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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DISCUSSED.

Our Relations With England—The Cuban Insurrection and American Massacres, etc.

On Tuesday at noon the long-expected Message from President Cleveland was read before Congress. The document was very lengthy, but below will be found its salient points:

To the Congress of the United States:

The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances special importance.

The reports of the heads of the several administration departments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties, and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

After reviewing in a general way the reports referred to the Presidents proceeds.

The resumption of specie payments by Chili is a type of great interest and importance both in its direct consequences upon her own welfare, and as an evidence of the ascendency of sound financial principles in one of the most influential of the South American republics.

I take pleasure in calling to your attention the encomiums bestowed on those vessels of our new navy which took part in the notable ceremony of the Kiel Canal.

Our relations with Great Britian, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than is usual. Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Behring Sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, because their execution has been more or less imperfect.

The understanding by which the United States was to pay and Great Britian to receive a lump sum of $425,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the parish tribunal of arbitration was not confirmed by the last Congress, which declined to make the necessary appropriation. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous one for the Government, and I earnestly recommend that it be again considered and sanctioned. Notwithstanding that Great Britain originated the proposal to enforce international rules, for the prevention of collisions at sea.

VENEZUELA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned.

In July last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our embassador at London for communication to the British government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against will of Venezuela; the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territory controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to the Congress.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed. An insurrection, in some respects more active than the last preceeding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the Island menacing even some population on the coast, besides deranging the commercial exchange of the Island of which our country takes the predominant share. This flagrant condition of hostility by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people has entailed earnest effort on the part of this government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty. Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals the plain duty of their government is to observe good faith in the recognized obligations of internal relationship.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia and the development there and in other districts of a spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian influences naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women, who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf, and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power.

Reference is made to the extension of the civil service rules to certain consular appointments and then follows:

OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION.

As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment.

By command of the people a customs revenue system, designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great masses of our countrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy, which in principle is based upon a denial of the right of the government to obstruct the avenues to our peoples' cheap living or lessen their comfort and contentment, for the sake of according especial advantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our interior and trade with other nations, recognizes the fact that American self-reliance, thrift, and ingenuity can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than an enervating paternalism in February, 1895, therefore, the situation was exceedingly critical.

The results of prior bond issues had been exceedingly unsatisfactory, and the large withdrawals of gold immediately succeeding to their public sale in open market gave rise to a reasonable suspicion that a large part of the gold paid into the treasury upon such sales was promptly drawn out again by the presentation of United States notes or treasury notes and found its way to the hands of those who had only temporarily parted with it in the purchase of bonds.

The message then takes up the repeal of the silver purchase clause, says it undermined confidence and produced the panic. The history of the issue and partial redemption of United States notes is given at length.

GOLD RESERVE.

Stress is laid on the importance of the gold reserve. Loss of gold is attributed to the existence of Treasury notes. The rise and fall of the reserve is followed, and the history of the bond issues, matters that are familiar to our readers, are rehearsed in detail.

Then follows a history of the contract with the bond syndicate.

"I have never had the slightest misgiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement."

As to further gold withdrawals it says: Quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future are predicted in well informed quarters. About $16,000,000 has been withdrawn during the month of November. The foregoing statement of counts and condition, develops the fact that after increasing our interest bearing bonded indebtedness more than $162,000,000 to save our gold reserve, we are nearly where we started, having now in such reserve $79,333,966, as against $65,438,377 in Feb. 1894, when the first bonds were issued.

The government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes. The government has incurred a bonded indebtedness of $95,500,000 in establishing a gold reserve, and of $162,315,400 in efforts to maintain it.

FAVORS RETIREMENT OF GREENBACKS.

Trouble is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890.

I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest.

The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and treasury notes, amounting to probably less than $486,000,000, might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation of our national banks.

I think they should be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it, and that the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent., which would undoubtedly meet all the expense the government incurs on their account.

In a general way the President proceeds to intimate that the establishment of State banks may be a necessity. As to silver coinage, he says:

I do not overlook the fact that the cancellation of the treasury notes issued under the silver purchasing act of 1890 would leave the treasury in the actual ownership of sufficient silver including seigniorage, to coin nearly $178,000,000 in standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this might not, from time to time, be converted into dollars or fractional coin and slowly put into circulation as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury the necessities of the country should require.

BIMETALLISM IMPOSSIBLE.

No government, no human contrivance or act of legislation, has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio appreciably different from that which is established in the markets of the world. Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of 16 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coins, oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations, and to the teaching of the wisest statesmen and economist of the world, both in the past and present.

The President then went on to argue the impractability of bimetalism, upheld the gold standard as the only true means of value, holding that "it does not despise silver nor seek its banishment," and that "such a standard also gives free scope for the use and expansion of safe and conservative credit." He urges the advocates of free coinage of silver to re-examine their views and beliefs in the light of patriotic reason and familiar experience, and to weigh again and again the consequences of such legislation as their efforts have invited. Even the continued agitation of the subject adds greatly to the difficulties of a dangerous financial situation already forced upon us.

In conclusion I especially entreat the people's representatives in the Congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves.

I desire, however, to assure the Congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve.

Chilean Finances in Good Condition

The financial situation of Chile is highly satisfactory, according to the recent message of President Montt to the Chambers. The expenses in 1894 amounted to 78,482,000 pesos. The receipts produced 94,042,000 pesos, which shows an excess of 10,608,000. It is also estimated that under ordinary circumstances the financial exercise of 1896 will close with a surplus of about 13,000,000 pesos. The production of nitrate, the most important article of Chilean exports, which reached in 1893 20,665,161 Spanish quintals has amounted in 1894 to 23,810,283 quintals. The whole commercial movement in 1894 was represented by 126,524,036 pesos in value, 54,483,616 being for importation and 72,040,420 pesos for exportation.—New York Tribune.

NORTH STATE CULLINGS.

OCCURRENCES WORTH NOTING FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

Farmers' Institutes.

The State Board of Agriculture has decided that the holding of farmers' institutes shall begin in January and continue during that month and February, so as to reach the farmers at a time when they are not busy on their farms. Just as many institutes as possibe will be held within the two months. It is ordered that a new Handbook of the State shall be issued; far more complete than any previous one. It will be prepared by Commissioner Patterson, T. K. Bruner and H. B. Battle. A special vote of thanks was tendered the Seaboard Air Line for for its co-operation with the board in furnishing free transportation to the persons who hold farmers' institutes, and also for its hearty cy-operation with the board in the futherance of the immigration work. The work of Commissioner Patterson in holding institutes was heartily applauded.

Death In a Well in Alamance.

News has been received of the killing of Mr. Will P. Summers, a hard-working farmer, in the northwestern part of Alamance county, Wednesday afternoon, by a well's caving in on him. A large chunk of rock and earth fell on him at a depth of about 30 feet, terribly mangling his body. After being rescued he came to consciousness, but lived only a few minutes. He leaves a wife and eight children, the youngest an infant.

Southern Railway Indicted.

The Southern Railway Company was defendant in Justice Deaver's court, at Asheville Wednesday, charged with running freight trains on Sunday, and was bound over to court in a bond of $1,000. Several employees of the company, charged with working on Sunday, filed a demurrer which was overruled and the defendants appealed.

Cleveland in North Carolina.

President Cleveland left Washington Thursday night on the light-house tender, Maple, to recuperate from the strain he has been under in the preparation of his message to Congress and on a hunting trip through the North Carolina sounds. With him were Dr. O'Reilly, Commander George F. Wilde, naval secretary of the light-house board and comander Benjamin P. Lamberton, in charge of the light-house district comprising the sounds.

School Superintendents to Meet.

The North Carolina School Superintendent's Association will meet in Raleigh, Thursday evening, December 26, 1895. Superintendent C. W. Toms, of Durham, is President of the Association. There are eighteen graded school superintendents in North Carolina and the attendance at the approaching meeting promises to be larger than usual. The program will be an interesting one.

STATE NEWS DOTS.

A bank at Washington, N. C., deposited $5,000 in gold in the U. S. Treasury on Thursday.

The City Board of Tax Equalization of Raleigh reports an increased valuation of $62,000.

Dr. R. L. Payne, of Lexington, will move to Norfolk, Va., to accept a position with a fine salary attached.

The Sun says sufficient water protection is now a question in Durham. It favors municipal ownership of water and light.

Mayor Fishblate, of Wilmington, has resigned, and the board of aldermen has elected Alderman Harris his successor.

In a nail keg in the store of William Alderman, of Harrison's Creek, Pender county, was found, a few days ago, $490 in gold and $10 in silver.

The Governor orders a special term of Person Superior Court for the trial of civil cases to begin July 6th, Judge Starbuck to preside.

The Tyson & Jones Buggy Company, of Carthage, were awarded the first medal at the Atlanta Exposition last week for the best all-round exhibit of vehicles.

George Costello, whose real name was George Loughlin, and who was a noted trapeze performer in Sell's circus, and who was killed by a fall from a train in Georgia, was a resident of Henderson, and was very popular. He was to have been married soon to the "strong woman" of the circus, of New Orleans.

State Treasurer Worth has notified the legislative joint committee to meet December 15th, to inspect the books, vouchers, etc., in his office and in that of the State Auditor. The committee is composed of Senators W. H. Farthing and C. W. Mitchell, and Representatived A. F. Hileman, W. R. Ellis and D. R. Julian.

Governor Carr offers $200 reward for the apprehension of Sam Newland, of Lenoir, Caldwell county, for the murder of Frank Steelman. He shot the latter dead, although Steelman on his knees prayed for mercy. Newland's friends say Steelman had made threats that he would kill him and several other men.

Robert Watkins, a married man 27 years old, was found frozen to death in his wagon near Hay Meadow, Wilkes county, Tuesday morning. He had been over the mountains with a load of produce. When found he was sitting in the wagon, his feet on the double tree and his head leaning against the side of the wagon.

THE ANXIETY OVER.

The Methodist Preachers' Homes for the Next Year.

Bishop Duncan presided over the Conference which met at Reidsville last week. The Bishop, just before the final adjournment announced

THE APPOINTMENTS.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT.—P. J. Carraway, Presiding Elder.
Greensboro, West Market Street—J. H. Weaver.
Greensboro, Centenary—J. E. Gay.
Greensboro circuit—W. S. Hales.
Reidsville station—L. W. Crawford.
Ruffin circuit—J. B. Tabor.
Wentworth circuit—J. M. Price.
Jamestown circuit—J. A. B. Fry.
Pleasant Garden circuit—S. T Barber.
High Point station—S. H. Hilliard.
Randleman station—J. E. Woosley.
Asheboro station—A. A. Crater.
Ramseur circuit—H. H. Jordan.
Randolph circuit—R. S. Webb.
Uwharrie circuit—J. J. Brooks.
East Uwharrie circuit—J. W. Strider.
Trinity High School—T. A. Smoot, Head Master.
N. C. Christian Advocate—P. L. Groom, editor.
Asheboro High School—G. H. Crowell, principal.
Agent Trinity College—A. P. Tyer.
WINSTON DISTRICT—F. H. Wood, P. E.
Winston, Centenary—W. S. Creasy and A. W. Plyler.
Winston, Burkhead—S. D. Stamey.
Winston, Grace—W. M. Curtis.
Winston circuit—J. H. Fitzgerald.
Forsyth circuit—M. C. Fields.
Kernersville circuit—W. C. Willson.
Madison circuit—C. F. Sherrill.
Danbury circuit—T. W. Marsfield.
Stokes circuit—M. H. Vestal, and S. H. Helsabeck, supernumerary.
Davidson circuit—D. H. Cowman.
Zion and Prospect circuit—J. H. Eades.
Summerfield circuit—B. A. York.
Yadkinville circuit—J. F. Craven.
Mocksville station—L. T. Warren.
Mocksville circuit—G. W. Hardison.
Farmington circuit—R. T. N. Stephenson.
Transferred to the North Carolina Conference, E. W. Fox.
Transferred to the Western Conference, J. H. Totten.
MT. AIRY DISTRICT.—H. M. Blair, P. E.
Mt. Airy station—W. R. Barnett.
Mt. Airy circuit—J. P. Lanning.
Pilot Mountain circuit—T. H. Pegram.
Dobson circuit—Nicholas Mallory.
Elkin and Jonesville station—W. L. Sherrill.
Wilkesboro circuit—W. L Dawson.
North Wilkesboro circuit—S. P. Douglass.
Sparta circuit—H. K. Boyer.
Jefferson circuit—E. W. Dixon.
Watauga circuit—J. J. Burrus.
Creston circuit—W. S. C. Cherry.
Boone circuit—T. E. Weaver.
STATESVILLE DISTRICT—J. C. Rowe, P. E.
Statesville station—D. Atkins and Jas. Willson, supernumerary.
Statesville, West End—R. G. Barrett.
Statesville circuit—J. O. Shelly.
Iredell circuit—A. E. Wiley and L. H. Triplett.
Mooresville station—J. A. Bowles.
McKendrie station—R. G. Tuttle.
Troutman circuit—T. L. Triplett.
Mount Zion station—J. S Nelson.
Rock Spring circuit—J. T. Stover.
Catawba circuit—J. F. England.
Newton circuit—M. H. Hoyle.
Hickory station—F. L Townsend.
Connelly Springs circuit—P. L. Terrell and R. S. Abernethy.
Lenoir station—T. A. Boon.
Lenoir circuit—L. M. Brower.
Caldwell circuit—Albert Sherrill.
Alexander circuit—C. C. Brothers.
SALISBURY DISTRICT—J. R. Scroggs, P. E.
Salisbury, Church Street—T. F. Marr.
Salisbury, Chestnut Street—Supplied by A. L. Coburn.
Salisbury circuit—E. G. Pusey.
Woodleaf circuit—P. E Parker.
China Grove circuit—W. M. Robbins.
Concord, Central church—R. H. Parker.
Concord, Forest Hill—M. A. Smith.
Concord, Bays chapel—J. R. Moose.
Concord circuit—W. H. L. McEaurin.
Mt. Pleasant circuit—M. D. Giles.
Salem circuit—W. P. McGee.
Norwood circuit—T. S. Ellington.
Albemarle circuit—C. M Campbell.
Gold Hill circuit—C. M. Gentry.
Lexington station—J. E Thompson.
Linwood circuit—L. L. Johnson.
Thomasville station—Ira Irwin.
SHELBY DISTRICT—J. J Renn, P. E.
Shelby station—C. G. Little.
Shelby circuit—R. L. Ownbey.
King's Mountain circuit—J. D. Arnold.
Gastonia station—W. M. Bagby.
McAdensville circuit—M. T. Steele.
Stanley circuit—R. M. Taylor.
Mt. Holly circuit—G. W. Callahan.
Mountain Island station—S. M. Davis.
Lincolnton circuit—W. F. Womble.
Lowesville circuit—D. M. Litaker.
Cherryville circuit—J. P Reynolds.
South Fork circuit—E M Merritt.
Bellwood circuit—A. R. Surratt.
Polkville circuit—J. A Cook.
Forest City circuit—W. Legett.
Henrietta station—N. R Richardson.
Bessemer circuit—J. W. Roberts.
Bellwood High School—J. P. Rogers, principal.
Student at Vanderbilt University—J. W. Clegg.
MORGANTON DISTRICT—R. M. Hoyle, P. E.
Morganton station—W. H. Leith.
Morganton circuit—W. B. Honeycutt.
Table Rock circuit—A. G. Gannt.
Marion station—T. J. Rodgers.
Old Fort circuit—J. D. Carpenter.
McDowell circuit—J. D. Gibson.
Rutherfordton circuit—G. W. Ivey.
Broad River circuit—J. B. Carpenter.
Green River circuit—E. Myers.
Burnsville circuit—W. H. Perry.
Bakersville circuit—E. J. Poe.
Elk Park circuit—W. Y. Scales.
Estatoe circuit—L. L. Smith.
North Cove circuit—Supplied by M. L. Kaylor.
Silver Creek mission—E N. Crowder.
CHARLOTTE DISTRICT—J. R Brooks, P. E.
Charlotte, Tryon Street—W. W. Bays.
Charlotte, Trinity—S. B. Turrentine.
Charlotte, Church Street—H. L Atkins.
Charlotte, Brevard Street—H. T. Hoover.
Charlotte, Seversville and city mission—Supplied by J. F. Butt.
Charlotte circuit—R. S Howie.
Clear Creek circuit—R. F. Bryant.
Pineville circuit—T. W. Smith.
Sandy Ridge circuit—Parker Holmes.
Monroe station—W. R. Ware.
Monroe circuit—J. H. West.
Wadesboro station—T. P. Bonner.
Morven circuit—S. S. Gasque.
Ansonville circuit—J H. Moore.
Polkton circuit—Supplied by B. F. Fincher.
Lilesville circuit—J. O. Postell.
Matthews circuit—Z. Paris.
Waxhaw circuit—T. T. Salyer.
ASHEVILLE DISTRICT—C. W. Byrd, P. E.
Asheville, Central church—H. F. Creitzberg.
Asheville, North Asheville—E. L. Bain.
Asheville, Haywood Street—W. H. Willis.
Asheville, Bethel and Biltmore—J. M. Downum.
Weaverville circuit—L. E. Stacey.
Sulphur Springs circuit—J. A. Clark.
Swannanoa circuit—G. F. Kirby.
Leicester circuit—L. T. Cordell.
Cane Creek circuit—J. A. Scronce.
Saluda circuit—J. A. Peeler.
Hendersonville station—J. W. Jones.
Mills River circuit—G. G. Harley.
Brevard circuit—L. A. Falls.
Ivey circuit—V. L. Marsh.
Hot Springs circuit—M. D. Sasser.
Spring Creek circuit—T B. McCurdie.
Marshall circuit—H. C. Sprinkle.
Asheville Female College—James Atkins, president.
FRANKLIN DISTRICT—T. E. Wagg, P. E.
Franklin station—D. F. Carver.
Franklin circuit—J. H. Bradley.
Macon circuit—R. B. Shelton.
Waynesville station—R. B. Sherrill.
Waynesville and Bethel circuit—W. M. Boring, and J. R. Long, supernumerary.
Canton circuit—W. G. Mallonee.
Haywood circuit—A. W. Jacob.
West Haywood circuit—J. C. Mock.
Webster and Dillsboro station—J. J. Gray.
Glenville circuit— —— ——
Highland circuit—T. B. Johnson.
Cullowhee circuit—R. L. Sprinkle.
Whittier circuit—J. W. Bowman.
Bryson City station—J. E. Abernethy.
Hayesville circuit—J. D. Buie.
Murphy station—J. H. Brindle.
Andrews circuit—T. F. Gibson.
Hiwassee circuit—To be supplied.
Bethel Academy—H. P. Bailey.

FRANKLINSVILLE MILLS.

Where Hunter, the Regulator, Made His Daring Ride Down a Precipice.

The mills of the Franklinsville Manufacturing Company, situated on Deep river at Franklinsville, Randolph county, were erected in 1846 and are among the banner mills of the State. On the opposite side of the river from this mill is what is known as "Faith Rock" down the steep, rugged slopes of which Hunter, the brave Regulator, rode in front of a band of Fanning's Tories. Fanning had left his foaming steed for a moment unguarded. Hunter came up, mounted the horse and dashed away. "Catch the scoundrel, but save the horse," Fanning shouted to his Tory troops. Hunter approached the precipice with the Tories in hot pursuit. He looked neither to the right nor to the left, but putting spurs to the horse, both horse and rider glided down the precipice a hundred and fifty feet, descending at an angle of 40 degrees. The print of the horse's shoe can be seen on the rock to-day. The horses of the Tories, and the tories themselves faltered at the crest of the hill, while Hunter and his captured Tory nag escaped across the river. And the brave deed has been often written and related.

Hunter made history then, and dedicated the spot to deeds of valor. The Moffitts, Russells, Parkses and others have during these past fifty years been making history also and re-dedicating Franklinsville to deeds of industrial thrift and material progress. The Franklinsville Manufacturing Company is engaged in the manufacture of warps and yarns and have a complete and thorough machinery equipment. The company has also forty bag looms and manufacture seamless bags for the trade. This valuable property is owned by Messrs. Benjamin Moffitt, W. C. Russell, Hugh Parks, of Franklinsville, and Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, of Raleigh. The officers of the company are Mr. Hugh Parks, president; Mr. Benjamin Moffitt, Secretary-Treasurer. The office force is augmented by those clever gentlemen, Messrs. W. C. Russell, Erastus Parks and Mr. Stewart, while eighty operatives find pleasant and profitable employment inside the mills. The Franklinsville mills have been steadily at work for fifty years with but one interruption, the mills being burned in 1851 and rebuilt in 1856. They have kept abreast of the industrial procession during these fifty years. They will not get behind even though the column moves with more rapid strides during the next fifty years.

Mr. Hugh Parks, the president, is a leading citizen and successful manufacturer and business man. For nineteen years Mr. Moffitt has been secretary and treasurer of the corporation. He is as modest and unpretentious as he is capable and successful. He is well known as one of the first citizens of the county, upright, honorable, brave, discreet, charitable and sincere. His word is his bond. He has never had ambition to get rich, ambitious only to be successful in whatever he has undertaken. He has succeeded even beyond his laudable ambition, and his life is one of busy usefulness.

The fine water power first suggested the location of a mill here. It makes the cheapest power, and is a factor in the success of the Franklin Manufacturing Company.—News & Observer.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

The Cash in the Treasury Decreased Two and a Half Million Dollars During November. The Sinking Gold Reserve.

The debt statement issued Monday shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during November, of $2,046,502. The interest bearing debt increased $400. The non-interest bearing debt decreased $495,509, and cash in the Treasury decreased $2,541,611. The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business November 30th were:

Interest bearing debt $747,361,960; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity $1,676,190; debt bearing no interest $376,845,857; total $1,125,883,997.

The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were $582,987,673, a decrease of $8,115,000. The total cash in the Treasury was $810,120,692. The gold reserve was $79,332,966. Net cash balance $98,072,420. In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of $13,792,892, the total at the close being $129,567,945. Of silver there was a decrease of $918,397. Of the surplus there was in national bank depositories $14,408,308 against $14,256,694 at the end of the preceding month.

LATEST NEWS IN BRIEF.

GLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS.

Important Happenings, Both Home and Foreign, Briefly Told.

Newsy Southern Notes.

The New Orleans grand jury have indicted a number of persons for the alleged forming of a cracker trust.

John Sharp, a painter, was found frozen to death near Huntington, W. Va., Wednesday. The cold there was intense.

Col. John G. Cullman, the most noted German in Alabama, died at Montgomery Tuesday. He brought one thousand thrifty families to that State from his native country.

At Atlanta, Ga., Wednesday the National Association of Accident Insurance Underwriters re-elected Benj. J. Dyer, of Boston, president. The association will meet next June in Utica, N. Y.

The passenger train on the Savannah, Florida & Western Railway from Atlanta was wrecked 15 miles north of Jacksonville Wednesday night. A large number of passengers were injured.

M. M. McLeod, of Jackson, Miss., a delegate to the colored Grand Lodge in session at Aberdeen, Miss., dropped dead on the street there Tuesday from heart disease. He was the most prominent colored lawyer in Mississippi and was highly esteemed by the bar and white citizens generally.

The South Carolina Constitutional Convention adjourned on Wednesday night sine die. The convention was in session almost three months. Quite a number of changes were made in the old constitution, the five most radical being the regulation of the suffrage, with the "understanding" feature; the increase in the school tax; the imposition of the graduated income tax; the putting in of the dispensary law regulations, and the adoption of the anti-lynch section, which is the only provision of the kind in any State constitution.

Northern News Notes.

Two unknown men were found frozen to death in St. Louis Tuesday.

Sixty-five thousand dollars has so far been received on the pledge to secure the Republican national convention for St. Louis.

The New York Central Railroad demonstrated Monday under most adverse circumstances that it can run the fastest train in the world, 53½ miles an hour for 440 consecutive miles.

There was a fire in Indianapolis, Ind., Tuesday which hit the insurance companies to the extent of $314,500. It was caused by the collapse of the walls of Schull & Co.'s store, which struck the stock of parlor matches and started the blaze. The firemen worked in extreme cold. Two of them met death and three were injured. There is severe criticism of the inefficiency of the department.

Washington.

The Senate on Thursday confirmed the nomination of Matt. W. Ransom to be Minister to Mexico.

The President Thursday sent to the Senate, the name of Matt. W. Ransom, of North Carolina, as Minister to Mexico, and Allen Thomas, of Florida, as Minister to Venezula.

Chief Justice Fuller absolutely denies that he is to resign and become general counsel for the big New York, —Chicago,—St. Louis railroad combine at $50,000 annual salary.

A committee of the Knights of Pythias is preparing an address to be presented to Mgr. Satolli, seeking to have set aside the pronunciamento forbidding Catholics to belong to that and other secret orders.

Speaker Reed is considering a plan of dividing the work on contested election cases by forming two elections committees in this House. This would greatly facilitate the disposition of contests before the House; and give the successful contestants their rights earlier. There are thirty-two contests pending. All of the evidence must now be heard by one committee.

Foreign.

At St. Petersburg 47 new cases of cholera and four deaths from the disease were reported during the week ended November 30th. The disease is decreasing in Volhynia and Kieff.

Miscellaneous.

Less cotton was brought into sight last month than during any November since 1881.

Peter Maher, champion heavyweight of the world, and Robert Fitzsimmons, champion middle-weight of the world, have been matched to fight to a finish near El Paso, Texas, between February 11th and February 15th. The purse to be fought for will be $20,000.

Impatience Results in Death.

John Royster, a stenographer, was killed in Atlanta, Ga. Tuesday at the Whitehall street crossing before the eyes of 400 persons. A freight train was standing across the street, which is one of the leading business thoroughfares of the city. Royster became impatient at waiting and started to crawl under a car. Instantly the train started. Royster's coat caught on a brake rod and he was thrown across the rails. The car passed over his body and was thrown off the track. A large crowd had assembled at the crossing waiting for the train to pass and looked on horrified but powerless. Royster died in ten minutes after the accident. He was employed by ex-Governor Northen. He leaves a widow and one child.

Herring were never so plentiful off the Massachusetts coast as this season, and the catch so far has been phenomenally large.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Peter Conlin has been made chief of police of New York city, after a civil service examination in which he obtained a rating of 93.03 per cent.

Attorney General Judson Harmon in his report recommends that the United States Supreme Court be relieved of all criminal appeal cases except where capital punishment is involved.

A violent storm swept over England, Belgium, Denmark and Germany. Rivers overflowed, and great damage is reported.

Comptroller Eckels has appointed J. F. Flournoy receiver of the Chattahoochee National Bank, of Columbus, Ga., which failed a week ago.

The "Pittsburg Flyer," a fast train on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, which left Newcastle, Pa., at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, collided with an eastbound freight train, near Newport station. Engineer, fireman and mail clerk are fatally injured.

The South Carolina Republican State committee at Columbia have issed an address to the people, in which the committee refuses to accept as final the new constitution foisted upon the State by the Tillman faction, on the ground that it is per se fraudulent, and because it is not to be submitted to the people for ratification.

Dr. William J. Murray, an aged physician of Toledo, O., died Wednesday, after fasting 47 days.

M. H. Gibson, the Chicago member of the Illinois Legislature, who was indicted for boodling, has been acquitted.

Secretary Carlisle has accepted an invitation to deliver an address on the government finances to the business men of Richmond, Va.

When his love affair was frowned on by his father, the millionaire harvester manufacturer, C. W. Deering, Jr., enlisted in the army and is now a private at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Everett B. Pomeroy, editor and proprietor of the Oakland, Cal., Times died Thursday night, after a brief illness. He was one of the best known newspaper men of the West.

The New York Reform Club's committee on sound-currency distributed during the past year twenty-four pamphlets, of which 1,637,000 copies were disseminated where they would do the most good.

NO COMPROMISE OF U. S. CLAIMS.

Harmon's Opinion Reverses McVeagh's.

Attorney General Harmon has rendered an opinion to the effect that section 3,496, revised Statutes, does not confer upon the Secretary of the Treasury power to compromise a claim of the United States when there is no doubt of its entire and ready collectibility. This view of the law was held by Attorney Generals Evarts and Devens, but Attorney General McVeagh took an opposite view and since his time, fourteen years ago, the McVeagh opinion being the more recent, has been followed by the Treasury in adjusting all compromise cases. Attorney General Harmon now reverses Mr. McVeagh. This new construction of the law is regarded as quite important. It was called out directly by the International Cotton Press Company, of New Orleans.

Some time ago this company bought a piece of property from a man named Schneider. This man has owed the government a sum of money and judgment against him was obtained and a lien entered upon his property. The cotton press company bought the Schneider property in ignorance of the fact that there was a lien against it. The government stepped in to recover the amount of the lien and the cotton press company, alleging its entire innocence in the matter, offered to compromise the matter. It was admitted that the property was worth the amount of the lien against it. Secretary Carlisle doubting his power to compromise a case where it was clear the government could recover in full, asked for an authoritative construction of the law with the result stated. It is acknowledged that the enforcement of the lien imposed a great hardship upon the cotton press company, but it is claimed that the government had no part in placing it in the position in which it finds itself.

An Alabama Infirmary Burned.

At 9 o'clock Saturday morning fire broke out in Dr. Watkins' infirmary at Highland Park, a suburb of Montgomery, Ala. There were three large two-story frame buildings, all of which were destroyed. There were a number of patients under treatment in the building, but all of them were safely removed. A portion of the furniture was saved but Dr. Watkins lost all of his valuable instruments. The loss will amount to about $20,000, with insurance of $7,000.

World's Visible Supply of Cotton.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,754,109 bales, of which 3,418,909 bales are Ameriran, against 4,232,834 bales respectively last year; receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns, 194,230 bales; receipts from the plantations, 265,571 bales; crop in sight 3,860,600 bales.

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