was read, and below can be found the most important parts of the same:

our free institutions and the fitness of | ily of nations. our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehension, and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitter-ness and passion has been waged throughout our land, and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage without disturbance of our tranquillity or the least sign of weak-

ness in our national structure. When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and manly submission which have faith in the agencies established for \$90,626,296.84, exclusive of \$1,559,the direction of the affairs of their 899.27, which was carned by the Pa-

In obedience to a constitutional requirement, I herein submit to the connece sary and expedient.

that the earnest demand of good ings. people throughout the Christian world | The free matter carried in the mails for its corrective treatment, will remain upanswered.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA. The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made towards the pacification of the Island; or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last | The average revenue from each pound annual message has in the least im- of first-class matter wass 93 cents, proved. If Spain still holds Havana from each pound of second class 8 1-2 and the scaports and all the consider- mills. I recommend that legislation able towns, the Insurgents still roam be at once enacted to correct these at will over at least two-thirds of the Island country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection | rates. seems but to strengthen with the lapse of time and is evidenced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased ments in the organization of the postmilitary and naval forces to the task, office department must be secured bethere is much reason to believe that the Insurgents have gained in point of

numbers, and character. ly sentimental character.

ent insurrection broke out, amo to nearly \$96,000,000.

The message treats length of the conattitude of Spain.

It would seem that if Spain should fected on that basis. Such a result spoils system. would appear to be in the true interest of all concerned. It was intimated States would endeavor te find a way recommended. not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guarantee. No definite response to this intimation has yet been

Considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition, as will fix a limit to our patient-waiting for Spain to end the contest either alone and in her own way, or with our friendly co-operation. When the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereigty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its

| Considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition, as will fix a limit to our patient-waiting for Spain to end the contest either alone and in her own way, or with our friendly co-operation. When the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereigty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its

| Considered as to the sufficiency in increased over those of the domestic products we exported and which found markets was nearly \$70,000,000 more than \$6,500,-000, while the value of the domestic products we exported and which found markets was nearly \$70,000,000 more than \$100,000 more than \$100,00

Until we face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents impressively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct To the Congress of the United States: heretofore pursued, thus in all circum-As Representatives of the people in stances exhibiting our obedience to the legislative branch of their Gov- the requirements of public law and our rnment you have assembled at a time regard for the duty enjoined upon us when the strength and excellence of by the position we occupy in the fam-

VENEZUELAN CONTROVERSY. The Venezuelan controversy is briefly reviewed, and a treaty of general arbitration recommended. IMMIGRATION.

in the United States during the fiscal year was 343,267 of whom 340,468 were permitted to land and 2,799 were debarred on various grounds prescribed by law and returned to the

perations during the fiscal year ended opinions we discover abundant evi- June 30, 1896, if allowance is made for dence of a determination on the part imperfections in the laws applicable to Thus our people exhibit a patriotic credited on their debt to the govern- portance. disposition which entitles them to de- ment. There was an increase of remand of those who undertake to make ceipts over the previous year of \$5,and execute their laws such faithful 516,080.21, or 7.1 per cent, and an inand unselfish service in their behalf as crease of expenditures of \$3,836,124. ean only be prompted by a serious ap- | The deficit was \$1,679,956.19 less than preciation of the trust and confidence | that of the preceding year. The dewhich the acceptance of public duty ficit for the last year, although much less than that of the previous year, emphasizes the necessity for legislation to correct the growing abuse of gress certain information concerning second class rates, to which the denational affairs, with the suggestion of | ficiency is mainly attributed. The transsuch legislation as in my judgement is | mission at the rate of one cent a pound of serial libraries, advertising sheets, I do not believe that the present "house organs," sample copies and the somber prospect in Turkey will be like ought certainly to be discontinued. long permitted to effend the sight of A glance at the revenues received for christendom. It so mars the humane the work done last year will show and enlightened civilization that by- more plainly than any other statement, longs to the close of the nineteenth | the gross abuse of the postal service century that it seems hardly possble and the growing waste of its earn

for the departments, offices, etc., of the government, and for Congress, in pounds to 94,480,189.

It thus appears that though the second class matter constituted more than two-thirds of the total that was carried, the revenue derived from it was less than one-thirtieth of the total expense. abuses and introduce better business ideas in the regulation of our postal

Experience and observation have demonstrated that certain improvefore we can gain the full benefit of the immense sums expended in its administration. This involves the following by siver coin The spectacle of the utter ruin of an reforms which I enrnestly recommend: adjoining country, by nature one of There should be a small addition to the most fertile and charming on the the existing inspector service to be emglobe, would engage the serious atten-tion of the government and people of force which now numbers 1,300 men obligations redeemable in gold whenever so force which now numbers 1,300 men redeemed, should be cancelled instead of bethe United States in any circumstances, and performs its service practically in point of fact they have a concern without the surveillance exercised with it which is by no means of a whol- over all other branches of the postal or public service. Of course such a lack

It is reasonably estimated that at of supervision and freedom from least from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 | wholesome disciplinary restraints must of American capital are invested in inevitably lead to the imperfect ser-Mantations and in railroad, mining, vice. There should also be appointed and other business enterprises on the Island. The volume of trade between central office leases, post office sites, the United States and Cuba, which in allowances for rent, fuel and lights and 1889 amounted to about \$64,000,000, in organizing and securing the best re-

I especially recommend such a recasting of the appropriations by Conditions of Cubs, the acts of Cuban gress, for the postoffice department as sympathizers in this country and the will permit the Postmaster General to proceed with the work of consolidating post offices. This work has already offer to Cuba genuine autonomy-a been entered upon sufficiently to fully measure of home rule which, while demonstrate by experiment and expepreserving the sovereignty of Spain, rience, that such consolidation is prowould satisfy all rightful require- ductive of better service, larger revements of her Spanish subjects-there nues and less expenditures to say nothshould be no just reason why the paci- ing of the further advantage of gradufications of the Island might not be ef- ally withdrawing post offices from the

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. Progress in civil service reform is by the government to this government reported, and it is stated that more of Spain some months ago that if a than 84,000 places are now included in satisfactory measure of home rule the provisions of the act, all that propwere tendered the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them upon cest fourth class postmasterships. The iguarantee of its execution, the United

THE WILSON TARIFF BILL. He refers to the Wilson Tariff bill, and says: "Whatever may be its received from the Spanish govern-short-comings as a complete measure ment. of tariff reform, it must be conceded While we are anxious to accord all that it has opened the way to a freer due respect to the sovereignty of Spain and greater exchange of commodities we cannot view the pending conflicts between us and other countries, and in all its features, and properly apprehend our inevitable close relations to products and manufactures. The only compensating for the palpable evils chit, and its possible results without entire fiscal year during which this to the accounts of trusts and monoper.

considering that by the course of events law has been in force ended on the Their tendency is to crush out individual in-

have had a more unfavorable period than the last two years for the collection of tariff reve-The number of immigrants arriving recuperation from this business depression will be sudden, but it has already set in with a promise of accelerity and continuance, ENDORSES PRESENT TABIFF LAW.

I believe our present tariff law if allowed a fair opportunity will in the near future yield a revenue which with reasonable economical expenditures will overcome all deficiencies. In the meantime no deficit that has occurred cific railroad for transportation and formerly. This is a matter of supreme im-

illusion to the weakness and vices of our nancial methods. They have been frequent previous executive communications and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without now repeating these details I cannot refrain from again earnestly presenting the necessity of the prompt reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance and shown by experience to be fraught with gvest peril and perplexity. The terri-ble civil war which shook the founda-tions of our government more than thirly years ago brought in its train destruction of property, the wasting of our country's sub-These are now past and forgotten, even the distressing loss of life the conflict entailed is but a sacred memory, which fosters patriotic sentiment and keeps alive a tender regard for those who nobly died, and yet there remains with us today, in full strength and activity as an incident of that tremer dous struggle a feature of its financial necessitie not only unsuited to our present circumstances but manifest a disturbing menace to business security and an ever present source of monetary distress.

WITHDRAWAL OF GOLD NOTES AND GREEN-Because we may be enjoying a temporary relief from its depressing influence this should not lull us into a false security nor lead us to forget the suddenness of past visi

I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the treasury are withdrawn from circulation and cancelled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended, by their exchange for long term bonds bearing a low rate of

Even if only the United States notes known as greenbacks were thus retired, it is proba-ble that the treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the act of July 4, 1890, now paid in gold when demanded, would not create much disturbance, as they might, from time to time, when received in the Treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise, be gradually and prudently replaced

This plan of issuing bonds for the purpose ing rei sued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it would be improve pres-

National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to par value of bonds deposited, as security for its redemption and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent. In considering projects for the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes issued under the law of 1890, I am of the opinion that all have placed too much stress upon the danger of con-tracting the currency and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to rose in 1893 to about \$103,000,000, sults from the work of the 1,400 clerks and in 1894, the year before the presnow employed in first and second-class contraction of our currency that should be contracted or steel tubing and hickavoided as is unequal distribution. This might be obviated, and any fear of harmful ontraction at the same time removed, by alowing the organization of smaller banks and in less populous communities than are now permitted, and also authorizing existing banks to establish branches in small com-

banks to establish branches in small com-munities under proper restrictions.

The entire case may be presented by the statement that the day of sensible and sound

and the accumulation of funds, and confines its monetary operations to the receipt of the maney contributed by the people, for its support, and to the expenditure of such money for the people's benefit.

Our business interests and all good citizens long for rest from the feverish agitation and the inauguration by the government of a reformed financial policy which will encourage enterprise and make certain the rewards of labor and industry. Another topic in which the people rightfully take a deep interest may be here briefly considered. I refer to the existence of trusts and other huge aggregations of capital, the object of which is to secure the monopoly of some particular branch of trade, industry or commerce and to stifle wholesome competition. When these are defended it is usually on the When these are defended it is usually on the ground that though they increase profits they also reduce prices and thus may benefit

Remember, however, that a reduce rices to the people is not one of the real obdency necessarily in that direction if it oc-curs in a particular case. It is only because it accords with the purpose or interest of ose managing the scheme.

Recommends That This Country
Maintain its Present Attitude Toward Cuba—The Pension List Must
Be a "Roll of Honor"—This Congress Should Inaugurate a System of Retrenchment and Economy.

Last Monday the Fifty-fourth Consist recognize and discharge.

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The Recommends That This Country is a strict in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeleas struggle for its Considered as to the sufficiency in this spect the present law can by not an interest the considered as to the sufficiency in this spect the present law can by not means fall under just; condemnation.

During the only primarily justified as sources of revenue to meet the necessary excludes the message of the same of the section of which here as a sources of revenue to meet the necessary excludes the necessary excludes the necessary excludes the necessary excludes as sources of revenue to meet the necessar

our receipts and expenditures of a little more than \$25,000,000. This, however, was not unexpected.

The situation was such in December last, seven months before the close of the fiscal year, that the Secretary of the Treasury foretoid a deficiency of \$17,000,000. The great and increasing apprehension and timidity in business circles and the depression in all activities intervening since that time resulting from causes perfectly well understood, entirely disconnected with our tariff law or its operations, seriously checked the imports we would have otherwise received, and readily account for the difference between the estimate of the Secretary and the actual deficiency, as well as for a continued deficit, indeed, it must be confessed that we could hardly have had a more unfavorable period than the last two vars for the collections. and monopolies can be adequately treated through federal action, unless they seek di-rectly and purposely to include in their ob-jects transportation or intercourse between the United States and foreign countries.

It does not follow, moreover, that this is the limit of the remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be found that federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case, there can be no doubt of the power countries whence they came.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Our postoffice department is in good condition, and the exhibit made of its operations during the fiscal year ended

of our countrymen to abide by every verdict of the popular will, and to be coipts during the year were \$82,499,controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for \$90,626,296.84, exclusive of \$1,559,of its exaction from our people. I suppose it will not be denied that under the present law our people obtain the necessaries of a comfortable existence at a cheaper rate than formerly. This is a matter of supreme importance.

guaranty of nonest care save in the identy of their public servants, the duty of all possible retrenchment is plainly manifest. When our differences are forgotten, and our contests of political opinion are no longer remembered, nothing in the retrospect of our portance. forting as the recollection of official duty well performed and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of cur confiding fellow-countrymen.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 7.

FIREMEN'S ADVANCE GUARD. Motor Carriages Used by the Berlin Fire Department.

The Berlin Fire Department, which s considered the model fire department of Europe on account of its excellent organization, its great attention to the improvement of apparatus



FIREMEN ON THE WAY TO A FIRE.

by carefully watching the progress of science, has but recently introduced for some purposes the Ganswindt motor carriage, which is propelled by foot power. The apparatus, after having been thoroughly tested, has been sold 1,713,000 pounds of tobacco, found to be very efficient, and is now being rapidly introduced into the fire departments of all the German cap-Itals. A squad known as the advance guard, consisting of six men, is mounted on one of these motor carriages, which is always ready at the door of the fire station. The men are in their places ready to start at the first signal. The two first ones attend to its girding, one to the steering and the in an electric light plant. other to ringing the bell. The six men stand in pairs upon long treadles, and by alternately raising and lowering their feet the movement is transmitted by means of strong belts upon a horizontal mechanism, the active power being considerably increased by spiral springs and ratchets attached to the axis and by a very clever ar-

The machine was for more than a month sent out with the regular fire time ago adopted an ordinance that patrol, and it was found that the car- bar-rooms should, after January 1st riage rides very easily and safely; that close at 11 p. m. The board now postit proceeds faster than the patrolevag-on, drawn by horses, and that if the nance until March 15. The aldermen methods will not dawn upon us until our government abandons the banking business and the accumulation of funds, and confines condition for their arduous duties. condition for their arduous duties.

A Psychological Cure.

The small boy had been requested to do some errands, but insisted that he was feeling badly. As the family physician happened to call he felt the boy's pulse and looked at his tongue, and

"You had better make a strong muy tard plaster." The boy looked depressed and left

he room. "When shall I apply the plaster?" sked the mother. "Don't apply it at all. He'll get well before that stage of the treatment is

Better for Seed. Wheat grown in northern latitude oduces much more seed than grain

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH.

The State Railroad Commission Makes Its Annual Report.

In their letter to the Governor the Commissioners state that the total main line milesge in North Carolina is 3,445.43 against 3,305.98 one year ago, says the News and Observer. This is an increase of 39.45 miles. Since the last report the mileage in the State has increased as follows: Caldwell and Northern, 10.60 miles; Henderson and Brevard, 21.60 miles; Aberdeen and West End, 7.25 miles.

The taxable property was increased during the year \$1,491,548. Prior to the organization of the Commission as a Board of Appraisers the valuation of the railroad property in the State was placed at \$12,424,540. The valuation for the year 1896 is \$26,576,096.99 an increase since the establishment of the Commission of \$14,151,556.99. From this it appears that about one-eighth of the taxes of the State is paid

by the railroad companies.
The Atlantic Coast Line operates 26 Pullman cars valued for taxation at \$26,964.18. The Southern Railway has 36 Pullman cars valued at \$36.

240.54 and the Seaboard has 8 worth \$20,777.75. The total value of Pullman cars running over roads in this State is \$83,982.47. The Western Union Telegraph Company has 3,224.60 miles of line in the State worth \$88,926.60, and 8,650.99 miles excess wire valued at \$75,188.08,

while its batteries and office furniture are assessed at \$8,138.12, making the property \$182,252.80. The Postal Company has 1,350.23

total valuation of its property in the State is \$31,270.48. Property of miscellaneous telegraph companies in the State is valued at 33,371.21.

miles of wire valued at \$20,459,68. The

Against State Colleges.

Several of the college presidents in this State met in Raleigh and formed "The North Carolina Association of Christian Colleges." Wake Forest, Trinity, Catawba and Guilford colleges were represented. It is said by some of the members that the chief purpose of the association is to aid common schools; that the organization is permanent, and that it will be exlended to all Christian colleges, in the State, twenty in number; that it will demand from the Legislature, early in the session, the carrying out of the constitutional requirements that State public schools be kept open four months in each year. It is elso the purpose of this association a cut off all State aid to higher education, as they contend that public solools are

The Annual Report

paramount.

The annual report of the Institute for the white blind and for colored deof mutes and blind shows that there are of the white blind: Msles, 79; females, 74. Colored deaf mutes: Males, 47; females, 42. Colored blind: Males, 38; females, 33. Grand total, 313. There are said to be over 1,000 deaf mutechildren of school age, and over 2,700 blind. There are also over 2,000 imbeciles. For the latter there is no place to go, at here is no school for feeble-minded children in the State.

Wilson's Tobacco Sales. A special from Wilson says: During the month of November this market which makes the record foot up since August 1st, 6,123,193 pounds, more than any giher market in the State, so far. Tobacco men think that this market will sell 10,000,000 pounds this

Salisbury is to vote on a proposition to issue \$100,000 worth of bonds to purchase the city water works and put

Eighteen Thousand Visitors.

The Board of Agriculture, which met in Raleigh recently, added the names of Henry Fries and H. E. King to its Legislative Committee. 'I he report on the State Museum showed that during the year it has had 18,000 visitors. These were from nearly every State. The museum is to be enlarged.

Street Begging Prohibited.

The Raleigh board of alderman some

The Mecklenburg Democratic County Executive Committee has given notice of contest to State Senator-elect Alexander and Representative-elect Craven, Populists, who were given the certificates of election. Dowd and Clarkson, Democrats, claim to have a strong case, which will be presented to the Legislature.

Deputy Collector E. A. Mossit, exsheriff of Randolph county, was shot and killed by Lee Turner near Pennington's ferry, Montgomery county, while searching Turner's bouse under a warrant for blockade whisky. Two deputies were with Moffit, and one of hem shot and killed Turner.

The report on Raleigh's public is that 1,194 pupils are enDECEMBER CROP ESTIMATE.

Cotton Figures - North Carolina' Showing-Other Statistics.

Showing—Other Statistics.

The December returns to the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture shows a considerable improvement in the condition of the cotton crop as compared with the Department's last report. This applies espacially to North Carolina, Florida and Georgia, where the conditions have been favorable to the maturity of the top crop. Many reports say the yield has exceeded expectations, owing to the large acreage of this year, and the late and dry Init favoring the maturation of late crop. Frosts are reported to have done some damage to the top crop in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. The weather as a general thing has been exceptional for gathering crops. The following is the reported yield by States, as compared with last year: Alabama, 116: Arkansas, 112; Florida, 110; Georgia, 110; Indian Territory 118; Louisiana, 126; Mississippi, 112; Missouri, 110; North Carolina, 105; Tennessee, 113; Texas, 123; Virginia, 118. The general average is 116 2.

The Department's final estimate of the crop of 1835, based on complete and revised reports of the movement from each State, is as follows: Alabama, 663,916; Arkansas, 520,860; Florida, 38,722; Georgia, 1,067,377; Indian Territory, 63,668; Kansas, 152; Louisiana, 513,848; Mississippi, 1,013,328; Missouri, 11,816; North Carolina, 14,103; South Carolina, 764,700; Tennessee, 172,560; Texas, 1,905,307; Utah, 104, and Virginia 7,364 bales. The roturns to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, for the month of December, relate chiefly to the average farm price of the various farm products of agriculture on the first day of the month. The farm price of corn, as indicated, averages 21.4 against 25.3 cents last year; average price of wheat is 72.7 against 50,9 last year; of oats, 18.6, against 26.6 last year; of buck wheat, 39.1, against 26.6 last year; leaf tobacco, per pound, 6.0 cents, against 98.35 last year; octon, 6.6 cents, against 98.35 last year; octon, 6.6 cents, against 98.35 last year; octon, 6.6 cents, against 98.3

In the principal winter wheat States the percentages are as follows: Ohio, 101; Michigan, 90; Indiana, 100; Illinois, 99; Missouri, 101; Kansas, 103; Nebraska, 93; California,

The returns make the acreage of winter wheat just sown 105.2 per cent, of the area barvested in 1896. This estimate, which is preliminary to the completed estimate of June next, makes the area sown for the harvest of 1697, 23,986,470 acres.
Conditions for fall wheat seeding through-

out Europe, except in France and Southern Russia, reported generally favorable. Increase in acreage probably not great.

CLEVELAND'S FUTURE.

Pennsylvania Railroad Will Put On a Fast Flyer to Accommodate Him.

Grover Cleveland's plans for the future when he retires from office and enters private life egain have been settled definitely. Contrary to the reports, he will not give up his law profession, but will resume the practice of it soon after he leaves the White House. For some time it has been known among his more intimate friends that he has accepted the offer of a well-known New York firm to act as its consulting member, and that his name will become identified with it soon

A queer thing in this connection is that that great corporation, the Pennsylvania railroad, is to put on an extra fast train just as soon as (leveland takes up his residence in Princeton. This train will pass through Princeton Junction in the morning and will leave New York in the afternoon early enough to land the ax-Fresident in Princeton in time for dinner. Just why a new train is necessary is not clear. There is a fast train now which leaves Princeton Junction at about 9 o'clock in the morning and reaches Jersey City shortly before 11. In the afternoon the Fast Flying Virginian, one of the best trains in the Pennsylvania system, leaves Jersey City between 4 and 5 clock and reaches Princeton an hour and a half later. But there will be a new fast train just the same.

One of the chief reasons in selecting Princetou as their future home was its nearness to New York and the railroad facilities for reaching it. This fact, coupled with Mrs. Cleveland's preference for the town, decided the President in its favor.

Cleveland's migratory habit has been far more pronounced than is usual among the Presidents. For the last twelve years his of-ficial life has run in periods of four years, and for every four of his natural 60 years he has had a new abiding place. That is the way his migrations average. If three re-moves are equal to a fire, according to the old saw, then he has had the equivalent of at east five fires.

The Committee Named. In accordance with the instructions of the Republican caucus Senator Sherman has named the following Senators as the special committee of five to devise legislation for action by this session of Congress looking to an international monetary conference: Walcott, chairman; Hoar, Chandler, Carter, Gear. This is regarded a conservative committee with a majority friendly to international bimetallism. A canvas has been made among the Democrats, and Republicans say they have enough votes in sight to pass a bill in the interest of international bi-metallism.

Small Pox and Yellow Fever.

The Marine Hospital Service at Washing on has received reports of small-pox and yellow fever in the Cuban seaports. The United States sanitary inspector at Havana reports 220 new cases and 87 deaths from yellow feve. and 54 deaths from small-pox during the week ended November 26. Eightythree of the 87 deaths from yellow fever dur-ing the week ended November 26, were among Spanish soldiers in military hospitals. In the eight government military hospitals in the city and suburbs there are over 10,000 sick and wounded Spanish soldiers.

To Reduce the Acreage.

The Augusta Chronicle says: "Texas cot ton planters are taking steps to bring about a reduction of the cotton acreage throughout the South. Mr. J. M. Patterson, correspond ing secretary of the Farmer's Club, Thorn ton, Tex., requests farmers throughout the ton, Tex., requests farmers throughout the South to organize farmers' clubs. He solicits correspondence. A general reduction of the next cotton crop can be brought about by cooperation. If this is done better prices will prevail. The planters of the South should raise their own food supplies. Cotton will then be certain to command higher prices. By making cotton a surplus crop Southern farmers can become prosperous. In that event they would become finally independent."

Methodist Prize it Highly. An original copy of the first printed "rules for the society of the people called Metho-dirts" has been unearthed at St. Louis, Mo., wesley over their own signatures, in 1743, and contains the first neuclus of the literature of the Methodist church, which now nubers over 6,000,000 members in the United States, worshipping in 53,000 religious edifices of their own. It is a most interesting locument, not only to followers of that considers of religious history. The large of four pages, and is falling to with age and handling. This paper wand the print unreadable in the

What the Foreign Press Say About the Cuban Question.

THE SPANISH CONSUL PLEASED.

The Losses of Americans on the Island of Cuba Have Been Confirmed Business in Havana at a Standstill

The Temps, of Paris, commenting on President Cleveland's message, says it is worthy of his administration, which has always borne the stamp of honesty. Treating that part of the Cuban question, The Temps declares the President's attitude will satisfy neit Spain nor the rebels and expresses doubt to the efficiency of the offer to guarantee actouomy of Cuba. Spain, it says, wo never think of agreeing to an arrangem that would make the United States the soveign power in Cuba, while on the other hat he insurgent will not be satisfied unless in land to made industrial and in made industrial and in the satisfied unless in the contraction. guela, The Temps declares that the settlement of the question on the lines proposed by the United States is a triumph for President Cleveland, but that it gives an unexpected extension to the Monroe doctrine. The Madrid correspondent of The Temps telegraphs that part of the message referring to Cuba has caused widespread comment and much adverse criticism. The dispatch adds that everywhere an unfavorable impression has been produced by the pretensions of the United States and their attitude towards Spain.

The Spanish newspapers publish bitter articles on the subject in which they attribute the attitude of the United States to self-importance, springing from concessions by Great Britain in the Venezuela matter.

A STRADDLE THINK THE ENGLISE.

A STRADDLE THINK THE ENGLIS Commenting upon the message of President Cleveland to the United States Congress, the London Pail Mail Gazette says that with regard to Cuba, the message will not either the insurgents or the Spanish go to displease Great Britain. The Globe the usual amount of "Munroism in the sage and says it believes that the incom President will not be thankful to Mr. Cle and for leaving to him the work of bullyin

The St. James Gazette compares the tone The St. James Gazette compares the tone of the message to the threatening one last year in regard to a like subject, and says: "The conditions in Cuba undoubtedly gives the United States the right to call upon Spain to enforce her authoity speedily or acknowledge her inability to suppress anarchy has deprived her of her right to be considered as governing the island."

THE GERMAN VIEW.

The Berlin Vossiche Zeitung says in its comments on President Cleveland's message

comments on President Cleveland's message to Congress, that the document does not justify either fears or expectations as regards the Cuban insurrections. The policy of President McKinley, the paper adds, will, however, probably be different.

The Cologne Gazette expresses hope that the proposals made by President Cleveland will be approved by the Spanish government before a change in the United States administration shall take place, and adds that it is possible that the United States and Spain will reach an agreement which will pacify Cuba. The paper further says the President's suggestion in no way tends to lessen Spain's honor.

SPANISH CONSUL PLEASED.
Senor Pedro Solis, consul of Spain, is well pleased with the President's message well pleased with the President's message as the most enthusiastic Cuban. He would not speak officially, but unofficially said: "It is a masterpiece of diplomacy, one of the best state papers I ever read, and its fair treatment of the Spanish-Cuban affair will excite the administration of all nations. It is very delicately expressed, and exceedingly diplomatic; and I look upon President Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet among the greatest men of the world. I am age all createst men of the world. I am sure all Europe will demonstrate its approval in telegrams of indorsement."

NOT PLEASING TO SPAIN.

The message of President Cleveland to congress wherein he treats of the Cuban questi in, has created a bad impression in political circles at Madrid, and depressed the bourse. In government circles great reserve is maintained, none of the officials displaying any willingness to discuss the question at any length though some satisfaction is expressed that the message does not in any way advocate the absolute independence of Cuba and does not support the proposal to recognize the insurgents as belligerents. The opposition papers are greatly irritated by the threat of intervention on the part of the United States unless Spain speedily suppresses the rebellion, They declare that Spain is fully able to avert such action.

That portion of President Cleveland's message referring to the losses of Americans on the Island of Cuba, owing to the war has been confirmed by Frank McKinney, an authority on engineering and mechanisms. thority on engineering and machinery, arrived in New York last week. He wen Cuba twenty-five years ago. His investments were successful and before the present war broke out he had large business interests fhroughout the island. Today he is ruined. Everything he possessed has been swept away, and he has been compelled to return to begin life over again Business in Babana is at a standstill.

How many take a wrong view of life and waste their nervous system in endeavoring to accumula' wealth with out thinking of the present happiness they are throwing away! It is not wealth or honor that makes a man happy-many of the most wretched be ings on earth have both-but it is a radiant sunny spirit which knows how to bear little trials and enjoy little comforts, and thus extract happiness from very incident in life.



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