

# THE ROANOKE DAILY TIMES.

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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.  
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

## CLEVELAND'S LAST ANNUAL MESSAGE

The President Uses Some Very Plain Language in Regard to Cuba's Unhappy Condition. He Leaves to Congress the Solution of the Problem. He Thinks the Present Tariff Law is Sufficient and Gives the Trusts a Very Hard Rubbing Down.

To the Congress of the United States:

As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their Government, you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have again been made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehensions and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has been waged throughout the land, and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without disturbance of our tranquility or the least sign of weakness in our national structure.

### The People's Will.

When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and manly submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions, we discover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen to abide by every verdict of the popular will, and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their Government. Thus our people exhibit a patriotic disposition which entitles them to demand of those who undertake to make and execute their laws such faithful and unselfish service in their behalf as can only be prompted by a serious appreciation of the trust and confidence which the acceptance of public duty invites.

In obedience to a constitutional requirement I herein submit to the Congress certain information concerning national affairs, with the suggestion of such legislation as, in my judgment, is necessary and expedient. To secure brevity and avoid tiresome narration I shall omit many details concerning matters within federal control, which, though by no means unimportant, are more profitably discussed in department reports. I shall also further curtail this communication by omitting a minute recital of many incidents connected with our foreign relations, which have heretofore found a place in executive messages, but are now contained in a report of the Secretary of State, which is herewith submitted.

### Turkey's Hereditous Condition.

At the outset of a reference to the more important matter affecting our relations with foreign powers, it would afford me satisfaction if I could assure the Congress that the disturbed condition in Asiatic Turkey had during the past year assumed a less hideous and bloody aspect, and that either as a consequence of the awakening of the Turkish government to the demands of humane civilization, or as the result of a decisive action on the part of the great nations having the right by treaty to interfere for the protection of those exposed to the rage of mad bigotry and cruel fanaticism, the shocking features of the situation had been mitigated. Instead, however, of welcoming a softened disposition or protective intervention, we have been afflicted by continuous and not infrequent reports of the wanton destruction of homes and the bloody butchery of men, women and children, made martyrs to their profession of Christian faith. While none of our citizens in Turkey have thus far been killed or wounded, though often in the midst of dreadful scenes and of danger, their safety in the future is by no means assured. Our Government at home and our minister at Constantinople have left nothing undone to protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory, who constitute nearly all the individuals residing there who have a right to claim our protection on the score of American citizenship. Our efforts in this direction will not be relaxed, but the deep feeling and sympathy that have been aroused among our people ought not to so far blind their reason and judgment as to lead them to demand impossible things. The outbreaks of blind fury, which lead to murder and pillage in Turkey occur suddenly and without notice, and an attempt on our part to force such a hostile presence there as might be effective for prevention or protection would not only be resisted by the Ottoman government, but would be regarded as an interruption of their plans by the great nations who assert their exclusive right to intervene in their own time and method for the security of life and property in Turkey.

Several naval vessels are stationed in the Mediterranean as a measure of caution and to furnish all possible relief and refuge in case of emergency.

**Claims for Emergency.**  
We have made claims against the Turkish government for the pillage and destruction of missionary property at Harpoot and Marash during the uprisings at those places. Thus far the validity of these demands have not been admitted, though our minister, prior to such outbreaks and in anticipation of danger, demanded protection for the persons and property of our missionary citizens in the localities mentioned, and notwithstanding that strong evidence exists of actual complicity of Turkish soldiers in the work of destruction and robbery, the facts as they now appear do not permit us to doubt the justice of these claims and nothing will be omitted to bring about their prompt settlement.

A number of Armenian refugees have arrived at our ports, and an order has recently been obtained from the Turkish government permitting the wives and children of such refugees to join them here. It is hoped that hereafter no obstacle will be interposed to prevent the escape of all those who seek to avoid the perils which threaten them in Turkish dominion.

Our recently appointed consul to Erzerum is at his post and discharging the duties of his office, though for some un-

accountable reason his formal exequatur from the sultan has not been issued. I do not believe the present southerly prospect in Turkey will be long permitted to offend the sight of Christendom. It so mars the humane and enlightened civilization that belongs to the close of the nineteenth century that it seems hardly possible that the earnest demand of good people throughout the Christian world for its corrective treatment will remain unanswered.

### The Cuban Question.

The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made towards the pacification of the island, or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved. If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports and all the considerable towns, the insurgents still roam at will over at least two-thirds of the inland country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems to strengthen with the lapse of time, and is evinced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers and character and resources, and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb, without practically securing the great objects for which they took up arms. If Spain has not yet re-established her authority, neither have the insurgents made good their title to be regarded as an independent state. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep on foot such a government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate surrounding suburbs; but that exception being made the entire country is left over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other.

### Government on Paper Only.

It is reported, indeed, on reliable authority, that at the demand of the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army the putative Cuban government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, leaving that government confessedly (what there is the best reason for supposing it always to have been, in fact,) a government merely on paper. Were the Spanish armies able to meet their antagonists in the open, or in pitched battle, prompt and decisive results might be looked for, and the immense superiority of the Spanish forces in numbers, discipline and equipment could hardly fail to tell greatly to their advantage. But they are called upon to face a foe that shuns general engagements; that can choose, and does choose, its own ground; that from the nature of the country, is visible or invisible at pleasure, and that fights only from ambush and when all the advantages of position and numbers are on its side. In a country where all that is indispensable to life in the way of food, clothing and shelter is so easily obtainable, especially by those born and bred on the soil, it is obvious that there is hardly a limit to the time during which hostilities of this sort may be prolonged. Meanwhile, as in all cases of protracted civil strife, the passions of the combatants become more and more inflamed and excesses on both sides, become more frequent and more deplorable. They are also participated in by bands of marauders, who now in the name of one party and now in the name of the other, as may best suit the occasion, harass the country at will and plunder its wretched inhabitants for their own advantage.

### Wholesale Annihilation.

Such a condition of things would inevitably entail immense destruction of property, even if it were the policy of both parties to prevent it as far as practicable. But while such seems to be the original policy of the Spanish government it has now apparently abandoned it and is acting upon the same theory as the insurgents, namely, that the exigencies of the contest requires the wholesale annihilation of property that it may not prove of use and advantage to the enemy.

### The Island Ruined.

It is to the same end that in pursuance of general orders Spanish garrisons are now being withdrawn from plantations and the rural population required to concentrate itself in the towns. The sure result would seem to be that the industrial value of the island is fast diminishing and that unless there is a speedy and radical change in existing conditions it will soon disappear altogether. That value consists very largely, of course, in its capacity to produce sugar—a capacity already much reduced by the interruptions during the last two years. It is reliably asserted that should these interruptions continue during the current year and practically extend, as is now threatened, to the entire sugar producing territory of the island, so much time and so much money will be required to restore the land to its normal productiveness that it is extremely doubtful if capital can be induced to even make the attempt.

### This Country Interested.

The spectacle of the utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the government and people of the United States in any circumstances. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is by no means of a wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near to us as to be hardly separated from our territory. Our actual pecuniary in-

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## FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Closing Session Reconvened Yesterday.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The re-assembling of Congress to-day for the closing session of the Fifty-fourth Congress was an occasion of unusual brilliancy and interest.

The Senators were rather late in arriving. The venerable, white-haired, white-moustached Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, was the first arrival. He was joined soon after by Mr. Faulkner, (Dem.) of West Virginia, and the two chatted while the galleries filled. Mr. Palmer (Dem.) of Illinois, came about 11:30 and was a center of interest from the galleries owing to his prominence in the recent campaign. Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) also came in for considerable attention as he went to his desk and busied himself writing.

Exactly at 12 o'clock the Vice-President entered the chamber and going to the desk of the presiding officer gave a tap which brought the Senate to order, while the blind chaplain, Rev. Dr. Milburn, delivered an impressive invocation. The roll call showed seventy Senators present.

Mr. Cullom was the first to receive recognition and his resolution that the House of Representatives be notified that the Senate was in session and ready to proceed with business was agreed to without comment. Mr. Hale followed with a resolution that the daily hour for meeting be 12 o'clock meridian, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman made the customary motion for a committee of Senators and members to wait upon the President and upon its adoption the presiding officer named Mr. Sherman and Mr. Smith (Dem., N. J.) as the Senators of the committee.

At 12:15 p. m. the Senate took a recess until 1 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock there was a further recess for thirty minutes.

At 1:30 the Senators who had waited on the President had not returned and there was another recess until 1:45 p. m. Senators Sherman and Smith walked down the middle aisle of the Senate when the session was resumed and the Ohio Senator briefly reported that the President had been waited upon and would communicate his views in writing. Secretary Prudden, of the White House staff, immediately stepped forward and made the formal announcement of a communication from the President. It was taken to the presiding officer's desk, where the seal was broken and thereupon Gen. Cox, secretary of the Senate, began reading the document.

Most of the Senators remained in their seats while the reading of the President's message proceeded and followed it with close interest through the early stages.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador and the new Turkish minister, Moustapha Bey, were present.

Senator Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, was not in attendance during the day, but two of the secretaries of the Spanish legation carefully noted the references to the Cuban conflict. Minister Hatch, of Hawaii, and Mr. Cooper, the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs, were listeners, although the message contained no reference to the Hawaiian islands.

The reading of the message closed at 3:35 p. m., having taken just one hour and fifty minutes. The President's closing references to trusts and monopolies were carefully followed by Mr. Sherman, author of the anti-trust law to which the President referred. After the usual formality of laying the message on the table the Senate on motion of Mr. Hale (Rep., Maine) adjourned.

While the scenes attending the opening of the House were both brilliant and interesting in the crowds that thronged the galleries, and the conspicuous personages present, the proceedings themselves were distinctively routine.

Under the rules the doors are not cleared until fifteen minutes before the hour for assembling. Pages were scurrying about the carrying to the seats of members flowers and floral pieces from constituents or admiring friends. This heightened the brilliancy of the House landscape and filled the air with the sweet, keen scent. But in the midst of this general rejoicing there was an air of sadness as members glanced at the black pill which covered the conspicuous desk of the late ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp, the Democratic leader. On it were some cut flowers. His portrait in the lobby in the rear of the House was also wreathed with carnations.

As the hands of the clock pointed to 12 Speaker Reed quietly entered the hall and ascended the rostrum. He was attired in a black frock coat and looked bronzed and vigorous. The silver mace, the emblem of authority of the House, was lifted to its place on the green malachite pedestal to the right of the rostrum and with a sharp crack of the gavel the Speaker called the House to order.

Rev. Cowden, of Michigan, the blind chaplain of the House, offered the invocation. His prayer was simple but impressive.

The roll call showed the presence of 271 members. As soon as the Speaker announced the presence of a quorum and that the House was ready to proceed to business a dozen members demanded recognition, but the Speaker first received the usual message from the Senate stating that the Senate had a quorum present and was ready to proceed to business.

J. William Stokes, from the Seventh Congressional District of South Carolina, and Charles J. Boatner, from the Fifth district of Louisiana, were sworn in.

The usual formal resolutions were adopted, providing for the appointment

of a committee to join a similar committee of the Senate and inform the President that the House was ready to proceed to business and another directing the clerk to inform the Senate that the House was prepared to proceed.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, Mr. Payne, of New York, and Mr. Turner, of Georgia, to constitute the committee. The selection of Mr. Turner was considered a significant indication that the Georgia member would succeed ex-Speaker Crisp as a member of the committee on rules. In order to await the report of the committee the House, on motion of Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

At 1:30 p. m. the committee not having returned from the White House, the House took further recess until 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock the committee appeared. Immediately afterwards Mr. Prudden, the President's executive clerk, presented the message which was read by the direction of the Speaker.

The opening words of the message congratulating the country on the result of the election created a broad smile, the Democrats as well as the Republicans seemingly enjoying the anomalous political condition which allowed a Democratic President to felicitate himself upon a victory gained under the banner of the Republican party. The President's expressions on Cuba and Venezuela were listened to attentively. The reading of the message occupied one hour and forty minutes. At its conclusion on motion of Mr. Dingley (Rep., Maine) the message and accompanying documents were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) then informally announced the "untimely death" of his late colleague, ex-Speaker Crisp, and stated that at some future day he would ask the House to fix a day for paying a tribute to his distinguished character and eminent public services.

A resolution presented by him reciting that the House had heard with profound regret the announcement of Mr. Crisp's death was adopted, after which, at 3:45 p. m. as a further mark of respect the House immediately adjourned until tomorrow.

## AGREEMENT ACCEPTED.

Venezuelan Congress to be Called in Extra Session.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Secretary Olney received a cablegram from Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan minister to Washington, who is now in Caracas, stating that the Venezuelan government had accepted the agreement reached by the United States and Great Britain for the arbitration of the boundary dispute and that an extra session of the Venezuelan congress has been called to consider the treaty.

## MR. BRYAN'S BOOK.

The Brilliant Orator Enters the Field of Literature.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 7.—A representative of the Associated Press learned to-day that the title of William J. Bryan's book is to be "The First Battle." In the preface he states his reasons for writing the work in the following words:

"The campaign of 1896 was a remarkable one, whether we measure it by the magnitude of the issues involved or by the depth of interest aroused. I have been led to undertake the present work by a desire felt by myself and expressed by others to have the more important incidents of the campaign put into permanent form for the convenience of those who have taken part in the contest and for the use of those who shall hereafter desire to review the struggle. The amount of work done by the advocates of free coinage is beyond computation and the number of those who took an active part in the contest too great for enumeration. These facts, together with the difficulty of choosing between so many meritorious speeches have compelled me to limit the quotations to the addresses made and papers issued by persons standing in an official or semi-official capacity and to the principal speeches delivered by myself. I have added a brief history of the campaign including a discussion of the election returns and the significance thereof. It has also been thought best to narrate the part taken by me in the silver agitation prior to the convention and at the request of the publishers I have concluded a biographical sketch written by Mrs. Bryan."

It is understood here that the publishers, W. B. Conkey & Co., of Chicago, will issue the book in the early part of January.

## MR. BRYAN'S VIEWS.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 7.—A representative of the Associated Press called upon W. J. Bryan this afternoon and showed him a copy of the President's message. "Mr. Cleveland's message," said Mr. Bryan, "is too important a document to be commented upon in piecemeal or as a whole. I do not care to express myself on the message until I shall have had time to carefully read and digest it."

See yourself in one of our handsome triple mirrors. We have also a fine variety of hand mirrors, best French beveled plate, polished cherry and ebony backs. Prices are moderate for the high class of goods. A very suitable present for a Christmas reminder.

Beautiful lamps, latest style, lowest prices. Gravatt's Fair, Salem avenue.

You need good coal to keep you warm while indoors, and a good buggy robe to keep you warm while out for a drive. Both these articles you will find at the Farmers' Supply Company, market square.

Do you ride horseback? You can see the finest line of saddles ever brought to this city at Farmers' Supply Company.

Don't fail to examine our line of buggy robes. Best in the city. Prices the very lowest. Farmers' Supply Company.

Farmers' Supply Company, market square, can furnish you any kind of coal that you may desire—nice and clean.

## A COWARDLY OUTRAGE.

Peaceable Negroes Shot Down by Arkansas Desperadoes.

Little Rock, Dec. 7.—A special to the Democrat from Malvern, Ark., says: Last Tuesday afternoon, about midway between Camden and Bearden, on the line of the Cotton Belt railroad, occurred one of the foulest and most damnable massacres of negroes that has ever blackened the record of that locality.

A gang of section men composed principally of negroes with a white foreman were engaged in their labor of improving the road bed, when a gang of unknown persons made their appearance upon the scene and without warning began to immediately fire into the crowd of helpless and unsuspecting negroes, which resulted in the death of five of them.

The foreman claims that he did not recognize any of the assassins. Many believe that he knows who they are, but on account of the probability of personal danger to himself he is afraid to give out any information that would lead to their arrest.

The section of this last murder is occupied by the saw mills and is filled with lawless characters.

The sheriff of Ouachita county is exerting himself in every way possible to apprehend the guilty ones and the Cotton Belt Company has offered a reward of \$250 for the capture of the murderers. If they are captured it is believed that the courts of Ouachita county will mete out swift justice to them.

## COL. FELLOWS DEAD.

Passing Away of the Eminent New Yorker.

New York, Dec. 7.—Col. John R. Fellows, district attorney of New York and a former member of Congress, died to-day after a short illness.

John R. Fellows was born in Troy in 1832. In 1850 he went to Camden, Ark., at the invitation of an uncle, who was a merchant in that place. He studied law and until the civil war practiced his profession as a partner of Walter L. Bragg, who many years later was made an interstate commerce commissioner. He was an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket in 1880 and made speeches throughout the State. After the election of Lincoln, he urged acquiescence in the result, but when secession was declared young Fellows enlisted in the First Arkansas Regiment. After battles around Corinth he was promoted to a colonelcy and was assistant inspector general at Port Hudson, La., when that place surrendered. He was a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, off Sandusky, until the spring of 1865, when he was sent South for exchange, but was not released until the close of the war. Since then he had been prominent in New York Democratic politics.

## AFTER A FORGER.

Richmond, Dec. 7.—Detective James H. Roche, of the central office, of Brooklyn, arrived in Suffolk this morning to secure S. V. B. Shriner, alias Vernon Webb, wanted for forgery in Brooklyn. Webb will return with the officer this evening without requisition papers.

## SUGAR DIVIDENDS.

New York, Dec. 7.—The directors of the American Sugar Refining Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent. on the preferred stock and 3 per cent. on the common stock.

## CHRISTMAS PLEASURES.

What could give more pleasure in your home, especially during the Christmas holidays, than a fine piano or organ? Investigate the inducements offered by the Hobbie Piano Co.

For buggy, surry and wagon harness, bridles, blankets, etc., go to Farmer's Supply Company.

Nothing would make a nicer Christmas present than one of those hand-some robes at Farmers' Supply Company.

Some dealers sell a combination of coal and slack. We sell them separately. Farmers' Supply Company.

The Farmers' Supply Company, market square, not only carry a full line of farmers' supplies, but many things for our city friends—hay, chop, bran, corn, oats, etc., at the lowest prices.

The United States Government reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

Special Features of the

# Behr Bros. Pianos

A light and elastic touch, the very acme of perfection.  
Great power and volume of tone, combined with a rich musical quality, that delights and captivates all musical connoisseurs.  
A beautiful bass-register of remarkable depth and grandeur, due to the Behr system of stringing.  
Unequaled evenness of scale, not even the transition from the middle to the lower register being perceptible.  
Magnificent exterior; the cases eclipse all others in attractive appearance, and are models of architectural skill and beauty.  
Made in all the fancy figured natural woods; a great variety of styles to select from at...

## Hobbie Piano Co.

Sole Dealers.

Factory Prices.  
Easy Payments.  
No Interest.

**THE WEATHER**  
Forecast for Virginia: Generally fair; light variable winds.

**COAL**  
We Would Like to Have Your Orders for Coal and Wood.

**EARMAN & FLIPPO,**  
108 Salem Avenue S. W.  
Phone 68.

**We Are Showing**  
The Largest and Cheapest line of  
**Leather Goods**  
Ever seen in Roanoke. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Cuff and Collar, N. C. C. Glove and Handkerchief Boxes. All durable goods and at remarkably low prices. Nothing more suitable for a present.

**MASSIE'S PHARMACY.**

## BUSINESS NOTICE

The other stockholders having purchased the interest of Mr. J. Payne Thomson in the stock and good will of the Thompson-Price Company, and his resignation as General Manager having been accepted, his connection with the Company terminates as of this date.

The name of the concern will remain unchanged for the present.

Under the new management, every effort will be made to conduct a first class Book and Stationery business.

Your attention at this time is attracted, particularly, to our splendid display of Christmas goods, embracing all kinds of Holiday Stationery, Novelties in Silver, Gold and China, Fancy Lamin Pictures, Handsome Calendars, Leather Writing Cases, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Children's Books and Toys, Five O'clock Tea Sets (in Brass, Copper and Nickel), an unusually handsome line of Bibles, Hymnals and Church Publications Gold Folios, Fountain Pens, and any number of choice articles suitable for the Holidays.

Our stock of General Stationery and Office Supplies is especially attractive at this season.

Very respectfully,  
**THOMPSON-PRICE CO.**  
E. B. FISHBURN,  
Treasurer. Dec. 2, 1896.

## Christmas Stock

Now here and ready for your inspection. Prices this year lower than ever before.

We will have our  
Opening  
Thursday, December 3.

**EDWARD S. GREEN**  
Manufacturing Jeweler,  
6 SALEM AVE.

Have "CARBONETTES" made now for the Holidays.

**Photographer,**  
212 South Jefferson Street, Over Postoffice.

**Why the HAINES BROS. PIANOS Are Good!**

They rank with the best pianos on the market—acknowledged by musicians and the trade.  
They have been used for years by individuals in this city and have stood the test.  
They need no introduction to Roanoke people. Watch the different testimonials that will appear daily in the local columns of this paper.  
They will show themselves what they are. You need only to examine them.  
We claim, and can show certificates from people you will accept as judges, that they are the best on the market in our city.  
Again, we can, and will, sell cheap pianos, but will not deceive you in reference to grade when you come to buy, and will make price accordingly.  
This, of course, does not refer to our **LIBERTIES**, as they are strictly high grade.

**J. E. ROGERS & CO.,**  
No. 11 Jefferson Street

**Gold Dollars** at 90c each  
Would be cheap and should attract buyers. We have even better values to offer than this.

**XMAS LINE**  
On Sale Tuesday.  
Don't forget us in your rounds.

**H. C. BARNES,**  
"He Puts Up Prescriptions."