NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. J. G HUNT J. B. BOOTH.

BOOTH & HUNT,

Warehousemen.

TO TOBACCO GROWERS:

OXFORD, N. C., Sept. 8th, 1894.

We take this method of announcing to our friends and patr ns that we are still at the Alliance Warehouse, and are prepured to serve you as faithfully in the future as we have in the past,

We hold one of the largest wrapper orders in the United States.

Sell your Wrappers with us; we are anxions for them and will pay you as much for them as any firm in or out o the State.

All colory Tobaccos are in active demand. Our order men want them and will pay you OUTSIDE PRICES for all

Try us with a load and we will send you home rejoicing.

Your friends,

Booth & Hunt.

J. M. CURRIN, E. T. WHITE, J. B. ROLLER, Cashier.

Bank of Granville,

OXFORD, N. C.

Loans made on approved security. With unsurpassed facilities for handling all business entrusted to us, with promptness, accuracy and security. We solicit Respectfully,

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Attorney-at-Law. OXFORD, N. C.

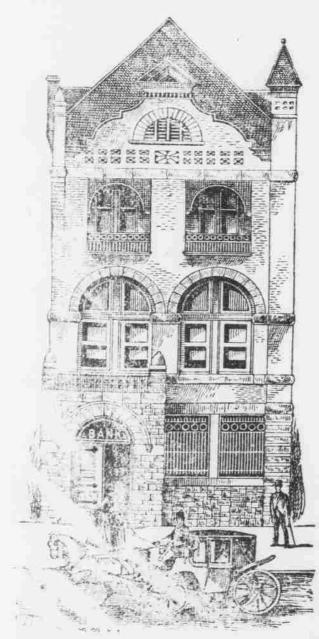
OFFICE IN COOPER BANK BUILDING.

Prompt and diligent attention given to all

J. C. COOPER & SONS,

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We solicit the patronage of the public and in Fire the promptest attention to all business en We give our personal attention to every de tall of our business and extend to our friends and metomers every accommodation. Business pa per discounted for our customers at 8 per cent-interest. J C COOPER & SONS.

|)R. C. D. H. FORT,

Dental Surgeon, OXFORD, N. C. Bers his professional services to the general

Teeth extracted without pain, jani2-ly.

GROVER CLEVELAND

The President's Long Message Read in Congress.

OUR PRESENT FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

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

The message of President Cleveland has been read in congress

This report contains the main features of the paper. Only the reference to the report of cabinet officers, that have been printed and matters of less importance have been eleminated. Message to Congress of the United States:

The assemblage within the nations legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inexcrable 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 state ment of the condition of our national affairs and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

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

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

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

The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by a general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early stage of the insurrection that its course would call for unusual watchfulness on the part of this government, our naval force in the harbor of Rio Janerio was strengthened. This precaution I am satisfied tended to restrict the issue to a simple trial of strength between the Brazilian government and the insurgents and to avert complications, which at times seemed imminent. Our firm attitude of neutrality was maintained to the end. The insurgents received no encouragement of eventual asylum from our commanders, and such opposition as they encountered was for the protection of our commerce and was clearly justified by public

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 abragated on August 28. 1894, by the taking effect of the tariff law in force that 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 arrangement between the two countries. Attention to the correspondence between the secretary of state and the Brazilian minister on this sub-

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

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

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

Authority 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 greavest 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 domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Korea. (The first concluded with a western power.) I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for an administrative reform in Korea but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose. Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the eastern nations and anxthat our commercial interests may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to head any intimation that our triendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belli-

A convention has been finally concluded for the settlement by arbitration of the prolonged dispute with Ecuador grown out of the proceedings against Emilic Santos, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Our relations with the republic of France continue to be such as should exist between nations so long bound together by friendly sympathy and similarity in their form of govrument

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 attach-

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

Carnot. Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in cargoes of American cattle, the German prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meats from this country has been received. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the inhibition is needless as it is harmful to mutual interests.

The German government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one tenth of one cent a pound on sugar coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty, is in contravention of articles 5 and 9 of the treaty of 1828 with Prusia. In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty, and I invite attention to the accompanying report of the secretary of state containing a discussion of the questions raised by the protests. Early in the present year an agreement

was reached with Great Britain concerning in structions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Bering sea and the contiguous nort 1 Pacific ocean for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of \$125 000 in full satisfaction of all claims which 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 recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum.

Thus far, only France and Portugal have signifled their willingness to adhere to the regulation established under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration.

Preliminary surveys of the Alaskain boundary and a preparatory examination of the question of protection of the food fish in the contiguous waters of the United States and the Dominion of Canada are in progress.

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

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

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

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

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

In its course through level sands often raise embarrassing questions of territorial jurisdiction. Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident, in what is known as the Mosquito Indian strip bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1860 between Great Britain and Nicaragua the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strip and a limited form of self-government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians to be exercised according to their customs, for themselves and other dwellers within its limits.

The socalled native government, which grew to be largely made up of aliens for many years disputed the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the strip and claimed the right to maintain therein a practically independent municipal government. Early in the past year efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances culminating in the suppression of the native government and the attempted substitution of an impracticable :composite administration in which Nicaragua and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection which for a time subverted Nicaraguan rule, expelling her officers and restoring the old organization. This, in turn, gave place to the existing local government established and upheld by Nicaragua.

Although the alien interests arrayed against Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely American and the commerce of that region has been for some time and still is chiefly controlled by our citizens, we cannot for that reason challenge the rightful sovereignty of Nicaragua over this important part of her domain. For some months one, and part of the time two, of our naval ships have been stationed at Bluefields for the protection of all legitimate interests of our citizeus. In September last the government at Nicaragua expelled from its territory twelve or more foreigners including two Americans for alleged participation in the seditious or revolutionary movements against the republic at Bluefields already mentioned, but by the earnest remonstrances of this government, the two Americans have been permitted to return to the peaceful management of their business. Our naval commanders at the scene of these disturbances by their constant exhibition of firmness and good judgment contributed largely to the prevention of more serious consequences and to the restoration of quiet and order.

I regret that in the midst of these occurrences there happened a most grave and irritating failure of Nicaraguan justice. Ar American citizen named Wilson residing at Rama, in the mosquito territory, was murdered by one Angillo, the acting governor of the town. After some delay the murderer was arrested but so insecurely confined or guarded that he escaped and notwithstanding our repeated demands, it is claimed his recapture has been impossible by reason of his flight begond Nicaraguan jurisdiction.

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

from that position. Peru, I regret to say, shows symptoms of domestic disturbances due probably to the slowness of her recuperation from the distresses of the war of 1881. Weakened in resources, her difficulties in facing international obligations invite our kindly sympathy and justify our forbearance in pressing long pending claims. 1 have felt constrained to testify this sympathy in connection with certain demands urgently preferred by other powers. The recent death of the Czar of Russia called forth appropriate expressions of sorrow and sympathy or the part of our government with his bereaved

family and the Russian people. As a further demonstration of respect and friendship our minister at St. Petersburg was directed to represent our government at the funeral ceremonies. The sealing interests of Russia in Behring sea are second only to our own. A modus divendi has therefore been concluded with the imperial government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rookeries and of sealing in waters which were not comprehended in the protected arens defined in the

Paris award. Occasion has been found to urge upon the Russian government equality of treatment for our great life insurance companies whose operations have been extended

throughout Europe Admitting as we do foreign operation to transact business in the United States, we naturally expected no less tolerance for our own in the ample fields of competition abroad.

But few cases of interference with naturalized citizens returning to Russia have been reported during the current year. One Krzeminski, was arrested last summer in a Polish province on a reported charge of unpermitted renunciatiation of Russian allegiance but it transpired that the proceedings originated in alleged maleasfance committed by Krzeminski while an imperial official a number of years ago. Efforts for his release, which promised to be successful, were in progress when his death was reported.

The government of Salvador being over-

thrown by an abrupt popular outbreak, certain of its military and civil officers, while hotly pursued by infuriated insurgents, sought refuge on board of the United States warship Bennington, then lying in a Salvadorn port. Although the practice of asylum is not favored by this government, yet in view of the imminent peril which threatened the fugitives, and solely from consideration of humanity, they were afforded shelter by our naval commander and then afterwards demanded under our treaty of extraditon with Salvador for trial on charges of murder, arson and robbery, I directed that such of them as had not voluntarily left the ship be conveyed to one of our nearest ports where a hearing could be had before a judiciary officer in compliance with the terms of the treaty. On their arrival at San Francisco such a proceeding was promptly instituted before the United district judge, who held that the acts constituting the alleged offenses were political and discharged all the accused except Cienfuegoes, who was held for attempt to murder. Thereupon I was constrained to direct his release for the reason that an attempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged against him and upon which

his surrender to the Salvadorean authorities had been demanded. Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed by Spain on the vessels and commerce of the United States, have demanded from time to time, during the last twenty years, earnest remonstrance on the part of our government. In the immediate past exorbitant penalties have been imposed upon our vessels and goods by customs authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico for clerical errors of the most trivial character in the manifests or bills of lading. In some cases fines amounting to thousands of dollars have

sels when the goods in question were entitled to free entry. Fines have been exacted even when the error had been detected and the Spanish authorities notified before the arrival of the goods in port. This conduct isin strange contrast with the considerate and liberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like cases. No satisfactory settlement of these vexations questions has yet been reached. The Mora case, referred to in my last annual mes-

been levied upon cargoes or the carrying ves-

sage, remains unsettled. From the diplomatic correspondence on this subject, which has been laid before the senate, it will be seen that this government has offered to conclude a conven tion with Spain for disposal by arbitration of outstanding claims between the two countries. except the Mora claim, which having been long ago adjusted now only wants payment as stipulated and of course it could not be included in the proposed convention. It was hoped this offer would remove parliamentary obstacles encountered by the Spanish government in providing payment of the Mora indemnity. I regret to say that no definite reply to this offer has yet been made and all efforts to accure payment of this settled claim have been unavail-

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expell, as persons undesirable and and dangerous. Americans naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Numer-

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

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

to capital punishment. The rules for the prevention of collisions at sea which were framed by the Maritine conference held in this city in 1889 having been concurrently incorporated in the statues of the United States and Great Britain, have been announced to take effect March 1, 1895, and invitations have been extended to all maritine nations to adhere to them, Favorable responses have thus far been received from Austria, France, Portugal Spain and Sweden. In my last annual message I referred briefly

to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Samoa under the operation of the Berlin treaty as signally illustrating the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers, and on May 9, 1894, in response to a resolution of the senate I sent a special message and document to that body on the same subject, which emphasized my previously expressed opinions. Later occurrences, the correspondence in regard to which will be laid before congress further demonstrates that the government which was devised by the three powers and forced upon the Samoans against their inveterate hostility can be maintained only by the continued presence of foreign military force and at no small sacrifice of life and treasure. The suppression of the Matasfa insurrection by the powers, and the subsequent banishment of the leader and eleven other chiefs, as recited in my last message, did not bring lasting peace to the islands. Formidable uprisings continued and finally a rebellion broke out in the capitol

The king again appealed to the powers for help and the combined British and German naval forces reduced the Atuans to apparent subjection not however without considerable loss to the natives. A few days later Yamasese and his adherent. fearing the ships and the marines, professed submission. Reports received from our agents at Apia do not justify the belief that the peace thus brought about will be of long duration. It is their conviction that the natives are at heart hostile to the present government; that such of them as profess loyalty to it do so from fear of the powers and that it would speedily go to pieces if the warships were withdrawn. In reporting to his government on the unsatisfactory situation since the suppression of the late revolt, by foreign armed forces, the Gorman consul at Apia stated that peace will be lasting is hardly to be presented. The lesson given by firing on Atua was not sufficiently sharp and incisive to leave a lasting impression on the forgetful Samoan temperament. In fact conditions are existing which show that peace will not last and it is not seriously intended. Listen, the king, and his chief are convinced that the departure of the warships will be a signal for a renewal of war. The circumstances that the representatives of the villages of all the districts which were opposed to the government have already withdrawn to Atu. to hold meetings and that both Atua and Aana pave forbidden inhabitants of those districts which fought on the side of the government to return to their villages and have already partly burned down the latter indicates a real conciliation of the parties is still far off." And n a note of the 18th Ula inclosing a copy of that report for the information of this government, the German ambassador said : 'The contents of the report awakened the imperial governments apprehension that under existing circumstances the peace concluded with the rebels will afford no assurance of the lasting restoration of tranquility in the is-

The present government has utterly failed to correct, if indeed it has not aggrevated. the very evils it was intended to prevent. It hasnot stimulated our commerce with the the islands. Our participation in its establishment against the wishes of the natives was in plain

defiance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundations of our free institutions. and I invite an expression of the judgment of congress in the propriety of steps being taken by this government looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with the other powers on some reasonable terms not prejudical to

any of our exciting rights. The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$372,802,498.29 and its expenditures to \$442,604,758, leaving a deficit of \$69,803.240.58. There was a decrease of \$15,952,-874.68 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the fiscal year 1893. There was collected from customs \$431,818,530.62 and from internal revenue \$147,168,449.70. The balance of the income for the year amounting to \$93.815,817.97 was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

The balance of our total dutiable imports amounts to \$275,199,086, being \$155,657,625 less than during the preceding year and the importations free of duty amounted to \$379,793,-536, being \$64, 748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receips from customs were \$73,536,486.11 less and from internal revenue \$13.836.539.97 less than in 1893. The total tax collected from distilled spirits was \$85,259,150,25 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 \$892,140,572, being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,485,378. The report of the attorney general notes the

gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arrears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise without any unreasonable delay. This result is of course very largely due to the successful working of the plan of inaugurating circuit courts of appeals. In respect to these tribunals the suggestion is made in quarters entitled to the highest consideration that an additional district judge for each circuit would greatly strengthen these courts and the confidence reposed in their adjudications. And that such an addition would not create a greater force of judges than the increasing business of such courts requires. I commend the suggestion to the careful consideration of the congress. Other important topics are adverted to in the report, accompanied by recommendations many of which have been treated at large in previous messages, and at this time therefore need only be named. I refer to the abolition of the fee system as a measure of compensation to federal officers. The enlargement of the powers of the United States commissioners at least in the territories, the allowance of writs of error in criminal cases on behalf of the United States, and the establishment of degrees in the crime of murder. A topic dealt with by the attorney general of much importance is the condition of the administration of justice in the Indian Territory. The permanent solution of what is called the Indian problem is probably not to be expected at once, but meanwhile such ameliorations of present conditions as the existing system will admit of ought not to be neglected. I am satisfied there should be a federal court established for the territory with sufficient judges. and that this court should sit within the territory and have the same jurisdiction as to territorial affairs as is now vested in the federal courts sitting in Arkansas and Texas.

Free Through the Mails. The postoffice master general believes that in the near future all legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines might be properly transmitted through the mails to their subscribers free of cost. I invite your prompt consideration of this

subject, and fully indorse the views of the postmaster general. The total number of postofficee in the United States on the 60th of June 1894 was 69 805 an in-

crease of 403 over the preceeding year. Of

these 34.28 were presidential, an increase in that class of 68 over the preceding year. Six hundred and ten cities and towns are provided with free delivery. Ninety-three other cities and towns entitled to this service under the law have not been accorded in on account of inefficient funds. The expense of free delivery for the current fiscal year will be more than \$12.30 0000 and under existing legislation this item of expenditures is subject to constant increase. The estimated cost of rural free delivery, generally is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the present condition of

During the year 830 additional domestic money order offices were established. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 13,264. There were 14,303,041 money orders issued during the year, being an increase over the preceding year of 994,306. The value of these orders amounted to \$138,793,579.40, an increase of \$11,217,145,84. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to \$12,649,094.55. During the year 213 international money order offices were added to these already established, making a total of 2,625 such offices in operation June 30th, 1894. The number of international money orders issued during the year was 917,823, a decrease in number of 138 .-176 and their value was 13,792,455,s1, a decrease in amount of \$2,549,382.55. The number of orders paid was 861.180, an increase over the preceding year of 60.262 and their value was \$6,568,493.78, an increase of \$1,285,118.08.

From the foregoing statement it appears that the total issue of money orders and postal notes

for the year mounted to \$165,225,229-35. The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,436,-970. The special delivery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to \$343,-797. The messengers fees paid for their delivery amounted to \$261,209,70, leaving a balance in favor of the government of \$82,487.30. The report shows most gratifying results in the way of econemies worked out without affecting the efficiency of the postal service. These consist in the abrogation of steamship subsidy contracts, re-letting of mail contracts, and in the cost and amount of supplies used in the service amounting to \$16.619,047.42.

This report also contains a valuable contribution to the history of the Universal Postal union, an arrangement which amounted practically to the establishment of one postal system for the entire civilized world. Special attention is directed to this subject at this time, in view of the fact that the next congress of the union will meet in Washington in 1897 and it is hoped that timely action will be taken in the direction of perfecting preparations for

The postmaster general renews the suggestion made in a previous report that the department organization be increased to the extent of creating a direct supervision of all postal affairs, and in this suggestion I fully concur. There are now connected with the postoffice

establishment 32,661 employes who are in the classified service. This includes many who have been classified upon the suggestion of the postmaster general. He states that another year's experience at the head of the department serves only to strengthen the conviction as to the excellent working of the civil service law in this branch of the public service.

Attention is called to the report of the secretary of the navy which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, incinding the three torpedo boats authorized at the last session of congress excepting the firstclass 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. The secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battle ships and ten or twelve torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet, which it is believed is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace, we have now completed and in process of construction but four firstclass battle ships and but four torpedo boats. If we are to have a navy for warlike operations offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battle ships and

torpedo boats. I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battleship and torpedo boats. The secretary recommended the manufacture not only of a reserve supply of



Fluttering, No Appetite, Could Not Sleep, Wind on Stomach.

"For a long time I had a terrible pain at my heart, which fluttered almost incessantly. I had no appetite and could not sleep. I would be compelled to sit up in bed and belch gas from my stomach until I thought that every minute would be my last. There was a feelling of oppression about my heart, and I was afraid to draw a full breath. I could not sweep a room without resting. My hus-band induced me to try

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and am happy to say it has cured me. I now have a splendid appetite and sleep well. Its effect was truly marvelous.'

MRS. HARRY E. STARR, Pottsville, Pa. Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at \$1, 6 bottles for \$5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co, Elkhart, Ind.



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Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right -full of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will remove all foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly, and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effectual, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Heaton, 73 Laurel Street, Phila., says: "I have had for years a humor in my blood which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut, thus causing shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well and feel like running a foot race all for the use of S. S. S. Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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who succeed best in it possess character, mature judgment, tact, perseverance, and the respect of their community. Think this matter over carefully. There's an unusual opening for somebody. If it fits you, it will pay you. Further information on request W. J. Roddey, Manager, Rock Hill, S. C.

Sale of Land.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST to me executed on the 4th day of April, 1892, by S & S. D. Peed and duly recorded on page 203, book 34 of the Mortgage Records of Granville county, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the courthouse door in Oxford, on the 8th day of December, 1894, the tract or parcel of land in Tally Ho Township, Granville Co., adjoining the lands of Jas. H Webb, Mrs. Harriett Thomson, Lee Minor and others, formerly purchased by Sherman Peed of S. D. Pe d and Jos. L. Haskins, containing

54 acres more or less. J. H. LONG, Trustee, November 8th, 1894. nov9-4t.