\$3.00 PER YEAR.

Devoted to Finance and Foreign Relations.

BODY BLOW AT SILVER.

Mr. Cleveland Makes Use of the Occasion to Express in Unequivocal Terms His Gold Standard Policy-He Strikes Sledge-Hammer Blows

at Free Coinage-Discusses all Foreign Questions and Admonishes Foreign Powers to Suppress the Tarkish Outrages.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. S. The following is the main text of President Cleveland's Message which was transmitted to Congress today: MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED

ly Telegraph to the Frees-Visitor

The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of
our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the
condition of our foreign relations and
the exigencies of our national finances.
The reports of the heads of the ceveral
administration departments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what
has been accomplished within the scope
of their respective duties and present
such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as pament of our country's condition as pa-triotic and intelligent labor and ob-

triotic and intelligent labor and ob-nerration suggest.

I therefore deem it my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to the Congress the important phases of our situation as related to our intersource with foreign nations, and a statement of the finan-cial problems which confront us, omit-ting, except as they are related to these topics, any reference to departmental operations.

The resumption of the specie payments by Chill is a step of great interest and importance, both in its direct consequences upon her own welfare and as wincing the ascendency or sound financial principles in all of the most influential of South American

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

I regret, however, that as attempt

within our power.

I regret, however, that as attempt on our part to obtain better information concerning the true condition of affairs in the disturbed quarters of the Otteman empire, by sending thither the United States consul at Sivas to make tavestigation and report, was thwarted by the objections of the theorem of the condition of the cond thwarted by the objections of the Turkish government. This movement on our part was in no sense meant as on our part was in a sense meant of a gratuitous entaglement of the United States in the so called eastern question, not as an officious interference with the right and duty which belong by treaty to certain great European powers, calling for their intervention in political matters affecting the good government and freedom of the non-mussulman subjects of the Sultan, but it arces solely from our desire to have an accurate knowledge of the conditions in our efforts to care for those antitled to our protestion.

entitled to our protestica.

The presence of our naval vessels, which are now in the vicinity of the disturbed localities, afforce opportunities to acquire a measure of familiarity with the condition of affairs, and will enable us to take

cancellation of our United States notes commonly called greenbacks, and the office of affairs, and will enable us to take suitable steps for the protection of any interests of our sountrymen within reach of our ships that might be found imperiled.

The Ottaman government has lately issued an imperial tirade exempting forever from taration an American college for girls at Scutari. Repeated assurances have also been obtained by our envoy at Constantinople that aimiler institutions maintained and administed by our countrymen shall be accured in the snjoyment of all rights, when with increased prosperity and

oldiers shall guard and escort to the

as have lately shocked civilization. The powers declare this right and this duty to be theirs alone, and it is car-

after increasing our luterest-bearing bunded indebtedness more than \$169,-

000,000 to save our gold reserve we are

figures herein presented, it actually was much larger, considerable sums having been acquired by the Treasury within the several periods stated without the issue of bonds. On the 28th of January, 1895, it was announced by

the Secretary of the Treasury that more than \$170,000,000 of gold had

been withdrawn for hoarding or ship-ment during the year preceding. He now reports that from January 1, 1879, to July 14, 1890, a period of cleven years, only a little over \$28,000,000

was withdrawn and that between July 14, 1890, the date of the passage of the

isw for an increased purchase of silver, and the let day of Desember, 1895, or within less than five and a balf

years, there was withdrawn nearly \$375,000,000, making a total of more

than \$463,000,000 drawn from the

Treasury in gold since Jacuary 1, 1879, the date fixed in 1875 for the retire-ment of the United States notes.

Nearly \$327,000,000 of the gold thus

drawn has been paid out on these Uni-ted States notes; and yet everyone of the \$345,000,000 is still uncancelled

and ready to do service in future gold depletions. More than \$76,000,000 in gold has since their creation in 1890, been paid out from the Treasury upon

the notes given on the purchase of silver by the government; and yet the whole,

amounting to \$155,000,000, except

little more than \$16,000,000, which

erament has incurred a bonded indebt-edness of \$95,500,000 in establishing a

edness of \$05,500,000 in establishing a gold reserve and of \$162,315,400 in efforts to maintain it; that the annual interest charge of such bonded indebtedness is more than \$11,000,000; that a continuance in our present course may result in further bond issues and that we have suffered or are threatened

with all this for the sake of supplying

gold for foreign shipment or facilitating its hoarding at home. A situation

is exhibited which certainly ought to

arrest attention and provoke immediate

I am convinced the only thorough

and practicable remedy for our trou-bles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes

coast 'American refugees These orders have been carred out, and our litizens and missionaries.

Though thus far no lives of American citizens have been sacrifieed, there can be no doubt that serious loss and destruction of mission property have resulted from riotous conflicts and outrageous attacks. By treaty several of the most powerful European powers have secured a right to assume a daity not only in behalf of their own interests, but as agents of the Christian world. Their right is to so interfere as to insure against such dreadful occurrences in Turkey as have lately shocked civilization.

The average dealers this right and this

the stimulation of every industry that would follow the cancellation of the gold demand obligations now afflicting us. In any event the bonds proposed to would stand for the extinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow there larks the menacy of used to extra the path we now follow the cauceilation of the gold demand obligations now afflicting us. In any event the bonds proposed to would stand for the extinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow there larks the menacy of used to a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow there catinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow there catinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow there catinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow there catinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow there catinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow the catinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow the catinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow the catinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, will in the path

require.

Whatever is attempted should be entered upon fully appreciating the fact that by careless, easy descent we have reached a dangerous depth and that our ascent will not be assomplished with laborious toil and and struggle. We shall be wise if we realize that we are duancially ill and that our restora-tion to health may require heroic treat-

duty to be theirs alone, and it is car-nestly hoped that prompt and effective action on their part will not be delayed. The President goes on at length to discuss various foreign subjects, in-cluding the Chinese missionary trou-bles, the Behring sea question, French relations, Cuban troubles, consular ment and uspleasant remedies
In the present stage of our difficulty
it is not easy to understand how the After a complete review of the financial legislation and history of this country, Mr. Cleveland says:

The foregoing statement of events and conditions develops the fact that amount of our revenue receipts directly affects it. The important question not the quantity of money received in revenue payments, but the kind of money we maintain and our ability to continue on a sound financial condition. 000,000 to save our gold reserve we are nearly where we started, having now in such reserve \$79,333,966, as against \$55,438,377 in February, 1894, when the first bonds were issued.

Though the amount of gold drawn from the Treasury appears to be very large, as gathered from the facts and We are considering the government's boldings of gold as related to the soundness of our money, as affecting our national credit and our monetary

If our gold reserve bad never been impared; if no bonds had ever been issued to repleash it; if there had been no fear and timidity concerning our ability to continue gold payments; if any part of our revenues were now paid in gold and if we could look to our gold receipts as a means of maintaining a safe reserve, the amount of our revenues would be an influential fac-tor in the problem. But unfortunately all the circumstances that might lend weight to this consideration are en-tirely lacking.
It is neither unfair nor unjust to

charge a large share of our present financial perplexities and dangers to the operation of the laws of 1878 and 1890 compelling the purchase of silver by the government, which not only fur-nished a new treasury obligation upon which its gold could be withdrawn, but so increased the fear of an overwhelm-ing flood of silver and afforded decent to silver payments that even the repeal of these laws did nor entirely cure the evils of their existence While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of the disordered condition of our currency and the present dangers menaeing our prosperity, and to suggest a way which leads to a safer financial system. I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of my countrymen, whose sincerity I do not doubt, insist ening as may be found in the single of the action of any other government, and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they sugges calls one hundred cents worth of gold in the gold dollar at the present standard, and only fifty cents in intrinsiworth of silver in the silver dollar. Were there infinitely strenger reasons than can be adduced for hoping that such action would secure for us a bimetellic currency, moving on lines of parity, an experiment so novel and hasardous as that proposed might well stagger those who believe that stability is an imperative condition of sound

money. No government, no human contrivance or act of legislation has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio appreciably different from that which is established in the markets of the

Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of 16 to 1, would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the soins, oppose an unsupported and im-probable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations, and to the teaching of the wisest stateamen and economist, of the world, both in the past and present, and what is far more conclusive, they run counter to

our own actual experiences. In the light of our own experiences which accord with the experiences of other nations, there is certainly no se-cure ground for the belief that an act lar envoy at Constantinople that similar institutions maintained and administed by our countrymen shall be accured in the sujoyment of all rights, and that our citizens throughout the empire shall be protected. The government, however, in view of the existing facts, is far from relying upon such assurances as the limit of its duty. Our minister has been viginat and alert in affording all possible protection in individual cases share danger threatened or safety was imperiable.

We have sent ships as far towards the points of actual disturbance as it is possible for them to gr, where they offer refigs to those obliged to fies and we have the promise of other powers which have ships in the seighanced that our eithers, as well as their's will be received and protected on board that sure altheon, as well as their's will be received and protected on the first well as a ship in the seighanced that our eithers, as well as their's will be received and protected on board that sure altheon, as well as their's will be received and protected on the first will be received and or ground for the belief that an act of Congress could now bridge an inequality of fifty per cent between gold and silver at our present ratio. Nor is there the least possibility that our country, which has less than one seventh of the silver money in the world, could, by its action alone, raise not only our owe, but all silver to its

the stimulation of every industry that would follow the engellation of the gold demand obligations now afflicting us. In any event the bonds proposed would stand for the extinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while is the path we now follow there larks the menacy of unending bonds with our indebtedness still undischarged and aggravated in every feature.

I do not overlook the fact that the cancellation of the Transury potes is and uncertainty.

and uncertainty.
Our humiliation would be increased by the consciousness that we had parted sompany with all the enlightened and progressive nations of the world, and were desperately and hopelessly striving to meet the stress of modern commerce and competition with a debased and unsuitable currency and in association with the few weak and laggard nations which have sliver alone as their standard of value

REFORMERS TO MEET.

Call for National Christian Confer ence to be Held in Atlanta, Ga.

We, the undersigned advocates of Pen is mightier than the Sword." reform, viewing with anxious coucern the many evils of the day, unite Conference to be held at the city of Atlanta, Ga., December 18th and 19th, 1895.

Crime and lawlessness are abroad in the land; Sabbath desecration is great and growing; laws for the sup pression of blasphemy, gambling and other vices are frequently and shamelessly violated; in many cities and in some whole States the Bible has been banished from the public schools; in the United States there are more than forty different sets of divorce laws; the seventh and eighth commandments and other precepts of the Decalogue are constantly broken; the people of the United States alone squander \$1,000 000,000 for liquor in a year, while the liquor traffic, causing a large proportion of the crime and suffering, is annually killing 100,000 of our citizens.

Viewing also the bribery and corruption in politics; remembering the disgraceful acts and riotous scenes in some of the State Legislatures of 1895, and the shameful closing hours of the fifty-third Congress; that, while there are some good men in office, we have been electing and ap pointing far too many bad and incompetent ones, all the way from courts of Justices of the Peace to the halls of the United States Capitol; that no political party has a right to expect the support of Christian people so long as that party nominates corrupt or incompetent men; that from seventy five to ninety per cent. of the people are in favor of different reforms advocated; that it it is a that the cure for the ills now threat- mistake for good citizens to hold back from polities; that primary elections and nominating convenage of sliver. They contend that our elections and nominating conven-mints shall be at once thrown open to tions are as important as the polls on the free, unlimited and independent election day; and believing further coinage of both gold and silver dollars that the great impediment to action of full legal tender quality regardless to not discussed but the knowledge which is discussion, and that there should be a union of all raform forces, we request all Christian citizens of the Uni ed States to attend or send representatives to this Conference to be held at the of At lanta, Ga., Beginning at 9 a m., Wednesday, December 18.h, to consider these vital issues of the hour, to promote all wise measures of reform, and to devise some means for choosing only good and competent men for public office.

Christian churches, societies of Christian Endeavor and other young people's unions, Woman's Christian Temperance Unious, Young Men's Christian Associations, and all kindred organizations are urged to send delegates to the Christian Chr.

S. T. NICHOLSON,

REV. D. H. TUTTLE,

J. W. CARTER, D. D.,

JAMES DINWIDDIE, B. F. MONTAGUE, W. N. JONES, M. M. MARSHALL, D. D. C. B. DENSON, HUGH MORSON. A. M. SIMMS. D. D. JUDGE W. CLARE, LAL. P. REV. JOHN N. COLE, COL. J. S. CARR, T. C. FULLER, W. J. Young. WALTER H. OVERTON. W. H. WORTH, W. S. PRIMROSE, A. M. POWELL, JOHN T. PULLEN, JOHN T. PULLEN,
EUGENE DANIEL, D. D.,
HON, C. M. COOKE,
REV. JAS. L. FOSTER,
N. B. BROUGHTON,
HON C. M. BUSBEE,
J. C. CADDELL,
D. J. MOOD. D. J. MOOD,
EMMETT L. MOFFITT.
Friends to the movement will please pass around this call for signatures, and send along names without

Funds are needed for immedate

Will Tell All, Though He be Assassinated.

PRIVATE · CARS.

States that He Has a Grievance and then Proceeds to Air It-Directed by Animosity.

Judge Schenck's second article in opposition to the e-nfirmation of the lease of the North Carolina Railroad will appear in this week's Caucasian. Judge Schenck beads his article "The Law is Stronger than the Corporations and the people make the Law -The

The Judge starts off by saying that his former article stirred up the in a call for a National Christian Southern Railway considerably and its friends came to its assistance by personal abuse of him instead of re- trade. See his ad and give him a plying to his arguments. Quoting call. his language, "I have been a student of corporation law for 14 years and am vain enough to think that I know something about it." He states that the Southern em

ployed him for 14 years; that he went day and night, destr ying his health; that he went into the employ of the road reluctantly and only by fair promises; that instead of remanerating him for his barl services after disabling his health or exercising any feeling of humanity or charity toward him in his helpless condition, the "soulless corporation", cool y tu m d him out without pref-rring any charges against him "It thought I was dead and treated me as it would a dead dog, by abolishing my office." Judge Schenck says that he has taken no cases against the Southern Railway free of charge, nor was he disappointed candidate for director of the North Carolina Railroad; that he will have his say though be be assassi nated and intends to take all the cases he can get against the Southern and will be grateful to any one who em ploys him; says he knows its wer points and is not afraid to meet the railroad in the courts.

He says that by holding a charter out of the State cases can be removed to the Federal courts, and that this is done in instances where amounts ex ceeding \$2,000 are claimed. It is fur. Judge predicts that the next Legislature will enset laws to prevent this if the bills are not purloined.

He holds the State has the right the State, or a tax imposed on its two. shares or steeks.

The ex-Judge plainly states in the beginning that (like the Irishman) he is a man with a grievance. He heaps abuse on railroad officials and grows eloquent on "luxurious care" in which the officials, he states, roll along through the State in gorgeous splendor It is further stated that liveried servants await the tap of an electric bell in Col. Andrews' private car.

Ye gods and little fishes! Dan P. lk in livery. And the Judge further says it would be more consistant, too, with a Republican form of government, if these nabobs would not display their wealth before the eyes of the suffering poor around the depots It is stated that other States have compelled railroads to take out charters.

Judge Schenck asserts that the Southern is now stretching out its octupus hands to gather to the C. F & Y. V. Railroad, and that the Governor ought, if necessary, call the Legislature together to prevent the consumation of this crime, or the Bal timore syndicate ought to postpone a sale until the next Legislature mucts in order to take action. He further says that the Southern is trying to destroy all the branches of this road

Commission Says that it has reduced Union supplied the message free to necidents to life and limb one half by compelling railroads to keep their He gives the Farmers' Alliance credit for creating the commission.

The Judge states that the next Leg islature should raise a joint committee on railroad reform, and let it formulate a code.

Judge Schenek announces that be will come again, and closes by stating that waith free ally r, free speech and freedom from the power of foreign corporations written on its banner, the

## CITY IN BRIEF.

Short Notes and Lems of Interest The Paras Vraymon is a little late this afternoon on account of printing the President's massage, but we trust that our readers appreciate our suterprise the wires in advance of any other paper

A big "possum" supper will be given here tomorrow evening, under the supervision of Prof. Jackson, of the Capital Club.

On account of the illness of Judge A. W. Grabam, Judge Timberlake will hold the next term of Daplin Court, which begins next Thursday.

Mr. B. W. Ballard, a promisent Branklinton merchant is in the city on his return trip from Atlanta. Mrs. Ballard accompanies him

The Epworth Reading Circle will meet tonight at 7:30 c'clock at the esidence of Dr. W. H. Bobbitt. It is soped there will be a full attendance.

Mr. J. G. Ball invites you to call on him for the nicest and best articles in

The President's message, in substance, is read in the PRESS-VISITOR this afternoon almost before the reading is concluded in the Senate and the House at Washington.

The order of Colonial Dames is considering the adoption of a seal. Sir a tax valuation which was submitted Walter Raleigh's portrait, as well as his court of arms and the Tryon palace have all been suggested.

Shriff W. J. Hardison of Martin county is the first Sheriff to make a and turned over \$5,500 to the Treas-

Mr. H. S. Lowery, our progressive grocer, has purchased the Parham stand on Wilmin, ton Street where he is fully prepared to serve his large trade with every thing in a complete line of groceries and a full stock of wines and liquors. Read his advertisement in these columns.

Mr. R, V. Den on, who has for sev eral years conducted the "Central Cafe" on Fayetteville Street will remore the same to No. 17 Exchange Place, where he will in future conduct it under the same name. Mr. McClore will open business at the same place where the "Central Cafe" was located, but under a different name.

A new enterprise in Raleigh is that ther alleged that the railroad claims of Messre. Lambeth & Co., who have it cannot get justice in these cases in recently opened an extensive wholesale order to have them removed The liquor bouse on Wilmington street, opposite the Messrs, Tuckers' Wilmington street door. This firm carries a large stock at all times and the prices which they quote can not be equaled Watch to tax foreign corporations; that for out for aumonnements from them in eign corporations can be -reluded from these columns within the next day or

> Mr. C. A. Sherwood sets forth some plain facts in his advertisement today and the truth of what he ears will be realized by all. His cash system sales, and is certainly to the advantage of the purchaser. Mr. Sherwood's beautiful line of cloaks is the talk of the town. See them and get his prices

There was a happy gathering of little girls at Royal & Borden's today March, 8.25 to 8 26; April, 8 30 to for the cooking contest. There are at | 8 81; May, 8 35 to 8 86; June, 8 39 to least 150 competitors, and the contest which was offered by Manager siles Goodwin proved a great success A large number of ladies and children are in attenance, and there was plenty of coffee and biscuits for all.

Receiving the Presidents Message.

The President's message olicked over the wires in all parts of the country last night. It was received here over the Western Union wires. The operators began taking it at 1 a. m. and never stopped until 6 this morning. When it is remembered that the message contains 17,000 words and that it was received in such an incredibly short time, we can realize the trying test the opera-The Judge praises the Railroad tors went through The Western its patrons as it does every year. The office here is one of the best managed tracks and other property in repair. in the country and always gives satisfaction to its patrons. The gentle men who took the message over the wire on Messrs, W. C. Richardson. Roy Theim and H. C. Worthen.

Manager Egerton has our thanks for prompt and courteous service. Capital Lodge I. O. O. F.

Capital Lodge No. 146 L. O. O. F. meets tonight at 8 o'clock. Full at-

## CITY AND COUNTY CROSS

City Tax Valuation Increased \$62,000.

MAY NOT BE ACCEPTED.

The Board of Equalization Late in Making a Report-County Commissioners Refer the Matter.

Toe Board of Alerdermen app inted a City Board of Equalization some months are composed of Capt. Ashe Mr. C. B. Root and Col, W. J. Hicks.

The Board after examining various properties in the city increased the tax valuation about \$62,000.

Owing to a misunderstanding between the City Board and County Board of Equalization as to the time and manner of meeting, it is just posfancy groseries for the Christmas sible that the city Board will have done their work of increasing the taxes without accomplishing any tangible resuit.

The law directs that the city and county Boards of equalization shall meet in conjunction The county Board which is composed of commissioners, assessors, etc., met here a month or so ago and agreed upon to Register of Deeds Rogers.

The valuation was used as a basis for the county's taxation and from it millions of figures were made,

Yesterday the City B. and appeared before the Commissioners with full settlement of his taxes. Sheriff their increased valuation of city Hardison arrived in the city today properly, about \$62,0.0 The county wou'd of course share in any increase made in the city and the Board wanted t' e county to accept the increase The Board hesitated and finally referred the matter to the city and county attorneys

If the county were to accept the increase valuation it would necessitate a great deal of changing of figures Some of the county taxes have been paid and here trouble will arise again. The city can not collect on increased valuation unless the county does 8 veral centleman have stated that they will resist payment of the taxes if the increase is made and make a test case of it. Such is the case and it looks like a

muddle will result.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Cotton Declines and Closes Eight Points Off.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 -Liverpool opened firm 1 1-9-64 up, but decline i 1-64 towards the close closing finally 1-64 better than yesterday, quiet and steady. Good spot demand; sales 13,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales American, 1,000 bales for export and

speculation; middling, 4 5-8, hard-

New York opened 3 points up, re mailed steady for a while, but gradually declined, closing easy 8 points lower than yesterday. Private cables say that the demand from spinners is good, and that Manchester is makes small profit for him, but quick better. However, there is very little speculative power, and the market keeps dull. Receipts are 45,000 biles. against 61,000 last year. Tomorrow we shall have to compare with 46,000

last year.

Options closed as follows: De ember, 8.11 to 8 19; January, 8.15 to 8 16; February, 8.20 to 8 21; 8 40; July, 8.40 to 8.41; August, 8 41

CHICAGO, Dec 8 -Grain qualations closed today as follows: Wheat-December, 56; May, 60 1-3. Corn - May, 28 5-8

Chicago Grain Market.

A Serious Runaway.

About half past three this after noon, as Mr Dan Williams as driving in his buggy with two mall children, the horse became unmanageble and ran away. For two bucdred yards rown east (abarrus street he went straight in the read, but just above the ges house the buggy struck a bridge Mr Wil liams was thrown out, his les d atriking on the roks on the raised sidewalk. The two children fell out consecutively, but neither was seriously injured.

Mr. Williams was carried futo & near-by bouse where Dr James Mc-Gr., Jr., attended him His head in badly out, and it is feared he is in ternally h jured.

Pirst Nominations by the President.

By Telegraph to the Press-Visites Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—The President sept to the Senate the nomi-nations of Rufus W. Peckham, of New nations of Rufus W Persons, York, as Associate Justice of the Sa preme Court, O'ney, Secretary of ftate, and Harmon, Attorney General.