

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

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NO. 50.

PROFESIONAL CARDS.

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HOME TOGETHER.

The road is rough before our feet,
The hills are steep and high,
And clouds are gathering overhead
To shut us out from the sky.
Yet our path may run apart,
In dark and stormy weather,
But at the morning's coming dawn,
We'll be home together.

O, friend of mine, I grieve to lose
The good and loving hand;
How much we need each other here,
But I can't tell you that.
But if I could, I would say—
God only knows whether—
I'll be home with you, I'll be home with you,
I'll be home with you, I'll be home with you.

So here's a hand that's true, my friend,
And I'll be home with you,
God grant our paths may run side by side,
And part not all the way.
But if I could, I would say—
God only knows whether—
I'll be home with you, I'll be home with you,
I'll be home with you, I'll be home with you.

There's comfort in the thought that night
Will bring us home together,
—E. E. RICHARDSON.

THE MESSAGE IN BRIEF.

The President's message to the Congress of the United States presents briefly and in an admirably clear manner the facts and measures requiring consideration at the hands of the national legislature. Our foreign relations are satisfactory. The war between China and Japan is deplored, and in view of the dangers it brings upon Americans resident in the East the President declares that he "would not hesitate to meet any intimation that his friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents."

Restrictions upon the importation of American food products into Belgium and Germany are noted, as also the "unreasonable and unjust" fines imposed upon American vessels trading with Cuba and Porto Rico. Under the award of the Paris Tribunal of arbitration \$425,000 has been agreed upon as the sum to be paid as damages to British subjects on account of seizures of vessels in Bering sea, and Congress is asked to appropriate that amount. Thus far only France and Portugal have assented to the regulations agreed upon with Great Britain. With Russia a modus vivendi has been reached in respect to sealing interests in the North Pacific. Germany having protested against the provision of the tariff act imposing a discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound on sugar coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that such duty is in violation of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia, the President warmly recommends the repeal of so much of the recent tariff act as continues the discrimination first introduced in the McKinley act. Such repeal, it is added, is in the interests of the commerce of both countries, and is further desirable "to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation."

The Bluefields incident is discussed at some length. By the treaty of 1850 Great Britain granted Nicaragua sovereignty over the Mosquito Coast country, stipulating for the retention by the Mosquito Indians of a limited form of self-government. Recently Nicaragua suppressed the native government, attempting to substitute for it "an impracticable composite administration." Ultimately, after various conflicts, Nicaragua has established a local government at Bluefields. The rightful sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito country is not challenged. But wrongs were committed upon a number of American citizens which were the occasion of remonstrances. Samoa is shown to be in a very disordered state, consequent upon the faulting character of the "unfailing alliance" for its government entered into by the previous administration. The government set up by Germany, England and the United States, acting together under the Berlin treaty, has been unsatisfactory to the natives. Civil wars are constantly in progress, causing much expense to the three powers concerned. It is accordingly recommended that Congress consider the propriety of our withdrawal from its engagements with the other powers on terms not prejudicial to our existing rights.

The receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, amounted to \$372,802,498.29, and its expenditures to \$442,605,758.87, leaving a deficit of \$69,803,260.58. It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue laws the receipts of the government during current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895 will be \$424,427,748.11, its expenditures \$444,427,748.11, resulting in a deficit of \$20,000,000.

The strength of the army on September 30, 1894, was 2,135 officers and 25,765 enlisted men. While no considerable increase in the army is demanded by recent events, the policy of seacoast fortification has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to the legal strength.

It is noted in the report of the Attorney-General that the Supreme Court is overcoming rapidly the arrears of its business and it is suggested that Congress will do well to give an additional circuit judge to each circuit. The President further recommends the abolition of the fee system as a measure of compensation to federal officers; the enlargement of the powers of 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.

The receipts of the Postoffice Department during the year amounted to \$75,080,179.04 and its expenditures to \$84,324,114.15. This deficiency is regarded as unnecessary, being due to an abuse of laws regulating rates upon second-class mail matter. If pretended newspapers, trashy novels and other publications of like character were made to pay proper rates, and if the free distribution of seed through the mails were abolished, the income thus gained would suffice, it is thought, to permit the carriage of legitimate papers and periodicals free of cost.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows gratifying progress in the construction of our new navy and presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battle-ships and ten or twelve torpedo-boats. The President accordingly recommends that provision be made for the construction of additional battle-ships and torpedo boats, and also the manufacture of a reserve supply of guns for the auxiliary fleet. The transfer of the work of the coast survey to the Navy Department is urgently recommended.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres, excluding, however, about 360,000,000 acres in Alaska, as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of lands yet unadjudicated. Though the condition of the Indians shows steady progress, their situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them to whom allotments of land have been made are found to be unable or disinclined to follow agricultural pursuits or to otherwise beneficially manage their land.

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The Secretary of Agriculture shows that the exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, amounted to \$628,363,038, being 72.28 per cent. of American exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took more than 54 per cent. of all farm products finding foreign markets.

The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil-service reform are constantly more apparent; and a vast majority of the voters of the land are ready to insist that the time and attention of those they select to perform for them important public duties should not be distracted by doling out minor offices. Numerous additional offices and places have lately been brought within civil-service rules. The new tariff act needs important amendments so as to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty, the President still very decidedly favors putting coal and iron upon the free list. As regards the sugar schedule, he would be glad, "under existing aggravations," to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of the tariff law.

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It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the government as a guarantee fund of failed banks, by imposing a small annual tax, say one-half of 1 per cent., upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to 5 per cent. of the total circulation outstanding. As a further security it is contemplated that the existing provision fix-

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It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the government as a guarantee fund of failed banks, by imposing a small annual tax, say one-half of 1 per cent., upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to 5 per cent. of the total circulation outstanding. As a further security it is contemplated that the existing provision fix-

ing the individual liability of stockholders is to be retained and the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulating notes is to be made a first lien on all its assets.

A very important feature of this plan is the exemption of State banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and comptroller of the currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding 75 per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes, under their assets, a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal-tender notes including treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per cent. of their outstanding circulating notes, and that such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes, when presented at their principal or branch offices.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres, excluding, however, about 360,000,000 acres in Alaska, as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of lands yet unadjudicated. Though the condition of the Indians shows steady progress, their situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them to whom allotments of land have been made are found to be unable or disinclined to follow agricultural pursuits or to otherwise beneficially manage their land.

CAROLINA TIMBER LANDS.

Sale of Immense Tracts in Swain and Jackson Counties.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 1.—The timber lands of western North Carolina seems to be attracting the attention of prominent lumbermen all over the country. Not long since a New York syndicate purchased the Whittier tract in Swain and Jackson counties at the right respectable figures of \$140,000. This syndicate purchased not only the timber rights, but the land as well. Whether the purchasers are speculators or are bona fide mill-men who intend to develop this fine property does not satisfactorily appear. However this may be, the tract has been thoroughly "posted" and all needful steps taken to protect it from intruders and trespassers of all kinds.

This large transaction has hardly ceased to provoke discussion and speculation as to the intention of those in control before the announcement of the arrival in Asheville, of Harvey M. Dickson, of Mattson, Ill., one of the largest lumber men of the Northwest, was made. It was known that Mr. Dickson was one of the parties connected with the purchase of the timber rights in a large boundary of land within the Qualla reservation in Jackson, Swain and Cherokee counties. The Qualla reservation belongs to the Cherokee Indians—that is to the Eastern band, the main body having removed to the Indian Territory many years ago, leaving a small remnant in North Carolina, who are so designated to distinguish them from wilder fellows of the West. The purchase of Dickson & Co. only related to the Cathcart tract of the Qualla boundary and embraces about 34,000 acres. Immediately after this sale some complications with the Indian Department arose and it seemed, for a while, that the sale would not be perfected, but it is believed these have now been happily adjusted and Mr. Dickson apprehends no interference from the Government authorities. He states that he and his associates propose to proceed at once to the development of their property and that they will all remove to this State and make it their permanent home.

Dickson's partner's name is Mason; so Mason and Dickson have crossed the historic line of that name and will make their home in the South.

It is currently and reliably reported here that a rich Tennessee lumber syndicate, composed of Ohio capitalists, are negotiating for a foothold in western North Carolina and the probability is that they will secure it before

