THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AND FIN-

The reports of the heads of the several administrative departments of the Government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the score of their respective duties, and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's conditions as patriotic and intelligent labor. tions as patriotic and intelligent labor suits.

and observation suggest.

I, therefore, deem my Executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to Congress the important cases of our situation as related to our intercourse with foreign nations, and a statement of the financial problems which confront us, omitting, except as they are related to these topics, any reference to depart-

OUR MISSIONARIES IN CHINA. The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the diplomatic agents of this the subjects of either belligerent vigorously enforced by every means within the territorial limits of the within our power. tion to all foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely separated provinces of China serious separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the old fanatical spirit against foreigners, which, unchecked by the local authorities, if not actually connived at by their target of the conditions in our efforts to care property and attended with personal injuries as well as less of the property and attended with personal injuries as well as less of the property and attended with personal injuries as well as less of the conditions in our efforts to care in the right and duty which belong of such additional national bank circulation until such notes were reduced to \$300,000,000. This law further property and attended that on and after the first day of the conditions in our efforts to care property and attended with personal injuries as well as less of tife. injuries as well as loss of life.

Although but one American citizen was reported to have been actually wounded, and although the destruction of property may have fallen more heavily upon the missionaries of other will enable us to take suitable steps nationalities than our own, it plainly for the protection of any interests of most prompt and decided action to ships that might be found imperilled. guard against such or more dreadful The Ottoman Government has lately calamities befalling the hundreds of American mission stations which have under the temperate rule of toleration. mands of the United States and other powers for the degradation and puishrespective cities and provinces who by neglect or otherwise had permitted out the Empire shall be protected. uprisings, and for the adoption of stern measures by the Emperor's Government for the protection of the life and property of foreigners, were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officials found derelict

of actual participation in the outrages. visit the province where the first disturbances occurred for the purpose of investigation. This latter commission, formed after much opposition, has citizens, as well as theirs, will be regone overland from Tientsin, accom- ceived and protected on board those panied by a suitable Chinese escort, ships. On the demand of our minister, alous situation of owing to the holders and by its demonstration of the readingles and ability of our Government to that Turkish soldiers shall guard and demand, which could neither be regetic steps we have thus taken are all safety to our citizens in China because Though thus far no lives of American the Imperial Government is. I am citizens have been sacrificed, there persuaded, entirely convinced that we can be no doubt that serious loss and of our own citizens and redress for any resulted from riotous conflicts and outwrongs they may have suffered, and that we have no ulterior designs or objects, political or otherwise. China ful European powers have secured a will not forget our kindly service to right to assume a duty not only in her citizens during her late war, nor behalf of their own citizens and in the further fact that, while furnishing furtherance of their own interests, but all the facilities at our command to as agents of the Christian world. further the negotiation of a peace between her and Japan, we sought no ad- of Turkish Government as will restrain vantage and interposed no counsel. fanatical brutality, and if this fails The Governments of both China and Japan have, in special dispatches transmitted through their respective in Turkey as have lately shocked civdiplomatic representatives, expressed ilization. The powers declare this in a most pleasing manner their grate- right and this duty to be theirs alone, ful appreciation of our assistance to their citizens during the unhappy and effective ac struggle and of the value of our aid in not be delayed. paving the way to their resumption of peaceful relations.

THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA. Cuba is again gravely disturbed An insurrection, in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. this flagrant condition of hostilities, by arousing sentimental sympathy and orce obedience to our neutrality laws

The Discussion is Confined Mainly to the Financial Condition of the Country and our Relations With Guban insurgents nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the Cuban insurgents nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism. To the Congress of the United States:

The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our Government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances.

The reports of the heads of the several

THE CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY. Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia and the development there and in other districts of a spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian influences naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission. No Government from the delicate duty efforts have been spared in their bethey undertook at the request of both countries, of rendering such service to and property has been earnestly and

other as our neutral position permitted, I regret, however, that an attempt developed a domestic condition in the on our part to obtain better informa-Chinese Empire which has caused tion concerning the true condition of much anxiety and called for prompt affairs in the disturbed quarter of the and careful attention. Either as a Ottoman Empire, by sending the result of a weak control by the Central United States consul at Sivas to make Government over the previncial administrations, following the diminution of traditional governmental authority under the stress of an over-whelming national disaster, or as a tuous entanglement of the United manifestation upon good opportunity of the so-called Eastern question, nor as an officious interference into all foreign ways and undertaktion. States in the so-called Eastern question, nor as an officious interference into all foreign ways and undertaktion.

which are now in the vicinity of the disturbed localities, affords opportunities to acquire a measure of familiarity with the condition of affairs, and will enable us to take suitable steps for the protection of any interests of behooved this Government to take the our countrymen within reach of our issued at imperial irade exempting forever from taxation an American grown up in the interior of China college for girls at Scutari. Repeated assurances have also been obtained by our envoy at Constantinople that similar institutions, maintained and administered by our countrymen, shall ment of the responsible officials of the be secured in the enjoyment of all rights, and that our citizen through-The government, however, in view upon such assurances as the limit of its duty. Our minister has been vigi-

of a number of those adjudged guilty was imperilled. We have sent ships as far toward the points of actual dis-This Government also insisted that turbance as it is possible for them to affairs on the first day of January, notes that may be in the treasury or a special American commission should go where they offer refuge to those obliged to flee, and we have the promise of other powers which have protect its citizens will act, it is be- escort to the coast American refugees. lieved, as a most influential deterrent | These orders have been carried out, of any similar outbreaks. The ener- and our latest intelligence gives assurance of the present personal safety the more likely to result in future of our citizens and missionaries. destruction of mission property have rageous attacks,

By treaty several of the most powertheir duty is to so interfere as to insure against such dreadful occurrences and it is earnestly hoped that prompt and effective action on their part will

The new consulates at Erzeroum and Harpoot, for which appropriation was made last session have been provisionally filled by trusted employees of the department of the State. These appointees, though now in Turkey, have not yet received their exequaturs.

As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of Besides deranging the commercial our financial situation we are immediexchanges of the island, of which our ately aware that we approach a subcountry takes the predominant share, ject of domestic concern more imporject of domestic concern more impor-tant than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in it in the purchase of bonds. In the inciting adventurous support among such a perplexing and delicate predi-our people, has entailed carnest effort cament as to require prompt and wise ing perplexities, it became entirely such action would secure for us a bi-on the part of this Government to en- treatment. We may well be encourbedience to our neutrality laws aged to earnest effort in this direction prevent the territory of the when we recall the steps already taken that our gold reserve must, for the being abused as a toward improving our economic and third time in less than thirteen months, stagger those who believe that stability vantage ground from which to aid financial situation, and when we apthose in arms against Spanish soverage preciate how well the way has been reignty. Whatever may be the tradiprepared for further progress by an tional sympathy of our countrymen as aroused and intelligent popular intermediately and the state from the st

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver of the government, unchecked and unregulated by business conditions and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years diluted our circulating medium, undermined confidence acroad in our financial ability and at last culminated in distress and panic at home, has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country. The things thus accomplished notwithstanding their extreme importance and beneficent effects, fall far short to curing the monetary evils from which we suffer as a result of long indulgence in ill advised financial expedients.

The currency denominated United States notes, and commonly known as green backs, was issued in large volume during the late civil war, and was intended originally to meet the exigencies of that period. It will be seen by a reference to the debate in Con-gress at the time that the laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes thattheir advocates declared they were intended for only temporary use and to meet the emergency of war. In almost, if not all, the laws relating to them some provision was made con templating their voluntary or compulsory retirement. A large quantity of them, however, were kept on foot and mingled with the currency of the country, so that at the close of the year 1874 they amounted to \$381,099,073. Immediately after that date, and in January, 1875, a law was passed prothe Treasury was required, whenever additional circulation was issued to national banks, to retire United States

Some of them had, however, been prewas \$346,681,016. The law of 1878 did more easily met. not stop at distinct prohibition, but law, from any source whatever, and years before as the date for entering ment on any account. upon the redemption and retirement ships in the neighborhood that our of all these notes, and for which such abundant means had been provided. The government was put in the anomwithout acquittance. CONGRESS WOULD NOT DO ITS DUTY.

In anticipation of impending trouble I had on the 28th-day of January, 1895, addressed a communication to the Congress fully setting fourth our difficulties and dangerous position, and earnestly recommending that authority be given the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds bearing a low rate of interest, payable by their terms in gold, for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient gold reserve, and also for the redemption and cancellation of outstanding United States notes and the treas-

who had only temporarily parted with dollar. individuals with a people who seem to est in these subjects. By command of the people a customs revenue system, greater freedom, despened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade to the markets of the markets of the world, has been when made more difficult by a disregarded on the part of our others are despended on the propers are disposition. From that the reaching of the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade to the markets of the world, has been while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade to the markets of the world, has been with a number of fits of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of interest by the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the markets of the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the markets of the protection and the stablished in the markets of the world. Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at both two markets of the protection in the fit of favored classes at the expense of the world and in the feeling for the protection in the fit of favored classes at the expense of the wine which while inefficient for the protection in the fit of favored classes at the expense of the world and in the feeling favored classes at the expense of the world and in the feeling favored classes at the expense of the world and in the feeling favored classes at the expense of the world and in the feeling favored classes at th

to their country, which should restrain the avenues to our people's cheap living or lessen their comfort and continuous ing or lessen their comfort and present, a continuance of the contract they would by every means in their power protect the Government against gold withdrawals. The contract also provides that if Congress would authorize their issue bonds payable by their terms in gold and bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum might within ten days be substituted at par for the agreement. On the day that contract was made

its terms were communicated to Congress by a special Executive message, in which it was stated that more than sixteen millions of dollars would be saved to the Government if gold bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest were authorized to be substituted for those mentioned in the contract. The Congress having declined to grant the necout, resulting in a gold reserve amounting to \$107.571,230 on the 8th day of July, 1895. The performance of this contract not only restored the reserve, but checked for a time the withdrawals of gold and brought on a period of restored confidence and such peace and quiet in business circles as were of the greatest possible value to every interest that affects our people. I hav never had the slightest misgiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement and am quite willing to answer for my full share of responsibility for its promotion. I believe it averted a disaster, the imminence of which was fortunately not at the time

generally understood by our people.

Though the contract mentioned stayed for a time the tide of gold with drawals, its good results could not be permanent. Recent withdrawals have reduced the reserve from \$107,571,230 on the 8th day of July, 1895, to \$79,333.976. How long it will remain large enough to render its increase unnecessary is only matter of conjecture, though quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future are

the United States and dispose of thein monly called greenbacks and the for coin, and to use the proceeds for outstanding treasury notes issued by and every worker for wages would

retirement/of these notes, another of these notes for United States bonds statute was passed forbidding their of small as well as large denominations further cancellation and retirement. bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long term bonds, thus inviously redeemed and cancelled upon creasing their desirability as investthe issue of additional national bank ments, and because their payment, circulation, as permitted by the law of could be well postpaid to a period far 1875, so that the amount outstanding removed from present financial burdens at the time of the passage of the Act and perplexities, when with increased forbidding their further retirement prosperity and resources they would be

To further insure the cancellation of contained, in addition, the following these notes and also provide a way by express provision: "And when any which gold may be added to our curof existing facts, is far from relying of said notes may be redeemed or be rency in lieu of them a feature in the received into the treasury under any plan should be an authority given to a standard also give free scope for the law, from any source whatever, and the Secretary of the Treasury to dislant and alert in the affording all shall belong to the United States, they pose of the bonds abroad for gold, if ative credit, so indispensable to broad possible protection in individual cases shall not be retired, cancelled or denecessary to complete the contemplated where danger is threatened or safety stroyed, but they shall be reissued and redemption and cancellation, permitnecessary to complete the contemplated paid out again and kept in circula- ting him to use the proceeds of such tion." This was the condition of bonds to take up and cancel any of the 1879, which had been fixed upon four that may be received by the Govern-The increase of our bonded debt in-

volved in this plan would be amply compensated by renewed activity and enterprise in all business circles, the restored confidence at home, the reinstated faith in our monetary strength abroad, and the stimulation of every tired by receiving such notes in dis-interest and industry that would follow charge of obligations due to the gov- the cancellation of gold demand obernment, nor cancelled by actual pay- ligations now afflicting us. In any ments in gold. It was forced to re- event the bonds proposed would stand deem without redemption and to pay for the extinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the self of the belief that there lurks in path we now follow there lurks the the proposition for the free coinage of menace of unending bonds, with our silver, so strongly approved and so en-indebtedness still undischarged and thusiastically advocated by a multiaggravated in every feature. The ob-ligations necessary to fund this in-menace to our prosperity and an insiddebtedness would not equal in amount described those from which we have been relieveder from the allegiance they owe to ed since 1884 by anticipation and payment, beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, out of our surplus rev-

plain statement of the disordered conury notes issued for the purchase of dition of currency and the present silver under the law of 1890. This re-commendation did not, however, meet with approval.

In February, 1895, therefore, the in mind the fact that my countrymen, situation was exceedingly critical. whose sincerity I do not doubt insist With a reserve perilously low and a that the care for the ills now threaten-refusal of Congressional aid, every-thing indicated that the end of gold simple remedy of the free coinage of payments by the Government was im- silver. They contend that our mints minent. The results of prior bond is shall be at once thrown open to the sues had been exceedingly unsatisfac- free, unlimited and independent cointory, and the large withraws of gold age of both gold and silver dollars of immediately succeeding their public sale in open market gave rise to a reation of any other Government sonable suspicion that a large part of and in full view of the fact that the the gold paid into the treasury upon ratio between the metals which they such sales was promptly drawn out suggest calls for one hundred centagain by the presentation of United worth of gold in the gold dollar at the States notes or treasury notes and present standard, and only fifty centfound its way to the hands of those in intrinsic worth of silver in the silver

Were the infinitely stronger reason

makers in attempting to establish a bimetalic currency undertook free coinage upon a ratio which accidental-ly varied from the actual relation of two metals not more than 3 per cent. In both cases, notwithstanding greater difficulties and cost of transportation than now exist, the coins whose intrinsic worth was undervalued in the ratio. 4 per cent. bonds described in the gradually and surely disappeared from our circulation and went to other countries, where their real value was better recognized. Acts of Congress were impotent to create equality where natural causes decreed even a slight in-

equality.

Twice in our recent history we have signally failed to raise by legislation the value of silver. Under an Act of Congress passed in 1878 the Government was required for more than essary authority to secure this saving, twelve years to expend annually at the contract, unmodified, was carried out, resulting in a gold on the purchase of silver bullion for coinage. The Act of July 14, 1890, in a still bolder effort increased the amount of silver the Government was compelled to purchase, and forced it to become the buyer an nually of 54,000,000 ounces, or practically the entire product of our mines.
Under both laws silver rapidly and steadily declined in value. The prophecy and the expressed hope and expectation of those in the Congress who led in the passage of the last mentioned Act, that it would re-establish and maintain the former parity between the two metals, are still fresh in our memory.

In the light of these experiences.

which accord with the experiences of other nations, there is certainly no secure ground for the belief that an Act of Congress could now bridge an ine-quality of 50 per cent. between gold and silver at our present ratio, nor is there the least possibility that our country, which has less than one-seventh of the silver money in the world. could by its action alone, raise not only our own, but all silver to its lost ratio with gold. Our attempt to accomplish find the dollar in his hand ruthlessly scaled down to the point of bitter disappointment if not to pinching priva-

THE STANDARD OF VALUE. There is a vast difference between a standard of value and a currency for monetary use. The standard must necessarily be fixed and certain. The currency may be in divers forms and of with his officers, who concluded to try various kinds. No silver standard persuasion. But they soon found that country has a gold currency in circulation, but an enlightened and wise system of finance secures the benefits of I belonged, and threatened to report both gold and silver as currency and me for disobedience of orders of a sucirculating medium by currency at par with it. Such a system keeping the and growing commercial transactions and so well substituted for the actual use of money. If a fixed and staple standard is maintained such as the magnitude and safety of our commer-cial transactions and business require, the use of money is conveniently minimized. Every dollar of fixed and staple value has through the agency of confident credit an astonishing capacity of multiplying itself in financial work; every unstable and fluctuating dollar fails as a basis of credit and in its use begets gambling, speculation and undermines the foundations of

I have ventured to express myself on this subject with earnestness and plainness of speech because I cannot rid my tude of my countrymen, a serious public and private integrity. It is besause I do not distrust the good faith and sincerity of those who press this scheme that I have imperfectly, but with zeal submitted my thoughts upon this momentous subject. I cannot refrain from begging them to re-examine their views and beliefs in the light of patriotic reason and familiar experience, and to weigh again and again the consequences of such legislation as their efforts have invited. Even the continued agitation of the subject adds greatly to the difficulties of a dangerous financial situation already forced

honest enterprise.

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS. In conclusion I especially entreat the people's representatives in the Congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country, to promptly and efectively consider the ills of our critial financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to assure the Congress that I am prepared to co ther measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will cladly labor with them in every patritic endeavor to further the interest and guard the welfare of our country nen whom in our respective places of inty we have undertaken to serve. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Qec. 2, 1895.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S FOE.

I replied, "No sir."

He then said: "I sent to Gen. Stuart to send me a special detail of one hundred men under command of an officer

you to execute that order?"
I replied that if to keep sober was all

my obedience.

He said, "No that is not all, but unless you can resist temptation to drink you connot carry out my orders:
but I will explain." He then pointed to a large frame depot or warehouse and said: "Take your command up to that warehouse, have a large number of barrels of bread rolled out and sent down the railroad to a point about five hundred yards from the warehouse that my men can get all the bread rolled out and sent down the railroad to a point about five hundred yards from the warehouse that my men can get all the bread rolled out and serious from expension to the pointed to a point about five hundred yards from the warehouse that my men can get all the bread rolled out and serious from the warehouse from the warehouse that my men can get all the bread rolled out and serious from the warehouse to a large frame depot or warehouse and said: "Take your command up to that warehouse, have a large number of barrels of bread rolled out and sent down the railroad to a point about five hundred yards from the warehouse so that my men can get all the bread they want as they pass, and then take some picked men into the building and spill all the liquors there; don't spare a drop, nor let any man taste it under a drop, nor let any man taste it under any circumstances. I expect you to execute this order at any cost."

He pulled down his cap and was about to ride back to his staff, when I said to him: "General, suppose an officer of superior rank should order me under arrest and then gain possession of the warehouse."

He said, with an air of soleminty I shall never forget, coming close to me, and looking as if he would look me through: "Uatil I relieve you in per

son you are exempt from arrest except upon my order in writing." He then said, "I fear that liquor more than Gen. Pope's army," and rode off.

I took my men to the warehouse, now so important in my eyes, and threw a guard around it, placing five men at each entrance with orders to neither allow any one to enter, nor to enter themselves. I then put some prisoners under guard to roll out the bread nearest the doors. In a little while this was done, and to guard was apparently all that was required. But in a little while I was called to one entrance to find a general officer with his staff demanding that the guards should There was expended for pereither allow him to enter, or bring out some liquor. Upon my refusal to comply with his request he ordered his adjutant to place me under arrest. I told him that I was put there by Gen. Jackson in person and exempted from liability of arrest. He gave his staff an order to dismount and enter the warehouse; and I gave my men the order to level their guns, and "make ready." This made the thirsty general halt, and hold a consultation

Just then General A. P. Hill came standard staple and all other and such galloping up with his staff. I explained the position to him, and soon saw that he took in the situation, as he or-dered the thirsty squad off. Then he said, "Have you orders to barn this building?" On my replying that I had not, he went off. Within an hour Gen. Jackson sent me an order to burn the building, and after it was well destroyed to report to him. This I did. No man got a drink-that day. And the foe that Stonewall Jackson most dreaded was powerless for evil.

no liquor could be had. They then

asked my name, and to what command

Judge Simonton Renders His Decis-

Circuit Court, has rendered a decision in the case of A. E. and W. E. Gonzales, and the liquor owned by the Gonzales has been withdrawn from the that these - bottoms should jurisdiction of the court. The follow- protected from overflow, and

time with that of Mr. N. G. Gozales, and in general presents the same features.

North Carolina by A. E. Gonzales, for his personal use, by a common carrier.

Mr. A. E. Gonzales in his evidence shows these facts to be true, but he adds that he had given one of the baradds that he had given one of the barrels to his brother, W. E. Gonzales. In the opinion just filed, it has been shown that liquor imported from another State or from a loreign country, for the personal use of the importer, is protected by the interestate com-merce law, and that this protection is continued over the importation after its arrival, so long as this personal use and consumption continues. If, nowever, this personal use and consumption cease, the protection ceases a so. In the present case, Mr. A. E. Gonzales imported for his own use wo packages. One claimed in his own use and for his own consumption. The other did not. He gave it away. The police law of this State forbids this. Indeed, if packages could be imported by one for his own use, and after arrival could be given to others, there could be no limit to the number so imported by one person or to that of the recipient after they were imported. The protection of the interstate commerce law is a personal privilege. It cannot be transferred to another person and give to him the protection given to the importer only because he actually imported the goods.

Gradually the sense of smelling goes, then hearing, and, finally, with the lapse of thought, the entire body ecomes completely asleep.

The physiologists have gone even further than this, and they say that the senses sleep with different degrees of profoundness. The sense of touch is the most easy to arcse, next that of hearing, then sight and taste and smelling last. could be no limit to the number so

The following extract from the nual report of the board of trustees Clemson College, just issued, will read with interest by those interest of the State is

dred men under command of an officer who never used spirituous liquors. Are you that man?"

I said "Yes, sir, I was detailed on that account."

"Well, sir, I have an order to give, upon the full and exact execution of which depends the runcess of the present movement, and the result of the battle soon to be fought. Can I trust you to execute that order?"

I replied that if to keep sober was all of the insurance money received on I replied that if to keep sober was all of the insurance money received on that was needful he could rely upon the burnt building.

THE MONEY RECEIVED PROM THE

STATE.

Special appropriation..... 5,754.00 riment station fund for repairs

Add to this balance of insur 10,951.43

82,788.17 This amount, \$82,788.17, was expended as shown by report, leaving a balance on hand of \$4.291.78. But in this

insuring college building for

It will be seen, therefore, that of the amount re-ceived from the State and manent improvements Leaving for current ex-

To this amount add Hatch fund (Federal appropria-15,000.00 appropriation)... Which gives \$ 57,531.38

The whole amount available current The whole amount available current expenses during the year.

The buildings completed and erected since last report are:

The main building completed and furnished with electric lights, steam heating and water works and recitation rooms and library partially restored.

The buildings, being new, are good repair, and are all insured

We are gratified to report that up We are gratified to report that un-less the attendance of students should be largely increased, rendering addi-tions to the teaching force necessary, the privilege tax, Clemson bequest and the Federal appropriations will be sufficient to meet the current expenses of the college and no special appropri-

Judge Simonton Renders His Decision in the W. ti Gonzales Liquor Matter.

Columbia Register.

Judge Simonton, in the United States

Judge Simonton, in the United States

Judge Simonton, in the United States came and destroyed a large part of the

It is a matter of great importance to urisdiction of the court. The following is his decision:

The case was heard at the same time with that of Mr. N. G. Gozales, and in general presents the same features.

There were two kegs marked in the the form the form the form the features and instruction. We therefore respectfully submit that we be furnished with the same number of name of A. E. Gonzales, with labels convicts as before, namely, 33.
showing that they were imported from In conclusion, it affords this board

son Agricultural College.

HOW THE SENSES DROP TO SLEEP statement that a man goes to sleep piecemeal instead of altogether and simultaneously, as it were. That is, the senses do not lull themselves united and at once into a siumber, but cease to receive impressions gradually, one after the other. At first the sight ceases, and next the sense of taste loses its susceptibility to outward impression.

Even then, the individual being imost in a state of unconsciousne three still remain in a condition activity-smelling, hearing

Gradually the sense of smelling goes,

smelling last.

Sleep steals on the body gradually, certain parts of muscles beginning to sleep before others. Slumber commences at the extremities, beginning at the feet and legs. That is why it is always necessary to keep the feet warm.

—They say that there are 10,000 more women than men in little Rhote laiand.