Following week Messrs. Toothache & Neuralgia in their very latest song, en-titled, their experience with Wil

Program for the

liams & Kings Famous Tooth-ache and Neuralgia Remedy. A TWO-MINUTE KNOCK-OUT. Irvin & Gallaway, sole ag'ts. Reiderille.

VOL. V---No. 42.

REIDSVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1893.

SI PER YEAR

Announce Bargains Extraordinary in Their justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American Offerings of

# FALL and WINTER GOODS

Our MR. J. S. HUTCHERSON bought largely in the Northern Markets this season, and our display of stock is "Up to Date" in every particular. All the latest novelties in shapes, shades and materials. Our garments are made up in the highest style of the art and the fabrics are from the best American and Foreign manufacturers. Nothing has been left undone in our selections of

Underwear for -AND THE

ASSORTMENT BOYS

IS COMPLETE. WE are making a big run on Gentlemen's Shoes at all prices, as we shall discontinue that line. We are offering substantial Bar-

gains in these goods and you can't fail to be pleased. WE ask the people to see us before Buying OVERCOATS. WE bought our stock a little later in the season and can sell at figures as low as our competitors bought at Come

to see us. We study your interest.

## J. S. HUTCHERSON & CO

Kernodle Block, Reidsville, N.C.

# D. N. KIRKPATRICK,



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AND RETAIL. GREENSBORO

---- MANUFACTURERS OF-

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Brackets And Dealers in All Kinds of Pine Lumber. The Oldest Factory in Greensboro.

We are receiving daily our FALL STOCK of GLOTHING, HATS and FURNISHING GOODS. We have just returned from the Northern Markets, where we spent about two weeks in selectin our stock, a we have bought goods at the VERY LOWEST CASH PRCE and expect to give our customers the benefit of these low

We have sold our Spring and Summer Goods down very close, so our stock this fall will be a COMPLETE NEW STOCK. We can show you all the latest styles in Men's and Children's Clothing Hats and other goods carried in our line. We have given special attention to our Boys' and Children's Department this season. We are handling a line of Rough and Tumble Suits-the pants are made with double seat and knees-they are the best suits for children tha have ever been brought to this market. All we ask of you is to give us a call and see our New Stock and we

## will have no trouble in selling you. R. FISHBLATE.

WILL R. RANKIN, Manager.

GREENSBORO, N.C.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Hawaiian Matter Is Briefly Touched Upon-Prompt Action Upon the Line of Tariff Reform-About a Bond Issue and Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The president sent in his message to the two houses promptly upon notification of their as-

In the opening pages Mr. Cleveland treated at length and in detail upon our relations with foreign powers. He refers to the troubles in Brazil, and states that American interests are amply protected in that quarter.

He sums up the situation thus: "While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of foreign policy."

His utterances woon the Hawaiian question will be read with interest and are given in full, as follows: The Hawaiian Trouble-

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious

Just prior to the installment of the present administration the existent government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government of the islands and the United States and submitted to the senate for certification.

This treaty I withdrew for examination, and dispatched Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu as a special messenger to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty.

After a thorough and exhaustive examination, Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that government and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister.

Upon the facts developed, it seemed to me that the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us, and to restore, as far as practicable, the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention.

With a view of accomplising this result within the constitutional limits of executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference. our present minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that

Thus far, no information of the accomolishment of any definite results have been received from him. Advices are soon expected. When received they will be proptly sent to congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special executive message fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present

Our European Relations

Our relations with France continue to be intimate and cordial. I sincerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the senate, will soon be

operation.
While occasional questions affecting our naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth have arisen in our inter course with Germany, our relations with that country continue satisfactory. The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations are in progress between the two governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration practically effective; and it

operate freely with this country for the acomplishment of that purpose Nicaragua has passed through two revolutions, the party at first successful having in turn been displaced by another, and our newly appointed minister, by his timely good offices, aided in a peaceful adjustent of the controversy involved in the first conflict. The large American interests established in that country in connection with the Nicaragua canal were not

The canal company has, unfortunately, ecome financially seriously embarrassed out a generous treatment has been extenled by the government of Nicaragna. The Inited States is especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctively American auspices and its enjoyment assured not only to the vessels of this country as channel of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, but to the ships of the world in the interest of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question. Guatemals has also been visited by the political vicessitudes which have afflicted her Central American neighbors, but the dissolution of its legislature and the proclamation of a dictatorship have been unattended with civil war.

An extradition treaty with Norway has recently bee exchanged and proclaimed. The extradition treaty with Russia, signed in March, 1887, and amended and confirmed by the senate in February last, was duly proclaimed last June.

The dispu growing out of the discriminating alls imposed in the Welland canal, upon cargoes of cereals bound to an rom the lake ports of the nited State, was adjusted by the substitution of a nore equitable schedule of charges, and my predecessor thereupon suspended his proclamation imposing discriminating toils upon British transit through our canals.

A request for additions to the list of extraditable offenses covered by the existing treaty between the two countries is under consideration.

The Surrender of Weeks. Costa Rica has lately testified its friendliness by surrendering to the United States, in the absence of a convention of extradition, but upon duly submitted evidence of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that the negotiations of a treaty with the country to meet recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished. In my opinion, treaties for reciprocal extradition should be concluded with all those countries with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements of that character.

I have deemed it fitting to express to the governments of Costa Rica and Cothe governments of Costa Rich and Co-lombia the kindly desire of the United States to see their pending boundary dis-pute finally closed by arbitration in con-formity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some years ago.

About Department Reports.

The president reviews, fully, the re-ports of the various departments and

calls attention to the important features

He commends the report of the secretary of agriculture and endorses the spirit of reform manifested by that official. cial department, Mr. Cleveland strongly

depend upon the volume of such business and thus creates a conflict between a proper execution of the law and private gain, which cannot fail to be dangerous to the rights and freedom of the citizens and an

Regarding the report of Secretary of the Interior Smith and his efforts to correct and prevent "wholesale and gigantic" frauds such as had formerly been

I am unable to understand why frauds

Those who attempt, in the line of duty, to rectify these wrongs should not be acenmity or indifferent to the claims of the honest veterans.

The number of persons remaining on the rolls June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under act of June 27, 1890, which allows pensions on account of death and disability not chargeable to army service, was

The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,634 and the number dropped was 33,690. The first payments on pensions allowed during the year amounted to \$37,676,547.75. This includes the accumulation between the time from which the allewance of pensions dates and the time of actually granting the certificate. Although the law of 1890 permits pensions for disabilities not related to military service, yet as a requisite to its benefits a disability must exist incapacitating applicants, "from the performance of manuel labor to such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support."

The execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in accord with its true intentions, but toward the close of the last administration, an \$27,3 8,695 pounds. authoritative construction was given to the statute, and since that time this con struction has been followed. This has had the effect of limiting the operation of the had been put upon the pension roll by means of whelesale and gigantic frauda, to be fraudulent or unauthorized, pending the pensioners, in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, if possible, the justice of their claims, nothwith-

anthorized by law.

The condition of the Indians and their ultimate fate are subjects which strongly appeal to the sense of justice and the sympathy of our people.

total 170 are on reservations, of which 73 were boarding-schools and 97 were dayschools.

Twenty boarding schools and five day schools, supported by the government, were not located on reservations. The total number of Indian children enrolled during the year as attendants of all schools was 21,138, an increase of 1,231 over the elrollment for the previous year.

I am sure that secular education an meral and religious teaching must be inportant factors in any effort to save the is not doubted that Great Britain will co-Indian and lead him to civil zation. believe, too, that the relinquishment of tribal relations and the holding of land in severalty may, in favorable conditions, this consummation. It seems to me, however, that allotments of land in severalty eught to be made with great care and cir

tion. The personal fitness of agents and

portance. that every possible safeguard be provided against the enforcement of fraudulent plaims of this description. Secretary of Agriculture,

The secretary of the interior has super vision of so many important subjects tha his report is of especial value and interest rolls June 20th, 1802.

and sailors of the war of the rebellion The latter number represents those pensioned on account of disabilities or death

resulting from army and Lavy service. The report of the secretary of agricultur will be found exceedingly interesting, is pecially to that large part of our citizen intimately concerned in agricultural occu pations.

On the seventh day of March, 1893, there were upon its way roll 2430 employes. This number has been reduced to 1850 per sons. In view of a depleted treasury and the imperative demand of the people for economy in the administration of their government, the secretary has entered upon the task of rationally reducing expenditures by the el mination from the payrolls of all persons not needed for at efficient conduct of the affairs of the department

mates for the next fiscal year less by \$994.

partment, the changes have been exceed. ingly few. Three vacancles occurring fre deaths and ressignation have been filled by promotion. These promotions of experienced and faithful assistants have not only been in the interest of efficient work, but have suggested to those in the department who look for retention and promotion that merit and devetion to duty are their best reliance.

The amount appropriated for the bureau of animal industry for the current fiscal year is \$850,000; the estimate for the ensuing year is \$700,000.

fever have been enforced during the last year, and the large stockyards of the country have been kept free from infection. Occasional local outbreaks have been guarded against by the owners of the affect ed cattle. While contagious pleuro-pneumonia in

cattle has been eradicated, animal tuberculosis, a disease widespread and more daugerous to human life than pleuro-pneumonia, is still prevalent. Investigation has been made during the past year as to the means of its communication and the method of its correct diagnosis. Much progress has been made in this di-

rection by the studies of the division of animal pathology, but work ought to be extended in co-operation with local authorities unti the danger to human life arising from this cause is reduced to s The number of animals arriving from

Canada during the year and inspected by bureau officers was 462,092, and the num. ber from trans-Atlantic countries was 1.297. No contagious diseases were found among the imported animals. The total number of inspections of cattle for export during the past facel year was 611,542, the exports show a falling off of about 25 per cent from the preceding year, the decrease occurring entirely in the last half of the This suggests that the falling off may have been largely due to an increase in the price of American export cattle. During the year ending June 30, 1893, experts of inspected po k aggregated 20,-677,410 pounds as against 38,152,874 pounds

for the prece 'ing year. The falling off in this export was not confined, however, to inspected pork, t) 4 total quantity exported for 1892 being 665 490 die pounds, while in 1893 it was on'y

bereafter each applicant for the position of inspector or assistant inspector in the bureau of animal industry be required, law to its intended purpose. The discov. as a condition precedent to his appeintery having been made that many names ment, to exhibit to the United States civ service commission his diploma from an established veterinary college, and that this be supplemented by such an examination in veterinary science as the commission may prescribe. The work of the statistical division of the

department of agriculture deals with all that relates to the economics of farming. The main purpose of its monthly reports is to keep the farmers informed, as fully as This, I understand, is the practice which possible, of all matters having any influhas for a long time prevailed in the pen- ence upon the world's markets in which products flud sale. Its publicarelate especially to after a complete examination interference is, therefore, of profound importance with the payment of a pension apparently and vital concern to the farmers of the United States, who represent nearly onehalf of our population, and also of direct interest to the whole country, that the

forests from indiscriminate and remediless embracing an

occupation which have accompanied previous openings of public land. I concur with the secretary in the belief that these outrageous incidents cannot be entirely prevented without a change in the laws on the subject, and I hope his recommendations in that direction will be favor-

The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$156,740,467,670. The commissioner estimates that 365,000,000 will be required to pay pen

sions during the year ending June 30, The condition of the Indians and their ultimate fate are subjects which strongty appeal to the sense of justice and the

gers of Indian hostilities, together with guard organizations, to protect their citizens from domestic violence, lead to proaching when there should be a reorganization of our army on the lines of the present necessities of the country.

crease in number nor added expense, but

In the judgment of army officers, with but few exceptions, the operating of the law forbidding the re-enlistment of men after ten years' service, has not proved its wisdom, and while the arguments that led to its adoption were not without merit, the experience of the year constrains me to join in the recommenda-

the product of the army gun factory.

ernment has contracted with private parties for the purchase of 100 guns of these caliber , the first of which should be delivered to the department for test

and it is desirable that congress by ade necessary work.

The Sherman Law Repeal.

law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the government as a feature of our monetary scheme has made an entire change in the complexion of our curlargely such as could have been effectively | rency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far-reaching.

In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient.

Of course, after the recent perturbation, time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confi dence, the money which has been frightened into hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing copulation and business.

and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances 1 am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise ac-

The consideration just stated, and the fact that a definite proposition from us seemed to be expected upon the reassembling of the conference led me to express a willingness to have the meeting still further postponed. It seems to me thority to the president to invite other nations to such a conference at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage.

wisdom of amending the existing statutes in regard to the issuance of government bonds. The authority now vested in the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be, and the bonds

authorized are disadvantageous to the

A Civil Service Advocate Regarding the workings of the civil service, the president announces his hearty approval of the custom, and gives

The continued intelligent execution of the civil service law and the increasing ap-proval by the people of its operations are most gratifying. The recent extension of its limitations and regulations to the employes at free delivery postoffices, which has been honestly and promptly accomplished by the commission, with the hearty co-operation of the postmaster general, is an immensely

the system. I am, if possible, more than ever conferred by the civil service law, not only in its effect upon the public service, but also what is even more important in its effect in elevating the tone of political life gen-

was inaugurated, which would give to the United States commissioners the final disposition of petty offences within the grade of misdemeanors, especially those com under internal revenue laws, a great advance would be made toward a more recent administration of a criminal law. The Tariff Issue,

After a hard struggle, tariff reform is lirectly before us. Naing so important claims our attention and nothin, so clear ly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty-an o portunity to deserve the gratitude of our rellow citizens and a duty nposed upon us by our oft-repear d pro essions and by the emphatic mandate of

After full discussion, our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of its accomlishment to the hands of those who are elemnly pledged to it. If there is any thing in the theory of a representation it public places of the people and their de sires, if public officers are really the servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding; our failure to give the relief so long awaited, will be shown reverancy.

Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation. While we should staunchly adhere to

the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which, in justice and fairness, call for discriminating care in the distribu-tion of such duties and taxation at the emergencies of our government actually

Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial, seen and feit by thousands, who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. Those gifts should be the willing benefactions of a government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people.

Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the

The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise. This cannot be while federal legislation, through the imposition of high tariff, forbids to American manufacturers as cheap creases their cost to our citizens. The interests of labor are certainiy. though indirectly, involved in this feature

of our tariff system. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufactures to supply the limited demand for their goods soon fill the narrow market to which they are confined. Then follows a suspension of work in mills and factories, a discharge of employes and distress in the home of our workingmen.

permitted by free raw material; is the most important factor in their relations to tariff legislation.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report

am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legis-lation, added to existing internal revenue taxation, will, in the future, though per-haps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the govern-

About An Income Tax,

The committee, after full consideration, and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedules, have wisely embraced in their schedule a few additional internal revenue taxs, including a small tax upon income derived from certain corporate in-

These new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbance whenever the necessity for their imposition no longer exists. In my great desire for the success of this

measure I cannot restrain the suggestion that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of tariff reform, and as a result of their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the general good. The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied that if all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must inevitably fail. In conclusion, my intense feeling of re-sponsibilty impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and confiding people the most scrupulous care, and to pledge my willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Exective Mansion, Washington, D. C., Western Union Wants Protection.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 5.-The Western Union Telegraph company, through Cincinnati and Louisville attorneys, has brought suit in the United States district court to enjoin the auditor of the state from collecting taxes upon its franchise, the value of which is placed at \$992,000 by the board of valuation. The company claims to be exempt from such a franchise tax, and that should it be collected it would require fully 25 per cent of its net income. The suit is the first notification of resistance of the collection of the new franchise tax provided for in the new tariff revenue law.

Hartford Threatened with Water Famine, HARTFORD, Dec. 5 .- This city is threatened with another water famine. and unless there be a heavy rainfall within a few days, water for domestic use will have to be pumped from the the Connecticut river. The river water is muddy and impure, and physicians say its use would greatly menace the public health. The new reservoir, which is being constructed for the city, will not be completed for a year.

A Day Set for a Conference.

Louisville, Dec. 5 .- The conference between the Louisville and Nashville officials and employes will not be held until next Saturday, Dec. 9. This decision was reached at a meeting between Chiefs J. A. Johnson, of the switchmen: E. W. Eumas, of the trainmen, and W. O. Pettibone, of the engineers, who are now in the city. The other committeemen are expected to arrive soon.

A Blinding Snow Storm, HAZLETON, Pa., Dec. 5 .- During a snow storm here Saturday night, a shift ing engine ran into an express train just below town. The shifting engine was demolished and the express locomotive badly damaged. The tracks were torn up and all traffic suspended for several hours. Beyond a severe shaking up the passengers escaped injury.

Mr. J. P. Blaize. an extensive real estate dealer in Des Moines, Iowa, narrowly escaped one of the ceverest attacks of phneumonia while in the northern part of that State during a recent bliz zard, says the Saturday Review. Mr Blaize had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly heilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of phneumonia or lung tever. Mr. Blaze sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard. and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and in a short time he was breathing quite easily He kept on taking the medicine and the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaze regards his cure as simply wonderful. For sale by Jesse Carter, Madison and Irvin & Galloway Reidsville.

Cobbtown Items.

Mr. Wm. Gilley had the misforune of losing his horses. Last week the young people of this section were invited to a big cornshucking at Col. Malloy's. After the corn was shucked the Colonel entertained them by standing on his head After this exhibition the Colonel ushered the young people into the dining room, where the good lady of the house completed the program, by a nice supper which she had prepared to add to the enjoyments of the even-CALEB.

It is said that Mrs. Joe Persons' Remedy is preventive and cure for the grip. We are prepared to believe this, for it an excellent medicine for kindred diseases. In and around Goldsboro, where the grip has been quite prevalent for some time, Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy is used almost exclusively, and such has proved its beneficial results that it is looked upon by the community as a panacea for grip in all stages and forms. It also prevents the disease from attack-ing those who take the Renedy in time, -Goldsboro Argus.

Wait for the Spellbinder.

Ex-State Senator Hannibal Simpson spent last Wednesday and Thursday in town. Mr. Simpson is by far the best campaign orator in the county and if nothing prevents he will be heard next summer in behalf of the People's party movement, and the opposition will tremble when Simpson's name is told.—Schoolfield's Rockingham County Refawmer.

For a sore throat there is nothing better than a flannel bandage dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will nearly always effect a cure in one night's time. This remedy is also a favorite tor rheumatism and has cured many very Jesse Carter, Madison and Irvin & GalHundreds of Witnesses.

Stomach diseases, such as indigitation; lyspepsia, etc., are hard to cure with ordinary remedies, but Tyner's Dyspessia Remedy never fails. Thousands say so who have been cured. If you have a stomach trouble it is your duty to inves

"HOW TO CURE ALL SKIN DIBEAUES," Simply apply "Swayne's Curs tetter, winternal medicine required. Curs tetter, cozema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands

SANDFIELD REGULATOR CO.

Afgrapasson Daks, Druggist, Carmi, III. ", CHRIST S'SENTOM to saliton unc bean zaivad rotta ,taal red daw radioge. He bib one nant nexbline vedeo ved day. setunim net at exem bereigns eller TM.

FRIEND. .. MOTHERS'

> MOTHER? LO BECOME A

FALL STYLES We take pleasure in announcing to ou customers and triends that we have just returned from the Northern market

Goods and a complete line of Dress Trimmings, such as Velvers, Silks, Hercules Braids, Guimps, etc. We nave spared no pains in laying in our stock of Millinery and Notions. All we ask is a call. We want specially to call your attention to our line of

Ladies' and Children's WRAPS

and feel sure we can please you both in style and price. We have selected our stock with a visw to the stringency in money matters and can give you your full dollars worth. So come and divide your trade with us.

Yours truly,

Remember the hunting sear son is right upon us,

YOUR SPORTING GOODS. Be sure and visit our store before buying, where you will find the largest and best sected stock of GUNS in the city. We have at the best makes of Hammerless Guns.

1 endless variety. Ventilated Rubber Boots, the finest hing in the world for sportsmen. Last but not least, we want you to an derstand that we will not be undersol o

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Manufacturer of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c.

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Saddlery Hardware at wholesale & retail Carriage Builder & Repairer. am prepared for Repairing Fine Car riages, Sulkies, etc. Fine Work and Turf Goods a specially

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120 S. Elm Street,

Regarding the fee system in the judiurges its abolition. He says: The system is thorough vicious which makes the compensation of court officials

irresistible temptation to the unjustifiable expenditure of public funds. perpetrated upon the pension department, Mr. Cleveland says:

in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fradulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin. Every fradulent pensioner has become a bad citizen; every false onth in support of a pension has made perjuly more common, and false and undeserving pensioners rob the people not only of their money, but of patriotic sentiment, which the survivors of a war fought for the preservation of the union ought to in-

the commissioner suspended payments umon a number of pensions which seemed a complete examination, giving notice '

standing apparent invalidity. sion bureau, but after entering upon these their recent investigations, the commissioner modified this rule so as not to allow until commercial side of farming. now altogether void, but which merely had been fixed at a rate higher than that

Our Indians number about 248,000. Most of them are located on 161 reservations, centaining 86,116,531 acres of land. About 110,000 of these Indians have, to a large degree, adopted civilized customs. Lands in severalty have been allotted to many of and distributing rare and improved variethem. Such allotments have been made to lies of seeds, and for prosecuting 110,000 indi iduals during the last fiscal year, embracing one million acres. The number of Indian government schools open during the year was 195, an increase ment of agriculture has grown to its presof 12 over the preceding year. Of this ant unwielding and unjustifiable extrava-

cumspection. If hastily done, before the Indian know its meaning, while yet he has little or ne idea of tilling a farm, and no conception of thrift, there is great danger that a reservation life in tribal relations may be exchanged for the pauperism of civilization instead of its independence and elevation The solution of the Indian problem depends very largely upon good administra-

their adapability to the peculiar duty of earing for their wards is of the utmost im-The law providing that, except in especgial cases, army officers shall be detailed as Indian agents, it is hoped, will prove a successful experiment. There is danger of great abuses creeping into the claims for Indian depredations and I recommend that

On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966.012 napres; an in grease of 89,944 over the number on the This change contemplates neither in-Of these, there were 17 widows and a redistribution of the force and an endaughters of revolutionary sold ers, 86 av vivers of the war of 1812; 5,425 widows o soldiers of that war: 21,518 survivors and widows of the Mexican war; 3,882 survivors and widows of Indian wars; 24 army nurses, and 475,645 survivors and

During the first quarter of the present year, the expenses of the department aggregates \$435,876.76, as against \$402,012.45 for the corresponding period of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The secretary makes apparent his intention to continue this rate of reduction by submitting esti-

280 than those for the present year. Among the heads of divisions in this de-

The regulations of 1892 concerning Texas

I join the secretary in recommending that it would be wise to give general au-

work of this division be efficiently performer, and that the information it has gathered be promptly diffused. It is a matter of congratulation to know that the secretary will not spare any effort to make this part of his work theroughly useful. In the year 1839 the congress appropriated \$1,000 to be taken from the patent office funds, for the purpose of collecting

agricultural investigation and precuring agricultural statistics. From this ama beginning the seed division of the depart-I especially commend to the attention of the congress the statements contained in the secretary's reports concerning forestry The time has come when efficient measures should be taken for the preservation of our

The recent opening to settlement of the lands in the Cherokee out 6,500,000 scres, notwithstanding the ulmost care in framing the regulations governing the selection of locations, and notwithstanding the presence of the United States troops, furnished an exhibition, though perhaps in a medified degree, of the mad scramble, the violence and the fraudulent

ably considered.

sympathy of our people. Recommends Army Reorganization. The operation of wise laws and the influences of civilization constantly tending to relieve the country from the danthe increasing ability of the states, through the efficiency of the national the suggestion that the time is fast ap

greater efficiency among the men and improvement of the service. The adoption of battalion formations for infantry regiments, the strengthening of the artillery force, the abandonwidows and children of deceased soldie.i ment of smaller and unnecessary posts, and the massing of the troops at important and accessible stations, all promise to promote the usefulness of the

> tion for its repeal It is gratifying to note that we have begun to gain completed results in the comprehensive scheme of seacoast deense and fortification entered upon eight years ago. A large sum has been already expended, but the cost of maintenance will be inconsiderable as compared with the expense of construction and ordinance. At the end of the current calendar year, the war department will have nine 12-inch guns, 20 10-inch and 34 eight-inch guns ready to be mounted on gun lifts and carriages, and 75 twelve-inch mortars. In addition to

before July 1, 1894. The manufacture of heavy ordance keeps pace with current needs; but to render these guns available for the purpose they are designed to meet, emplacements must be prepared for them. Progress has been made in this direction quate appropriations should provide for the uninterrupted prosecution of this

The recent repeal of the provision of

In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from all alluring

The monetary conference which assembled at Brussels upon our invitation, was adjourned to the 30th day of November in the present year.

I desire also to earnestly suggest the

government, both as to the time of their maturity and rate of interest. it unqualified support. He says:

mportant advance in the usefulness of

If, in addition to this reform, another

materials as their competitors.

It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products. resulting from this policy, not only con fines the market for these products within our own borders to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers, but also in-

Even if the often disproven assertion could be made good, that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw mater-ial and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workingmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment,

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate congressional committee, embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing loway. Reidsville. conditions permit.

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