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SENT IN TO CONGRESS

Mr. Cleveland's Message Read Before Both Houses.

TARIFF AND FINANCE MOSTLY.

He Does Not See Why a Better Bond Arrangement Was Not Provided, but They Did Very Well with the Last Issue-The Tariff Legislation Most Needed .- The Departments Come In.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The message of President Cleveland, read before both houses just after the noon recess, is as follows:

To Congress of the United States: The assemblage within the nation's logislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively s aggests the exacting obligation and ine orable 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 statement of the condition of our national affairs and recommending such legislat on as seems to be necessary and expedent.

The his ory of our recent dealings with other nations and our peaceful relations with them at this time additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity

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

I have endenvored to impress upon the Belgian 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 meat. The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by a general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early period 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 Janeiro was | award of the Paris tribunal of arbitrastrengthened. This procedure, 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, 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 sub-

mission to a new tribunal. On the 17th of March last a new treaty with China in the fourth regulation of emigration was signed at Washington, and on Aug. 15 it received the sanction of the

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 Aug. 28, 1894, by the taking effect of the tariff law now in force that the government subsequently notified us of its intention to terminate such arrangement on the first day of January, 1895, in the exercise of the right reserved in the agreement between the two countries. Attention to the correspondence between the secretary of state and the Brazilian min-

ister on this subject is called. Ratification on the part of congress and a 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 coincident 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 relatious 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 which 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 gravest consideration by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiched or sojourning in the interior of China. Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Corea (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 1 e Japanese demands for an Iministrative reform in Corea, 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 interest in that country may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belliger-

A convention has been finally concluded for the settlement by arbitration of the

THE CONCORD TIMES .-- SUPPLEMENT.

France continue to be such as should exist between nations, and long bound together by friendly sympathy and similarity in their form of sympathy. 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 government.

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 aevived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the arbitration is as 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 sugars 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 Prussia.

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 concern ing instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Behring sea and the Contiguous North Pacific ocean for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal of 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 that may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Behring 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 accommend that provision be made for

the prompt payment of the stated sum. Thus far, only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations established under the

boundary and a preparatory examination of the question of protection of food fish in the contiguous waters of the United States and the Dominion of Canada are in

The boundary of British Guinea still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venazuela. Believing that its early settlement on some just basis alike honorable to both partles, it is the line of our settled policy to remove from this hemisphere all causes of difference with powers beyond the sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made to bring about a restoration of diplomatic relations between the disputants and induce them to resort to arbitration which Great Britian so conspicuously favors in principal and respects in practice and which is earnestly sought by

her weaker adversary. Touches the Financial Question.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the governmedt from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to 372,802,489.29, and its expenditures to \$443.603,758.87, leaving a deficit of \$69,803,-260.58. There was a decrease of \$15,952,-674.66 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the fiscal year

There was collected from customs \$131, 818,330.62, and from internal revenue \$147,-168,449.70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to \$93,815,517.97, was derived from the sales of lands and other

The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to \$275,199,026, being \$146,657. 635 less than during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to \$379.795,546, being \$164,748,678 less than the preceding year; The receipts from customs were \$73,536,486.11 less, and from internal revenue \$13,831,539.97 less than in 1893. The total tax collected from distilled spirits was \$85,259,850.35; on manufactured .tobacco, \$28,617,898.62, and on fermented liquors \$31,414,788.04. Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to \$82,148,-572, being an increase over the preceding

year of \$44,495,378. The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$76,898,061 as against \$108,630,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was \$72,449,-119 as against \$21,174,381 during the previous year. The imports of silver were \$13,-286,553, and the exports were \$50,491,265. The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was \$12,100,268.89, being an increase of \$2,725,078.01 over the payments made during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894, to August 28, 1894, the time when further payments ceased by operation of law was \$966,185.84. The total expenses incurred in the payment of the bounty upon sugar during the fiscal

year was \$130,140.85. It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be \$424,427,848.44 and its expenditures \$444,427,748.44, result-

ing in a deficit of \$20,000,000. On Nov. 1, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,240,272,-486, as against \$2,204,661,000 on Nov. 1, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation or not included in the treasury holdings was \$1,672,093,422, or \$2,427 per capita upon an estimated population of 68,887,000. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$44,-615,177,855 and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of \$127,779.986. The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on Nov. 1, 1893, and up to that time fhere had been purchased during the fiscal year 11,917,658,78 fine ounces, at a cost of \$8,715,521.32, an average cost of 73.13 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing clause on the date mentioned

of the United States since the passage of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, is \$421,776,408, of which \$378,166,793 were coined under the provisions of that act, \$38,531,143 under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and \$3,078,472 under the act providing for the coinage of trade dollar bullion. The total coinage of all metals at our mints during the last fiscal year consisted of 63,-485,220 pieces, valued at \$106,216,730.06, of which there were \$99,474,912.50 in gold coined; \$758 in standard silver dollars;

\$6.024.140.30 in subsidiary silver coin; \$516,-919.26 in minor coin. During the calendar year 1893 the pro duction of precious metals in the United States was estimated at \$1,739,326 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of \$35,955,000 and 60,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of \$46,800,000 and of the coinage value of \$77,573,000. It is estimated that on the first day of July, 1894, the stock of metallic money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to \$1,250,640,958, of which \$627,923,201 was

gold and \$624,347,755 was silver. Fifty national banks were organized during the year ending Oct. 31, 1894, with a capital of \$5,285,000, and 79 with a capital of \$10,475,000, went into voluntary liquidation. Twenty-one banks, with a capital of \$2,779,000 were placed in the hands of receivers. The total number of national banks in existence Oct. 31 last wys 3,756, being 40 less than on Oct. 31,

The capital stock paid in was \$672,671, 365, being \$9,678,491 less than at the same time in the previous year, and the surplus fund and undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, amounted to \$334,121,-082.10, which was \$16,088,780 less than on Oct. 31, 1893.

The circulation was decreased \$1,741,163. The obligations of the banks to each other were increased \$117,268,334 and the individual deposits were \$277,294,489 less than at the corresponding date in the previous

Loans and discounts were \$161,206,923 more than at the same time the previous year, and checks and other cash items were \$90,349,968 more. The total resources of the banks at the date mentioned amounted to \$3,473,922,055 as against \$3,-

109,563,284.36 in 1893. Tariff Legislation Needed.

The tariff act passed at the last session of the congress needs important amendments, if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the

So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggitations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If with all the favor now accorded the sugar refining interests Preliminary surveys of the Alaskain in our tariff laws, it still languishes to the tion, the secretary of the treasury presents extent of closed refineries and thousands | in his report a scheme modifying the presof discharged workmen, it would seem to ent banking laws and providing for the present a hopeless case for reasonable leg-

> Whatever else is done or omitted I earnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication that the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its exports be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of and imperfect statements of their promithis amendment. With the advent of a new tariff policy, not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea. A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports and that a home market should bound the industry and effort of American producers was fitly supplemented by a refusal to allow American registry to vessels built abroad, though owned and navigated by our people, thus exhibiting a willingness to abandon all contest for the advantages of American trans-oceanic carriage. Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the inhabited globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures

may be transported. The millions now paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the seas should be turned into American hands. Ship building, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by the prospect of profitable employment for ships when built, and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace and a patriotic and safe defender of American interests in the day of conflict.

The ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans, appears in the light of present conditions not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be rather a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States. I earnestly recommend its prompt repeal.

During the last month the gold reserved in the treasury for the purpos : of redeeming the notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replenish this reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet, as agreed. its pecuniary obligations.

It would have been well if in this emergency authority had existed to issue bonds of the government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short

But the congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum and maturing 10 years after their issue, that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than 3 per cent. Nothing could be worse or further removed from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the Santos, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

States.

Since the purpose of replenishing such redemption fund when impaired.

States being 92.44. The total amount of standard silver dollars coined at the mints be resorted to for the purpose of replenishing such redemption fund when impaired.

Even if the claims upon this fund were including treasury notes of 1890, equal to

CONCORD, N. C., DECEMBER 6, 1894. confined to the obligations originally intended and if the redemption of these obligations meant their cancellation the fund would be very small. But these obligations, when received and redeemed in gold, are not cancelled, but are reissued and may do duty many times by way drawing gold from the treasury. Thus we have an endless chain in operation, constantly depleting the treasury's gold and never near a dual rest. As if this was not bad enough, we have by a statuary declaration that it is the policy of the government to maintain the parity between gold and silver, aided the force and momentum of this exhausting process, and added largely to the currency obligations claiming this peculiar gold redemption our small and the reserve is thus subject to drain from every side. The demand that increase our danger also increases the necessity of protecting this reserve against depletion, and it is most unsatisfactory to know that the protection afforded is only a temporary palliation. It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this when dangerously depleted can be replenished is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the government for gold, and yet congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such a purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity

> could make to avert such calimity. As long, therefore, no provision is made for final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the government its gold and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our government. Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to and they also

and power for the issue of bonds at all.

I cannot for a moment believe that any of

our citizens are deliberately willing that

their government should default in its

pecuniary obligations, or that its financial

operations should be reduced to a silver

basis. At any rate, I could not feel that

my duty was done if I omitted any effort

present some unsatisfactory features. Prominent among them are the lack of elasticity in our currency circulation and its frequent concentration in financial centers when it is most needed in other parts of the country-the absolute di vorcement of the government from the circulation of the currency of the country. This condition cannot be immediately reached, but as a step in that direction and as a means of securing a more elastic currency and obviating other objections to of Rio de Janeiro. the present arrangement of bank circulaissue of circulating notes by state banks free from taxation under certain limitations. The secretary explains his plan so plainly and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall therefore content myself with an unqualified endorsement of the secretary's proposed changes in the law and a brief

nent features. It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of Uni ted States bonds as security for circulation, to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent of their paid up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the government as a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportionate part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it to permit the secretary if the treasury to prepare and keep it on hand ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is desired blank national notes for each bank having circulation and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation, thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent of capital to be quickly made as emergencies

In addition to the guarantee fund required it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks. By imposing a small annual tax, say one-half of 1 per cent. upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to 5 per cent. of the total circulation outstandir c. When a bank fails its guarantee fun. is to be paid into this safety fund and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augme ted. Any impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediately available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient such impairment to be made good by pro rata assessment among the other banks, their contributions constituting a lien upon the assets of the failed

As a further security, it is contemplated the existing provision fixing the individual liability of stockholders is to be re-tained, and the banks' Indebtedness on account of its circulating notes is to be made a first lien on all its assets.

For the purpose of meeting the expense ot printing notes, official supervision, cancellation and other like charges, there shall be imposed a tax of say one-half of 1 per cent. per annum upon the average amount of notes in circulation. It is further provided that there shall be no national bank notes issued of a less denomination than ten dollars.

That each national bank, except in case of a failed bank, shall redeem or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office or at agencies to be designated by it, and that no fixed reserve need be maintained on account of deposits. Another very important feature of this

plan is the exemption of state banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury and comptroller of the currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulating note exceeding 75 per cent, of their paid up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stocks; that the liabilities of said banks upon their circulating notes own was 168,764,682.33 fine ounces, which cost its redemption and the means which must lien upon their assets; that such banks lien upon their assets; that such banks act of the proceedings against Emilio \$155,931,002.25, the average price per fine Santos, a naturalized citizen of the United onnce being 92.44. The total amount of be resorted to for the purpose of replenish-

cipal or branch offices be usefully amended in some of its details, but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system. I conclude this communication fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in congress, and assuring them that whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not. I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

His Remarks on the Departments. year over those of last year.

In recognition of the long and distinguished military seavices and faitnful discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Major General John M. Schofield, now the general commanding the army, it is suggested to congress that the temporary revival of the grade of lieutenant general in his behalf would be a just and gracious act, and would permit his retirement, now near at hand, with the rank befitting his merits.

past fiscal year there has been an unusual

ployed through a board of labor selected applicants.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the situation of the numerous and interesting branches of the public service connected with his department. I commend this report and the ualuable recommendations of the secretary to the careful attention of the congress.

it appears that the strength of the army on Sept. 30, 1894, was 2,135 officers and 25,-

"Owing to the peculiar quality of the statistician's work, and the natural and acquired fitness necessary to its success ful prosecution, the secretary of agriculture expresses the opinion that every person employed in gathering statistics under the chief of that division should be admitted to that service only after a thorough, exhaustive and successful examination at the hands of the United States civil service commission. This has led him to call for such examination of candidates for the position of assistant statisticians and also of candidates for chiefs of sections in that di-

these advantages.

He favors a national board of health, and says: "I am entirely convinced that we ought not to be longer without a nation-

30 per cent of their outstanding circu- | al board of health or national health lating notes when presented at their prin-

It is quite likely that this scheme may cases where there are no such local

The report of the postmaster general presents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the postoffice department for the last fiscal year. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to \$75,080,479.04 and the expenditures \$84,324,414.15. The transactions of the postal service indicate with baronetrie certainty the fluctuations in the business of the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as business complications continued to exist throughout the last year to an unforeseen extent, it is not surprising that the deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditures of the postoffice department which was estimated in advance at about \$8,000,000 should be exceeded by nearly one and a quarter million dollars. The ascertained revenues of the last yerr which were the basis of calculation for the current year will be correspondingly greater, though the postmaster general states that the latest indicationf are so favorable that he confidently predicts an increase of at least 8 per cent in the revenues of the current

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 if believed, will secure to a greater extent than has heretofore been possible the harmonious action of these several bureaus and make the attainment of the best results more certain. During the and pressing demand in many quarters of the world for the presence of vessels to guard American interests. In January last, during the Brazilian insurrection, a large fleek was concentrated in the harbor

It is within the domain of civil service reform, inasmuch as workmen are emat each navy yard, and are given work without reference to politics and in the order of their application, preference, however, being given to army and navy veterans and those having former navy yard experience. Amendments suggested by experience have been made to the rules regulating the system. Through its operation the work at our navy yards have been vastly improved in efficiency, and the opportunity to work has been honeftly and fairly awarded to willing and competent

It is hoped that if this system continues to be strictly adhered to, there will soon be, as a natural consequence, such an equalization of parfy benefits as will remove all temptation to relax or abandon

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 large, but they include practically 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. From the report of the secretary of war

Of the agricultural report, he says:

"The work done by the department of agriculture is very superficially dealt with in this communication, and I commend the report of the secretary and the very important interests with which it deals to the careful attention of congress. The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent, and nothing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government as the increasing appreciation by our people of

"Then important public duties should not be distracted by doling out minor offices, and they are growing to be unanimous in regarding party organization as something that should be used in establishing party principles instead of dictation of the distribution of public places as rewards of partisan activity. Numerous additional offices and places have lately been brought within civil service rules and regulations, and some others will probably soon be included.

"The report of the commissioners will be submitted to congress, and I invite careful attention to the recommen-

officer charged with no other duties than such as pertain to the protection of our country from the invasion of pestilence and disease. This would involve the establishment by such board or of officer of proper quarantine precautions. or the necessary aid and counsel to local authorities on the subject, prompt advice and assistance to local boards of health or health officer, in the apprehension of contagious disease and in

In regard to the pension office, and the conduct of its affairs, Mr. Cleveland says: "The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau, leave no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed, or that continued vigilance and prompt action are not necessary to the same end. The accusation that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of ununfriendliness towards our worthy veterans and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the government, suggests an unfortunate indifference to the

> GROVER CLEVELAND. Execution Mansion,

commission of any offence which has

for its motive the securing of a pension,

and indicates a willingness to be blind

to the existence of mean and treacher

ous crimes which play upon demagogic

fears and make sport of the patriotic

impulse of a grateful people.'

COLLISION IN A FOG.

A Passenger Ship Believed to Have Gone Down with All on Board.

London, Dec. 3.-The British steamer Albertina, which was last reported from Lynn, Nov. 20, for Antwerp, has just been towed into Yarmouth with her bows badly shattered. She reports that during a dense fog she collided off Harboro, with a large steamer, striking her

The Albertina's captain at once ordered boats to be lowered and the vicinity of the collision searched for the vessel, but no trace of her could be found. The captain of the Albertina fears the vessel with which his ship collided, which he believes to have been a passen ger steamer, was so badly damaged that she sank immediately, carrying down with her all on board.

China Must Act Quick.

LONDON, Dec. 3 .- The St. James Gazette prints a dispatch to a news agency here saying that, according to press statements, if the terms of peace between Japan and China be concluded of 400,000,000 yen to be paid in installments, with the cession to her of the territory, which she now occupies; but in the event of the failure of the present peace negotiations, her demands upon China will be increased in proportion to the length of time during which operations shall be carried on. No armistice will be declared unless China sues for peace and gives pledges for faithful performance of her agreement.

Ex-Senator Joseph E. Brown's Funeral. ATLANTA, Dec. 3.-Ex-Senator Brown was buried at 11 a. m. Memorial services were held in the hall of the house of representatives, and short eulogies were pronounced by a number of speakers, including the president of the senate and speaker of the house. The re mains were taken from the capitol where they had been lying in state, and escorted by the military and a large number of citizens and interred in Oakland cemetery.

The Debt Statement.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The debt statement just issued shows a net decrease in the public debt and less cash in the treasury during November of \$31,744, 551. The interest bearing debt increased \$4,100,170. Cash in the treasury increased \$37,167,460. Total cash in the treasury Nov. 30, \$793,140,163.

The President in Town.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The president spent the day at the white house, but he will not give up Woodley as a residence for several days yet. His gouty foot no longer gives him serious incon-

The Bond Delivery.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The treasury department, so far, has delivered \$20,-000,000 of the new bonds, and there is not now an unfilled requisition for bonds



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