## THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1900.

HISTORY OF A YEAR

Manchu sentiment.

President McKinley's Message to Congress.

**REVIEW OF CHINESE QUESTION** 

Recommendations for Civil Government in Philippines-The West Indics-Operations of the

Departments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .- President Mo-Kinley's message went to Congress today. It follows:

To the Senate and House of Representa-

With the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the Söth Congress, with evidences on every hand of individual and National prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of Republican institutions. Your countrymen will join with you in fe-licitation that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before, and that love for it and the determination to iny former period of our history. The Republic was never so strong, be-

cause never so strongly entrenched in the hearts of the people as now. The Constitution with few amendments, exists as it left the hands of its authors. The additions which have been made to it proclaim larger freedom and more ex-tended clinenship. Popular government has demonstrated in its 12 years of trial here its stability and security and its efficiency as the here been made and its efficiency as the best instrument of Na-

efficiency as the best instrument of Na-tional development and the best safe-guard to human rights. When the sixth Congress assembled, in November, 1800, the population of the United States was 5,208,482; it is now %3,308,789. Then we had 16 states: now we have 45. Then our territory consisted of 900,050 square miles; it is now 3,846,35 square miles. Education, religion and morality have kept pace with our ad-vancement in other directions, and, while extending its power, the Government has adhered to its foundation principles and adhered to its foundation principles and abaited none of them in dealing with our new peoples and possessions. A Nation so preserved and blest gives reverent thanks to Gou and invokes his guidance and the continuance of his care and favor.

## CHINESE PROBLEM.

Causes That Led Up to the Recent Troubles.

In our foreign intercourse the domi-mant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Apart from this our relations with the powers have been happy.

The recent troubles in China spring from the anti-foreign agitation which for the past three years has gained strength in the northern provinces. Their origin lies deep in the character of the Chi-nese maces and in the traditions of their government. The Tai Ping rebellion and the opening of Chinese ports to foreign trade and settlement disturbed alike the bomogeneity ind the sectusion of China. Meanwhile foreign activity made itself

in all quarters, not alone on the const, but along the great rivers, arteries and in the remoter districts, carrying new ideas and introducing new associations among a primitive people which had pursued for centuries a national policy of

The telegraph and the railway spread-ing over their land, the steamers plying on their waterways, the merchant and the missionary penetrating year by year farther to the interior, became to the Chinese mind types of an allen invation, changing the course of their national life and fraught with vague forebodings of disaster to their beliefs and their self-

For several years before the present troubles all the resources of foreign diplanney, backed by moral demonstra-tions of the physical force of fleets and arma, have teen needed to secure due

of the adoption of measures insuring the of the Legations to the coast under escort, henefits of equality of treatment of all foreigners throughout China. With gratifying unanimity, the re-sponses coincided in this common policy. Not any are the protestations of the Chinese Government that it protected and succored the Legations positively contra-dicted, but irresistible proof accumulates enabling me to see in the successful ter-mination of these negotiations proof of the friendly spirit which animates the various powers interested in the untramthat the attacks upon them were made by imperial troops, regularly uniformed, armed and officered, belonging to the command of Jung Lu, the imperial Com-mander-in-Chief. meled development of commerce and in-dustry in the Chinese Empire as a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial Decrees encouraging the Boxers, organ-

izing them under prominent imperial offi-cers, provisioning them and even grant-ing them large sums in the name of the Powers Acted in Concert. Empress Downger, are known to exist. Members of the Thung H Yamun who counselled protection of the foreigners were beheaded. Even in the distant prov-inces, men suspected of foreign sympathy In this conclusion, which I had the gratification to announce as a completed engagement to announce as a complete engagement to the interested powers March 20, 1900, I hopefully discern a po-tential factor for the abatement of the distrust of foreign purposes, which for a year past had appeared to inspire the were put to death, prominent among them being Chang Yen Hoon, formerly Chinese polloy of the imperial government, and for the effective exertion by it of power and authority to quell the critical and foreign movement in the northern prov-

Minister m Washington. With the negotiation of the partial armistice of July 14, a proceeding which was dcubiless promoted by the represenwas doubless promoted by the represen-tations of the Chinese envoy in Wash-ington, the way was opened for the con-veyance to Mr. Conger of a test message sent by the Secretary of State through the kind offices of Minister Wu Thm nces most immediately influenced by the Seeking to testify confidence in the will-ingness and ability of the imperial ad-ministration to redress the wrongs and prevent the evils we suffered and feared. Fang. Mr. Conger's reply, dispatched from Pekin on July 18 through the same chan-nel, afforded to the outside world the first tidings that the immates of the le-gations were allve and hoping for succor. the marine guard, which had been sent to Pekin in the Autumn of 1839 for the protection of the Legation, was with-

drawn at the earliest practicable moment, This news stimulated the preparations for and all pending questions were remitted, as far as wo were concerned, to the or-dinary remorts of diplomatic intercourse. The Chinese Government proved, howa joint relief expedition, in numbers suffi-cient to overcome the resistance which for a month had been organizing between Taku and the capital. Reinforcements ever, unable to check the rising strength of the Buxers and appeared to be a prey to internal dissensions. In the unequal contest, the anti-foreign influences soon sent by all the co-operating governments were constantly arriving. The United States contingent, hastily assembled from the Philippines or dispatched from this country, amounted to some 5000 men, un-der the able command of the lamented sained the ascu-foreign initiatences soon gained the ascundancy, under the leader-ship of Brince Tuan. Organized armies of Boxers, with which the imporial forces affiliated, held the country between Pekin and the const, penetrated into Manchuria up to the Russian border and through their emissaries threatened a like free throughout Northern China Attacks upon nel Liscum and afterwards of General Chaffee.

Rescue of Legationers.

Toward the end of July the movement began. A severe conflict followed at Tien throughout Northern China. Attacks upon foreigners, destruction of property and alaughter of native converts were re-ported from all sides. The Tsung il Yamun, already permeated with hostile sympathies, could make no effective re-Tsin, in which Colonel Liscum was killed. The city was stormed and partly de-stroyed. Its capture afforded the base of operations from which to make the final advance, which began in the first sympathes, could make no enective re-sponse to the appeals of the Legations. At this critical juncture, in the early Spring of the year, a proposal was made by the other powers that a combined fleet be assembled in Chinese waters as a main subtance, which began in the dist days of August, the expedition being made up of Japanese, Russian, British and American troops at the outset, An-other battle was fought and won at Yong Tsun. Thereafter, the disheartened Chinese troops offered little show of re-sistance A few days later, the impor-tant position of To SI Wo was taken. A rapid march brought the united forces to the populous City of Tung Chow, which

fiect be assembled in Chinese waters as a moral demonstration, under cover of which to exact of the Chinese Govern-ment respect for foreign treaty rights and the suppression of the Boxers. The United States, while not participating in the joint demonstration, promptly sent from the Philippines all ships that could be spared for service on the Chinese coast. A small force of marines was landed at Taku and sent to Pekin for the protection of the American Legation. capitulated without a contest. On August 34, the capital was reached. After a brief conflict beneath the walls, the relief column entered and the Lega. ions were saved. The United States widders, saliors and marines, officers and men alike, in those distant climes and inusual surroundings, showed the same tions were saved. protection of the American Legation. Other powers took similar action until some 400 mcn were assembled in the capi-tal as legation guards. valor, discipline and good conduct and Still the peril increased. The Legations gave proof of the same high degree of in-telligence and efficiency which have dis-tinguished them in every emergency. The imperial family and the governreported the development of the seditious movement in Pekin and the need of in-creased provision for defense against it. ment had fled a few days before, city was without visible control. The The While preparations were in progress for

remaining imperial soldiery had made, on the night of the 13th, a last attempt a larger expedition to strengthen the legation guards and keep the railway open, an attempt of the foreign ships to make a landing at Taku was met by fire from the Chinese forts. The forts were thereupon shilled by the foreign vesto exterminate the besieged, which was galiantly repeiled. It fell to the occupy-ing forces to restore order and organize a provisional administration. Happily, the acute disturbances were sels, the American Admiral taking no part in the attack, on the ground that we were not at war with China, and that a hostile demonstration might consolidate confined to the northern provinces, it is a rollef to recall and a pleasure to record the loyal conduct of the Viceroys and local authorities of the southern and eastern provinces. Their efforts were conthe anti-foreign elements and strengthen

the Boxers to oppose the relieving coi-umn. Two days later, the Taku forth were captured after a sangulary con-flict Severance of communication with Pekin followed, and a combined force of additional guards, which was advancing to Pekin by the Pei Ho, was checked at Lang Fang. The isolation of the Legathey did not hesitate to memorialize the throne, urging the protection of the Lega-tions, the restoration of communication and the assertion of the imperial au-The slege and the relief of the Legations thority against the subversive elements. has passed into undying history. In all the surring chapters which record the beroism of the devoted band, clinging to hope in the face of despair, and the un-daunted spirit that itd their relievers They maintained excellent relations with the official representatives of foreign the official representatives of foreign powers. To their kindly disposition is largely due the success of the Consuls in removing many of the missionaries from

<text> powers toward the opening of nego

Matter of Indemnity.

The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizens is a question of grave concern Measured in money alone, a concern. Measured in money alone, a sufficient reparation may prove to be be-youd the ability of China to meet. All the powers concur in emphatic disclaim-ers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the dismemberment of the em-pire. I am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for for-dem circles and immunities and most eign rights and immunities, and most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world. These views have been and will be earn-

These views have been and white white estily advocated by our representatives. The Government of Russia has put for-ward a suggestion that in the event of a protracted divergence of views in regard to indemnities, the matter may be releis indemnities, the matter in the state of t China itself than immediately beneficial to the powers.

## OTHER FOREIGN QUESTIONS

Our Relations With Europe and the Countries to the South of Us.

Ratifications of a treaty of extradition with the Argentine Republic were ex-changed on June 2 last. While the Austro-Hungary Government

while the Austro-Hungary Government has, in the many cases that have been reported of the arrest of our naturalized clitzens for alleged evasion of military service, faithfully observed the provis-ions of the treaty and released such persons from military obligations, it has in some instances, expelled those whose presence in the community of their origin was asserted to have a pernicious influ-Representations have been made against this course whenever its adoption has appeared unduly operous.

We have been urgently solicited by Belwe have been urgently solicited by Bel-glum to ratify the international conven-tion of June, 1899, amendatory of the previous convention of 1899, in respect to the regulation of the liquor trade in Af-rica. Compliance was necessarily with-held in the absence of the advice and consent of the Senate thereto. The prin-del is the senate thereto. consent of the beaution into the set of the pro-ciple involved has the cordial sympathy of this Goevrament, which, in the re-visionary negotiations, advocated more drastic measures, and I would gladiy tinuously directed to the pacific control of the vast population under their rule and to the scrupulous observance of for-eign treaty rights. At critical moments in the western Pacific.

In the western Pacific. The Brussels Conference. A conference will be held at Brussels, December 11, 1969, under the convention for the protection of industrial property concluded at Paris, March 20, 1883, to which delegates from this country have been appointed. Any lessening of the dif-ficulties that our inventors encounter in obtaining means abroad for their invenobtaining patents abroad for their inven-tions, and that our farmers, manufac-turers and merchants may have in the protection of their trade marks, is worthy

# A LESSON TAUGHT BY THE CROWDS

# NOT THE \$5.00 RATE GENEROUSLY GIVEN FOR ALL DISEASES

# But the Skill and Faith and Fame of the Practice Account for the Throngs of People and the General Interest---Doctor Copeland Gives the \$5 Rate for All Diseases, Medicines Included.

It would be a very simple-minded per-son who would attempt to account by the \$ rate in and of itself for the crowds thronging the Copeland offices, for the public interest, for the general grati-tude and for the very avalanche of letters from sick people.

from sick/people. The fact that an institution was giving The fact that an institution was giving medical treatment for \$5 a month would certainly account for none of these things. Of course, sick people like to frei that they are receiving medical care at a small cost, but that is only a minor considera-tion. What sick people want to feel and know, what their loving and anxious families and friends want to feel and know, is that they are receiving the very best medical treatment that can be obbest medical treatment that can be obtained.

If the Copeland practice were a mere money-making venture instead of being a public blessing, an offer of \$5 or an offer

fered to teach etiqueite and mathematics to little boys and girls at \$5 a month, it would not imply any great humanity to

the consumptives of to the children. Bad treatment and bad teaching are bad, even if "given free." No, the throngs of patients, the interest and the gratitude are accounted for not by the 45 rate, but by the fact that all these people know that under this rate they are being admitted to the benefits of a practice that has commanded for ware SIEER CLEAR. Steer clear of patent cure-alis! To try to attack a hidden disease by means of a secret cure-all nostrum is the same piece of insanity as for an invalid to go blindfold into a drug store and cat medi-cine from the shelves, without guidance to what is good and without warning against what is bad. Nor is there any abuse or folly against which the Copeland nominal fee sys am is more directly almed. With expert individual treatment at \$5 a month, all medicines included, where is the temptation or necessity to tamper with secret cure-alis? a practice that has commanded for years the respect of the profession and the public.

They know that under this fee, low as It seems they are obtaining care and treatment that they could not obtain any-where for any fee, high or low. They know that under this opportunity

they may be relieved of diseases which

no other method of treatment has ever been able to benefit. They know that under this opportunity they obtain the best treatment and the

a public blessing, an offer of 35 or an offer of "free treatment," for that matter, would be received with indifference. If some horse doctor offered to treat consumptives at 45 a month, or if the devil himself or some devilish person of-

STEER CLEAR. Steer clear of the boodler in medical practice. Do not stand in awe of the doctor who feels your pulse and then shakes his head to frighten you over your condition and make you pay 10 times over what his services are worth. The medical profession, like every other pro-fession, has its protenders, its mounte-banks, its merciles imposters. The nom-inal assessment system in vogue at the Copeland institute is the invalid's protec-tion from the wolf and the boodler in medicine. Five dollars a month, medi-cines included, for the most effective treat-ment known.

STEER CLEAR.

STEER CLEAR.

DISEASES DESCRIBED BY SYMPTOMS

#### CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES

The head and throat become disease Deafness and ear troubles result from from neglected colds, causing Catarrh when the condition of the blood predissatarrh passing along the Eustachian poses to this condition.

"Is the voice husky ?" "Do you spit up slime?" "Do you ache all over?" "Do you ache all over?" "Do you shore at night?" "Do you blow out scals at night?" "Is your nose stopped up?" "Does your nose discharge?" "Does your nose bleed castly?" "Is there doking in the throat?" "Is there doking in the throat" "Is this worse toward night"; "Does the nose itch and burn?" "Do you hawk to clear the throat?" "Is there pain across the eyes?" "Is there pain in front of head?" "Is your sense of smell leaving?" "Is the throat dry in the morning?" "Are you losing your sense of tarte?" "Do you sheep with your mouth open?" "Does your nose step up toward night?"

one ?" "Do you constantly bear noises in the ears?" "Do you bear better some days than others?" "Do the noises in your ears keep you awaker" "When you blow your nose do the ears

This condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause is catarrh,

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

the mucus dropping down into the throat

"Is there names?" "Are you costive?" "Is there vomiting?" "Ba there vomiting?" "Have you waterbrash?" "Have you waterbrash?" "Have you ugarbrash?" "To you lightheaded?" "Do you have and spit?" "To there pain after enting?" "Are you nervous and weak?" "Do you have sick headsche?" "To you dat up after enting?" "Is there disgust for breakfast?" "Do you farte sith headsche?" "Do you at times have diarrhoes?" "Yhen you distress after eating?" "Is there rush of blood to the head?" "When you got up soddenly are you diary?" To you feel as if you had head in stomach?" "When sounch is senty? do you feel fain?" "Do you beich material that burne threat?" "I stomach is full do you feel opprevent?"

a stonuch is empty do you fe ou beich material that burns smach is full do you feel opp

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EVENINGS-Tuesdays and Fridays.

W. H. COPELAND, M. D. J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

the great factories were contented with the phenomenal demand for their output, not alone at home, but also abroad, where merit had already won a profit-able trade. Appeals had to be made to the patriotism of exhibitors to induce them to incur outlays promising no im-mediate return. This was especially the case where it because needful to complete the patriotism of exhibitors to induce them to incur outlays promising no im-mediate return. This was especially the case where it because needful to complete the patriotism of exhibitors to induce the induced for dermany. While it may sim-plify the inspections, it prohibits certain products heretofore admitted. There is still great uncertainty as to whether our well-night extinguished German trade in daunted spirit that led their relievers through batile and suffering to the goal. It is a memory of which my countrymen may, be justly proud, that the honor of our flag was maintaned alike in the size and the rescue and that stout American bearts have again set high, in fervent hearts have again set high, in fervent had tree strives for the course of right and foreign naval commanders, hundling those of other and foreign naval commanders, bundled to the interior of the Matter and foreign naval commanders, bundled the time string is the coording the action of the American and foreign naval commanders, bundled the time string is the coording the action of the American and foreign naval commanders, bundled the time string is the coording the action of the American and foreign naval commanders, bundled to the action to the action of the American and foreign naval commanders, bundled to the size that ever strives for the cause of right and foreign naval commanders, bundled to the construction of the Matter and foreign naval commanders, bundled to the construction of the American and foreign naval commanders, bundled to the construction of the American and foreign naval commanders, bundled to the size that ever and foreign naval commanders, bundled to the construction of the American and foreign naval commanders, bundled to the size that ever and foreigners, including those of other and foreigners, including the sector and size to conclude conventions with the an ounced and scrupubuely carried out, a promised encort, within 124 hours. To sain time, the y replied asking prolengen tion of the time, which was afterers were of the distantes. The remaining link in the new line to the to distantes. The remaining link in the new line of the to endition in the north as one to the ounties after a promise the neater of the distantes. The remaining link in the new line of the to endition in the north as one to the condition in the north as one to the condition in the north as one to the condition in the nore time of the contine

OFFICE HOURS-From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M.

have hitherto enjoyed. But, however necessary such an expedient may have been to tide over the grave emergencies of the situation, it is at best but an unaatisfactory makeshift, which should not be suffered to delay the speedy and complete establishment of the frontier line to which we are entitled under the Russo-American treaty for the cession of Alaste

SUNDAYS-From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

tube that leads from the throat to the and being swallowed. "Is your hearing failing?" "Do your ears discharge?" "Is your hearing failing?" "Do your ears discharge?" "Do your ears discharge?" "Are the ears dry and scaly?" "Have you pain bohind the ears?" "Is there throbbing in the ears?" "Is there a burning wound heard?" "Do you have a ringing in the ears?" "Are there crackling sounds heard?" "Are there crackling sounds heard?" "Are there sounds like steam escaping?" "Are there sounds like steam escaping?" "Do your ears hurt when you blow your ose?"

crack?" "Is hearing worse when you have a cold?" "Is roaring like a waterfall in the head?"

subjects of either power found by that arrangement within the temporary juris-diction of the other shall suffer no di-minution of rights and privileges they have hitherto enjoyed. But, however

In this relation, I may refer again to kan boundary where it follows the lift meridian. A convention to that end has been before the Senate for some two

years, but as no action has been taken I

contemplate negotiating a new convention for a joint determination of the meridian by heliocentris observations. These, asit

is believed will give more accurate and

methods herefore independently foi-lowed, which, as is known, proved dis-crepant at several points on the line, al-

Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory-done

This is the common complaint of the

If eating sparingly, leaving much of the

The only way to cure dyspepsis, which is

difficult digestion, is by giving vigor and

tone to the stomach and the whole diges-

tive system. It is therefore cured posi-

tively and absolutely by Hood's Sarsapa-

The testimonial of Frank Fay, 106 N.

Street, South Boston, Mass., voluntarily

given like thousands of others, should lead

to a trial of this peculiar medicine. "My

niece," he writes, "was a great sufferer

from dyspepsia for six years. She tried

many medicines in vain. She had no appe-

tite and was troubled with sour stomach

and beadaches. After taking two bottles

Hood's Sarsaparilla

promises to cure and keeps the promise.

of Hood's Sarsaparilla she was well."

Accept no substitute for it.

light meal provided, would cure dyspepsia,

few would suffer from it long.

Nothing

because it must be.

dyspeptic.

rilla.

unquestionable results than the sidereal

respect for the treaty rights of foreign ers, and to obtain satisfication from the responsible authorities for the sporadic buinages upon the persons and property of unoffending sojourners, which from time to time occurred at widely separated points in the northern provinces, as in the case of the outbreaks in Sze Chuen and Shan Tung.

Posting of anti-foreign placards be-came a daily occurrence, which the re-pented probation of the imperial power failed to check or punish. These inflammatory appeals to the ignorance and superstition of the masses, mendaclous and absurd in their accusations, and despity hostile in their spirit, could not but work culminative harm. They aimed at no particular class of foreigners; they were impartial in attacking everything foreign. Ad outbreak in Shan Tung, 'n which German missionaries were slain. was the too natural result of the malevo lent teachings. The posting of seditious placards, exhoring to the utter destruc-tion of foreigners and of every foreign thing, continued unrebuked, Hostnie demonstrations toward the stranger gained strongth by organization.

#### The Boxer Agitation.

The sect commonly styled the Boxers developed greatly in the provinces north of the Yangtre, and with collusion of many notable officials, including some in the immediate councils of the throne itself. became alarmingly aggressive. No foreign-er's life, outside cf the protected treaty ports, was safe. No foreign interest was secure from spollation.

The diplomatic representatives of the powers in Pekin strove in vain to check this movement. Protest was followed by demand, and demand by renewed protest. to be met with perfunctory edicts from the palace and evasive and futile assur-ances from the Tsung II Yamun. The circle of the Boxer afluence narrowed about Pekin, and, while nominally sitgmailzed as seditous, it was felt that its spirit pervaded the capital itself, that the imperial forces were imbued with its doctrines, and that the immediate counselors of the Empress Dowager were in sympathy with the anti-foreign

The increasing gravity of the conditions in China, and the imminence of peril to our own diversified interests in the empire, as well as to those of all the other treaty governments, were soon appreciated by this Government, causing profound solicitude. The United States, from the carliest days of foreign inter-course with China, has followed a policy peace, emitting no occasions to tes y good-will, to further the extension lawful trade, to respect the sovereignty of its government, and to insure, by all legitimate and kindly, but earnest, means, the fullest measure of pro-tection for the lives and property of our law-abiding citizens, and for the exercise of their beneficent callings among

ches of their benafeent callings among the Chinese people. Mindlu of this it was felt to be ap-propurate that eur purposes should be pronounced in favor of such a course as would hasten united action of the powers at Pekin to promote the admini-interative reforms so greatly needed for and maintaining the integrity of Chinas in which we believed the whole Wett ern world to be allike concernent. These ends I caused to be addressed to a maintaining spheres of influtene h with the Chinese Government withing from them declarations of ther patch of s telegram or to the demands of the Taung II Yamun for the withdrawni.

tion of the time, which was afterward the granted, and requesting an interview with the Tsung II Yamun on the following day. No reply being received, an the morning of the 20th the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, set out for the Ya-mun to obtain a response, and on the way was murdered. An attempt by the folled by the Chinese.

#### Pekin Legations Attacked.

Taking of Taku Forts.

tions was complete.

Armed forces turned out against the Their uarters were surround. Legations. Their quarters were surround-ed and attacked. The mission compounds were abandoned, their inmates taking refuge in the British legation, where all the other Legations and guards gathered for more effective defense. Four hundred persons were crowded in its narrow compass. Two thousand native converts were assembled in a near-by pince under pro-tection of the foreigners. Lines of defense were strengthened, trenches dug, harri-cades raised and preparations made to stand a siege, which at once began, "From June 20 until July 17," writes

Minister Conger, "there was scatcely an hour during which there was not firing upon some part of our lines and into some of the legations, varying from a" single shot to a general and continuous attack along the whole line." Artillery was placed around the lega-tions and an the overlooking palace wais, and thousands of three-inch shat and shell

were fired, destroying some buildings and were area, bearbying since buildings and damaging all. So thickly did the balls rain that when the ammunition of the besteged ran low, five quarks of Chinese buildts were gathered in an hour in the compound and recast.

Attempts were made to burn the legatons by setting neighboring houses of ire, but the flames were successfully ought off, although the Austrian, Beltought on, attnough the Austrian, be-gian, Italian and Dutch legations were then and subsequently burned. With the aid of the native converts, directed by the missionaries, to whose helpful co-op-eration Minister Conger afterward gave unstituted praise, the British legation was made a particular formers. The build made a veritable fortress. The British Minister, Sir Ciaude MacDonald, was chosen general commander of the de-fenses, with the Secretary of the American Legation, E. G. Squires, as chief of staff.

To save life and ammunkion, the besleged sparingly returned the incessant fire of the Chinese soldiery, fighting only to repel attack or make an occasional successful sortle for strategic advantage such as that of 55 American. British and Russian marines, led by Captain Myers, of the United States Marine Corps, which resulted in the capture of a formidable barricade on the wall that gravely mon-aced the American position. It was held to the last and proved an invaluable acquisition, because commanding the water gate through which the relief column en-

During the slege, the defenders lost 65 killed, 125 wounded and seven by disease

the condition in the north as one of virtual ansrchy, in which the great provinces of the south and southeast Senate. We regarded the local

had no share. authorities in the latter quarters as rep-resenting the Chinese people with whom we sought to remain in peace and friendship. Our declared aims involved no war legation guard to recover his body was against the Chinese Nation. We adhered to the legitimate office of srescuing the imperied Legation, obtaining redrees for wrongs already suffered, securing, wher-

ever possible, the safety of American life and property in China and prevent-ing a spread of the disorders of their recurrence. As was then said, "the policy of the Government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace China, preserve Chinese territorial ministrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty

and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and im-partial trade with all parts of the Chiese Empire. Faithful to those professions, which, as proved, reflected the views and puroses of the other co-operating governments, all our efforts have been directed toward ending the anomalous situa in China by negotiations for a settler omalous situation at the earliest possible moment. As soot as the sacred duty of relieving our Le gation and its dependents was accom-plished, we withdrew from active hos-tilities, leaving our Legation under an adequate guard in Pekin as a channel of

negotiations and settlement-a course adopted by others of the interested pow-ers. Overtures of the empowered rep-resentatives of the Chinese Emperor have been considerately entertained.

The Russian Proposition.

The Russian proposition looking to the estoration of the imperial power in Pekin has been accepted as in full consonance with our own desires, for we have held and hold that effective repara-tion for wrongs suffered and an enduring settlement that will make their recurrence impossible can best be brought about under an authority which the Chi-nese Nation reverences and obeys. While so doing we forego no jot of our un-While doubted right to exact exemplary and deterrent punishment of the responsible authors and abettors of the criminal acts whereby we and other nations have suffered grievous injury. For the real culprits, the evil coun-

plation becomes imperative within the rational limits of retributive justice. Regarding this as the initial condition of an acceptable settlement between China and the powers, I said in my message nr of October 18 to the Chinese Emperor

T trust that negotiations may begin so on as we and the other offended gov-nments shall be effectively satisfied of

reaty of extradition with that country. signed on the same day, is before the A boundary dispute between Brazil and

Bollvia over the territory of Acre. is in a fair way of friendly adjustment, a protocol signed in December, 1899, havgreed on a definite frontier and pro-for its demarcation by a joint comng agreed on a definite frontier and mission

Conditions in Brazil have weighed heav-By on our export trade to that coun-try, in marked contrast to the favorable conditions upon which Brazilian products are admitted into our markets. Urgent representations have been made to that government on the subject, and some amelioration has been effected. We rely upon the reciprocal justice and good will of that government to assure to us a further improvement in our commercial

The convention signed May 24, 1897, for the final settlement of claims, left in abeyance upon the dissolution of the comon of 1893, was at length ratified by the Chilean Congress and the supple-mental commission has been organized. It remains for the Congress to appropriate the necessary expenses of the com-

### **Revolution** in Colombia

The insurrectionary movement which disturbed Colombia in the latter part of 1899, has been practically suppessed, although guerrillas still operate in some departments. The executive power of that republic changed hands in August last by the act of Vice-President Marroguin in assuming the reins of government during the absence of President San Clements from the capital. The change met with no serious opposition, and, follow-ing the precedents in such cases, the United States Minister entered into relations with the new de facto governon September 17.

It is gratifying to announce that the residual questions between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, growing out of the award of President Cleveland in 1888, have been adjusted through the choice of an Amer-ican engineer, General E P. Alexander, as umpire, to run the disputed line. His task has been accomplished to the satisfaction of both contestants. A revolution in the Dominican Repub-

For the real culprits, the 'evil coun-ellors who have minicd the imperial ority to their own guilty ends, full ex-tional becomes imperative with the secret of the secre

The year of the exposition has been fruitful in occasions for displaying the good will that exists between this con and France. The great compet and France. The great competition brought together from every nation the best in natural productions. Industry, acience and the arts, submitted in gener-ous rivairy to a judgment made all the more searching because of that rivairy.

new quest would have to be made. The installation of exhibits, too, en-countered many obstacles and involved unexpected cost. The exposition was far from ready at the date fixed for its opening. The French transportation lines were congested with offered freight. Belated goods had to be hastily installed in unfinished quarters with whatever ia-bor could be obtained in the prevailing confusion. Nor was the task of the commission lightened by the fact that, ow-ing to the scheme of classification adopt-ed, it was impossible to have the en-tire exhibit of any one country in the same building or more than one group of exhibits in the same part of any building. Our installations were scattered on both sides of the Seine and in widely remote suburbs of Paris, so that addrtional assistants were needed for the

work of supervision and arrangement. Despite all these drawbacks, the con-tribution of the United States was not only the largest foreign display, but was among the earliest in place and the most orderly in arrangement. Our exhibits were shown in 101 out of 121 classes, and more completely covered the entire classification than those of any other nation. In total number they fanked next after those of France, and the attractive form in which they were presented secured general attention.

A criterion of extent and success of our participation and of the thorough-ness with which our exhibits were or-ganized is seen in the awards granted to American exhibitors by the internagold medals, 507; silver medals, 76; bronze medals, 541; and honorable men-tions, 322-2476 in all, being the greatest total number given to the exhibit of any exhibiting nation, as well as the largest number in each grade. This significant recognition of merit in competition with the chosen exhibits of all other nations and at the hands of juries almost wholly made up of representatives of France and other competing countries, is not only most gratifying, but is especially valumost gratifying, but is especially valu-able, since it sets us to the front in inter-national questions of supply and demand, while the large proportion of awards in the classes of art and artistic manufac-ture afforded unexpected proof of the stimulation of national culture by the prosperity that flows from natural pro-ductiveness, joined to industrial excel-lence.

lence.

Apart from the exposition, several occasions for showing international good will occurred. The inauguration in Paris of the La Fayette monument, presented by the school children of the United States, and the designing of a commemorative coin by our mint and the presentation of the first piece struck to the President of the republic were marked by appropriate ceremonies, and the Fourth of July was especially observed in the French capits

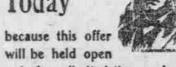
The remaining link in the new line of direct telegraphic communication between the United States and the German Empire has recently been completed, afford-ing a gratifying occasion for exchange of friendly congratulations with the German Emperor. The Boor War ..

Cur friendly relations with Great Brit-ain continue. The war in South Africa introduced important questions. A condi-tion unusual in international wars was presented in that while one belligerent had control of the seas, the other had no ports, shipping or direct trade, but was only accessible through the territory of a neutral. Vexatious questions arose through Great Britain's action in respecto neutral cargoes not contraband in their own nature, shipped to Fortuguese South Africa, on the score of probable or suspected ultimate destination to the Boer states. Such consignments in British ships, by which alone direct trade is kept up between our ports and South Africa, were selzed in application of a law prohibiting British vessels from trading with an enemy without, regard to any contraband character of the goods, while cargoes shipped to Delagoa Bay in neutral bottoms were arrested on the ground at alleged destination to the enemy's country. Appropriate representation on our part resulted in the Eritish Government agreeing to purchase outright all such goods shown to be the actual property of American citizens, thus closing the incident to the satisfaction of the immediately interested partles, although unfortu-nately without a broad settlement of the nt of the question of a neutral's right goods not contrband per se to a neutral port adjacent to a belligerent area.

#### Alaska Boundary.

The work of marking certain provisional boundary points for convenience of administration around the head of Lynn Canal, in accordance with the temporary arrangement of October, 1899, was completed by a joint survey in July last. The modus vivendi has so far worked without friction and the Dominion Government has provided rules and regulations for securing to our citizens the benefit of the eciprocal stipulation that the citizens or

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