DARLINGTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1890.

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES

The Happenings of a Week Preserved and Chronicled.

The Fields of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida Carefully Cultivated; Read the Results.

VIRGINIA.

Zallas Boswell, chief of a band of gypsies, was shot near Danville by W. C. White.

The Insurance war in Danville continues without any indication of a settle-

At Edgerton and Brodnax, Brunswick county, thriving businesses are being done where a year ago only wild woods were

Superintendent Porter puts the verified population of Virginia at 1,665,980, Many changes and corrections were first made before this total was put out. A number of merchants and citizens of

Lynchburg petitioned for the revocation of the license of the electric railroad in that city, but the City Attorney decided that the petition cannot be granted.

James M. Booker, of Lynchburg, and B. W. L. Holt, of Sussex county, were Friday appointed by Governor McKin-ney delegates to the Immigration Convention, which meets in Asheville, N. C. Game in Brunswick county is threaten

ed with extermination by Northern breech-loaders and pot-hunters. Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple has present ed to William and Mary College a number of oil paintings of the Tyler family.

NORTH CAROLINA. The bears are said to be troubling the

farmers down in Pasquotank. Mrs. S. M. Lockhart, of Weldon, has sold her farm in Northampton county. known as the Bell place, to Senator Matt

W. Ransom for \$9,500. The cotton-seed mills at Fayetteville were burned Tuesday night. A Second Adventist preacher in Durham is creating quite a sensation by

preaching the early coming of Christ. G. S. Melsman, of Rowan county, while crossing the Richmond and Danville soad at China Grove was struck by an engine

The annual Clinton Fair opened last week with a large attendance present. Senator Vance and Colonel L. L. Polk were present and delivered addresses.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Philip B. Hamer, editor of the Marion

Index was married on Wednesday evening to Miss Gertrude Kuck, a leading society belle.

with the South Carolina railway, is a candidate for railroad commissioner from the lower district. D. E. Keels, county chairman of Sumter county has nominated by instructions from his executive committee, H. R. Thomas for railroad com

The Yorkville Enquirer was burned out Saturday morning. The loss is \$25, 000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

The dead body of C. Newton Knox, a prominent citizen of Abbeville was found under the trestle over Little River on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad, near Abbeville. Mr. Knox fell from the trestle while trying to walk it.

In the Seventh Congressional District contest the Supreme Court has awarded Col. Wm. Elliott the certificate of election over Brayton and Miller. The latter received the highest number of votes but his tickets being improperly printed were thrown out.

Hon. Pat Calhoun, Col. J. H. Averill, superintendent of the Port Royal and Western Carolina, and other prominent railroad men, spent the Thursday at Port Royal and visited various points of interest, particularly the old fort and Foot Point. The steam tug Reliance carried them around.

GEORGIA.

White Caps are rampant in the counties of Elbert and Madison.

Fifty tons of ochre has been shipped from Cartersville to Europe. This is said to be the first shipment of ochre from this country to Europe, and the Carters-ville product is said to be the best in the

The following persons of Lumpkin county have been sentenced in the United States court as follows for violating the revenue laws: Kim Satterfield, nine months and \$100; Jess Chester, six months and \$100, and J. M. Porter, two months and \$100. John Connor, a Savannah longshore-

man, fell a distance of fifteen feet in th hold of the steamship Pocahontas, and suffered injuries from the fall which

At Macon, Judge Speer gave five moon shiners, who were confined in the Bibl county jail their liberty. Thirty days reto serve, but which they received as a Thanksgiving present from the

The boiler of John H. Akers & Co's., saw mill at Scotland, Worth county, exploded Thursday morning, killing three men and injuring four others. The boiler was blown quite a distance.

Burglars have been operating around Gordon. A store was recently entered there and a large safe blown open with powder. The explosion was so loud that t aroused the whole town, many people thinking that an earthquake had arrived The burglars only received four dollars

TENNESSEE.

The Greenville Woolen Mills burned to the ground Tuesday evening and every thing lost. Several adjourning buildings were burned. This is the most destruc tive fire in the history of that city. Loss \$150,000; partial insurance.

Gen. Thos. Ewing, president of the Atlantic and Danville railroad completed negotiations Wednesday for making Bristown is to subscribe for \$100,000 of the stock and the land companies will add \$300,000. Work of locating the line is now in progress.

To reduce expenses, the E. T. V. & G. railway company has discharged all the work train crews on the upper end save one. The track forces have also been re-

duced. The Memphis Grand Jury threw out the bill against the President of the City

Council for the offense of holding stock

in a street railway company. Suit has been brought in the Circuit Court of Putnam county against the Nashville & Knoxville railroad for \$50, 000 balance due James Connor, a Pitts ourg railroad contractor. The surveys have been completed to the mountain top, and contracts will soon be let for the ex ension of the road to the coal fields.

FLORIDA.

The steamer Sadie now makes daily rips between Tampa and Manatee. Mrs. Carnegie of Dungeness has sold the yacht Missoe to the state board of health, which will use her on the gulf

The Knights of the Golden Eagle are arranging to give an entertainment at the Jacksonville Sub-Tropical, to take place some time this month of December.

Tax assessment reform is to be the slo gan in this Florida legislature.

The Leon County Farmers' Alliance Fair opened at Tallahassee last week. Splendid exhibits were made and lively nterest taken throughout. Saturday wa "colored alliance day."

The date of the fifth assembly of the South Florida Chatauqua at Mt. Dora has been definitely fixed for the 17th to the 30th of March, 1891.

Professor O. M. Crosby, with nothin like \$10,000 at his command, has brought fifty actual settlers to Florida during the past two months.

OTHER STATES.

Chief Inspector Rathborne of the postoffice department at Washington tele-graphed Col. Delgress, postmaster at Austin, Texas, dismissing H. B. Kinney, assistant postmaster there, for destroying valuable papers.

A Rayville, La., special says that a fire which broke out there in the ware house of Charles Tinche consumed nearly all the main business block of the town north of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad.

J. S. Richardson, of New Orleans, has a farm for which he has refused an English syndicate's offer of \$22,500,000. It is a cotton plantation, or a series of plantations, consisting of 49,000 acres, to cultivate which 9,000 negroes are em-

Galveston, rejoicing over the \$6,000,-000 given her by the Government for a deep water port, became hilarious, and gave a grand oyster roast on the beach. to which the whole State was invited. When the hungry Texans arrived they were charged 50 cents a head for a ticket to the roast, and now the country newspapers are "roasting" the Oleander City. Old Pirate Latitte used to live on that island, and his spirit seems to hover there

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Widow's Right Disputed by Young Man From Abroad.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 2 -- A very re markable case is before the United States circuit court here. In 1864 Thomas H. Smith, captain of a blockade running steamer, married Miss Jane Watson at Wilmington, N. C. Recently he died, leaving her real estate there, worth \$70,-

A few months ago George H. Smith, of Bolton, England, appeared as claimant, alleging that Thomas H. Smith was his father, having married his mother prior to the war, and that his mother was living at the time of Smith's marriage to Miss Watson. Attorneys for both sides have been to England at work on the case. The defendent contends that Thomas H. Smith was not the father of George H. Smith, and that if he were the latter was borne out of wedlock Smith the claimant, arrived here today accompanied by his wife. The case attracts much attention, as the defendant

is well known in Wilmington.

Senator Gordon Returns Thanks Senator-elect John B. Gordon, of Georgia has given the press the following card

"Kirkwood, near Atlanta, Ga.-To press and my friends generally throughout Georgia and in other States, who so faithfully, so earnestly and so unselfishly labored for my election, and to my friends in the Legislature, both in the Alliance and out, who so heroically and firmly stood by me in the recent Senatorial contest, and to the thousands of friends in this State and throughout the Union who by telegrams, letters, or by public dem-onstration, have signally shown their gratification at the result of the recent election, I wish through the public press to return my heartfelt thanks, and so give assurance of my sincere appreciation. This method of making my grateful acknowledgement seems appropriate, be cause these testimonials are so generous so spontaneous, and so numerous.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Barker Bros., bankers and brokers of this city, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The firm controls the Whatton Switch Co., and gained worldwide reputation some time ago by its Chi nesc inter-telagraphing banking scheme. They are also the Philadelphia correspondents of the Bavings, the great London bankers. They are largely interested in Reading securities, Oregon Pacific onds and B. & O. car trusts. The firm held a small line of deposits. Their lia-bilities are said to be about three millions.

The Henry George Idea.

It is announced that a colony of about twenty-five Northern farmers have purhased 3,000 acres of land in Cullanan County, Ala., and will begin co-operative farming. There is to be a joint stock company, with a capital of \$100,000, limited to 200 shares, and no person can have more than one share. The farm work is to be performed by the share-holders themselves and their families, and the profits, to be distributed as dividends. They expect to introduce manufacturing as soon as practicable, as they have a for-est of valuable timber and an inexhaustable amount of coal.

Senator Hampton Shot.

A telegram received from Mississippi states that Senator Wade Hampton, while out gunning on his favorite hunting grounds in Washington, Miss., was ahot by his son, McDuffie Hampton. The son, it seems, fired toward his father and wounded him in the head, one of the shot striking him in the eye. His injuries, however, are not believed to be serious, and it is not thought likely that he will lose his eyesight. The accident happened in the same locality where the Senator, a few years ago, lost one of his legs.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives The reports of the several executive de-partments which will be laid before Conpartments which will be laid before Congress in the usual course will exhibit in detail the operations of the government for the last fiscal year. Only the more important incidents and results, and chiefly such as may be the foundation of the recommendations I shall submit, will be referred to in

tions I shall submit, will be referred to in this annual message.

The vast and increasing business of the government has been transacted by the sev-eral departments during the year with faith-fulness, energy and success. The revenues amounting to above \$450,000,000, have been collected and disbursed without revealing, so far as I can ascertain, a single case of defalca-tion or embezzlement. An earnest effort has been made to stimulate a sense of responsibil-ity and public duty in all officers and employes of every grade, and the work done by them ity and public duty in all officers and employes of every grade, and the work done by them has almost wholly escaped unfavorable criticism. I speak of these matters with freedom because the credit of this good work is not mine, but is shared by the leads of the several departments with the great body of faithful officers and employes who serve under them. The closest scrutiny of Congress is invited to all the methods of administration and to every item of expenditure.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH EUROPE. The friendly relations with Eubope.

The friendly relations of our country with the nations of Europe and of the East have been undisturbed, while the ties of good will and common interest that bind us to the States of the Western Hemisphere have been notably strengthened by the conference held in this capital to consider measures for the general welfare. Pursuant to the invitation authorized by Congress, the representatives of every independent State of the American continent and of Hayti met in conference in this capital in October, 1889, and continued in session until the 19th of last April. This important convocation marks a most interimportant convocation marks a most inter-esting and influential epoch in the history of the Western Hemisphere. It is noteworthy that Brazil, invited while under an imperial form of government, shared as a republic in the deliberations and results of the confer-ence. The recommendations of this confer-ence were all transmitted to Congress at the

RESULTS OF THE MARINE CONFERENCE. The International Marine Conference, which sat at Washington last winter, reached e, very gratifying result. The regulations suggested have been brought to the attention ruggested have been brought to the attention of all the governments represented, and their general adoption is confidently expected. The agislation of Congress at the last session is to conformity with the propositions of the conforence, and the proclamation therein provided for will be issued when the other powers have given notice of their adhesion.

THE NEW REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL. Toward the end of the past year the only independent monarchical government on the Western Continent, that of Brazil, cased to exist and was succeeded by a republic. Dipomatic relations were at once established with the new government, but it was not completely recognized until an opportunity had been afforded to ascertain that it and popular approval and support. When the course of events had yielded assurance of this fact, no time was lost in extending to one new government a full and cordial welcome into the family of American commonwealths. It is confidently believed that the good relations of the two countries will be preserved, and that the future will witness an increased intimacy of intercourse and an expansion of their mutual commerce. Toward the end of the past year the only

THE PEACE OF CENTRAL AMERICA DISTURBED. The peace of Central America has again been disturbed through a revolutionary change in Salvador, which was not recognized by other States, and hostilities broke out between Salvador and Guatemala, threatening to involve all Central America in conflict and to undo the progress which had been made toward a union of their interests. The efforts of this government were promptly and zealously exerted to compose their differences and through the active efforts of the representative of the United States a provisional treaty of peace was signed August 20, whereby the right of the republic of Salvador to choose its own rulers was recognized. General Ezeto, the chief of the Provisional Government, has since been confirmed in the Presidency by

since been confirmed in the Presidency the Assembly, and diplomatic recognit duly followed. THE KILLING OF BARRUNDIA. The killing of General Barrundia on board the Pacific mail steamer Acapulco, while anchored in transit in the port of San Jose de Guatemala, demanded careful inquiry. Having failed in a revolutionary attempt to invade Guatemala from Mexican territory, General Barrundia took passage at Acapulco for Panama. The consent of the representatives of the United States was sought to effect his seizure, first at Champerico, where the

for Panama. The consent of the representatives of the United States was sought to effect his seizure, first at Champerico, where the steamer touched, and afterward at San Jose. The captain of the steamer refused to give up its passenger without a written order from the United States Minister; the latter furnished the desired letter, stipulating, as the condition of his action, that General Barrundia's life should be spared, and that he should be tried only for offenses growing out of his insurrectionary movements. This letter was produced to the captain of the Acapulco by the military commander at San Jose, as his warrant to take the passenger from the steamer. General Barrundia resisted capture and was killed. It being evident that the Minister, Mr. Mizner, had exceeded the bounds of his authority in intervening, in compliance with the demands of the Guatamalan authorities, to authorize and effect, in violation of precedent, the seizure on a vessel of the United States of a passenger in transit charged with political offenses, in order that he might be tried for such offenses under what was described as martial law, I was constrained to disavow Mr. Mizner's act and recall him from his post.

The Nicaragua Canal project, under the control of our citizens, is making most encouraging progress, all the preliminary conditions and initial operations having been accomplished within the prescribed time.

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accomplished within the prescribed time.

During the past year negotiations have been renewed for the settlement of the claims of American citizens against the government of Chili, principally growing out of the late war with Peru. The report from our Minister at Santiago warrant the expectation of an early and satisfactory adjustment.

THE NEW EXTRADITION TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN. The new treaty of extradition with Great Britain, after due ratification, was pro-claimed on the 25th of last March. Its bene-

claimed on the 25th of last March. Its beneficial working is already apparent.

The difference between the two governments touching the fur seal question in the Behring Sea is not yet adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence which will soon be laid before Congress. The offer to submit the question to arbitration, as proposed by her Majesty's Government, has not been accepted, for the reason that the form of submission proposed is not thought to be calculated to proposed is not thought to be calculated to assure a conclusion satisfactory to either party. It is sincerely hoped that before the party. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another scaling season some arrangement may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right, derived from Russia, which was not disregarded by any nation for more than eighty years proceding the outbreak of the existing trouble, INJUSTICE TO HAWALI.

In the tariff act a wrong was done to the kingdom of Hawaii which I am bound to presume was wholly unintentional. Duties were levied on certain commodities which are included in the reciprocity treaty now existing between the United States and the kingdom of Hawaii, without indicating the precessory expention in favor of that kingkingdom of Hawaii, without indicating the necessary exception in favor of that king-dom. I hope Congress will repair what might otherwise seem to be a breach of faith on the part of this government. on the part of this government.

UNCLE SAM'S POCKETBOOK.

The revenues of the government from all

sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were \$463,963,080.55, and the total ex penditures for the same period were \$358,618,584.52. The postal receipts have not hereto fore been included in the statement of thes fore been included in the statement of these aggregates, and for the purpose of comparison the sum of \$60,882,097.92 should be deducted from both sides of the account. The surplus for the year, including the amount applied to the sinking fund, was \$105,344,496.03. The receipts for 1890 were \$16,030,923.79 and the expenditures \$15,739,871 in excess of those of 1899. The customs receipts increased \$5.835,842.88

case of the preceding year.

The Treasury statement for the current fiscal year, partly actual and partly estimated, is as follows: Receipts from all sources, \$906,000,000; total expenditures, \$354,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$52,000,000 —not taking the postal receipts into the account on either side. The loss of revenue from customs for the last quarter is estimated at \$25,000,000, but from this is deducted a gain of about \$16,000,000, realized during the first four months of the year.

For the year 1893 the total estimated receipts are \$373,000,000 and the estimated expenditures \$357,852,200.42, leaving an estimated surplus of \$15,147,790.58, which, with a cash balance of \$52,000,000 at the beginning of the year, will give \$67,147,790.58 as the sum available for the redemption of outstanding bonds or other uses. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the Postoffice Department, being equal, are not included in this statement on either side.

THE CIRCULATION OF TREASURY NOTES. The act "directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon," approved July 14, 1899, has been administered by the Secretary of the Treasury ministered by the Secretary of the Treatury
with an earnest purpose to get into circulation at the earliest possible date the full
monthly amounts of Treasury notes contemplated by its provisions and at the same time
to give to the market for silver bullion such to give to the market for silver bullion such support as the law contemplates. The recent depreciation in the price of silver has been observed with regret. The rapid rise in price which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation, and the recent reaction is in part the result of the same cause and in part of the recent monetary disturbances. Some months of further trial will be necessary to determine the permanent effect of the recent legislation upon silver values, but it is gratifying to know that the increased circulation secured by the act has exerted and will continue to exert a most beneficial influence upon business and upon general values.

influence upon business and upon general values.

While it has not been thought best to renew formally the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full use of silver for coinage at a uniform ratio, care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad, and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which it is confidently believed would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world.

The recent monetary disturbances in England are not unlikely to suggest a re-examination of opinions upon this subject. Our very large supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supposed interest of silver, give us a position of advantage in promoting a permanent and safe international agreement for the free use of silver as a coin metal.

The efforts of the Secretary to increase she volume of money in circulation by keeping down the Treasury surplus to the lowest practicable limit have been unremitting and in a very high degree successful. The tables presented by him, showing the increase of money in circulation during the last two decades, and especially the table showing the increase during the nineteen months he has administered the affairs of the department, are interesting and instructive. The increase of money in circulation during the nineteen months has been in the aggregate \$38,808,813, or about \$1.50 per capita, and of this increase only \$7,000,000 was due to the recent silver legislation. That this substantial and needed aid given to commerce resulted in an enormous reduction of the public debt and of the annual interest charge is matter of increased satisfaction. There have been purchased and redeemed since March 4, 1899, 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds to the amount of \$211,832,450, at a cost of \$246,620,741, resulting in the reduction of the annual interest charge of \$8,967,609 and a total saving of interest of \$51,876,708. The efforts of the Secretary to increase she of \$3.46,620,741, resulting in the reduction of the annual interest charge of \$3,967,609 and a total saving of interest of \$51,576,706.

I notice with great pleasure the statement of the Secretary that the receipts from internal revenue have increased during the last fiscal year nearly \$12,000,000 and that the cost of collecting this larger revenue was less by \$90,617 than for the same purpose in the preceding year. The percentage of cost of collecting the customs revenue was less for the last fiscal year than ever hefore.

fiscal year than ever before. THE WAR DEPARTMENT. The war department.

The report of the Secretary of War exhibits several gratifying results attained during the year by wise and unostentatious methods. The percentage of desertions from the army (an evil for which both Congress and the department have long been seeking a remedy) has been reduced during the past year 24 per cent., and for the months of August and September, during which time the favorable effects of the act of June 28 were felt. 38 per cent., as compared with the same

favorable effects of the act of June 25 were felt, 33 per cent., as compared with the same months of 1889.

I concur in the recommendations of the Secretary that adequate and regular appropriations be continued for coast defence works and ordnance. Plans have been practically agreed upon, and there can be no good reason for delaying the execution of them; while the defenceless state of our great seaports furnishes an urgent reason for wise expedition.

The encouragement that has been extended to the militia of the States, generally and most appropriately designated the "National Guard," should be continued and enlarged. These military organizations constitute, in a large sense, the army of the United States, while about five-sixths of the annual cost of their maintenance is defrayed by the States.

PUNISHMENT OF VIOLATORS OF THE LAW. PUNISHMENT OF VIOLATORS OF THE LAW. PUNISHMENT OF VIOLATORS OF THE LAW.

The report of the Attorney-General is under the law submitted directly to Congress, but as the Department of Justice is one of the Executive Departments some reference to the work done is appropriate here.

A vigorous and, in the main, an effective effort has been made to bring to trial and punishment all violators of the laws; but, at the same time, care has been taken that frivolous and technical offenses should not be used to swell the fees of officers or to harass walled so that the same time, care has been taken that frivolous and technical offenses should not be used to swell the fees of officers or to harass walled so that the same time, care has been taken that frivolution of violations of the election laws and

called so the fitting must be section laws and of offenses against United States officers. The number of convictions secured, very many of them upon pleas of guilty, will, it is hoped, have a salutary restraining inpostmasters appointed by a subtraction of the discharge of their official duties and to persecutions and personal violence of the most extreme character. Some of these cases have been dealt with through the Department of Justica, and in some cases the postoffices have been abolished or suspended. I have directed the Postmaster-General to pursue this course in all cases where other efforts failed to source for any postmaster, not himself in fault, an operation of suspended in the section of the duties. cases where other efforts tailed to secure for any postmaster, not himself in fault, an op-portunity peacefully to exercise the duties of his office. But such action will not sup-plant the efforts of the Department of Jus-tice to bring the particular offenders to

unishment.
The variation by indicial decreas of frauduin equity filed by the Attorney-General in the Circuit Court of the United States is a new application of a familiar equity jurisdiction. Nearly one hundred such decrees have been taken during the year, the evidence disclosing that a very large number of fraudulent certificates of naturalization have been issued. And, in this connection I beg to renew my recommendation that the laws be so amended as to require a more full and searching inquiry into all the facts necessary to naturalization before any certificates are granted. quire that an application for American citizenship shall be heard with as much care and recorded with as much formality as are given to cases involving the pettiest prop-

At the last session I returned, without m At the last session I returned, without mapproval, a bill entitled "An act to prohibit bookmaking and pool selling in the District of Columbia," and stated my objection to be that it did not prohibit, but in fact licensed what it purported to prohibit. An effort will be made under existing laws to suppress this evil, though it is not certain that they will be found adequate. WORK OF THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster-General shows

the most gratifying progress in the importa-work committed to his direction. The buwork committed to his direction. The business methods have been greatly improved. A large economy in expenditures and an increase of four and three-quarter millions in receipts have been realized. The deficiency this year is \$5,786,390, as against \$3,330,183 last year, notwithstanding the great enlargement of the service. Mail routes have been extended and quickened, and great accuracy and dispatch in distribution and delivery have been attained.

The passage of the act to amend certain

been received with great and deserved popular favor. The Postoffice Department and the Department of Justice at once entered upon the enforcement of the law with sympathetic vigor, and already the public mails have been largely freed from the fraudulent and demonstrating appeals and literature emanating alizing appeals and literature emanating from the lottery companies. OUR NEW NAVY.

OUR NEW NAVY.

The construction and equipment of the new ships for the navy have made very satisfactory progress. Since March 4, 1889, nine new vessels have been put in commission, and during this winter four more, including one monitor, will be added. The construction of the other vessels authorized is being pushed, both in the government and private yards, with energy, and watched with the most scrupulous care.

The experiments conducted during the year to test the relative resisting power of armor plates has been so valuable as to attract great attention in Europe. The only part of the work upon the new ships that is threatened by unusual delay is the armor plating, and every effort is being made to reduce that to the minimum. It is a source of congratulation that the anticipatel influence of these modern vessels upon the esprit de corps of the officers and seamen has been fully realized. Confidence and pride in the ship among the crew are equivalent to a secondary battery. Your favorable consider. the ship among the crew are equivalent to a secondary battery. Your favorable consid-eration is invited to the recommendations of

SEFFLEMENT OF THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The several acts of Congress looking to the reduction of the larger Indian reservations, to the more rapid settlement of the Indians upon individual allotments, and the vestoration to the public domain of lands in excess of their needs, have been largely carried into effect, so far as the work was confided to the Executive. Agreements have been concluded since March 4, 1889, involving the cession to the United States of about 14,725,000 acres of land. These contracts have, as required by law, been submitted to Congress for ratification and for the appropriations necessary to carry them mitted to Congress for ratification and for the appropriate of spaces and the Sisseton and Wahpeton, Sac and Fox, Iowa, Pottawatomies and Abentee Shawases and Courd'Alene tribbs have not yet received the sanction of Congress. Attention is also called to the fact that the appropriations made in the case of the Siour Indians have not covered all the stipulated payments. This should be promptly corrected. If an agreement is confirmed, all of its terms should be complied with without delay, and full appropriations should be made.

LANDS TO SETTLERS. The policy outlined in my last annual message in relation to the patenting of lands to settlers upon the public domain has been carried out in the administration of the Land Office. No general suspicion or imputation of fraud has been allowed to delay the hearing and adjudication of individual cases upon their merits. The purpose has been to perfect the title of honest settlers with such promptness that the value of the entry might not be swallowed up by the expense and extortions to which delay subjected the claimant. The average monthly issue of agriculture patents has been increased about six thousand.

THE PENSIONS.

The Disability Pension act, which was approved on the 27th of June last, has been put into operation as rapidly as was practicable. The increased clerical force provided was selected and assigned to work, and a considerable part of the force engaged in examinations in the field was recalled and added to the working force of the office. The examination and adjudication of the claims have, by reason of improved methods, been more rapid than ever before. There is no economy to the government in delay, while there is much hardship ment in delay, while there is much hardship. THE PENSIONS. ment in delay, while there is much hardship and injustice to the soldier. The anticipate i expenditure, while very large, will not, it is believed, be in excess of the estimates made before the enactment of the law. This liberal enlargement of the general law should suggest a more careful scrutiny of bills for special relief, both as to the cases where relief; is granted and to the amount allowed.

The DOWNFALL OF MORMONISM.

THE DOWNFALL OF MORMONISM.

The increasing numbers and influence of the non-Mormon population in Utah are observed with satisfation. The recent letter of Wilford Woodruff, President of the Mormon Church, in which he advised his people "to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land," has attracted wide attention, and it is hoped that its influence will be highly beneficial in restraining infractions of the laws of the United States. But the fact should not be overlooked that the doctrine or belief of the church that polygamous marriages are rightful and supported by Divine revelation remains unchanged. President Woodruff does not renounce the doctrine, but refrains from teaching it, and advises against the practice of it because the law is against it. Now, it is teaching it, and advises against the practice of it because the law is against it. Now, it is quite true that the law should not attempt to dail with the fath on holled and with the fath on holled and with the thing, so to deal with the Territory of Utah as that those who believe polygamy to be rightful shall not have the power to make it lawful.

THE CENSUS.

The enumeration of the people of the United States under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1839, has been completed, and the result will has at once disciplinating this decennial enumeration devolves upon Congress the duty of making a new apportionment of Representatives "among the several States according to their respective number?"

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture deserves especial attention in view of the fact that the year has been marked in a very unusual degree by agitation and organiza-tion among the farmers looking to an in-crease in the profits of their business. It will be found that the efforts of the department have been intelligently and zealously devoted to the promotion of the interests intrusted to its care.

its care.

A very substantial improvement in the market prices of the leading farm products during the year is noticed. The price of wheat advanced from \$1 cents to October 1850 to ing the year is noticed. The price of wheat, advanced from \$1 cents, in October, 1839, 50 50% cents; oats from 1914 cents to 48 cents, and barley from 68 cents to 78 cents. Meats chewed a substantial but not 1925 affilialls and fowls show a very large increase; the total value of such exports for the year ending June 30, 1890, was \$33,000,000, and the increase over the preceding year. The export trade in beef and pork products and in dairy products was very largely increased, the increase in the article of butter alone being from 15,504,978 pounds to 29,748,043 pounds, and the total increase in the value of meat and dairy products exported being \$34,000,000. This trade, so directly helpful to the farmer, it is believed will be yet further and very largely increased when the system of inspection and sanitary supervision now provided by law is brought fully in operation. The efforts of the Secretary to establish the healthfulness of our meats against the disparaging imputations that have been put upon them abroad have resulted in substantial progress. Veterinary surgeons sant out by the department are now allowed to participate in the inspection of the live eattle from this country landed at the English docks, and during the several months they have been on duty no case of contagious pleuropneumonia has been reported. This inspection of live animals and pork products, provided for by the act of August 30, 1890, will afford as perfect a guaranty for the wholesomeness of our meats offered for foreign consumption as by the act of August 30, 1890, will afford as parfect a guaranty for the wholesomeness of our meats offered for foreign consumption as is anywhere given to any food product, and its non-acceptance will quite clearly reveal the real motive of any continued restriction of their use; and, that having been made clear, the duty of the Executive will be very plain.

The information given by the Secretary of The information given by the Secretary of the progress and prospects of the best sugar industry is full of interest. It has already passed the experimental stage and is a commercial success. The area over which the sugar best can be successfully cultivated is large, and another field crop of great value is offered to the choice of the farmers.

The Secretary of the Treasury concurs in the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture that the official supervision provided by the Tariff law for sugarof domestic producion shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

The law relating to the Civil Service has, so far as I can learn, been executed by those

ified service with fidelity and impartiality, and the service has been increasingly satisfactory. The report of the commission shows a large amount of good work done during the year with very limited appropriations.

SETTLEMENT OF THE INDIAN TROUBLES. of business was very general throughout the country. That this larger business was being conducted upon a safe and profitable basis is shown by the fact that there were 300 less failures reported in October, 1800, than in the same mouth of the preceding year, with liabilities diminished by about the common source as Exports.

The value of our exports of do mastic marchandiss during the last year was over \$115,000,000 greater than the preceding year, and was only exceeded once in our history. About \$100,000,000 of this excess was in agricultural products. The production of pig iron—always a good gauge of general prosperity—is shown by a recent census bulletin to have been 133 per cent. greater in 1890 than in 1890, and the production of steel 290 per cent. greater. Mining in ceal has had no limitation except that re-1899 than in 1899, and the production of steel 290 per cent. greate: Mining in coal has had no limitation except that resulting from deficient transportation. The general testimony is that labor iseverywhere fully employed, and the reports for the last year show a smaller number of employes affected by strikes and lookouts than in any year since 1894. The depression in the prices of agricultural products had been greatly relieved, and a buoyant and hopeful tone was beginning to be felt by all our people.

These promising influences have been in some degree checked by the surprising and very unfavorable monetary events which have recently taken place in England. It is gratifying to know that these did not grow in any degree out of the financial relations of London with our people, or out of any discredit attached to our securities held in that market. The return of our boals

market. The return of our bonks and stocks was caused by a money string ency in England, not by any loss of value or credit in the securities themselves. We could not however wholly seems the ill companied by such extraordinary incidents as characterized this. It is not believed, however, that these evil incidents which have for the time unfavorably at-fected values in this country, can long withstand the strong, safe and wholesome influences which are operating to give to our people profitable returns in all branches of legitimate trade and industry. The apprehension that our tariff may again and at once be subjected to important general changes would unfoubtedly add a depress-

ing influence of the most serious character. THE NEW TARIFF. The General Tariff act has only partially gone into operation, some of its important provisions being limited to take effect at dates yet in the future. The general provisions of the law have been inforced ess than sixty days. Its permanent effects upon trade and prices till learning stand in consixty days. Its permanent effects upon trade and prices still largely stand in conjecture. It is curious to note that the advance in the prices of articles wholly magnetized by the Tariff act was by many taken of the fact that the general tendency of the markets was upward from induences wholly apart from the recent tariff legislation. The enlargement of our currency by ten lency to traffe and naive and desired effects on prices; but this natural and desired effects on prices; but this natural and desired effect of the silver legislation was by many erro-neously attributed to the Tariff act.

There is neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be again opened before this law has had a fair trial. It is quite true that every tariff schalule is subject to objections. No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classifications had the full approval even

The misiaformation as to the terms of the act which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad will be corrected be experience, and the ovil auguries as to its results confounded by the market reports, the sav-ings' banks, international trade balances and the general prosperity of our people. Already we begin to hear from abroad and from our we begin to hear from abroad and from our custom houses that the prohibitory effect upon importations imputed to the act is not justified. The imports at the port of New York for the first three weeks of November were nearly 8 per cent. greater than for the same period in 1889 and 29 per cent. greater than in the same period of 1888. And so far from being an act to limit exports, I confidently believe that under it we shall secure a larger and profitable participation in forester trade then we have ever enjoyed and that we shall recover a proportionate participation in the ocean carrying trade of the world.

world.

The criticisms of the bill that have come to us from foreign sources may well be rejected for repugnancy. If these critics really believe that the adoption by us of a free trade policy, or of terriff rates having reference solely to revenue, would diminish the participation of their own countries in the commerce of the world their advocacy and progress of the world their advocacy and progress. merce of the world, their advocacy and pro motion by speech and other forms of organ-ized effort of this movement among our people is a rare exhibition of unselfshaness in trade. And, on the other hand, if they sintrade. And, on the other hand, it they succeedly believe that the adoption of a protective tariff policy by this country insures to their profit and our hurt, it is noticeably strange that they should lead the outery against the authors of a policy so helpful to their countrymen, and crown with their favor those who would snatch from them a substantial share of a trade with other lands. already inadequate to their necessities.

There is no disposition among any of our people to promote prohibitory or retaliatory legislation. Our policies are adopted not to the hurt of others, but to seems for ourselves those advantages that fairly grow out of our favored position as a nation. Our form of government, with its incident

form of government, with its incident of universal suffrage, makes it imperative of universal surfage, makes it imperative that we shall save our working people from the agitations and distresses which scant work and wages that have no margin for comfort always beget. But after all this is done it will be found that our markets are open to friendly commercial exchanges of enormous value to the other great powers.

From the time of my induction into office From the time of my induction into dice the duty of using every power and influence given by law to the Executive Department for the development of larger markets for our products, especially our farm products, has been kept constantly in mind, and no effort has been or will be spared to promote that end We are under no disadvantages in any, foreign market, except that we pay our workmen better wages than are paid elsewhere—better abstractly, better relatively to the cost of the necessaries of life. I do not doubt that a very largely increased foreign trade is accessible to us without bartering for it either our home market for such products of either our home market for such products of the farm and shop as our own people can supply or the wages of our working people.

WORK OF THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

I congratulate the Congress and the country upon the passage at the first session of the Fifty-first Congress of an unusual number of laws of very high importance. That the results of this legislation will be the quickeding and enlargement of our manufacturing industries, larger and better markets for our breadstuffs and provisions both at home and abroad, more constant employment and better wages for our working people, and an increased supply of a safe currency for the transaction of business, I do not doubt. Some of these measures were enacted at so late a period that the beneficial effects upon commerce which werein the con-

The general trade and industrial conditions throughout the country during the year have shown a marked improvement. For many years prior to 1838 the merchandise balances of foreign trade had been largely in our favor but during that year and the year following they turned against us. It is very gratifying to know that the last fiscal year again shows a balance in our favor of over \$63,000,000. The bank clearings, which furnish a good test of the volume of business transacted, for the first ten months of the year 1890 show, as compared with the same months of 1839, an increase for the whole country of about 8.4 per cant., while the increase outside the oity of New York was over 13 per cent. During the month of October the clearings of the whole country showed an increase of 3.1 per cent. over October, 1839, while outside of New York the increase was 11½ per cent. These figures show that the increase in the volume of business was very general throughout the country. That this larger business IMPROVED INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

I desire to repeat with added urgency the

as to the East, and of the new markets opened for their surplus food products and for many of their manufactured products.

of a party caucus.
Such legislation is always and necessarily the product of compromise as to details, and the present law is no exception. But in its general scape and effect I think it will justify can legislation should conserve and defend American trale and the warm of American

From the time of my induction into office

In many of the products of wood and iron, and in meats and breadstuffs, we have adand in meats and brandstuffs, we have advantages that only neel better facilities of intercourse and transportation to secure for them large foreign markets. The reciprocity clause of the Tariff act wisely and effectively opens the way to secure a large reciprocal trade in exchange for the free admission to our ports of certain products. The right of independent nations to make special reciprocal trade concessions is well established, and does not impair either the comity due to other powers or what is known as the "favored-nation clause," so generally found in commercial treaties. What is given to one for an adequate agreed consideration cannot be claimed by another freely. The state of the revenues was such that we could dispense with any important duties state of the revenues was such that we could dispense with any important duties upon coffee, tea, hides and the lower grades of sugar and molasses. That the large advantage resulting to the countries producing and exporting these articles by placing them on the free list entitled was considered. titled us to expect a fair return in the way

titled us to expect a fair return in the way of customs concessions upon articles exported by us to them was so obvious that to have gratuitously abandoned this opportunity to enlarge our trade would have been an unpartonable error.

There were but two methods of maintaining control of this question open to Congress, to place all of these articles upon the dutiable list subject to such treaty agreements as could be secured, or to place them all presently upon the free list, but subject to the reimposition of specified duties if the countries from which we received them should refuse to give to us suitable reciprocal benefits. This latter method, I think, possesses great advantages.

cal benefits. This latter method, I think, possesses greated vantages. The indications thus far given are very hopeful of early and favorable action by the countries from which we receive our large imports of coffee and sugar, and it is confidently believed that if steam communication with these countries can be promptly improved and enlarged the next year will show a most gratifying increase in our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, as well as of some important lines of manufactured goods. AID FOR AMERICAN SHIPPING.

I desire to repeat with arried urgency the recommendations contained in my last aunual message in relation to the development of American steamship lines. The reciprocity clause of the Tariff bill will be largely limited, and its benefits retarded and diminished, if provision is not contemporaneously made to encourage the establishment of first-class steam communication between our ports and the ports of such nations as may meet our overports of such nations as may meet our overports of such nations as may meet our over-tures for enlarged commercial exchanges. The steamship, carrying the mails statedly and frequently, and offering to passengers a comfortable, safe, and speedly transit, is the first condition of foreign trade. It carries the order or the buyer, but not all that is ordered or bought. It gives to the sailing vessels such cargoes as are not urgent or parishable, and, indirectly at least, promotes that important adjunct of commerce. There is now both in this country and in the nations of Central and South America a state of expectation and confidence as to increased trade that will give a double value to your prompt action upon

this question.

The South Atlantic and Gulf ports occupy a very favored position toward the new and important commerce which the reciprocity clause of the tariff act and the postal shipping bill are designed to promote. Steamship lines from these ports to some northern port of South America will almost certainly effect a connection between the railroad systems of the continents long before any continuous the continents long before any continuous line of railroads can be put into operation. The very large appropriation made at the last essaion for the harbor of Galvastan was instinuou, as it seemes to me, oy mass considerations. The great Northwest will feel the advantage of growth lines to the South as well

AN INTERNATIONAL BANK. I had occasion in May last to transmit to money exchanges between the States represented in that conference. Such an stitution would greatly promote that trade we are seeking to develop. I renew the recommendation that a careful and well-guarded charter be granted. I do not think the powers granted should include those ordinarily exercised by trust, guaranty and safe-deposit companies, or that more branches in the United States should be authorized than are strictly necessary to ac-thorized than are strictly necessary to ac-complish the object primarily in view, namely, convenient foreign exchanges. It is quite important that prompt action should be taken in this matter, in order that any appropriations for better communication with these countries, and any agreement that may be made for reciprocal trade, may not be hindered by the inconvenience of making exchanges through European money centers, or burdened by the tribute which is an incident of that method of business.

BELIEF FOR THE SUPREME COURT. The bill for the relief of the Supreme Court has, after many years of discussion, reached a position where final action is easily attain-able, and it is hoped that any differences of opinion may best harmoniced as to save the essential features of this very important measure. In this connection I carnestly re-new my recommendation that the salaries of judges of the United States district courts be so readjusted that none of them shall receive less than \$5000 per annum.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW. The enactment of a national bankrupt law I still regard as very desirable. The Constitution having given to Congress jurisdiction of this subject, it should be exercised, and uniform rules provided for the administration of the affairs of insolvent debtors. The moonventeness resulting from the occasional and temporary exercise of the power by and temporary exercise of the power by Congress, and from the conflicting State codes of insolvency which come into force intermediately, should be removed by the encotment of a simple inavassity and removed. termenately, should be removed by the en-actment of a simple, inexpensive and perma-nent national bankrupt law.

I also renew my recommendation in favor of legislation affording just copyright pro-tection to foreign authors, on a footing of reciprocal advantage for our authors abroad.

SAFETY IN COUPLING CARS. It may still be possible for this Congress to inaugurate, by suitable legislation, a novement looking to uniformity and increased safety in the use of couplers and brakes upon freight trains engaged in interstate commerce. The chief difficulty in the way is to search agreement as to the base. terstate commerce. The chief difficulty in the way is to secure agreement as to the best appliances, simplicity, effectiveness and cost being considered. This difficulty will only yield to legislation, which should be based apon full inquiry and impartial tests. The purpose should be to secure the cooperation of all well-disposed managers and owners, but the fearful fact that every year's delay involves the secrifice of 2000 lives and the maining of 20,000 young men should plead both with Congress and the managers against any needless delay.

THE POSTOFFICE AND THE TELEGRAPH. The use of the telegraph by the Postoffice Department as a means for the rapid transmission of written communications is, the lieve, upon proper terms quite desirable. The Government does not own or operate the railroads, and it should not, I think, own or operate the telegraph lines. It does not however, seen to be quiet practicable for the Government to contract with the telegraph companies, as it does with the rail-road companies, to carry at specified rates such communications as the senders may designate for this method of transmission. I recommend that such legislation be enacted as will enable the Postofice Department fairly to test by experiment the advantages of such a use of the telegraph.

THE ELECTION LAWS. If any intelligent and loyal company of American citizens were required to catalogue the essential human conditions of national life I do not doubt that with absolute upont mity they would begin with "free and hon so elections." And it is gratifying to know that generally there is a growing and non-partial domand for better election laws. But against this sign of hope and progress must be set the depressing and undeniable fact that elec-tion laws and methods are sometimes cur-

mingly contrived to secure minority control, while violence completes the shortcoming of fraud. In my last annual message I suggeste I that the development of the existing law providing a Federal supervision of Congressional elections offered an effective method of re-

and penatics will be useful in all. The constitutionality of such legislation has been affirmed by the Supreme Court. Its probable effectiveness is evidenced by the character of the opposition that is made to it. It has been denounced as if it were a new exercise of February power and an invasion of the rights of the States. Nothing could be further from the truth. Congress has already fixed the time for the election of members of Congress. It has declared that votes for members of Congress must be by written or printed ballots.

and penalties will be useful in all. The con

NO. 22.

gress must be by written or printed ballot; it has provided for the appointment by the circuit courts in certain cases, and upon the petition of a certain number of citizens, of election supervisors, and made it their dutato supervise the registration of voters are

petition of a certain number of citizens, of election supervisors, and made it their duty to supervise the registration of voters conducted by the State officers; to challe go persons offering to register; to personally inspect and scrutinize the registry lists, and the persons offering to register; to personally inspect and scrutinize the registry lists, and the persons of identification and the prevention of fraults; to attend at elections and remains with the box till the votes are all cast and counted; to attend at elections and remains with the box till the votes are all cast and counted; to attend to the registry lists and election returns any statement touch a the accuracy and fairness of the registry and election, and to take and transmit to the Clerk of the Houss of Registratives any evidence of fraudilent practices which may be presented to them of Deputy United States Marshals to attend the polls, support the Supervisors in the discharge of their duties, and to arrest persons violating the election laws. The provisions of this familiar title of the Revised Statute have been put into exercise by both the great political parties, and in the North as well we in the South, by the filing with the court the petitions required by the law.

It is not, therefore, a question whether we shall have a Federal election law, for wenow have one, and have had for nearly twentry years, but whether we shall have an effective law. The present law stops just short of effectiveness, for it surrenders to the local authorities all control over the certification which establishes the prima facio right to also said in the House of Representatives. This defect should be cured. Equality of representation and the parity of the electors must be maintained or everything that is valuable in our system of government is lost. The qualifications of an elector must be sought in the law, not in the opinions, prejudices or fears of any class, however, powerful. The path of the elector to the ballot box must be free from the ambus of fear ballot box must be free from the ambus 1 of fear and the enticements of fraud; the count so true and open that none shall gain say it. Such a law should be absolutely non-partisan and impartial. It should give the advantage to honesty and the control to majorities. Surely there is nothing sectional about this creed, and if it shall happen that the penalties of laws intended to enforce these rights fall here and not there, it is not because the law is sectional, but because, happing, crime is local and not universal. Nor should it be forgotten that every law whether relating to elections or to any other subject, whether enacted by the State or by the nation, has force behind it; the courts, the marshal or constable, the posse comitatus, the prison, are all and

the courts, the marshal or constable, the posse comitatus, the prison, are all and always behind the law.

One cannot be justly charged with nafriendliness to any section or class wan seeks only to restrain violations of law and of personal right. No community will find lawlessness profitable. No community will find lawlessness profitable. No community curafford to have it known that the officers who are charged with the presentation of the public peace and the restraint of the criminal classes are themselves the modulate of the without for spect and the law without sanction. The floods of lawlessness cannot be leveel and made to run in one channel. They know for arrest for an election offense is full of prompting and suggestion to men who are oting and suggestion to man

pursued by a city marshal for a crime against life or property. But it is said that this legislation vive race animosities, and some have even suggested that when the peaceful methods of fraud are made impossible they may be supplanted by intimidation and violence. It supplanted by intimidation and violence. It the proposed law gives to any qualified elector by a hair's weight, more than his equal influence, or detracts by so much from any other qualified elector, it is fatally impeached. But if the law is equal and the animosities it is to evoke grow out of the fact that so no electors have been accustomed to exercise the franchise for others, as well as for themselves, these animosities ought not to be confessed without dishonor. No choice is left to me but to inforce with vigor all laws intended to secure to the citizen his constitutional rights, and to recommend that the inadequacies of such laws be promptly remedied. If to promote with zeal and ready interest every project for the development of its material interests, its rivers, harbors, mines and factories, and the intelligence, peace and security under the law of its communities and its house, in each of the content of the content of the material interests, its rivers, harbors, mines and factories, and the intelligence, peace and security under the law of its communities and its house, is each or ligence, peace and security under the law of ngence, peace and security under the law or its communities and its homes, is not ac-cepted as sufficient evidence of friendliness to any State or section, I cannot add comiv-ance at election practices that not only dis-turb local results, but rob the electors of

other States and sections of their most price-less political rights. BENJAMIN HARRISON. Executive Mansion, Dec. 1, 18:00.

A Poverty Stricken Congressman. Farmer Jerry Simpson's system of getting himself elected to Congress in Ne braska was such a glittering success in his own case that it may be generally adopted by candidates. Mr. Simpson's platform was based on the poverty of farmers generally and his own poverty in particular. To give his audiences ocular proof that "things were not coming to him in carriages" he would take off his shoes to show that he was too poor to wear socks. When the applause would subside he would roll up his trousers to show that likewise drawers were a luxury too rich for his blood. Farmer Simpson was what is known in the West as a "rattler on the stump," and he sailed through the campaign literally under bare poles, rounding the buoy with 10,000 votes to

A Corrupt Priest.

spare.

A Raleigh, N. C., special says: Ex-Priest J. J. Boyle has been heard from again. Not from a monastery in Scotland, as was generally supposed, but from a Catholic tribunal in Rome, Italy, whither he has been summoned to dis prove the charges made against him by the Catholic clergy of the West. Boyle, with his usual brazeness, had the auda-city to write to Bishop Haydn, in this State, to send him a letter of recommendation in order to prove his good character while in North Carolina. This information was received from Justice Barbee, of Raleigh, a prominent member of the

Catholic church here. The Southern Chautauqua.

The choice made at Atlanta by the trus tees of the "Asheville Assembly" of the Women's Christian Temperance Union from among the several tracts of land of fered last summer for its use upon which to crect buildings for the "Southern Chautauqua" is a good one. The tract of twenty acres, accepted from Mr. Otis Mil ler, is in the new town of Skylaud, eight miles south of Asheville, N. C. on the Spartanburg and Asheville railroad near severat valuable mineral springs and good hotels, and in the neighborhood of the Vander-

bilt estate.

Porter Finishes His Count. WAHSINGTON, D. C.-Wednesday night Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Census, presented a statement to the Sec-retary of the Interior, giving the population of the several States and Territories of the United States, as finally determined. The verified population of the United States in 1890 is fixed at 62.622.250.

It is stated that the great soda deposits of Wyoming have been sold to a parforming these abuses. The need of such a law has manifested itself in many parts of the country, and its wholesome restraints \$2,000,000.