheep A ilments,

Penet rates Muscle. Membran e and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously. Mustang Liniment conquers Makes Flan or Bonst well

The President's Long Message well as the facts which they involve. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum.

Thus far, only France and Portugal have signified their will because the other will be and advantageous one and the stated sum.

garding Reform of the Laws Now Existing-Talks About Banks and Those Gold Bends,

The message of President Cleveland has been read in congress This report contains the main features of the paper. Only the reference to the report of cabinet officers, that have been printed and matters of less importance have been eleminated.

dessage to Congress of the United States The assemblage within the nations lagislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exacting obliga-tion and inexorable responsibility involved in their task at the threshold of such labor how to be undertaken by the congress of the United States, and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution, I submit this communication containing a brief state-

ssary and expedient. The history of our recent dealings with other nations and our peaceful relations with them at tage of consistently adhering to a firm but just

During the past year, pursuant to a law of congress commissioners were appelled to the Antwerp Industrial exposition. Though the participation of American exhibitors fell far short of completely illustrating or automal ingenity and industrial achievements yet it was not a confidence of the selection of the sele owed for preparation.

gium government the needlessness and posi-tive harmfulness of its restrictions upon the importation of certain of our food products, and have strongly urged that the rigid supervi-sion and appetien under our laws are amply sufficient to prevent the experiation from this

of Rio Janerio was strengthened. This pre-cattlen I am satisfied tended to restrict the issue to a simple trial of strength between the Brazilian government and the insurgents and to avert complications, which at times seemed imminent. Our firm attitude of neutrality was maintained to the end. The insurgents re-ceived no encouragement of eventual septum-from our commanders, and such opposition as they encountered was for the presection of our commerce and was clearly justified by public

A serious tension of relations having arises the close of the war between Brasil and Poreugal by reason of the sacape of the insurral DeGama and his fellowers. The friendly offices of our representatives to those countries were exerted for the protection of the subjects of either within the territory of the subjects of either within the territory of the other, although the government of Brazil was only notified that the commercial arrange-ment existing between the United States and that country based on the third section of the Tariff law of 1800, was abragated on August 21, 1804, by the taking effect of the tariff law in force that government subsequently notified us of its intention to terminate such arrange-ment on the first day of January, 1806, in the exercise of the right vestered in the arrange-ment between the two countries. Attention to the correspondence between the "tary of

The commission organized under the conven-tion which we had entered into with Chill for the settlement of the outgranding claims of each government against the other adjourned at the end of the period stipulated for its con-tinuance, leaving undetermined a number of American cases which had been duly present-ed. These claims are not barred and negotiains are in progress for the submission to a

On the 18th of March last a new treaty with China in fourth regulation of emigration was signed as Washington, and on August 18th it received the sanction of the senate. Estima-tion on the part of China and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this mutually ben

A gratifying recognition of the uniform im-partiality of this country towards all foreign states was manifested by the co-incident request of the Chinese and Japanese government that the agents of the United States should within proper limits afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of This delicate office was accepted, and a mis-apprehension which gave rise to the belief that in affording this kindly unofficial protection our agents would exercise the same.

ority which the withdrawn agents of the belligerents had exercised was promptly cor-rected, although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States, it deserves our greavest consideration by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our ottisens comistled or sejourning in the interior of China acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Korea. (The first concluded with a western power.) I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for an administrative reform in Hores but the unhappy precipitation of sotusi hostilities defeated this kindly purpose. Depleying the destructive war between the two ploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the eastern nations and anxthat our commercial interests may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardised. I would not hesitute to head any intimation that our

friendly aid for the honorable termination of A convention has been finally concluded for the settlement by arbitration of the prolonged dispute with Boundor grown out of the pro-ocedings against Emilio Santos, a naturalized citizen of the United States. Our relations with the republic of France continue to be such as should exist between nations so long bound together by friendly sympathy and similarity in their form of gov-

erument.

The recent cruel assassination of the president of this sister republic called forth such universal expression of sorrow and conde from our people and government as to leave no doubt of the depth and sincerity of our attach-

The resolutions passed by the senate and been communicated to the widow of President Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in cargoes of American cattle, the German prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meats from this country has

been received. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the inhibition is needless as it is harmful to mutual interests. The German government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff sot urge upon the Russian povernment equality of which imposes a discriminating duty of one tenth of one cent a pound on sugar coming from nies whose operations have been extended countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty, is in contravention of articles 5 and 9 of the treaty of 1828 with Prusia. In the interests of the com-merce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treety violation I recommend the xepeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty, and I invite attention to the accompany-ing report of the secretary of state containing a discussion of the questions raised by the pro-tests. Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning in-structions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governesse in Bering sea and the contiguous north Pacific ocean for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris ribunal arbit ation and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed for the protec-tion of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of \$425,000 in full matisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur senis in Bearing Sea of the stame of Byttish vessis matter? In

findings of the Paris tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and principles upon which these claims should be adjusted and they have been subjected by both governments to a thorough examination upon the principles as nified their willingness to adhere to the regula-tion established under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration. Preliminary surveys of the Alaskain boundary and a preparatory examination of the question of protection of the food fish in the contiguous waters of the United States and the Dominion of Canada he was a survey of the contract of the Cont

of Canada are in progress.

The boundry of British Guinjes still remains in dispute between Grest British and Venineula. Believing that its early settlement on dome just basis asks honorable to both particular in the line of our cetablished policy to Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed ties, is in the line of our established pollor to remove from this hemisphere all causes of differences with powers beyond the sea, I shall re-new the efforts heretofore made to bring about a restoration of diplematic relations between the disputants and induce recourse to arbitra tion which Great Britain so conspicuous favors in principal and respects in practice and which is earnestly sought by her weaker adver-

espondence in regard to Hawaii and the acion taken by the senate and house of regre sentatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of congress the organization of a government in place of ne provisional arrangement which follow the deposition of the Queen has been announced scognition usual in such cases has been ac corded the new government under our preset treaties of extravation with Italy miscarriage of justice have occurred owing to the refusal of the government to surrender its own sub-jects. Thus far our efforts to negotiete an Apart from the war in which the island en pire is engaged Japan attracts increasing at-tention in this country by her evident desire to to seek our kindly aid in the furthers.

her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of nations. The Japanese empire of torelations with this progressive nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other powers. Good will fostered by man the late disturbers of her tranquillay. Thes gation with that country to take the place of during this long per

has steadily increased under the role of mutua consideration, being neither stimulated by conventional arrangements nor retarded by jeal An indemnity tendered by Mexico as a gre clous act for the murder in 1887 of Leon Bal win on American citizen by a band of marsh ders in Durango has been accepted and is be storage and use of the waters of the Ric Grande for irrigation should be solved by ap rish Venezuela is not yet in force, owing to the propriate concurrent action of the two inteested countries Rising in the Colorado Height the stream flows intermittently yield-

ing little water during the dry months to the irrigating channels already constructed along In its course through level sands often rais embarrassing questions of territorial jurisdic-tion. Prominent among the questions of the tion. Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident, in what is known as the Manual Control of the con known as the Mesquito Indian strip borderin on the Atlantic Ocean and within the juris diction of Micaragua. By the treaty of 1860 bemer government expressly recognised the sovereignty of the latter over the strip and a imited form of self-government was guaran-teed to the Mosquito Indians to be exercised according to their sustoms, for themselves and other dwellers within its limits.

The socialed native government, which grew

to be largely made up of allens for many years disputed the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the strip and claimed the right to maintain therein a practically independent municipal government. Early in the past year efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances ulminating in the suppression of the nativo overnment and the attempted substitution in which Nicaragus and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection which for a time subverted Nicaraguan rule, expelling her officers and re-storing the old organization. This, in turn,

storing the old organization. This, in turn, gave place to the existing local government established and upheld by Nicaragua.

Although the alien interests arrayed against Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely American and the commerce of that region has been for some time and still is chiefly controlled by our citizens, we cannot for that reason challengs the rightful arrays. for that reason challenge the rightful sovereignty of Nicaragua over this important part of her domain. For some months one, and part of the time two, of our naval-ships have een stationed at Bluefields for the protection of all legitimate interests of our citizeus. In September last the government at Nicaragua expelled from its torfitory twelve or more for-eigners including two Americans for alleged participation in the seditious or revolutionary movements against the republic at Bluefields already mentioned, but by the earnest remonatrances of this government, the two Americans have been permitted to return to the peaceful management of their business. Our naval commanders at the scene of these dis-turbances by their constant exhibition of firm-ness and good judgment contributed largely to and to the restoration of quiet and order

I regret that in the midst of these occu rences there happened a most grave and irri-tating failure of Nicaraguan justice. An American citizen named Wilson residing at Rams, in the mosquito territory, was mur-dered by one Angillo, the acting governor of the town. After some delay the murderer was arrested but so insecurely confined or guarded that he escaped and notwithstanding our re-peated demands, it is claimed his recapture has been impossible by reason of his flight beond Nicaraguan jurisdiction. The Nicaraguan authorities having given notice of forfeiture of their concession to the canal company on grounds purely technical and not embrased in the contrast, have receded

Peru. I regret to say, shows symptoms of domeetic disturbances due protably to the slow-ness of her recuperation from the distresses of the war of 1861. Weakened in resources, he difficulties in facing international obligation invite our kindly sympathy and justify our for bearance in pressing long pending claims. I have felt constrained to testify this sympathy in connection with certain demands ur-gently preferred by other powers. The recent death of the Czar of Russia called forth appropriste expressions of sorrow and sympathy on the part of our government with his bereaved family and the Bussian people.

As a further demonstration of respect and friendship our minister at St. Petersburg was friendship our minister at St. Fetersburg was directed to represent our government at the funeral ceremonies. The scaling interests of Russia in Behring sea are second only to our own. A medua divandi has therefore been concluded with the imperial government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rockeries and of scaling in waters which were not compressionally in the season of scaling in waters which were not compressionally in the season of season throughout Burope.

Admitting as we do foreign operation to transact business in the United States, we naturally expected no less tolerance for our

own in the ample fields of competition abroad But few cases of interference with naturalis-ed citizens returning to Russia have been re-ported during the current year. One Krze-minski, was arrested last summer in a Polish province on a reported charge of unpermitted renunciatiation of Russian allegiance but it transpired that the proceedings originated in alleged maleasfance committed by Erseminski while an imperial official a number of years ago. Efforts for his release, which promised to be successful, were in progress when his death was reported. The government of Salvador being over-thrown by an abrupt popular outbreak certain-of its military and civil officers, while hotty pursued by infuriated insurgests, sought refuge on board of the United States warship

Bennington, then lying in a Salvedorn port. Although the practice of saylum is not favored by this government, but in view of the lumi-

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

d that such of them as had not voluntarily ports where a hearing could be had before a judiciary officer in compliance with the terms of the treaty. On their arrival at San Francisco such a proceeding was promptly insti-tuted before the United district judge, wh class such a proceeding was promptly insti-tuted before the United district judge, who held that the sets constituting the alleged offenses were political and discharged all the accused except Cienfuegoes, who was held for attempt to murder. Thereupon I was con-strained to direct his release for the reason that an attempt to murder was not one of the orimes charged against him and upon which his surrender to the Salvadorean authorities had been demanded.

Spain on the vessels and commerce of the United States, have demanded from time to time, during the last twenty years, carnest re monstrance on the part of our government. In the immediate past exorbitant penalties have been imposed upon our ressels and goods by sustoms authorities of Cuba and Porto Rice for slerical errors of the most trivial character in the manifests or bills of lading. In some cases fines amounting to thousands of dollars have been levied upon cargoes or the carrying vessels when the goods in question were entitled

Fines have been exacted even when the error had been detected and the Spanish authorities This conduct isin swange contract with the co rate and liberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like ses. No satisfactory settlement of these vex-Mora case, referred to in my last annual mescorrespondence on this subject, which has been government has offered to conclude a conv ago adjusted now only wants payment as at ted and of course it could not be included it der would remove parliamentary obstacles en gret to say that no definite reply to this offer as yet been-made and all efforts to accure pay-

poll, as persons undestrable and and dangerous, Americans naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Nume While this government acquiesces in the asthat Americans may be imprisoned or other-wise punished for no other reason than having Meiton, an American teacher in Mosul, have been ecuvicted by the Ottoman courts, and I am the remaining five has been taken by the Turkish prosecuting officers. A convention has been concluded with Venezula for the arbitraion of a long disputed claim growing out of the seizure of certain vessels, the property of citi-zens of the United States. Although signed, the treaty of extradition

The rules for the prevention of collisions at as which were framed by the maritime conference held in this city in 1880 having been concurrently incorporated in the statues of the United States and Great Britain, have been announced to take effect March I, 1996, and ions have been extended to all maritime to adhere to them. Favorable responses have thus far been received from Austria, France, Portugal Spain and Sweden. In my last annual message I referred briefly to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Samoa to the unsatianatory state of affairs in Samoa under the operation of the Berlin treaty as signally illustrating the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers, and on May 9, 1884 in response to a resolution of the senate I sent a special message and document to that body on the senate subject, which emphasized my previously expressed opinions. Later ocsurrences, the correspondence in regard to which will be isid before congress further demonstrates that the government which was demonstrates that the government which was devised by the three powers and forced upon the Sameans against their inveterate hostility can be maintained only by the contianed presence of foreign military force and at no small sacrifice of life and treasure. The suppression of the Maissfs insurrection by the powers, and the subsequent banishment of the leader and eleven other chiefs, as recited in

my last mossage, did not bring lesting peace to the islands. Formidable uprisings continued and finally a rebellion broke-out in the capitol The sing again appealed to the powers for help and the combined British and German naval forces reduced the Atuans to apparent name to the natives. A few days later Yama-ness and his adherent fearing the ships and the marines, professed submission. Reports received from our agents at Apia do not justify the belief that the peace thus brought about will be of long duration. It is their conviction that the natives are at heart hostile to the present government; that such of them as profess loyalty to it do so from fear of the powers and that it would speedily go to piechs if the warships were withdrawn. In reporting to his government on the unsatisfactory aituation since the suppression of the late re-volt, by foreign armed forces, the Gorman consul at Apia stated that peace will be lasting is hardly to be presented. The lesson given by firing on Atus was not sufficiently sharp and inclaive to leave a lasting impression on the forgetful Samoan temperament. In fact onditions are existing which show that peace will not last and it is not seriously intended listen, the king, and his chief are convinced that the departure of the warships will be a signal for a renewal of war. The circumstanoes that the representatives of the villages of all the districts which were opposed to the government have already withdrawn to Atua to hold meetings and thes both Atua and Aana have forbidden inhabfunts of those districts which fought on the side of the government to return to their villages and have already partly burned down the latter indicates a real con-cillation of the parties is still far off." And in a note of the 18th Ula inclosing a copy of that report for the information of this government, the German ambassador said: The contents of the report awakeneds the im perial governments apprehension that under existing circumstances the peace concluded with the rebels will afford no assurance of the

The present government has utterly falled to correct, if indeed it has not aggrevated, the very evils it was intended to prevent. It has against the wishes of the natives was in plain defiance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wish and payintio men who laid the foundations of our free institutions, and I invite in supression of the judgment of congress in the propriety of stope bodge taken by this government looking to the withdrawni from its emaggements with the other powers on some reasonable terms not projudical to any of our exciting rights.

The receipts of the government from all sources the receipts of the government from all sources.

lands and other sources.

The balance of our total dutiable imports amounts to \$275,190,086, being \$155,007,605 less amounts to \$75,190,000, being \$155,507,605 less than during the preceding year and the importations free of duty amounted to \$579,760,150, being \$65,785,675 less than during the proceding year. The receips from customs were \$75,550,400,11 less and from internal revenue \$15,550,400,11 less and from internal revenue \$15,550,400,510 less and confermented liquors \$51,610,700,000 our exports of merchandise domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to \$500,140,575, being an increase over the proceeding year of \$44,400,575.

The report of the attorney general notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arrears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases at they arise without any unreachable delay. This result is of course very largely due to the successful working of the plan of insugurating circuit course.

strengthen these courts and the confidence re the fee system as a measure of compensa-tion to federal officers. The enlargement of the powers of the United States commissioners at least in the territories, the allowance of writs of error in criminal cases on behalf of the United States, and the cetablishment of

Free Through the Malla. The postoffice master general believes that in he near future all legitimate newspapers and free of cost.

master general. States on the 60th of June 1894 was 69,805 an in these 3428 were presidential, an increase in that lass of 65 over the preceding year. Six hundred and ten cities and towns are provided with free delivery. Ninety-three inder the law have not been accorded in on ac alivery for the current fiscal year will be mor

orders issued during the year, being an increa of these orders amounted to \$138,793,579.40, as established, making a total of 2.628 such office. in operation me 30th, 1894. The number of in 176 and their value was 13,792,606,81, a decrease in amount of \$2,548,862.50. The number of orders

during the year for special delivery was 3,426,these letters and packages amounted to \$843,-797. The measurgers fees paid for their de-livery amounted to \$261,300,70, leaving a bal-ance in fewor of the government of \$22,487,30. The report shows most gratifying results in the way of economies worked out without af-fecting the efficiency of the postal service. These consist in the abrogation of steamshi subsidy contracts, re-letting of mail contract and in the cost and amount of supplies used in the service amounting to \$16,619,027.42. This report also contains a valuable contri-bution to the history of the Universal Postal

union, an arrangement which amounted prac-tically to the establishment of one postal sys-tem for the entire civilized world. Special atsention is directed to this subject at this time in view of the fact that the next congress of the union will meet in Washington in 1897 and it is hoped that timely action will be taken in the direction of perfecting preparations for that event.

the excellent working of the civil service las in this branch of the public service.

Attention is called to the report of the secre tary of the navy which shows very gratifying the last session of congress excepting the first-class battleship Iowa, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year.

The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1866, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necesmary to complete and equip all the new ships not now in commission so that unless new ships are authorized the appropriations for

the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates The secretary presents with much carnest-ness a plea for the authorization of three additional battle ships and ten or twelve torpede boats. While the unarmored vessels heretof pletion, will constitute a fleet, which it is beposes in time of posce, we have now cor and in process of construction but four first class battle ships and but four torpedo boats If we are to have a navy for warlike operation offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battle ships and

I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battleship and torpedo boats. The secretary recommended the manufacture net only of a reserve supply of ordinance and ordinance material for ships of the skyy but also a supply for the auxiliary Sold. Guns and their appurtenances should be provided and kept on hand for both these purposes. We have not today a single gun that could be put upon the ships Paris of New York of the international navigation company or any other ship of our reserved navy. The manufacturer of guns at the Washington navy yards is proceeding satisfactorily, and none of our new ships will be required to wait for their guns or ordnance equipments. An important order has been issued by the secreary of the navy, co-ordinating the several bureaus concerned in the con-struction of ships. This order it is believed will secure to a greater extent than has here-tofore been possible the harmonious section of these several bureaus and make the attainment of the best results more certain. During the past fiscal year there has been an unus and pressing demand in many quarters of the world for vessels to guard American interests. In January last during the Brazil-ian insurrection a large fleet was concentra-ted in the harbor of the Rio de Janeiro. The own. A medua divendi has therefore been concluded with the imperial government restriccluded with the imperial government restrictive of peaching on the Russian rookeries and
of sealing in waters which were not comprehended in the protected arena defined in the

Solution of the government from all sources to fine government from all sources to fi ment as compared with the fiscal year 1895.
There was collected from customs \$431,818,500.02 and from internal revenue \$147,106,449.70. The balance of the income for the year amounting to \$00,815,\$17,97 was derived from the sales of

legrees in the crime of murder. A topic deals with by the attorney general of much impor-tance is the condition of the administration of justice in the Indian Territory. The perma-nent solution of what is called the Indian problem is probably not to be expensed at once, but meanwhile such ameliorations of present conditions as the existing system will admit of ought not to be neglected. I am satisfied there should be a federal court established for the territory with sufficient judges, and that this court should sit within the territory with sufficient states. tory and have the same jurisdiction as to terri-torial affairs as is now vested in the federal courts sitting in Arkansas and Texas

I invite your

rease of 403 over the preceeding year. Of ther cities and towns entitled to this service ount of inefficient funds. The expense of free crease. The estimated cost of rural free de-

total number of these offices at the close of the wer the preceding year of 994,300. The value increase of \$11,217,165,84. There were also isternational noney orders issued during the year was 917,823, a decrease in number of 128,paid was MI.180, an increase over the preceding year of 60,980 and their value was \$6,868,483.78.

From the foregoing statement it appears that the total issue of money-orders and postal notes for the year mounted to \$150,225,220-35.

The number of letters and packages mailed

The postmaster general renews the sugges-tion made in a previous report that the depart-ment organization be increased to the extent of oreating a direct supervision of all postal affairs, and in this suggestion I fully concur. There are how sonnected with the postoffice establishment M. Mt employes who are in the classified service. This includes many who have been classified upon the suggestion of the postmaster general. He states that another year's experience at the head of the department progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building in-cluding the three torpedo boats authorized at

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

able by the Indians for a period of twenty-five years after patent. There were certified and pat of railroad and wagon grants during she year 805,500.65 acres of land, and at the ciose of the year twenty-nine acres are embraced in the lists of selections made by railroad men and wagon road companies and awaited acttlement as indemnity therefrom since the pussage of the set providing for the same in 1849, amount which fifty-eight million have been patenteo states. About 138,000 acres were paten

education grants were approduring the year, and at its close 1,050,363.81 It appears that the appropriation for the ou ent year, on account of special service for the sereon, is much less than those for previou ance of the work. A larger sum of money than he government as a result of the labors of ed, and I hope it will not be crippled by an insufficient appropriation. I fully endorse the tion of the secretary that adequate

during the last year. Nearly 820,000 acres o

on our pension rolls, being a net increase of the previous year. These pensions may be classified as follows:

oldlers and sallors, survivors of all wars, widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,182; army nurses in the war of bering 937,506 are receiving pensions on account are on the rolls under the authority of the act naton law. The total amount expended for pensions dur-

ing the year was \$139,804,651, leaving an unex-\$25,906,712. The amount necessary to meet pension exstimated at \$140,000,000.

the close of the war of the rebellion, must according to all sensible human calculation see the highest limit of the pension roll and that after that year it must begin to decline. The claims pending in the bureeu have dereased more than 60,000 during the year. A state law a first lien upon their assets; that large proportion of the new claims filed are for increase of pension by those now on the rolls The number of certificates issued was 80,812. The names dropped from the rolls for all suses during the year numbered 27,951. Among our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of the revolution and fortyive survivers of the war of 1812. The bare-faced and extensive pecialon frauds appeared under the direction of the courageous

ad generous veteran soldier now at the head

of the bureau leave no room for the claim that not necessary to the same, and the accusat that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of unfriendliness towards our worthy vet erans and a denial of their claims to the gener saily of the government, suggests an unfortu-nate indifference to the commission of any of-fence which has for its motive the issuing of a pension, and indication of a willingness to be blind to the existance of mean and treacherous crimes which play upon demagoic fears and make sport of the patriotic impulse of a grate ful people. The completion of the elevens oensus is now in charge of the commissioner of labor. The total disbursements on account of the work for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1884, amounted \$25,000,078.51, at the close of the year the number persons employed in the cen-sus office was 678, at present there are about 400. The whole number of volumes necessary to comprehend the 11th census will be twentyfive and they will contain 22,270 printed pages. The assurance is confidently made that before the close of the present calendar year the material still incomplete will be practically in hand and the census can certainly be closed by the 4th of March, 1895. After that the revision and proof reading necessary to bring out the volumes will still be required.

The text of the census volumes has been limited as far as possible to the analysis of the statistics presented. This method which is is accordance with law has caused more or less friction and in some instances individual disappointment for when the commissioner of liabor took charge of the work he found much matter compelled to discard, The tariff act passed at the last session of congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as

will not change rates of duty. I am still very

decidedly in favor of putting coal and fron e So far as the sugar schedule is concerned. I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refining sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If with all the favor now accorded the sugar refining interests in our tariff laws it still hanguishes to the extent of closed refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable

During the last month the gold reserved in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced and its further deplet ion in the near future seemed so certain that in the exercise of propar care for the public wolfare it became non-cessary to replexish this reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and dehad existed, to issue the bonds of the gor maturing within a short period, but the congress having falled to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum and maturing ten

years after their issue, that being the short-est time authorized by the act. I am glad to the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than 2 per cent. Nothing could be worse or furthes removed from sensible finance

bonds beat suited to such a purpose, but there At any rate I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to provision is made for the sub sue of circulating notes by state banks from taxation under certain limitations. It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as secu

amount seventy-five per cent. of their paid-up and impaired capital, provided they deposit to thirty per cent. of the notes they times, but when any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportionate part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to issue, to perand keep on hand ready for lasue in case an is potes for each bank having circulation and quired it is proposed to provide a safet; for the immediate redemption of the cir prior to the late civil war and the widows or tax say one-half of one per cent upon the funds amounts to five per cent. of the total ci Each national bank, except in case of a faile

maintained on account of deposits.

Another very important feature of this plan fed balance from the sum appropriated of is the exemption of state backs from taxation stock; that the liabilities of said backs upo

clating that the responsibility for all legupon their rec recommendations I have upor or soit, I shall be giad to co-operate in perfecting may legislano purgation of our pension rolls was needed or the glad to co-operate in perfection may legisla-that continued vigilance and prompt action are then that tends to the prospectly and welfare of

GROVER CLEVELAND, EXECUTIVE MARRIOR.



The Only Preventive Pimples Blackheads

Mothy Oily Skin is CUTICURA SOAP

It Strikes At the Cause The Clogged Irritated Inflamed

> Sluggish PORE



The war now in progress between China and Japan has rithdered it necessary or expedient to dispatch eight vessels to those waters.

The report of the secretary of the laterior exhibits the situation of the numerous and interesting branches of the public service commenced with his department. I commend this report and the valuable recommendations of the congress.

The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,601,000.77 acres, including 28.

The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,601,000.77 acres, including 28.

S76.66 of Indian lands. It is estimated that the public domain stiff remaining amounts to a little more than 500,000.000 acres including, however, about 260,000.000 acres in Alaska as well as military reservations and realized and may do duty several times by way of draw-the we have an endies chain of operation constantly depicts on the same of the government. The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,601,000.77 acres, including 28.

S76.66 of Indian lands. It is estimated that the public domain stiff remaining amounts to a little more than 500,000,000 acres in Alaska as well as military reservations and ration out small gold reserve is the subject to drain from every side.

The total cash receipts from the sale of lands amounted to 2674,285.66, including 26, 301,265.66, and the public domain stiff remaining amounts to a little more than 500,000,000 acres in Alaska as well as military reservation and the receipts from the sale of lands amounted to 26,761,265.66, including 26, 301,265.66, including 26, 301,265.66, including 26, 301,265.66, including 26, 301,265.66, and a little more than 500,000,000 acres in Alaska as well as military reservations of lands are reasonable to describe the first as a situation of the currency obligations claiming this peculiar gold reserve is the sub-public of the currency obligation of the currenc

NEW YORK.