HENDERSON, N. C.

THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1899.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL The frost gleams white on the house-And the clouds-they look like snow;

Blow, little tin horns-blow! And I view my cash with a secret sigh, And I say to my soul: "Go slow!"

But the children come, and I can't look Blow, little tin horns-blow!

So. I'm quite resigned to the rocket's And the Roman candle show; s hands all around with the girls and

Llow, little tin horns-blow! -Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

MAJOR GENEAL LEONARD WOOD.

Taken altogether, it is likely that Major General Leonard Wood will prove to be the most enduring figure of the Spanish-American war.

Two years ago Leonard Wood was an unpretentious army surgeon, unknown to the public and without apparent special ability. Thus he might have passed through life, had he not taken advantage of a declaration of war to undertake the organization of a "Wild Bill" actachment to the volunteer army, of which he was to be colonel with Theodore Roose velt as his lientenant. The novel-y of this aggregation attracted attention, and the bravery of the men under fire aroused the enthusiasm of the people. The result was glory for the Rough Riders, a brigadier generalship for the colone d and a governorship for the lieutenant colonel.

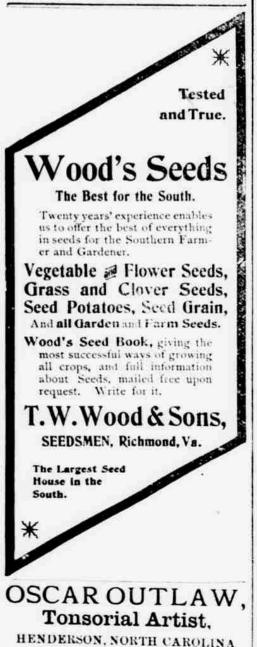
But the true value of Wood was vet to be tested. The conquest of new territory imposed civil duties upon military officers. While other officers blundered along in applying military methods to civil adairs, the success of General Wood as a hamonizer of amagonistic elements beeame marked. Although an Ame ican born and bred, he evinced a thorough intuition of Cuban character. Questions of police, of sanitation, of finance, of municipal government and of political economy generally. could only be expected from an expert. The Cubans were enthusiastic gratified to find in one of their number a man who was equal to any

The man who, under such circumstances, could seeme success, is no ordinary figure. Dewey had a superior naval force at Manila; Shafter had a strong army at San Juan; Schley was matched in an even game by Cervera; but Wood had insidious enemies which even accomplished statesmen he e not been able to cope with. Seven hunared years of English rule in Ireland finds the people of that count, y as adverse and bitter as ever and so on reference might be made to other nations. But Wood is the choice of the Cuban people themselves. He has studied their wants and understands them, and he is the man of all men who should constitutional convention period. Atlanta Constitution.

If ignorance were really bilss, it would be useless for some people to look for any greater happiness be-

The rates of fire insurance companies have been greatly reduced in this State because of the beneficent provisions of an insurance law enacted by the last Legislacure, called the "Willard Act," so named because it was introduced by Representative Willard of Wilmington. - Chacham

Our usually very astute contemporary has been played upon by the Wily Southeastern Tariff Association, one of the hugest trusts in the land. It is conceded by those conversant with the situation that this cut was aimed at certain home insurance companies that have been making inroads into the business of the companies belonging to the Association which so generously comes forward and voluntarily gives away 25 per cent, of its profits, claiming that they do this under a law which they fought to the bitter end when the Legislature was preparing to enact it. Monroe Journal



THE GOLD LEAF. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Repre-The Fifty-sixth congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home, and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined im-And the plumber man goes briskly ports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history. Our exports for 1899 alone exceeded by more than a billion dollars our imports and exports combined in 1870. The imports per capita are 20 per cent less than in 1870, while the exports per capita are 58 per cent more than in 1870, showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population, as well as to contribute to those of the peoples

of other nations. Exports of agricultural products were \$784,776,142. Of manufactured products we exported in value \$239,-592,146, being larger than any previous year. It is a noteworthy fact that the only years in all our history when the products of our manufactories sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 1898 and 1899. Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, including \$11,798,314.14, part payment

of the Central Pacific railroad indebtedness, aggregated \$610,982,004,35, Customs receipts were \$206,128,481.75, and those from internal revenue \$273,437,-For the fiscal year the expanditures were \$700,093,564.02, leaving a deficit

of \$89,111,559 67. The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$640,-958,112, and upon the basis of present appropriations the expenditures will

aggregate \$600,958,112, leaving a surplus of \$40,000,000. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 899, the internal revenue receipts were increased about \$100,000,000. The present gratifying strength of

the treasury is shown by the fact that on Dec. 1, 1899, the available cash balance was \$278,004,837,72, of which \$239,744,905.36 was in gold coin and bullion. The conditions of confidence which prevail throughout the country have brought gold into more general use and customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin. The strong position of the treasury

with respect to cash on hand and the

favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the secretary of the treasury to take action under the provisions of Section 3.694, found the instant solution which Revised Statues, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the urrent fiscal year by \$13,413,389.91 and, as mentioned above, the secretary of the treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately \$40,-000,000 at the end of the year. Under such conditions it was deemed adviswith the provisions of the sinking fund law, which for eight years has not been done, because of deficiencies in the revenues. The treasury department, therefore, offered to purchase during November \$25,000,000 of the 5 per cent loan of 1904, or the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907 at the current market price. The amount offered and was about \$2,885,000. The success of to purchase bonds to and including the 23d day of December, instant, unless the remainder of the \$25,000,000 called have control of the island during its for should be presented in the meantime for redemption.

> In its earlier history the national braking act seemed to prove a pasonable avenue through which edful additions to the circulation could from ditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, resulting from large premiums which government bonds command in the market, or the tax on note issues, or both operating together, appear to be the influences which impair its public

The attention of congress is respectfully invited to this important matter with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modification can be made in the national banking act as will render its service in the particulars here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that the national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of \$25,000. I urgently recommend that to sur port the existing gold standard and to maintain "the parity in value of the

coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts," the secretary of the treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower han that fixed by the act of Jan. 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold

from the government, but, on the contrary, such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to meet all its obliga-

tions in the money which the civilized

world recognizes as the best.

The financial transactions of the government are conducted upon a gold basis. We receive gold when we sell United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by authority of the government. | Bolivia to amend its marriage laws so We are doing these things with the as to give legal status to the nonmeans at hand. Happily at the pres- Catholic and civil marriages of aliens ent time we are not compelled to re- within its jurisdiction, and strong sort to loans to supply gold. It has hopes are entertained that the Bolivian been done in the past, however, and law in this regard will be brought, as may have to be done in the future. It I was that of Peru some years ago, into behooves us, therefore, to provide at | harmony with the general practice of once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises, and the test means are those which are the most certain and economical. Those now authorized have the virtue neither of directness nor economy. We have already eliminated one of the causes of [our financial plight and embarrassment during the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Our receipts now equal our expenditures; deficient revenues no

longer create alarm. Let us remove the only remaining causes by conferring the full and necessary power on the secretary of the treasury and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard, and preserve the coins of the two metals on a

repeatedly declared policy of the Uni-In this connection I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not

thereafter be paid out except for gold. Value of a Merchant Marine. marine to the extension of our com-

immediate action of the congress. Our national development will be one sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no ack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among the nations of the earth. The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards, and the promises of continual osperity in shipbuilding are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the government and since, shows results for the past fiscal year unequaled in our records of those of any other power. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we comlaisantly regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the val-

uable carrying trade of the world. A Chapter on Trusts.

Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of the congress

The industrial commission, created by the act of the congress of June 18 1898, has been engaged in extended hearings upon the disputed questions involved in the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed their investigation of this subject, and the conclusions and recommendations at which they may arrive are undetermined

It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community by suppress ing natural and ordinary competition whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer are obnoxious not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils evolved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these menopolics or trusts it should be done without delay. Whatever power the congress por sesses over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted.

President Harrison's message Dec. 3, 1889, is then quoted, and President McKinley proceeds: An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies was passed by congress on the 2d of July, 1890. The provisions of this statute are comprehensive and stringent. It declares every contract or combination, in the form of a trest or otherwise, of conspiracy in the rethe several states or with foreign nations to be unlawful. It denominates as a criminal every person who makes any such contract or engages in any such combination or conspiracy, and thing forbidden or declared to be unlawful by the act the power to say therefor in any circuit court of th United States without respect to the amount in controversy, and to recove threefold the damages by him sustained and the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney fees. It wil every kind of combination in the nature of a trust or monopoly in restraint of interstate or international

The chapter on trusts closes with quotation from the message of Pres ident Cleveland of Dec. 7, 1896, declaring the laws passed for their suppres sion ineffective. President McKinley then urges uniformity of legislation on the part of the several states. The message proceeds:

Our Foreign Relations. A review of our relations with foreign states is presented with such rec-

emmendations as are deemed appropri-The long pending boundary dispute etwen the Argentine Republic and Chile was settled in March last by the award of an arbitral commission, on which the United States minister at Buenos Ayres served as umpire.

Progress has been made toward the conclusion of a convention of extradition with the Argentine Republic, Having been advised and consented to by the United States senate and ratified by Argentina, it only awaits the adjustment of some slight changes in the text before exchange.

It is gratifying to be able to anounce that the Belgian government has mitigated the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States, to which I referred in my last annual message.

Having been invited by Belgium to participate in a congress held at Brussels to revise the provisions of the general act of July 2, 1890, for the repres-

sion of the African slave trade, to which the United States was a signatory party, this government preferred not to be represented by a plenipotentlary, but reserved the right of accession to the result. Notable changes were made, those especially concerning this country being in the line of the increased restriction of the deleterious trade in spirituous liquors with the native tribes, which this government has from the outset urgently ad-The amended general act will be laid before the senate, with a view to its advice and consent.

Early in the year the peace of Bolivia was disturbed by a successful insurrection. The United States minister remained at his post, attending to the American interests in that quarter and using besides his good offices for the protection of the interests of British subjects in the absence of their na-

tional representatives. Our representative has been instruct-

modern states. Extradition Treaty With Brazil.

A convention of extradition with Brazil, signed May 14, 1897, has been ratified by the Brazilian legislature. The claim growing out of the seizure of the American owned newspaper, the Panama Star and Herald, by the authorities of Colombia has been settled, after a controversy of several years, by an agreement assessing at \$30,000 the indemnity to be paid by the Colombian government. The good will of Colombia toward our country has been testified anew by the cordial entension of facilities to the Nicaraguan canal commission.

Discussion of the questions raised parity with each other, which is the by the action of Denmark in imposing restrictions on the importation of American meats has continued without substantial result in our favor. President McKinley then refers to the assassination of President Heureaux and the establishment of a new government in Santo Domingo under President Jiminez, the feature of the Greater Republic of Central America (Nicaragua, Hondures and Salvador), The value of an American merchant | the Bluefields outbreak of February last, the declared forfeiture of the mercial trade and the strengthening | contract of the Maritime Canal com- both the combatants. of our power upon the sea invites the pany of Nicaragua and the protest of

the company against the action of the the lynching of Italians at Tallulah, Nicaragua government. The dissolution of the Nicaragua canal commission and the organization of the Isthmian canal commission under the presidency of Rear Admiral Walker is then referred to, and on this sub-

ject the president says: The great importance of this work pressed upon the attention of the congress. In my message of a year ago expressed my views of the necessity of a canal which would link the two great oceans to which I again invite your consideration. The reasons then presented for early action are even stronger now.

Our Interests in China.

After a short chapter on our cordial relations with the government of Chile the message proceeds to a discussion of our interests in China, as

In view of disturbances in the populous provinces of northern China. where are many of our citizens, and of the imminence of disorder near the capital and toward the seaboard, a guard of marines was landed from the Boston and stationed during last winter in the legation compound at Peking. With the restoration of order this protection was withdrawn. Adequate protection has been se-

cured for our missionaries and some injuries to their property have been redressed. American capital has sought and found various opportunities of competing to carry out the internal im-

grow. The extension of the area open to international foreign settlement at Shanghai and the opening of the ports of Nanking, Tsing-Tao (Kiao Chao) and Ta-Lien-Wan to foreign trade and settlement will doubtless afford any enterprise additional facilities and new fields, of which it will not be slow

trade with China has continued to

to take advantage. In my message to congress of Dec. 5, 1898, I urged that the recommendations which had been made to the speaker of the house of representatives by the secretary of the treasury on the 14th of June, 1898, for an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese empire and report as to the opportunities for, and obstacles to, the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States, receive at your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merited. but the congress failed to take ac-

I now renew this recommendation, as the importance of the subject has steadily grown since it was first submitted to you, and no time should be lost in studying for ourselves the resources of this great field for American trade and enterprise.

The Paris Exposition

Preparations for the representation of the industries, arts and products of the United States at the World's exposition to be held in Paris next year continue on an elaborate and comprehensive scale, thanks to the generous appropriation provided by congress and to the friendly interest the French government has shown in furthering a typical exhibit of American prog-

There has been allotted to the United States a considerable addition of space, which, while placing our country in the first rank among exhibitors. does not suffice to meet the increasingly urgent demands of our manufactures.

The American exhibit at Paris should, and I am confident will, be an open volume, whose lesson of skillfully directed endeavor, unfaltering energy and consummate performance may be read by all on every page, thus spreading abroad a clearer knowledge of the worth of our productions and the instice of our claim to an important place in the markets of the world. I am informed by our commissioner general that we shall have in the American sections at Paris over 7,000 exhibitors from every state in our country, a number ten times as great Vienna in 1873, six times as many as those in Paris in 1878, and four times as many as those who exhibited in Paris in 1889. This statement does not include the exhibits from either Cuba, Porto Rico or Hawaii, for which

arrangements have been made. Our relations with Germany continue to be most cordial. The increasing intimacy of direct association has been marked during the year by the granting permission in April for the landing on our shores of a cable from Borkum Emdem, on the North sea, by way of the Azores, and also by the conclusion on Sept. 2 of a parcels post convention with the German empire. In all that promises closer relations of intercourse and commerce and a better understanding between two races having so many traits in common, Germany can be assured of the most cordial co-operation of this government and people. We may be rivals in many material paths, but our rivalry should be generous and open, ever aiming toward the attainment of larger results and the mutually beneficial advancement of each in the line of its special

Food Controversy With Germany. The several governments of the empire seems reluctant to admit the natural excellence of our food productions and to accept the evidence we constantly tender of the care with which their purity is guarded by rigid inspection. Our system of control over food staples invites examination

from any quarter. It is to hoped that in time the two governments will act in common toward the realization of their common purpose to safeguard the public health and to insure the purity and wholesomeness of all food products imported by either country from the other.

Then follows a reference to reciprocal arrangements between Germany and the United States regarding insurance companies, the purchase of the Caroline islands by Germany from Spain and the assurance that the rights of Americans in the islands would be

observed. A chapter on the boundary controversy between this country and Canada follows, and the president declares: "It is hoped that the negotiations now of a permanent boundar sage proceeds:

The government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and | of the islands of our ardent desire for the Boer states of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of a direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered. The United States representative at Pretoria was early instructed to see that all neutral American interests be respected by the combatants

Neutrality in the Transvanl. Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria the United States | in their employment and in their perconsul was authorized, upon the request of the British government and with the assent of the South African and Orange Free State governments to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for the care of British interests. In the charge of this function I am happy to say that abundant opportunity has been afforded to show the impartiality of this government toward | ceeds:

The president deals at length with

La., and urgently recommends action

by the present congress. The treaty of commerce and naviga tion between the United States and Japan on Nov. 22, 1894, took effect in accordance with the terms of its sixth article on the 17th of July last. simultaneously with the enforcement cannot be too often or too strongly of like treaties with the other powers, except France, whose convention did not go into operation until Aug. 4, the United States being, however, granted up to that date all the privileges and rights accorded to French citizens under the old French treaty. By this notable convention reform Japan's position as a fully independent sovereign power is assured.

Without repeating the observations of my special message of Feb. 10, 1899, concerning the necessity of a cable to Manila, I respectfully invite attention to it. I recommend that, in case the congress should not take measures to bring about this result by direct action of the government, the postmaster general be authorized to invite competitive bids for the establishment of a cable

A chapter on our relations with Mexico is followed by reference to the claims growing out of the seizure of American sealing vessels in Bering sea by Russia, with "the recent harmy result of an agreement to submit them to the decision of a single arbitrator. Then comes reference to Samoa. After referring to the abolition of the kingship and the appointment of the joint commission and the new partition of the Samoan Islands the president provements which the imperial government is wisely encourag, and our

proceeds: Claims have been preferred by white residents of Samoa on account of infuries alleged to have been suffered through the acts of the treaty governments in putting down the late disturbances. A convention has been made between the three powers for the investigation and settlement of these claims by a neutral arbitrator, to which the attention of the senate will be invited.

Must Keep Faith With Cuba. The withdrawal of the authority of Spain from the Island of Cuba was effected by the first of January, so that the full re-establishment of peace found the relinquished territory held by us in trust for the inhabitants. maintaining, under the direction of the executive, such government and control therein as should conserve public order, restore the productive conditions of peace so long disturbed and build up that tranquil development of the domestic state whereby alone can be realized the high purpose, as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by congress, by which the United States disclaimed any disposition or

intention to c... jurisdiction or control over Caba, except for the pacification thereof, and asserted its determination when that was accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people. The pledge contained in this obligation and must be sacredly kept. believe that substantial progress has been made in this direction. This nation has assumed before the

world a grave responsibility for the future good government of Cuba. W have accepted a trust the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest wisdom. The new Cuba yet to arise from the ashes of the past must needs be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength if its enluring welfare is to be assured. Whether those ties shall be organic or conventional the destinies of Cuba are in some rightful form and manner rrevocably linked with our own, but ow and how far is for the future to name, a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure. Our mission, to accomplish which we took up the wager of battle, is not to be fulfilled by turning adrift any loosely framed commonwealth to face the vicissitudes which too often attend weaker states whose natural wealth and abundant resources are offset by the incongruities of their political organization and the recurring occasions for internal rivalries to sap their strength and dissipate their energies. The greatest blessing which can come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity, which will give employment to idle men and re-establish the pursuits of peace. This is her chief and immediate need.

Urging an Appropriation. A reference to the treaty of peace with Spain, the resumption of diplomatic relations is followed by a recommendation for an appropriation to provide for the payment of certain claims of our citizens against Spain which our government guaranteed in the

reaty of peace. Then follows a chapter on the aritrary treatment of American productions in Turkey, the Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration controversy, the recent Venezuelan revolution and the assured maintenance for ten years to come of the bureau of American republics. Another international conference of the republics interested is

Then comes a reference to Buffalo's Pan-American exposition and Philadelphia's recent export exposition. both of which are heartily a mmended. The Hague peace conference is dwelt upon at length, and a permanent ar-

bitration tribunal is urged. The increase in our army and the reduction of our forces in Cuba and Porto Rico, together with the extension of our postal facilities to those

islands is dealt with at length. The president unites in Secretary Long's recommendation that the act of congress limiting the price of armor plate for the warships to \$300 a ton be rescinded, and joins the commissioner of pensions in urging congress to amend the pension laws as to permit the pension office to grant pensionable status to widows whose income aside from the proceeds of daily labor is not in excess of \$250 per annum.

On Dec. 10, 1898, the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed. It provided, among other things, that Spain should cede to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, that the United States should pay to Spain the sum of \$20,000,000, and that the civil in progress will end in an agreement | rights and political status of the nafor the establishment and elimination | tive inhabitants of the territories thus ceded to the United States should I determined by congress.

From the earliest moment no opportunity was lost of assuring the people their welfare and of the intention of this government to do everything possible to advance their interests. That there should be no doubt as to the paramount authority there, on the 17th of August it was directed that "there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents."

Our Philippines Mission. On Dec. 21, after the treaty was signed, the commander of the forces of occupation was instructed "to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders and conquerors, but as friends

sonal and religious rights." Then follows a chapter on the appointment of the special Philippines commission and Aguinaldo's resistance to American authority. The president distinctly declares that the rebel leader was not promised independence, and that the war with the Filipinos was forced upon us. The message pro-

Whatever the future of the Philippines may be there is no course open

to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The course thus clearindicated has been unflinchingly pursued. The rebellion must be put down. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. With a devotion and a gallantry worthy of its most brilliant history the army, ably and loyally assisted by the navy, has carried on this unwelcome but most righteous campaign

with richly deserved success. The noble self sacrifice with which our soldiers and sailors whose terms of service had expired refused to avail themselves of their right to return home as long as they were needed at the front forms one of the brightest pages in our annals. Although their operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, they have gained ground in every direction and now look forward confidently to a speedy completion of their task.

The unfavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been permitted to interfere with the equally important work of reconstruction. A notable beginning has been made in the establishment of a government in the Island of Negros, which is deserving of special consideration. This was the first island to accept American sovereignty. Its people unreservedly proclaimed allegiance to the United States and adopted a constitution looking to an emallish-

ment of a popular g vermment. It was impossible to guarantee to the people of Negros that the constitution so adopted should be the ultimate form of government. Such a question comes exclusively within the jurisdic-

tion of the congress. The authorities of the Sulu islands have accepted the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain, and our flag floats over that territory. A Cheerful Prediction.

Everything indicates that, with the speedy suppression of the Tagalo rebellion, life in the archipelago will soon resume its ordinary course under the protection of our sovereignty, and the people of those favored islands will enjoy a prosperity and a freedom which they have never before known. Already hundreds of schools are open and filled with children. Religious freedom is sacredly assured and enjoyed. The courts are dispensing justice. Business is beginning to circulate in its accustomed channels. Manila, whose inhabitants were fleeing to the country a few months ago, is now a populous and thriving mart of com-

The future government of the Philippines rests with the congress of the United States. Few graver responsihilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title lieved of many objectionable features. of law and equity. They cannot be them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism. We fling them a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to seize them unquestioned.

The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders and give us no power o control them.

Until congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will I shall use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. Every step of the progress of our troops has been marked by a humanity which has surprised even the misguided insurgents. | pinings, wells, etc. Orders solicited and The truest kindness to them will be a swift and effective defeat of their present leader.

Needed Legislation for Hawaii The president urges speedy action on the bill creating "the Territory of Hawaii," and calls attention to the necessity for immediate legislative relief for Alaska. He believes it would be "advantageous to confer greater executive power upon the governor and to establish, as was done in the case of the territory of Louisiana, an executive council having power to adopt ordinances which shall extend to all the rightful subjects of local legislation, such ordinances not to take ef-

fect until reported to and approved by the congress if in session, and if that body is not in session, then by the president." The president also recommends similar action for the government of Porto Rico, calling attention to the necessity of establishing federal courts, ports of entry and delivery, the extension of education, etc., and declares further: It must be borne in mind that since the cession Porto Rico has been denied the principal markets she had long en-

joyed and our tariffs have been continued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty. The markets of Spain are closed to her products except upon terms to which the commerce of all nations is subjected. The Island of Cuba, which used to buy her cattle and tobacco without customs duties, now imposes the same duties upon these products as from any other country entering her ports. She has therefore lost her free intercourse with Spain and Cuba without any compensating benefits in this market.

Anent lynchers the president says: Those who, in disregard of law and the public peace, unwilling to await the judgment of courts and jury, constitute themselves judges and execu tioners should not escape the severest penalties for their crimes. The constituted authorities must be cheer fully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great country like the United States. Courts. not mobs, must execute the penalties of the laws.

The Washington Celebration. Referring to the celebration next year of the establishment of the seat of government in Washington the president strongly approves the erection of the proposed memorial bridge across the Potomac to the most convenient point of the Arlington estate property

Regarding the presidential order of May 6, 1896, extending the limits of the classified service, and subsequent amendments of May 29, 1899, the presi-

dent says: All of the amendments had for their main object a more efficient and satisfactory administration of the system of appointments established by the civil service law. The results attained show that under their operation the public service has improved and that the civil service system is re-After referring to the 100th anniversary of the death of George Washing-

ton, on the 14th inst., the message concludes: Presented to this congress are great opportunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensible of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good, we cannot err. A right interpretation of the people's will and of duty cannot fail to insure wise measures for the welfare of the islands

common interest and lasting honor of WILLIAM M'KINLEY. Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1899.

which have come under the authority

of the United States, and insure to the

Building Stone.

I am prepared to furnish building stone undressed, in large or small quantities on short notice. No. 1 good rock suitable for walls, foundations, under prompt delivery made.

R. J. SOUTHERLAND, Henderson, N. C.

••••••••• Blood Will Tell The quality of the Blood tells in the Character of the Health To purify the Blood and give

is nothing like **Ars. Joe Person**'s Remedy

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. An unrivaled Specific for all form of Blood and Skin disease Scrofula, Old Sores.

Rheumatism. Eczema, Tetter, etc.

Yield to its treatment when others fail. It cures to stay cuted.

Write for testimonials. Postodic and Laboratory, Kittrell, N. C. Sold in Henderson by -The Dorsey Drug Co. Phil H. Thomas.

and W. W. Parker.

Harrell's

MADE AT SOUTH BOSTON, VA. SOLD BY D. Y. COOPER. HENDERSON, N. C.

NOTICE.



FROM HENDERSON:

15th, 1899

and after Feb

Axtell, 10, Manson Brookston, 10, Middleburg.10. Centreville, 20, Oakville, 25, Churchill, 25, Oxford, 15, Dabney, 10. Ridgeway, N15. Enfield, 45, Ridgeway, S15, Franklinton, 15, R. Rapids, 35. Gillburg, 10, Vaughan. 25. Halifax, 40, Warren Pl'ns, 20, Kittrell, 10, Warrenton, 20, Laurel, 20, Weldon, 35. Littleton, 25. Wise, Louisburg, 20, Youngsville.25. Macon. 20.

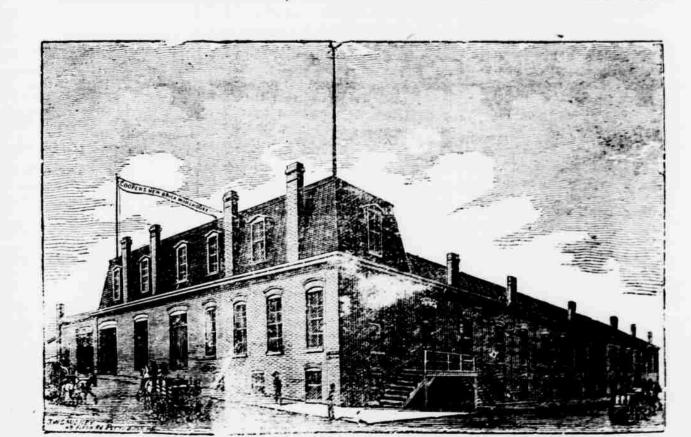
> F. C. Toepleman, General Superintendent.

Henderson is the Market---Cooper's is the Warehouse.

There is no Market that will pay you as much for your tobacco as Henderson. And there is no House that will get you as Big Prices as ours. FAIR DEALING, HICHEST PRICES, BEST AVERAGES, PROMPT RETURNS.

COOPER'S BRICK WAREHOUSE,

> D. Y. COOPER, Proprietor, HENDERSON, NORTH CAROLINA.



Sell your Tobacco at the House and Market which Pays you the Most Clear Money

Ours is the largest and best equipped warehouse in this or any other bright leaf mar ket. We have every facility for conducting our extensive business. Ample capital, large and well lighted floor, experienced help and polite service, comfortable camp rooms, plenty of good dry stalls. The past record of Cooper's Warehouse is the best guarantee of what to protect the natives in their homes, its future conduct will be. Strict personal attention given to all tobacco put on our floor.

Highest Market Prices Guaranteed the Seller,

Whether shipped or brought in person. In our hands your interest shall be protected as fully as if you were here to look out for yourself. We work alike for the welfare of all our patrons, without regard to class or distinction, no matter who they are. Come and see us. We promise to send you home satisfied.