

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

FOREIGN RELATIONS AND FINANCES

The Discussion is Confined Mainly to the Financial Condition of the Country and our Relations With Foreign Powers.

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 need of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances.

I, therefore, deem my Executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to you 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 departmental operations.

OUR MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the diplomatic duties of this Government from the delicate duty they undertook at the request of both countries, of rendering such service to the subjects of either belligerent within the territorial limits of the other as our neutral position permitted, developed a domestic condition in the Chinese Empire which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and careful attention.

Although but one million citizens were reported to have been actually wounded, and although the destruction of property may have fallen more heavily upon the missionaries of other nationalities than our own, it plainly behooved this Government to take the most prompt and energetic action to guard against such or more dreadful calamities befalling the hundreds of American mission stations which have grown up in the interior of China under the temperate rule of toleration, custom and imperial edict.

The Government also insisted that a special American commission should visit the provinces where the first disturbances occurred for the purpose of investigation. This latter commission, formed after much opposition, has gone overland from Tientsin, accompanied by a suitable Chinese escort, and by its demonstration of the readiness and ability of our Government to protect its citizens and redress their wrongs they may have suffered, and that we have no ulterior designs or objects, political or otherwise.

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. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share, this flagrant condition of hostilities, by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has entailed earnest effort on the part of this Government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being used as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment. We may well be encouraged to earnest effort in this direction when we recall the steps already taken toward improving our economic and financial situation, and when we appreciate how well the way has been prepared for further progress by an aroused and intelligent popular interest in these subjects.

to their country, which should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations with friendly sovereign States. Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavor thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock to human sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of Government to honestly fulfill every international obligation, yet it is to be earnestly hoped, on every ground, that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits.

THE CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia and the development of lawlessness in other districts, and a spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian influences naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women who, as dependants of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf, and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power.

The presence of our naval vessels, 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 our citizens which may be reached by the Ottoman Government has lately issued an imperial irade exempting forever from taxation an American college for girls at Soutari. Repeated assurances have also been obtained by our envoy at Constantinople that similar facilities will be maintained and administered by our countrymen, shall be secured in the enjoyment of all rights, and that our citizen throughout the Empire shall be protected.

The government, however, in view of existing facts, is far from relying upon such assurances as the limit of our protection. It has been vigilant and alert in the affording all possible protection in individual cases where danger is threatened or safety was imperilled. We have sent ships as far toward the points of actual disturbance as it is possible for them to go where they offer refuge to those obliged to flee, and we have the promise of other powers which have ships in the neighborhood that our citizens, as well as theirs, will be received and protected on board those ships. On the demand of our minister, orders have been issued by the Sultan to Turkish soldiers shall guard and escort to the coast American refugees. These orders have been carried out, and our latest intelligence gives assurance of the present personal safety of our citizens and missionaries. Though thus far no lives of American citizens have been sacrificed, there can be no doubt that serious loss and destruction of mission property have resulted from riotous conflicts and outrageous attacks.

By treaty several of the most powerful European powers have secured a right to assume a duty not only in behalf of their own citizens and in furtherance of their own interests, but also in behalf of the Christian world. Their right is to enforce such conduct of Turkish Government as will restrain fanatical brutality, and if this fails their duty is to so interfere as to insure against such dreadful occurrences in Turkey as have lately shocked civilization. The powers declare this right to be theirs alone, and it is earnestly hoped that prompt and effective action on their part will not be delayed.

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.

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more than \$65,000,000. This gold was to be delivered in such instalments as would complete its delivery within about six months from the date of the contract and at least one-half of the amount was to be furnished from abroad. It was also agreed by those supplying this gold that during the 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 4 per cent. bonds described in the agreement.

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 abroad 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 beneficial effects, fall far short of curing the monetary evils from which we suffer as a result of long indulgence in ill-advised financial expedients.

The currency described in United States notes, and commonly known as greenbacks, 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 Congress at the time that the laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes that their advocates declared they were intended for only temporary use and to meet the emergency of war.

Immediately after that date, and in January, 1875, a law was passed providing for the redemption of specie payments, by which the issue of the Treasury was required, whenever additional circulation was issued to national banks, to retire United States notes equal in amount to 80 per cent. of such additional national bank circulation until such notes were reduced to \$300,000,000. This law further provided that on and after the first day of January, 1879, the United States notes then outstanding should be redeemed in coin, and in order to provide and prepare for such redemption the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of the Government, but also to issue bonds of the United States and dispose of them for coin, and to use the proceeds for the purposes contemplated by the statute.

In May, 1878, and before the date thus appointed for the redemption and retirement of these notes, our countrymen, bearing a low rate of interest, they should be long term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments, and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when with increased security and resources they would be more easily met.

To further insure the cancellation of these notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them a feature in the plan should be an authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the bonds already issued, and if necessary to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation, permitting him to use the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the treasury or that may be received by the Government on account of the purchase of silver. The increase of our bonded debt involved 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 interest and industry by the cancellation of gold demand obligations now afflicting us. In any event the bonds proposed would stand for the extinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow there lurks the menace of unending bonds, with our indebtedness still undischarged and aggravated in every feature. The obligations necessary to fund this indebtedness would not equal in amount those from which we have been relieved since 1884 by anticipation and payment, beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, out of our surplus revenues.

THE FREE SILVER REMEDY.

While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of the disordered and complicated condition of the present dangers menacing our prosperity, and to suggest a way which leads to a safer financial system, I have constantly had in mind the fact that my countrymen, whose sincerity I do not doubt, insist that the care for the ill now threatening us may be found in the single and simple remedy still the coinage of silver. They contend that our mind shall be at once thrown open to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of both gold and silver dollars of full legal tender quality, regardless of the action of any other Government and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest calls for one hundred cent worth of gold in the gold dollar at the present standard, and only fifty cent in intrinsic worth of silver in the silver dollar.

Were the infinitely stronger reason that can be adduced for hoping this such action would secure for us a bimetallic currency moving on lines of parity as an experiment, novel and hazardous as that proposed might well stagger those who believe that stability is an imperative condition of sound money. No Government, no human contrivance or Act of legislation has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio appreciably different from that which is established in the markets of the world. Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of 16 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coins, oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the national belief and practice of the nations and of the teaching of the wisest statesmen

and economists of the world, both in the past and present, and what is far more conclusive they run counter to our own actual experiences. OUR OWN EXPERIENCE WITH BI-METALLISM. Twice in our early history our lawmakers in attempting to establish a bimetallic currency, undertook to coinage upon a ratio which accidentally 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, 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 equally where natural causes decreed even a slight inequality.

headquarters and making myself known by presenting the order of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, Gen. Jackson told me to come with him, and rode some fifty or one hundred yards from his staff, turned towards me and said: "Then he said, 'Captain, do you ever use liquors?'"

CLEMONSON'S CONDITION.

An Extract from the Treasurer's Annual Report Showing the Financial Condition of this State Institution.

The following extract from the annual report of the Treasurer of the State Institution, Clemons College, just issued, will be read with interest by those interested in the management of this State institution: By reference to the report of this board made October 31st, 1894, a balance of \$16,128.98 appeared. This balance was brought forward to this fiscal year's account, but no part of it was money appropriated by the State—\$4,186.43 belonged to the cadets, being deposited with the treasurer to pay for uniforms and the remainder, the sum of \$11,942.55, was the balance of the insurance money received on the burnt building.

THE MONEY RECEIVED FROM THE STATE.

Special appropriation..... \$35,000.00 Privilege tax..... \$30,317.75 Price amount of cost of collecting tax, sec. 24,376.46 Interest on bond scrip fund, 3,523.12 Balance received from old agricultural department..... 791.69 Amount received from experimental station fund for repairs..... 837.40 Add to this balance of insurance as above stated..... 10,951.43

This amount, \$52,788.17, was expended as shown by report, leaving a balance on hand of \$4,291.78. But in this report of expenditures the following sums were paid for permanent improvements, enlarging and equipping the college plant, namely: Mechanical department (this was for enlarging building and purchase of machinery)..... \$18,085.77 Additional outfit for..... 2,342.56 Refurnishing and equipping recitation rooms, library, etc..... 3,158.34 Insuring college building for five years..... 1,797.37 Construction and repairs..... 27,715.73 Tools and machinery..... 1,357.12

It will be seen, therefore, that of the amount received from the State aid insurance..... \$62,788.17 There was expended for permanent improvements..... 50,256.79 Leaving for current expenses..... \$12,531.38 To this amount add Hatch fund (Federal appropriation)..... 15,000.00 And Hatch fund (Federal appropriation)..... 10,000.00

Which gives..... \$37,531.38 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. Hotel completed. One brick professor's house erected with outbuildings and two brick houses for water closets and bath rooms.

The buildings, being now, are in good repair, and are all insured for five years. We are gratified to report that unless the attendance of students should be largely increased, rendering additional work necessary, the privilege of the building and the Federal appropriations will be sufficient to meet the current expenses of the college and no special appropriation is required or asked for.

In the spring of this year a levee was built by convicts, to protect the river bottom from overflow, but shortly after this was done, and before the banks became settled, a freshet came and destroyed a large part of the work.

It is a matter of great importance to that these bottoms should be protected from overflow, and this can only be done by a levee. Besides much heavy work on the levee remains to be done to properly fit it for experiments and instruction. We therefore respectfully submit that we be furnished with the same number of convicts as before, namely, 23.

In conclusion, it affords this board great pleasure to report that the college is well organized and is working smoothly and harmoniously in all its departments. R. W. SIMONSON, President Board of Trustees Clemons Agricultural College.

HOW THE SENSES DROP TO SLEEP.

Now physicians and physiologists come the front with the astounding statement that a man goes to sleep piecemeal instead of altogether and simultaneously, as it were. That is, the senses do not all fall together, but one at a time, and in order of importance, 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 almost in a state of unconsciousness, three still remain in a condition of activity—smelling, hearing and thought.

Gradually the sense of smelling goes, then hearing, and finally, with the lapse of thought, the entire body becomes completely asleep. The physiologists have gone even further than this, and they say that the sense sleep with different degrees of profundity. The sense of touch is the most easy to arouse, next that of hearing, then sight and taste and 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 Rhode Island.

and looking as if he would look me through. "Until I relieve you in person you are exempt from my order in writing." He then said, "I fear that liquor more than Gen. Pope's army," and rode off.

CAN'T GIVE AWAY IN FOULCING LIQUORS.

Judge Simonton, in his Decision in the W. E. Gonzales Liquor Matter. Columbia Register. Judge Simonton, in the United States 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 jurisdiction of the court. The following is his decision: The case was heard at the same time with that of Mr. N. G. Gonzales, and in general presents the same features.

There were two kegs marked in the name of A. E. Gonzales, with labels showing that they were imported from 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 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 foreign country, for the personal use of the importer, is protected by the interstate commerce law, and that this protection is continued over the importation after its arrival, so long as this personal use and consumption continues. If, however, this personal use and consumption cease, the protection ceases also. In the present case, Mr. A. E. Gonzales imported for 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.

STONWALL JACKSON'S FOE.

He Feared Liquor More Than He Did Pope's Army.

The following story was never before published, and is related by an ex-Confederate officer, who is now a resident of Norfolk, Va.: About daylight of the day before the second battle of Manassas, I was ordered to report to Gen. E. J. Jackson, with a detail of one hundred men, for special duty. Upon arrival at the

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 diverse forms and of various kinds. No silver standard country has a gold currency in circulation; but an enlightened and wise system of finance secures the benefits of both gold and silver as currency and circulating medium by currency at par with it. Such a system keeping the standard stable and all other and such as the position to him, and soon saw that he took in the situation. He then ordered the thirty squad off. "Then he said, 'Have you orders to burn 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 go to his tent. This I did. No man got a drink that day. And the fact that Stonewall Jackson most dreaded was powerless for evil.

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 effectively consider the ill of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to assure the Congress that I am prepared to cooperate with them in perfecting any measure, or measures, thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interest and guard the welfare of our countrymen whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve. GROVER CLEVELAND, Executive Mansion, Dec. 2, 1895.

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