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### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The annual message of President Cleveland which was read before both Houses of Congress last Monday is conspicuous for nothing so much as its length and extreme dullness. Nine-tenths of it is but a recapitulation of and comment upon the reports of the various departments. It deals to some extent on the status of the country's foreign and domestic relations and is full of detail which could be of no special interest to anyone. Of course he attempts to defend the bond issues and recomends an "elastic currency" which is now termed the bankers "Baltimore currency plan" of which we will comment hereafter. As to silver there is nothing whatever in its defence, in fact the President ignores that it has a position as a money metal.

The document contains but little either of import or consequence. The most striking thing about it is its length. Surely no one can now doubt that the President has had an awful struggle with the gout.

### THE GROWTH OF POPULISM.

The election returns show that the Republican party did not gain on its 1892 vote in the elections of 1894, that the Prohibitionists lost 13,000, that the Democrats a million, and that the Populists gained near 1,000,000 or an increase of about 100 per cent in two years.

The above estimates have been obtained from the press of the old parties and what they admit in our favor may be taken as true.

Therefore when they say we gained near 1,000,000 in 1894 over our vote of 1892, and when you bear in mind that we did precious little of the counting at either of the elections, you can form a very good idea of Populist strength and Populist growth.

Although the Republicans carried the country overwhelmingly, they did not increase the popular vote. They won because the Democrats had lost enough votes to fall behind them, and the Populists had not gained sufficiently to pass them.

The Democrats lost a million votes, but the Republicans did not get them. The number of votes the Democrats lost that did not vote the People's party ticket stand at home. With all their exertions and advantages in the recent election the Republicans were barely able to hold their own.

The People's party, without advantages, without money, with few newspapers and little organization, was nevertheless the only party that increased its vote.

This is a significant fact. The people have put their fingers on the old parties and they will not let them go until they have pushed them to the wall. Within the last two years our gains upon an average have been over 1000 per day. With the encouragement gained from the recent fight and with the work the two old parties are going to continue doing for us we will have an average addition to our ranks of several thousand per day by 1896. Now, buckle on your armor for victory. Let it be hot and heavy, let no one shrink the task but make an aggressive, intelligent, and fearless fight. We are sure to win.

### THE SUGAR TRUST'S GAME.

On last Friday there was a "break in sugar." The price of trust securities fell off 53 per cent. in a quarter of an hour after the opening of the Stock Exchange. During the first hour of business 86,000 shares of sugar stock were sold. Fortunes were made and lost.

The "break" in the stock is part of the Sugar Trust game to effect legislation and is like the threat to turn its workmen into the streets. Another trick of the game is the trust to pass the quarterly dividend. The trust has neglected to declare its dividend before this for the effect it would have on Congress. Last year, it was afraid to declare a dividend least the enormity of its profits should imperil the disgraceful business that was then pending in Congress. This year it wants to support Havemeyer's assertion that it has been losing money which it is to stay any measure before the present session of Congress that would check the havoc of its avorace and greed.

The assault on the price of the stock, the pretence of loss and the threat to discharge the workmen are all intended to affect the action of Congress. The trust is once more butlying the law-making power of this country. As to Cleveland it was in the bargain with the money power that he would look after them when the money was put up to elect him. In this way the plundering still goes on while the people suffer. But unless "those who control" want another verdict like that of Nov. 6th they will give the money gamblers a back seat and pay some attention to the demands of the people.

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Two years ago 42,000 votes elected Governor Waite. This year 70,000 votes failed to elect him.

### IMMIGRATION TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Our readers will remember that among the many and varied evils the Democratic papers and speakers during the recent campaign told the people of the State that would come upon them if they allowed the Fusionists to get into power would be to turn away and drive out immigration and capital. Besides there being no signs since the election of this disastrous catastrophe coming upon our people it seems that alleys are just now turned upon North Carolina.

Inquiries of land in this State are coming in from all parts of the North and not a few from the West. Just a few days ago a dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa. stated that a colony of thirty well-to-do farmers, gardeners and mechanics of that vicinity had already made arrangements to immigrate as settlers to Craven county of this State.

There can be no better proof that the industry of the country look favorably upon the change of politics in our State than that desirable immigrants are at this time seeking future homes among us. We welcome these good people and trust many more will come in on the tidal wave for honest government.

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The interest on the $50,000,000 bonds issued a few months ago, and the $50,000,000 issued last week, will amount to just fifty million dollars. They are five per cent. bonds and run ten years. Here is a clear gift of fifty million dollars out of the pockets of the people into the vaults of plutocrats. The people are suffering "those who control" to pay a bounty to Wall Street to keep their noses to the grind stone. But with 4 cent cotton came the straw that broke the camel's back, and before Cleveland retires from his high throne on March 4, 1897, for many moons his party will have been "moulding in the clay."

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"A dicided success" is the heading of many Democratic papers in noting the bids for the second bond issue of $50,000,000. As an exchange suggests the same heading is also appropriate when the robbery of a train is noted, the robbers making a good haul and getting away. In the latter place officers pursue the thieves and generally overhaul them and it is pretty safe to say that the voters will knock out the knaves who persist in bonding the people.

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The State board of Canvassers give the official vote for Chief Justices of Supreme Court as follows: Faircloth 148344., Shepherd 127593, a majority for Faircloth of 20,751.

The vote canvassed for State Treasurer gives: Worth 143,972., Tate 123,729. a majority for Worth of 20,243.

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The Democratic Congressmen from Askansas were elected with 20 per cent of the votes of the people. Over 80 per cent of the voters remained at home or voted for other candidates. Such is the result of fraud and bulldozing.

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Webster's Dictionary defines the word "bond" as follows: "In a State of servitude or slavery., captive." The Democratic administration has already issued $100,000,000 bonds and Grover holds the reigns till March 4, 1897.

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"Congress shall have the power to coin (stamp) money and regulate the value thereof" says the Constitution of the United States. "Give the bankers the right to issue all paper money" says Grover, the Democratic President.

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The People's Party now has little less than half as many voters in the whole United States as the Democrats. Let the battle for '96 begin now. On to work! To work!!

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An exchange suggests that if the Democratic party is not dead it should be made to appear and show cause for living.

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If every Populist will do his share of the work the "new disturbing element in politics" will sweep the country in 1896.

### ALABAMA HAS TWO GOVERNORS.

**Kolb's Supporters Hold a Meeting to Outline Future Proceedings.**

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 3.—On last Saturday both Oates and Kolb were sworn in at Montgomery as Governor of Alabama.

KOLB'S INTENTION OUTLINED.

The intention of Kolb is to perform all the functions of Governor, so far as he may. He will indite and send to the legislature when it assembles a message, and at the proper time he will give to Warren S. Reese a certificate of election as United States Senator from Alabama and will issue similar credentials to the 4 or 5 contesting congressional candidates. Governor Oates will sign the cirtificates of the gentlemen declared to be elected and it is the calculation of Mr. Kolb that Republicans and Populists in the House will seat the contestants and thereby virtually recognize him as the proper governor.

STEPS TO PREVENT THIS ACTION.

In order to prevent this line of action, a bill has been prepared by representative Knight of Hale county, to go before the legislature immediately upon its assembling, entitled "An act to prevent any attempt at usurpation of public office."

The troops have all left the capital and everything is quiet.

# GROVER CLEVELAND

## The President's Long Message Read in Congress.

## OUR PRESENT FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

**He Makes a Number of Suggestions Regarding Reform of the Laws Now Existing—Talks About Banks and Those Gold Bonds.**

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.

Message to Congress of the United States:

The assemblage within the nations legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inescapable responsibility involved in their task at the threshold of such labor now 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 view of the condition of our national affairs and recommend to such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

The history of our recent dealings with other nations and our peaceful relations with them at this time additionally demonstrate the advantage of steadfastly adhering to a firm but just foreign policy free from entangling alliances, national schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity.

During the past year pursuant to a law of congress commissioners were appointed to the Antwerp industrial exposition. Though the participation of American exhibitors fell far short of completely illustrating our national industrial achievements set it was quite creditable in view of the brief time allowed for preparation.

I have endeavored to impress upon the Belgium government the needlessness and positive harmfulness of its restrictions upon the importation of certain of our food products and have strongly urged that the rigid supervision and inspection under our laws are amply sufficient to prevent the exportation from this country of diseased cattle and unwholesome meats.

The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by a general prevalence of peace and order. It appeared at an early stage of the insurrection that its course would call for unusual watchfulness on the part of this government, our naval force in the harbor of Rio Janerio was strengthened. This precaution 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 received no encouragement of eventual asylum from our commanders, and such opposition as they encountered was for the protection of our commerce and was clearly justified by public law.

A serious tension of relations having arisen at the close of the war between Brazil and Portugal by reason of the escape of the insurgent Admiral DaGama and his followers. The friendly offices of our representatives to those countries were exerted for the protection of the subjects of either within the territory of the other, although the government of Brazil was only notified that the commercial arrangement existing between the United States and that country based on the third section of the Tariff law of 1890, was abrogated on August 29, 1894, by the taking effect of the tariff law 1894 Prior that government had frequently notified us of its intention to terminate such arrangement on the first day of January, 1889. In the exercise of the right reserved in the arrangement between the two countries. Attention to the correspondence between the secretary of state and the Brazilian minister on this subject.

The commission organized under the convention which we had entered into with Chili for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each government against the other adjourned at the end of the period stipulated for its continuance, leaving undetermined a number of American cases which had been duly presented. These claims are not barred and negotiations are in progress for the submission to a new tribunal.

On the 17th of March last a new treaty with China in fourth regulation of emigration was signed at Washington, and on August 13th it received the sanction of the senate. Ratification on the part of China and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this mutually beneficial convention.

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

Authority with the withdrawn agents of the belligerents had exercised was promptly corrected, although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States, it deserves our greatest consideration by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased danger which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning 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 Korea but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose. Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the eastern nations and anxious that our commercial interests may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to head any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

A convention has been finally concluded for the settlement by arbitration of the prolonged dispute with Ecuador grown out of the proceedings against Emilie 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 government.

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

The resolutions passed by the senate and house of representatives on the occasion have been communicated to the widow of President Carnot.

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 act which imposes a discriminating duty of one tenth of one cent a pound on sugar coming from 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 commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty, and I invite attention to the accompanying report of the secretary of state containing a discussion of the questions raised by the protests. Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to the officers of the naval commanders of the two governments in Bering sea and the contiguous north Pacific ocean for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed for the protection 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 satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy, as to far seals in Bearing Sea or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal in those waters. The award and 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 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 stipulated sum.

Thus far, only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations 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 are in progress.

The boundry of British Guiniea still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venizeula. Believing that its early settlement on some just basis alike honorable to both parties, is in the line of our established policy to remove from this hemisphere all causes of differences with powers beyond the sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made to bring about a consideration of diplomatic relations between the disputants and induce recourse to arbitration which Great Britain so conspicuously favors in principal and respects in practice and which is earnestly sought by her weaker adversary.

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the senate and house of representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of congress the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the Queen has been announced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government under our present treaties of extradition with Italy, miscarriages of justice have occurred owing to the refusal of the government to surrender its own subjects. Thus far our efforts to negotiate an amended convention obviating this difficulty has been unavailing.

Apart from the war in which the island empire is engaged Japan attracts increasing attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal intercourse with us and to seek our kindly aid in the furtherance of her laudable desire for complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of nations. The Japanese empire of to-day is no longer the Japan of the past and our relations with this progressive nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other powers. Good will fostered by many interests in common has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbor.

Peace being restored along her northern frontier Mexico has seized the opportunity of the late disturbers of her tranquility. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated thirteen years ago. The friendliness of the intercourse between the two countries is attested by the fact that during this long period the commerce of each has steadily increased under the rule of mutual consideration, being neither stimulated by conventional arrangements nor retarded by jealous rivalries or selfish distrust.

An indemnity tendered by Mexico as a gracious act for the murder in 1887 of Leon Baldwin an American citizen by a band of marauders in Durango has been accepted and is being paid in installments. The problem of the storage and use of the waters of the Rio Grande for irrigation should be solved by appropriate concurrent action of the two interested countries. Rising in the Colorado Indian the stream flows intermittently yielding little water during the dry months to the irrigating channels already constructed along its course.

In its course through level sands often raise embarrassing questions of territorial jurisdiction. Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident, in what is known as the Mosquito Indian strip bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By treaties between Great Britain and Nicaragua the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strip and a limited form of self-government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians to be exercised according to their customs, for themselves and other dwellers within its limits.

The socalled native government, which grew to be largely made up of aliens 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 culminating in the suppression of the native government and the attempted substitution of an impracticable composite administration in which Nicaragua and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection which for a time subverted Nicaraugan rule, expelling the officers and restoring 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 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 been stationed at Bluefields for the protection of all legitimate interests of our citizens. In September last the government at Nicaragua expelled from its territory twelve or more foreigners including two Americans for alleged participation in the seditious or revolutionary movements against the republic at Bluefields already mentioned, but by the earnest remonstrances 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 disturbances by their constant exhibition of fairness and good judgment contributed largely to the prevention of more serious consequences and to the restoration of quiet and order.

I regret that in the midst of these occurrences there happened a most grave and irritating failure of Nicaraguan justice. An American citizen named Wilson residing at Rama, in the mosquito territory, was murdered 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 repeated demands, it is claimed his recapture has been impossible by reason of his flight beyond Nicaraguan jurisdiction.

The Nicaraguan authorities having given notice of forfeiture of their concession to the canal company on grounds purely technical and not embraced in the contract, have receded from that position.

Peru, I regret to say, shows symptoms of domestic disturbances due probably to the slowness of her recuperation from the distresses of the war of 1881. Weakened in resources, her difficulties in facing international obligations invite our kindly sympathy and justify our forbearance in pressing long pending claims. I have felt constrained to testify this sympathy in connection with certain demands urgently preferred by other powers. The recent death of the Czar of Russia called forth appropriate expressions of sorrow and sympathy on the part of our government with his bereaved family and the Russian people.

As a further demonstration of respect and friendship our minister at St. Petersburg was directed to represent our government at the federal ceremonies. The seafing interests of Russia in Behring sea are second only to our own. A modus divendi has therefore been concluded with the imperial government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rookeries and of sealing in waters which were not comprehended in the protected arena defined in the Paris award. Occasion has been found to urge upon the Russian government equality of treatment for our great life insurance companies whose operations have been extended throughout Europe.

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 naturalized citizens returning to Russia have been reported during the current year. One Krzeminski, was arrested last summer in a Polish province on a reported charge of unpermitted renunciation of Russian allegiance but it transpired that the proceedings originated in alleged malefasance committed by Krzeminski 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 overthrown by an abrupt popular outbrook certain of its military and civil officers, while hotly pursued by infuriated insurgents, sought refuge on board of the United States warship Bennington, then lying in a Salvadorn port. Although the practice of asylum is not favored by this government, yet in view of the imminent peril which threatened the fugitives, and solely from consideration of humanity, they were afforded shelter by our naval commander and then afterwards demanded under our treaty of extraditon with Salvador for trial on charges of murder, arson and robbery. I directed that such of them as had not voluntarily left the ship be conveyed to one of our nearest 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 instituted before the United district judge, who held that the acts constituting the alleged offenses were political and discharged all the accused except Cienfuegoes, who was held for attempt to murder. Thereupon I was constrained to direct his release for the reason that an attempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged against him and upon which his surrender to the Salvadorean authorities had been demanded.

Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed by Spain on the vessels and commerce of the United States, have demanded from time to time, during the last twenty years, earnest remonstrance on the part of our government. In the immediate past exorbitant penalties have been imposed upon our vessels and goods by the colonial authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico for clerical 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 to free entry.

Fines have been exacted even when the error had been detected and the Spanish authorities notified before the arrival of the goods in port. This conduct is in strange contrast with the considerate and liberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like cases. No satisfactory settlement of these vexations questions has yet been reached. The Mora case, referred to in my last annual message, remains unsettled. From the diplomatic correspondence on this subject, which has been laid before the senate, it will be seen that this government has offered to conclude a convention with Spain for disposal by arbitration of outstanding claims between the two countries, except the Mora claim, which having been long ago adjusted now only wants payment as stipulated and of course it could not be included in the proposed convention. It was hoped the other would remove parliamentary obstacles encountered by the Spanish government in providing payment of the Mora indemnity. I regret to say that no decisive reply to this offer has yet been made and all efforts to secure payment of this settled claim have been unavailing.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expell as aliens undesirable and dangerous Americans naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Number of questions in this relation have arisen.

While this government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion it will not consent that Americans may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired without imperial consent American citizenship. Three of the assailants of Miss Melton an American teacher in Mosul have been convicted by the Ottoman courts and I am advised that an appeal against the acquittal of the remaining five has been taken by the Turkish prosecuting officers. A convention has been concluded with Venezuela for the arbitration of a long disputed claim growing out of the seizure of certain vessels, the property of citizens of the United States.

Although signed, the treaty of extradition with Venezuela is not yet in force, owing to the insistence of that government that, when surrendered, its citizens shall in no case be liable to capital punishment.

The rules for the prevention of collisions at sea which were framed by the maritime conference held in this city in 1889 having been concurrently incorporated in the statutes of the United States and Great Britain, have been announced to take effect March 1, 1895 and invitations have been extended to all maritime nations 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 under the operation of the Berlin treaty as signally illustrating the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers, and on May 9, 1894, in response to a resolution of the senate I sent a special message and document to that body on the same subject, which emphasized my previously expressed opinions. Later occurrences, the correspondence in regard to which will be laid before congress further, demonstrates that the government which was devised by the three powers and forced upon the Samoans against their inveterate hostility can be maintained only by the continued presence of foreign military force and at no small sacrifice of life and treasure. The suppression of the Mataafa insurrection by the powers, and the subsequent banishment of the leader and eleven other chiefs, as recited in my last message, did not bring lasting peace to the islands. Formidable uprisings continue and finally a rebellion broke out in the capitol island.

The king again appealed to the powers for help and the combined British and German naval forces reduced the British and American subjection not however without considerable loss to the natives. A few days later Tamasese and his adherents 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 each of them as profess loyalty to it do so from fear of the powers and that it would speedily go to pieces if the warships were withdrawn. In reporting to his government on the unsatisfactory situation since the suppression of the late revolt, by foreign armed forces the German consul at Apia stated that peace will be lasting is hardly to be presented. The lesson given by firing on Atua was not sufficiently sharp and incisive to leave a lasting impression on the forgetful Samoan temperament. In fact conditions are existing which show that peace will not last and it is to be earnestly hoped. Listen, the king, and his chief aids continued that the departure of the warships will be a signal for a renewal of war. The circumstances 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 that Safo Atua and Atua have forbidden inhabitants of these 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 conciliation of the parties is still far off." And in a note of the 18th Ulu inclosing a copy of that report for the information of this government, the German ambassador said, "The contents of the report awaken in the imperial governments apprehension that under existing circumstances the peace concluded with the rebels will afford no assurance of the lasting restoration of tranquility in the islands.

The present government has utterly failed to correct, if but it has aggravated, the very evils it was intended to prevent. It has not stimulated our commerce with the islands. Our participation in its establishment against the wishes of the natives was in plain defiance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundations of our free institutions and I invite an expression of the judgment of congress in the propriety of steps being taken by this government looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with the other powers on some reasonable terms not prejudicial to any of our existing rights.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894 amounted to $372,802,008.39 and its expenditures to $442,904,766, leaving a deficit of $69,902,210.08. There was a decrease of $17,952,874.68 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the fiscal year 1893. There was collected from customs $44,158,053.62 and from internal revenue $147,168,445.70. The balance of the income for the year amounting to $93,815,817.97 was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

The balance of our total dutiable imports amounts to $275,100,083 being $135,057,625 less than during the preceding year and the importations free of duty amounted to $176,793,536, being $64,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were $78,656,486.11 less and from internal taxes $13,836,530.97 less than in 1893. The total tax collected from distilled spirits was $89,279,140.25 on manufactured tobacco $28,617,898.62 and on fermented liquors $31,404,798.01. Our exports of merchandise domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to $860,148,572, being an increase over the preceding year of $44,445,376.

The report of the attorney general reflects 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 as they arise without any unreasonable delay. This result is of course very largely due to the successful working of the plan of inaugurating circuit courts of appeals. In respect to these tribunals the suggestion is made in quarters entitled to the highest consideration that an additional district judge for each circuit would greatly strengthen those courts and the confidence reposed in their adjudications. And that such an addition would not create a greater force of judges than the increasing business of such courts requires. I commend the suggestion to the careful consideration of the congress. Other important topics are adverted to in the report, accompanied by recommendations, many of which have been treated at large in previous messages, and at this time therefore need only be named. I refer to the abolition of the fee system as a means of compensation 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 establishment of degrees in the crime of murder. A topic dealt with by the attorney general of much importance is the condition of the administration of justice in the Indian Territory. The permanent solution of what is called the Indian problem is probably not to be expected 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 and have the same jurisdiction as to territorial affairs as is now vested in the federal courts sitting in Arkansas and Texas.

**Free Through the Mails.**

The postoffice master general believes that in the near future all legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines might be properly transmitted through the mails to their subscribers free of cost.

I invite your prompt consideration of this subject, and fully indorse the views of the postmaster general.

The total number of postoffices in the United States on the 60th of June 1894 was 69,705 an increase of 401 over the preceding year. Of these 34,8 were presidential, an increase in that class of 68 over the preceding year.

Six hundred and ten cities and towns are provided with free delivery. Ninety-three other cities and towns entitled to this service under the law have not been accorded it on account of lack of at funds. The expense of free delivery for the current fiscal year will be more than $12,3 0,000 and under existing legislation this item of expenditures is subject to constant increase. The estimated cost of rural free delivery, generally is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the present condition of affairs.

During the year 830 additional domestic money order offices were established. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 13,264. There were 14,393,041 money orders issued during the year, being an increase over the preceding year of 904,306. The value of these orders amounted to $138,793,570.40, an increase of $11,217,144.98. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to $12,649,091.55. During the year 213 international money order offices were added to those already established, making a total of 2,625 such offices in operation June 30th, 1894. The number of international money orders issued during the year was 917,821, a decrease in number of 138,176 and their value was 13,792,425.81, a decrease in amount of $2,349,382.55. The number of orders paid was 861,180, an increase over the preceding year of 60,222 and their value was $8,568,441.76, an increase of $1,285,118.08.

From the foregoing statement it appears that the total issue of money orders and postal notes for the year amounted to $151,442,662.

The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 2,400,971. The special delivery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to $3,000,997. The messengers employed in this service received in compensation $1,676,000. The report shows many gratifying results in the way of economies worked out without affecting the efficiency of the postal service.

These consist in the allocation of steamship subsidy contracts, re-letting of mail contracts and in the use and amount of supplies used in the service amounting to $1,676,000.

This report also contains a valuable contribution to the history of the Universal Postal union, an arrangement which amounted practically to the establishment of one postal system for the entire civilized world. Special attention 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 postmaster general renews the suggestion made in a previous report that the department organization be increased to the extent of creating a direct supervision of all postal affairs, and in this suggestion I fully concur.

There are now employed with the postoffice establishment 32,001 employees who are in the classified service. This includes many who have been classified upon the suggestion of the postmaster general. It is since that another year's experience at the head of the department serves only to strengthen the conviction as to the excellent character of the civil service law in the management of our public service.

Attention is called to the report of the secretary of the navy which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building including the three torpedo boats authorized at 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 1896 are larger but they include provision for the entire sum necessary 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 for the coming year by at least $12,000,000.

The secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battle ships and ten or twelve torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized including those now serving in commission, will constitute a fleet which it is believed is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace, we have now completed 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 operations offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battle ships and torpedo boats.

I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battleship and torpedo boats. The secretary recommends of the manufacture not only of a reserve supply of ordnance and ordnance material for ships of the navy but also a supply for the auxiliary field. 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 or New York of the international navigation company or any other ship of our reserved navy. The manufacture 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 secretary of the navy, co-ordinating the duties of the several bureaus concerned in the construction of ships. This order it is believed will secure to a greater extent than has heretofore been possible the harmonious action of

(Continued on third page.)


## A Mother's Story

**Her Boy's Suffering After Diphtheria**

**Hood's Cave Good Health and Strength.**

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has done so much for my boy that I wish to say a few words in praise of this wonderful medicine. Clifford was very ill with diphtheria and it left him suffering with Bright's disease. He was very weak, poor in flesh and could hardly walk. Malaria fever soon overtook him and together with trouble with his liver.

**He Was In Much Misery.**

At last, almost discouraged, I decided to have him try Hood's Sarsaparilla. He has taken only a few bottles, and yet it has done him more good than all the previous medical treatment and medicines combined. He has regained strength and flesh and looks quite healthy. It will always give us pleasure to tell others what a valuable medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla.' MRS. G. W. MARLETT, Carrollton, Kentucky.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

**HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES**

**Hood's Pills** cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache and constipation. 25c.

*He used Powell's Fertilizers.*

If you raise

Tomatoes Potatoes
Cabbage Berries
Peas and other Melons
Trucking Crops

for Northern and Western Markets,

POWELL'S GREEN-BAG Fertilizers,

*the highest grade fertilizers made,* are the kind you need.

Send for circular telling all about them.

POWELL FERTILIZER & CHEM. CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

Fertilizer manufacturers, importers and dealers in Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Potash, Concentrated Acid Phosphate, and all kinds of Fertilizing Materials.

**A SANITARY NECESSITY.**

ABSOLUTELY COMPLETE. Both sickness of women and children is caused by out door closets.

THE COLUMBIA PATENT VENTILATED CABINET OR BEDROOM COMMODE

Is absolutely odorless, and can be set up in any room having a chimney or stove pipe, by anyone. Needs no expensive plumbing. Costs nothing to keep in order.

**A BOON TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

Affords all the comforts of the most elaborate water closet, without deadly sewer gas. Absolutely necessary where there are no sewers. The effect on health is great, and is incalculable that every family should have one. Made of OAK, well finished, with galvanized buckets—non-corrosive—and all necessary fittings, complete. Price, $12.00. Freight prepaid to any railway station in U. S. Guaranteed as represented or money refunded. We refer to this paper. Not a luxury, but a necessity, a "saver of doctor's bills." Descriptive pamphlet and testimonials free. Endorsed by doctors. Mention this paper.

THOMSONIAN SEATS

DONALD KENNEDY & SON, Minneapolis, Minn.

# WHAT NEXT?

The gentle zephyrs of Indian summer are past and the cold back winds of winter will soon be upon us, so if you would be wise you will go at once to the new & popular store of Bizzell Bros. in the new Borden building, where you can get new goods—nothing old or shop-worn—at prices way below their market value.

WE are still offering great bargains in fancy all wool heavy dress goods, something that will keep you warm and make you happy.

LADIES' Fine Shoes of E. P. REED's make, the easiest wearing and best value, at lower prices than ever before. A full and complete line in every department. These goods will be sold at prices to correspond with the low price of cotton and the hard times we hear talked so much.

THE trade is coming our way, and the invitation is cordially extended to all to come and see us and be convinced of what we say.

**SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!**

Now is the time to buy a Nice Dress Shirt.

See our display and prices—it will do you good.

Bizzell Brothers & Co.,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

## DON'T DO IT.

Don't let your Poultry die with the Cholera when you can prevent it by using MAGIC POULTRY FOOD. For sale by

I. B. FONVIELLE.

CROCKERY—I do not carry much of a stock of Crockery, but what I have you can have for a mere song. Don't forget this when you need any thing in that line. I. B. FONVIELLE.

THERE IS ECONOMY in using Rock Salt for your stock. I am now prepared to give you very low prices, bear it in mind.

I. B. FONVIELLE.

NEW RIVER MULLETS are known to be the best that come to this market. I can supply you and guarantee full weight in every case.

**I. B. FONVIELLE,**
**THE GROCER**
WALNUT STREET, GOLDSBORO, N. C.

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You can please your wife by

**Furnishing Your Home**

With the best and latest designs in

**Furniture and Crockery and Glassware.**

My prices will be the lowest, and I will not be undersold.

## My Grocery Department

You will find filled with a well selected stock of

**Fancy and Staple Groceries,**

At competing prices.

Mail orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

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GOLDSBORO, - - - - - - NORTH CAROLINA.

## NEW TARIFF PRICES.

YOU NEED NOT SHIVER NOR FREEZE; YOU NEED NOT WAIT UNTIL JANUARY TO BUY YOUR

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We will sell you all our new goods at reduced prices, fully as cheap as they will be next January and later. We cannot afford to keep our immense stock of merchandise on our shelves, but will sell them at new Tariff Prices, so buy what you want and need as the prices at our store are all right. We have now in stock a full line of very desirable and Fashionable Dress Goods which will be sure to attract the most fastidious tastes. You will do well to select your dresses early, as we are having big sales on them at New Tariff Prices.

**CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.**

Our Clothing Department is complete and we show you the very latest styles, well made, good fit and workmanship guaranteed. We keep the best clothing in North Carolina and we mean what we