tach to the land reclaimed and be insep-scrable therefrom. Granting perpetual wa-ter rights to others than users, without compensation to the public, is open to all the objections which apply to giving away

Additional Legislation Needed. perpetual franchises to the public utilities of cities. A few of the Western States have already recognized this, and have incorporated in their constitutions the doctrine of perpetual state ownership of

Nation's Aid Justified.

irrigation system equal in justice and ef-fectiveness that of any country in the civilized world. Nothing could be more unwise than for isolated communities to civilized world. Nothing could be more unwise than for isolated communities to continue to learn everything experimentally, instead of profiting by what is already known elsewhere. We are dealing Philippines to points in Asia. We should with a new and momentous question, in the pregnant years while institutions are construction of such a cable. It is deforming, and what we do will affect not manded not merely for commercial, but

large estates tilled by cheap labor; we wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the islands should be shaped with this end in view; the well-being of the average home-maker must afford the true test of the healthy

by. Its people are now enjoying liberty and order under the protection of the United States, and upon this fact we congratulate them and ourselves. Their material welfare must be as carefully and jealously considered as the welfare of any other portion of our country. We have given them the great gift of free access for their products to the markets of the United States. I ask the control of the products to the markets of the United States. I ask the control of the products to the markets of the United States. I ask the control of the products to the markets of the United States. I ask the control of the products to the markets of the United States. I ask the control of the products to the markets of the United States. I ask the control of the products to the markets of the United States, and which the products to the markets of the United States, and which the products to the market of the United States, and which the products to the market of the States, it would also greatly benefit to the resulting must be in long to the product of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible; it is one of those great works which only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success, and which the products to the market of the United States, and undertake upon the Pacific Coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, it would also greatly benefit to the sections. It is emphatically a work which in long the products to the market of the control of the country and the success.

toward putting the independent govern-ment of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of the Congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will then start as her own mistress; and to the beautiful Queen of the Antilles, as she unfolds this new page of her destiny, we extend our heartiest greetings and good wishes. Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of National interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitu-tion affirmed what we desired, that she should stand in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-

The Philippines.

In the Philippines our problem is larg-They are very rich tropical islands. inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of protoward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our Nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themtend to do, we point to what we have Already a greater measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained Philippines than ever before in

their history.

It is no light task for a Nation to achieve the temperamental qualities without which the institutions of free government are but an empty mockery. Our people are now successfully governing themselves, because for more than a thou-sand years they have been slowly fitting themselves, sometimes consciously, some-times unconsciously, toward this end, What has taken us 30 generations to achieve we cannot expect to see another race accomplish out of hand, especially when large portions of that race start very far behind the point which our su-cestors had reached even 30 generations ago. In dealing with the Philippine peowe must show both patience and ngth, forbearance and steadfast reso-Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the Islanders merely what even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics-to make them fit for self-governafter the fashion of the really free Local Self-Government.

In our anxiety for the welfare and progress of the Philippines, it may that here and there we have gone too rapidly in giving them local self-government. It is on this side that our error, if any, has been committed. No competent observer, sincerely degirous of finding out the facts and influenced only by a desire for the welfare of the natives, can assert that we have not gone far enough. We have e to the very verge of safety in hasten-the process. To have taken a single ing the process. To have taken a single step farther or faster in advance would been folly and weakness, and might well have been crime. We are extremely anxious that the natives shall show the er of governing themselves. We are lous, first for their sakes, and next,

Troubles Still Ahead. There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become ar who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the Old World, Encouragement, direct or indirect, to insurrectos stands on the footing as encouragement to le Indians in the days when still had Indian wars. Ex-

because it relieves us of a great burden. There need not be the slightest fear of

our not continuing to give them all the

liberty for which they are fit

actly as our aim is to give to the Indian who remains peaceful the fullest and amplest consideration, but to have it un-derstood that we show no weakness if he goes on the warpath, so we must make it evident, unless we are false to our own traditions and to the demands of civiliza tion and humanity, that while we will do everything in our power for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the sternest measures with the Filipino who follows the path of the insurrecto and the ladrone

bes of the natives of the islands for their

ter which should be recognized is that of devotion to the flag. I recommend that use. In irrigation this right should attach to the land reclaimed and be inseptable to take some systematic action in the way

The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philip-pines. Nothing better can be lone for the islands than to introduce industrial enter-prises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them open to industrial The benefits which have followed the unaided development of the past justify the Nation's aid and comparation in the the Nation's aid and co-operation in the more difficult and important work yet to be accomplished. Laws so vitally affectthe accomplished the waythe accomplished. Laws so vitally allowing the matter supply will only be effective when ter supply will only be effective when they have the sanction of the irrigators; It is, therefore, necessary that the Control of the irrigators; It is, therefore, necessary that the Control of the irrigators; It is, therefore, necessary that the control of the irrigators; reforms can only be final and satisfactory when they come through the enlightenment of the people most concerned. The sources of the islands can be developed; so that franchises (for limited terms of sures should, however, awaken in every arid state the determination to make its intrinsition system accurate in justice and effective to the incoming of business in them, and every encouragement be given to the incoming of business business in them, and every encourage-ment be given to the incoming of business men of every kind.

Pacific Cable.

only the present but future generations.

INSULAR MATTERS.

for political and milliary considerations,
Either the Congress should immediately
provide for the construction of a Govern-Hawall.

In Hawall our aim must be to develop he territory on the traditional Amerian lines. We do not wish a region of stree estates tilled by cheap labor: we tish a healthy Amerian

Work of the Greatest Importance to

modeled on our homestead system.

Porto Rico.

It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly thore necessary to report as to Porto Rico than as to any state or territory within our continental limits. The island is thriving as never before, and it is being addition.

a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an Isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees at any time, and which guarantees to this Nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. In this treaty, the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so long recognized as inadequate to supply the base for the construction and maintenance of a necessarily American ship canal, is abrogated. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsibility of safeguarding the can-al and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality withour the guaranty or interference of any outside nation from any quarter. The signed treaty will at once be laid before the Senate, and if approved the Congress can then proceed to give effect to the advanation of the proceed to give effect to the advanation of the proceed to give effect to the advanation of the proceed to give effect to the advanation of the proceed to give effect to the advanation of the proceed to give effect to the advanation of the proceed to give effect to the advanation of the proceed to give effect to the advanation of the proceed to give effect to the advanation of the proceed to give effect to the advanation of the proceed to give effect to the advanation of the proceed to give effect to the advanation of the process of the tages it secures us by providing for the building of the canal.

Monroe Doctrine.

This same peace conference acquiesced in our statement of the Monroe Doctrine as compatible with the purposes and aims of the conference,

The Monroe Doctrine should be the car-dinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. Just 78 years have passed since President Monroe in his annual message announced that "the American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." In other words, the Monroe Doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the Old World. Still less is it intende to give cover to any aggression by one New World power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the uni-versal peace of the world by securing sibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Work of Upbuilding It Must Be Steadily Continued.

The work of upbuilding the Navy must e steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more im-portant than this to the honor and maerial welfare, and above all to the neace of our Nation in the future. Whether we desire it or not, we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights ties no less than international rights. Even if our flag were hauled down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the Isthmian canal, we should need a thoroughly trained Navy of adequate size, or else be prepared defin tely and for all time to abandon th dea that our Nation is among those whose sons go down to the sea in snips. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign bottoms, we must have war craft to protect it.

Inasmuch, however, as the American people have no thought of abandoning

the path upon which they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the Isthmian canal is fast becoming one of the matters which the whole people are united in demanding, it is imperative that our Navy should be put and kept in the hightest state of efficiency, and should be made to answer to our growing needs. So far from being in any way a provocation to war, adequate and highly trained navy is est guaranty against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very lightest premium for insuring peace which this Nation can possibly pay.

Respect for Our Rights.

Probably no other great nation in the world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a single civilized power which has anything whatever to fear from aggressiveness on our part. All we want is peace; and toward this end we wish to be able to secure the same re-

Practice and Drill.

Work of the Greatest Importance to the American People.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its important to have our Navy of adequate size, but it is even more important that ship for ship it should equal in across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the Nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity; and yet with view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps, be most marked upon the Pacific Coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, it would also greatly benefit other standard to the results, it would also greatly benefit other standard to the results, while, on the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible; it is one of those great works which only a great nation can undertake with the sea service. Above all, gunnery practice should be unceasing. It is important to have our Navy of adequate size, but it is even more important to have our Navy of adequate size, but it is even more important to have our Navy of adequate size, but it is even more important that ship for ship it should equal in the possible to train the higher officers to the any smooth that ship for ship it should equal in the possible to train the higher officers to the any smooth that ship for ship it should equal in the possible to train the higher officers to the any smooth that ship for ship it should equal in the possible to train the higher officers to the any smooth. A great debt is owing from the public to the made size, but it is eposible to train the higher officers to the any smooth that ship for ship it should equal in the possible to train the higher officers to the possible to train the higher officers to the train that ship for ship it should equal in the pos

gratulate them and ourselves. Then the grat gift of free access only a great nation can undertake with given them the great gift of free access only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success, and which, when the great gift of free access only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success, and which, when the great gift of free access only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success, and which, when done, are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but standathe Congress to the need of legislation the Congress to the need of legislation are concerning the public lands of Porto Rico.

Concerning the public lands of Porto Rico.

Cuba,

to begin and complete as tworks which with nine are completed and nave been commissioned for actual service. The remaining eight will be ready in from the that time to recruit and train the men act reorganizing the Army.

Much good has already come from the act reorganizing the Army, passed early in the present year. The three prime reforms, all of them of literally inestimable value, are, first, the substitution of four country.

We now have 17 battle-ships appropriating the of recommissioned and nave been commissioned for actual service.

The remaining eight will be ready in from the that time to recruit and train the men act reorganizing the Army, passed early in the present year. The three prime reforms, all of them of literally inestimable value, are, first, the substitution of four country.

We now have 17 battle-ships appropriation of which nine are completed and nave been commissioned for actual service.

The remaining eight will be ready in from the that time to recruit and train the men act reorganizing the Army.

Substitution of four country. We have 17 battle-ships appropriation of which nine are completed and nave been commissioned in the nation's material interests, but standing the Army.

The remaining eight will be ready in from the three prime result of the four propriation of the four propriation of the four pr effort must be made to exalt the main function of the officer—the command of men. The leading graduates of the Naval Academy should be assigned to the combatant branches, the line and marines.

Many of the essentials of success are already recognized by the general board, which, as the central office of a growing staff, is moving steadily toward a proper a general staff, is providing for the of-ficial and then the general recognition of our altered conditions as a Nation and of the true meaning of a great war fleet. which meaning is, first, the best men, and, second, the best ships.

The Naval Militia.

The naval militia forces are state organizations, and are trained for coast service, and, in event of war, they will constitute the inner line of defense. They should receive hearty encouragement from the

But in addition we should at once provide for a National naval reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the Navy Department, and subject to the call of the Chief Executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval seagoing peace establishment, and offer material to drawn on at once for manning our ships in time of war. It should be composed of graduates of the Naval Academy, graduates of the naval militia, officers and crews of coast-line steamers, longshore schooners, fishing vossels and steam yachts, together with the coast population about such centers as life-saving stations

The American people must either build and maintain an adequate navy or else make up their minds definitely to accept a secondary position in international af-fairs, not merely in political, but in commercial, matters. It has been well said that there is no surer way of courting National disaster than to be "opulent, aggressive and unarmed

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Army Is Large Enough at the Present Time.

It is not necessary to increase our Army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units who as officers and enlisted men compose this Army, are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as thos any other army in the entire world. is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in combination.

conditions of modern war are such as to make an infinitely heavier demand than ever before upon the individual char-acter and capacity of the officer and the enlisted man, and to make it far difficult for men to act together with effect. At present the fighting must be done in extended order, which means that each man must act for himself and at the same time act in combination with others with whom he is no longer in the old-fashioned elbow-to-elbow touch. Under such con-The ditions a few men of the highest excel-ch a lence are worth more than many men without the special skill which is only found as the result of special training applied to men of exceptional physique and morale. But nowadays the most valuable fighting man and the most difficult to perfect is the rifleman who is also a skillful and daring rider.

The proportion of our cavalry regiments has wisely been increased. The American cavalryman, trained to maneuver and fight with equal facility on foot and one spect for our rights from others which horseback, is the best type of soldier for we are easer and anxious to extend to their rights in return, to insure fair treatment to us commercially, and to guarantee the safety of the American people.

Should Be No Cessation.

There should be no cessation in the work of completing our Navy. So far ingenuity has been wholly unable to devise a substitute for the great war craft whose hammering guns beat out the mastery of the high seas. It is unsafe and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battle-ships and heavy armored cruisers, with auxiliary and lighter craft in proportion; for the exact numbers and character I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy. But there is something we need even more than additional ships, and this is additional officers and men. To provide battle-ships and cruisers and then lay them up, with the expectation of leaving them up, with the expectation of leaving them unmanned until they are needed in actual war, would be worse than folly; it would be a crime against the Nation.

Our Army is so small and so much scattered that it is very difficult to give the ligher officers (as well as the lower officers and the enlisted men) a chance to gracite or maneuvers in mass and on a comparative large scale. In time of need no amount of individual excellence would avail against the paralysis which would follow inability to work as a coherent whole, under skiliful and daring leader-ship. The Congress should provide means whereby it will be possible to have field exercises by at least a division of National Guardsmen once a year. These exercises might take the form of field maneuvers; or, if on the Guif Coast or the Pacific or Atlantic seaboard, or in the region of the Great Lakes, the Army corps when assembled should be marched from some inland point to some point on the water, there embarked, disembarked after a couple of days' insurney at some other maneuvers; or, if on the Gulf Cosst or the Pacific or Atlantic seaboard, or in the Pacific or Atlantic seaboard, or in the region of the Great Lakes, the Army corps when assembled should be marched from some inland point to some point on the water, there embarked, disembarked after point, and again marched inland. Only by actual handling and providing for men in masses while they are marching, campling, embarking and disembarking, will it a couple of days' journey at some other point, and again marched inland. Only Every detail ashore which can be performed by a civilian should be so performed, the officer being kept for his in masses while they are marching, campformed, the officer being kept for his in masses while they are marching, campformed.

to fight them. It is of vast control to forms, and of value, are, first, the substitute value, are first, the substitute value, are, first, the substitute value, ar how to fight with them. The men had; third, the establishment of a more trained and drilled under a thorough and well-planned system of progressive instruction, while the recruiting must be improvement in the efficiency of our Army that these three reforms are making. and have in part already effected

The reorganization provided for by the act has been substantially accomplished act has been substantially accomplished. The improved conditions in the Philippines have enabled the War Department materially to reduce the military charge upon our revenue and to arrange the number of soldiers so as to bring this number much nearer to the minimum than to the maximum limit established by law. There is, however. need of supplementary legislation. Thorough military education must be provided, and in addition to the regulars the advantages of this education should be given to the officers of the National Guard and others in civil life who desire intelligently to fit themselves for possible military duty. The officers should be given the chance to perfect themselves by study in the higher branches of this art. At West Point the education should be of the kind most ant to turn out men who are good in actual field service; too much nor should proficiency therein be held to establish the right of entry to a corps d'elite. The typical American officer of the best kind need not be a good mathematician; but he must be able to master himself, to control others, and to show boldness and fertility of resource in every

Volunteer Forces.

Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and arma-ment of the National Guard of the severa states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the Congress, should b made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the guard in time of war should oc carefully defined, and a system cetab-ished by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is ut terly impossible in the excitement and haste of impending war to do this satisfactorily if the arrangements have not been made tong beforehand. Provision should be made for utilizing in the first volunteer organizations called out the training of those citizens who have aieady had experience under arms, and especially for the selection in advance of the officers of any force which may be raised for careful selection of the l necessary is impossible after the outbr

OTHER MATTERS.

Debt Due to the Veterans Who Saved

the Union. No other citizens deserve so well of the Republic as the veterans, the surpossible vivors of those who saved the Union. They did the one deed which, if left undone would have meant that all else in history went for nothing. But for their steadfast prowess in the greatest crisis of ngless, and our great experiment in popular freedom and self-government a gloomy fallure. Moreover, they not only left us a united Nation, but they left us also as a heritage the memory of the mighty deeds by which the Nation was kept united. We are now, indeed, one Nation, one in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the fine we are united in our devotion to the hag which is the symbol of national greatness and unity; and the very completeness of our Union enables us all, in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the North and the sons of the South in the times that tried

The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as demo, ratic and American as the common school system itself. It simply means that in elerical and other positions where the duties are entirely non-political, all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Written competiguarantee the safety of the American guarantee the safety of the American goes on the warpath, so we must make the vident, unless we are false to our own readitions and to the demands of civilization and to insist upon it as the content of the Western Hemisphere. The Navy office path of the Pilipino who follows he path of the insurrocto and the ladrone. The heartlest praise is due to large numbers of the hatives of the islands for their path of the natives of the islands for their path of the natives of the islands for their path of the natives of the islands for the peace which to abide by the Monoral and who is in addition unsurpassed in the peace of this horse and in and who is in addition unsurpassed in the peace of this period. There are only available to library and developed it into broad and and who is in addition unsurpassed in the peace of this horse and in an an interval to the care and management of his horse and in its ability to fight on horseback.

General Staff.

A general staff should be created. As for the present staff and supply departing the peace which comes as of the islands for their beat peace which comes as of the islands for their beat peace which comes as of the islands for their beat peace which comes as of the islands for their beat peace which comes as of the islands for their beat peace which comes as of the islands for their beat peace which comes as of the islands for their beat peace which comes as of the islands for the peace which comes as of the islands for their beat peace which comes as of the slands for the peace which comes as of the slands for their beat peace which the peace which comes as of the slands for the peace which comes as of the slands for the peace which the peace which comes as of the slands for the peace which the peace which comes as of the slands for the peace which comes as of the slands for the peace which the peace which comes as of the slands for the peace which the peac tive examinations offer the only available

The merit system is simply one method of securing honest and efficient administration of the Government; and in the long run the sole justification of any type of government lies in its proving itself both honest and efficient.

Treatment of Indians.

In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe. The general allotment act is a mighty pulverlzing engine to break up the tribal mass. It acts directly upon the family and the individual. Under its provisions some 60,000 Indians have already become citizens of the United States. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands—that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. There will be a transition period during which the funds will in many cases have to be held in trust.

The general terms of the settlement of the questions growing out of the anti-necessary transition at the close of the current fiscal year than the number in operation at the close of the current fiscal year will reach \$800. The mail will then be daily carried to the doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have heretofore been dependant of the upon distant offices, and one-third of all that portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of service.

Chinese Situation.

Owing to the rapid growth of our power and our interests on the Pacific, whatever happens in China must be of the keenest National Concern to us. in many cases have to be held in trust. This is the case, also, with the lands. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission of Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own graund. The mar-

try suited only for cattle-raising, where the Indian should be made a stockgrow-treating the ration system, which is merely has displayed in performing an exception-the corral and the reservation system, is highly detrimental to the Indians. promotes beggary, perpetuates pauperis and stifles industry. It is an effectual barrier to progress. It must continue to a greater or less degree as long as tribes are herded on reservations and have ev-erything in common. The Indian should be treated as an individual—like the white man During the change of treatment inevitable hardships will occur, every effort should be made to minimize the hardships; but we should not because of them, hesitate to make the change. There should be a continuous reduction in the number of agencies.

In dealing with the aboriginal races few things are more important than to pre-serve them from the terrible physical and moral degradation resulting from the liquor traffic. We are doing all we can to save our own Indian tribes from this evil. Wherever in international agreement this same end can be attained as resards races where we do not possess exclusive control, every effort should be made to bring it about.

St. Louis Exposition.

bespeak the most cordial sup-t from the Congress and the ple for the St. Louis Exposipeople tion to commemorate the 190th an-niversary of the Louisiana Purchase. This purchase was the greatest instance of expansion in our history. It definitely decided that we were to become a great continental Republic, by far the foremost power in the Western Hemisphere. It is one of three or four great landmarks in our history—the great turning-points in our development. It is eminently fitting that all our people should join with heart-iest good-will in commemorating it, and the citizens of St. Louis, of Missouri, of all the adjacent region, are entitled to every aid in making the celebration a noteworthy event in our annals. We earnestly hope that foreign nations will appreciate the deep interest our country takes in this exposition, and our view of its importance from every standpoint, and that they will participate in securing its success: The National Government success. The National Government should be represented by a full and com-

plete set of exhibits. Charleston Exposition.

The people of Charleston, with great energy and civic spirit, are carrying on an exposition which will continue throughout the most of the present session of Congress. I heartily commend this exposition to the good-will of the people. It deserves all the encouragement that can be given it. The managers of the Charleston Exposition have requested the Charleston Exposition have requested the Cabinet officers to place thereat the Government exhibits which have been at Buffalo, promising to pay the necessary I have taken the responsibility expenses. of directing that this be done, for I feel that it is due to Charleston to help her in her praiseworthy effort. In my of fon the management should not be quired to pay all these expenses. I earnestly recommended that the Congress appropriate at once the small sum necessary

Pan-American Exposition.

The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo has just closed. Both from the in-dustrial and the artistic standpoint this exposition has been in a high degree creditable and useful, not merely to Buf-falo, but to the United States. The ter-rible tragedy of the President's assassination interfered materially with its being a financial success. The exposition was peculiarly in harmony with the trend of our public policy, because it represented an effort to bring into closer touch all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, and give them an increasing sense of unity. Such an effort was a genuine service to the entire American public.

Library of Congress, Perhaps the most characteristic educa-tional movement of the past 50 years is that which has created the modern pub-lic library and developed it into broad and active service. There are now over 5000

Our present Navy was begun in 1882.

Our present Navy woonstand of a succession of the Civil War who are still in the the part of the Civil War who are still in the the same privileges accorded to their own and the same privileges accorded

The Postal Service

ence.

tration of the Government; and in the long run the sole justification of any type of government lies in its proving itself both honest and efficient.

Consular Service.

The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in stantly increasing outlay, but in this pends of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within 12 years. Its progressive development compels conunder the provisions of a law passed in stantly increasing outlay, but in this pends of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and within 12 years. Its progressive development compels considered the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and this revenues have doubled and title years.

fits so piain, that the demand for its ex-tension is general and urgent.

It is just that the great agricultural population should share in the improve-ment of the service. The number of rural routes now in operation is 6000, practically all established within three years, and there are 6000 applications awaiting action.

the questions growing out of the anti-foreign uprisings in China of 1900, having been formulated in a joint note addressed to China by the representatives of the injured powers in December last, were promptly accepted by the Chinese Gov-ernment. After protracted conferences the plenipotentiaries of the several powers ily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites.

In the schools the education should be telementary and largely industrial. The need of higher education among the Indians is very, very limited. On the reservations care should be taken to try to suit the teaching to the needs of the particular Indian. There is no use in attempting to induce agriculture in a country suited only for cattle-raising, where

The agreement reached disposes in a manner satisfactory to the powers of the various grounds of complaint, and will contribute materially to better future re-lations between China and the powers, Reparation has been made by China for the murder of foreigners during the up-rising, and punishment has been inflicted on the officials, however high in rank, recognized as responsible for or having participated in the outbreak. Official examinations have been forbidden for a period of five years in all cities in which foreigners have been murdered or cruelly ing all officials directly responsible for the future safety of foreigners and for the suppression of violence against them. Provisions have been made for insurng the future safety of the foreign rep-esentatives in Pekin by setting aside or their exclusive use a quarter of the city which the powers can make defensi-ble and in which they can, if necessary, maintain permanent military guards; by d. metaling the military works between the capital and the sea; and by allowing temporary maintenance of foreign military posts along this line. An edict has been issued by the Emperor of China prohibiting for two years the importaion of arms and ammunition into China China has agreed to pay adequate in-demnities to the states, societies and individuals for the losses sustained by them and for the expenses of the military expeditions sent by the various powers to

protect life and restore order New Treaties of Commerce. Under the provisions of the joint note of December, 1900, China has agreed to revise the treaties of commerce and navithe purpose of facilitating foreign trans the foreign powers may decide to

The Chinese Government has agreed to participate financially in the work of bet-tering the water approaches to Shanghal and to Tien Tsin, the centers of foreign trade in Central and Northern China and an international conservancy board in which the Chinese Government is largely represented, has been provided for the improvement of the Shanghai River and the control of its navigation. In the same line of commercial advantages a revision of the present tariff on imports has been assented to for the purpose of substituting specific for ad valorem du-ties, and an expert has been sent abroad on the part of the United States to assist in this work. A list of articles to re-main free of duty, including flour, cereals and rice, gold and silver coin and bul-lion, has also been agreed upon in the settlement

Pan-American Congress.

We view with lively interest and keen nopes of beneficial results the proceedngs of the Pan-American Congress, cor voked at the invitation of Mexico, and now sitting at the Mexican capital. The delegates of the United States are under the most liberal instructions to co-operate with their colleagues in all matters promsing advantage to the great family American commonwealths, as well their relations among themselves as their domestic advancement and in their intercourse with the world at large, Death of Victoria and Frederick.

The death of Queen Victoria caused the copie of the United States deep and heartfeit sorrow, to which the Govern-ment gave full expression. When Presi-dent McKinley died, our Nation in turn received from every quarter of the Brit-ish Empire expressions of grief and sym-pathy no less sincere. The death of the pathy no less sincers. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people; and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the President was assassinated. In-deed, from every quarter of the civilized deed, from every quarter of the civilized world we received, at the time of the President's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our afflic-tion we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the mations of mankind; and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of

mutual respect and good will.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT. White House, December 3, 1901.