CORVALLIS, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1898.

NO. 39.

Important Features of the President's Address.

VOL. XXXV.

OUR LATE WAR A FEATURE

No Suggestions Made Regarding the Government of Our New Territories-Foreign Relations Generally Satisfactory-Hawalian Annexation.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war, our people reported in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity, evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Every manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have states be and is he yielded abundant returns, labor in the fields of industry is better rewarded, rev-enue legislation passed by the present congress has increased the treasury's recelpts to the amount estimated by its authors, the finances of the government have been successfully administered and its credit advanced to the first rank; while its currency has been maintained at the world's highest standard. Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds be-

tween every section of the country. A review of the relations of the United States to other powers, always appropriate, is this year of primary importance, in view of the momentous issues which have risen, demanding in one instance the iltimate determination by arms and involving far-reaching consequences which will require the carnest attention of the

will require the carnest attended of congress. In my last annual message, very full consideration was given to the question of the duty of the government of the United States toward Spain and the Cu-han insurrection, as being by far the most important problem with which we were called upon to deal. The considera-tions then advanced, 'and the exposition of the views therein expressed, disclosed my sense of the extreme gravity of the situation.

Setting aside, as logically unfounded or practically inadmissible, recogni-tion of the Cuban insurgents as belliger-ents, recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, intervention in favor of one or the other party and the forcible annexation of the island, I con-cluded it was honestly due to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of reform to which she had ecome irrevocably committed.

Within a few weeks previously she had announced comprehensive plans which it was confidently asserted would which it was connectivy asserted would be efficacious to remedy the evils so deeply affecting our own country, so in-jurious to the true interests of the mother country, as well as to those of Cuba, and so repugnant to the universal ent of humanity.

Destruction of the Maine. 15th of Febru-

otion of the

The response of congress, after nine days of earnest deliberation, during which the almost unanimous sentiment of your body was developed on every point, save as to the expediency of coupling the proposed action with a formal recognition of the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island—a proposition which failed of adoption—the congress, after a conference on the 19th of April, by a vote of 42 to 34 in the senate and 311 to

6 in the house, passed the memorable joint resolution declaring; "First-That the people of the island of

and independent. "Second-That it is the duty of the United

States and the government of the United States hereby demands that the govern-ment of Spain at once relinguish its au-thority in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba "Third-That the president of the United States be and is hereby directed and em-powered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and the militia

of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect. "Fourth-That the United States hereby

cation thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

copy was at once communicated to the Spanish minister at this capital, who forthwith announced that his continuance in Washington had thereby become impossible, and asked for his passports, which were given him. He thereupon withdrew from Washington, leaving the protection of Spanish Interests in the United States to the French ambassador and the Aus-

to the Spanish minister, General Wood-ford, the American minister at Madrid, was telegraphed confirmation of the text of the joint resolution and directed to communicate it to the government of Spain with the formal demand that it at once relinquish its authority and govern-ment in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its forces therefrom, coupling this demand

this government as to the future of the island, in conformity with the fourth clause of the resolution, and giving Spain until noon of April 23 to reply. Spain, having thus denied the demand of the United States, and initiated that com-plete form of rupture of relations which

by me to meet the enlarged contingency of actual war between Spain and the United States On April 22 I proclaimed a blockade of the northern coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast between Cardenas and

I called for volunteers to execute the purpose of the resolution.

and the people of Cuba and to secure to the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining orever was to be done in the way of de-cisive operations in that quarter should be accomplished by the strong arm of the der and observing its international obli-gations, in securing peace and tranquil-lity and the security of its citizens as United States alone. Obeying the stern precept of war, which enjoins the overcoming of the adversary and the extinction of his power wherever our own, and for the accomplishment of those ends to use the military and naval forces of the United States as

assallable as the speedy and sure means to win a peace, divided victory was not permissible, for no partition of the rights might be necessary, with added authority to continue generous relief to the starv-ing people of Cuba. and responsibilities attending the enforce. tent of a just and advantageous peace thought of. Following the adoption of a comprehen sive scheme of general attack, powerful forces were assembled at various points ou our coast to invade Cuba and Porto Rico. Meanwhile, naval demonstrations were made at several exposed points. May 11 the cruiser Wilmington and torpedo-boat Winslow were unsuccessful in an attempt to silence the batteries at Cardenas, Matanzas, Ensign Worth Bagley and fou eamen falling. These grievous fatalities

were strangely enough among the very few which occurred during our naval operations in this extraordinary conflict. Cuba are, and by right ought to be, free Meanwhile, the Spanish naval prepara-

tions had been pushed with great vigor. A powerful squadron under Admiral Cer-vera, which had assembled at the Cape Verde Islands before the beginning of hos-tilities, had crossed the Atlantic ocean and by its erratic movements in the Caribbean ea delayed our military operations, while baffling the pursuit of our fleets. For a time fears were felt lest the Oregon and Marietta, then nearing home after their long voyage from San Francisco of over 15,000 miles, might be surprised by Admiral Cervera's fleet, but their fortunate arrival 15 000 m

disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or con-trol over said island, except for the pacifi-Santiago de Cuba, about May 9, was it practicable to plan a systematic military attack upon the Antillean possessions of Spain.

Several demonstrations occurred on the coast of Cuba and Porto Rico in prepara-tion for the larger event. On May 13 the North Atlantic squadron shelled San Juan Rupture of Negotiations.

This resolution was approved by the ex-ecutive on the next day, April 20. A de Porto Rico. On May 30 Commodore Schley's squadron bombarded the forts guarding the mouth of Santiago harbor. Neither attack had any material result. It was evident that well-ordered land operaolded advantage.

tro-Hungarian minister. Simultaneously with its communication

with announcements of the intentions of

attends a state of war, the executive pow-ers authorized by the resolution were used

Bahia Honda and the port of Clenfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba; and on the 23d and strongly intrenched.

The Declaration of War. By my message of April 25, congress was informed of the situation, and I recom-mended format declaration of the erist-

termination of hostilities between Spain ing an assault. It was fitting that what Last Battle of the War. The last scene of the war was enacted Manila, its starting place. On August after a brief assault upon the works

Corvalliz

by the land forces, in which the squadron assisted, the capital surrendered uncondi-tionally. The casualties were comparatively few. By this conquest of the Philwhen the Spanish capacity for resistance was destroyed by Admiral Dewey's vic-tory of the first of May, the result of the

war was formally sealed. To General Merritt, his officers and men, for their uncomplaining and devoted services, for their gallantry in action, the nation is sincerely grateful. Their long voyage was made with singular success, and the soldierly conduct of the men, of whom many were without previous experience in the military service, deserves unmeasured praise.

Total Casualties.

The total casualties in killed and wounded in the army during the war was as follows: Officers killed, 23; enlisted men killed,

257; total, 280; officers wounded, 113; enlisted men wounded, 1464; total, 1577. Of the navy, killed, 17; wounded, 67; died as result of wounds, 1; invalided from

service, 6; total, 91. It will be observed that while our navy was engaged in two great battles and in numerous perilous undertakings in the blockades and bombardments, and more than 50,000 of our troops were transported to distant lands and engaged in assault and siege and battle and many skirmishes in unfamiliar territory, we lost in both arms of the service a total of 1668 killed and wounded, and in the entire campaign dispelled the apprehensions and lent much land and sea we did not lose a gun o needed reinforcements. Not until Admiral a flag, or a transport or a ship, and, with Cervera took refuge in the harbor of the exception of the crew of the Merri-mac, not a soldier or sailor was taken

On August 7, 46 days from the date of landing of General Shafter's army in Cuba, and 21 days from the surrender of Santiago, the United States troops commenced embarkation for home, and our entire force was returned to the United States as early as August 24. They were absent from the United States only two months

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. Spain's Overtures for a Cessation of

Hobson's Heroism.

were indispensable to achieve a de-

Hostilitles. The next act in the war thrilled not alone the hearts of our countrymen, but the .world, by its exceptional heroism. On the night of June 3 Lieutenant Hob-The annihilation of Admiral Cervera's fleet, followed by the capitulation of San-tiago, having brought to the Spanish govson, aided by seven devoted volunteers, blocked the narrow outlet from Santiago harbor by sinking the collier Merrimac in the channel under a fierce fire from the ernment a realizing sense of the hor ness of continuing a struggle now becom-ing wholly unequal, it made overtures of peace through the French ambassador, who, with the assent of his government, shore batteries, escaping with their lives a miracle, but falling into the had acted as the friendly representative of Spain's interests during the war. On the 26th of July, M. Cambon presented a communication, signed by the Duke of Almodovar, the Spanish minister of state, inviting the United States to state the terms upon which it would be willing to make peace. July 30, by a communication addressed to the Duke of Almodowor and hands of the Spanlards. It is a most graiifying incident of the war that the bray-ery of this little band of heroes was cordially appreciated by the Spanlards, who sent a flag of truce to notify Admiral Sampson of their safety and to compli-ment them upon their daring act. They were subsequently exchanged, July 7. By June 7 the cutting of the last Cuban cable isolated the island. Thereafter the addressed to the Duke of Almodovar, and handed by M. Cambon, the terms of this government were announced substantially invasion was vigorously prosecuted. June in the protocol, afterwards signed. On August 10, the Spanish reply dated August 7 was handed by M. Cambon to the sec-10, under a heavy protecting fire, a land-ing force of 600 marines from the Oregon, Marblehead and Yankee was effected at retary of state. It accepted uncondi-tionally the terms imposed as to Cuba, Porto Rico, and an island of the Ladrone Guantanamo bay, where it had been de-termined to establish a cable station. This mportant and essential port was taken from the enemy after severe fighting by the marines, who were the first organized force of the United States to land in Cubs.

Porto Rico, and an island of the Ladrone group, but appeared to seek to introduce inadmissible reservations in regard to our demand as to the Philippines. Conceiving that discussion on this point could neither be practicable nor profitable. I directed that, in order to avoid mis-understanding, the matter should be forthwith closed by proposing the em-bodiment in a formal protocol of the terms in which the negotiations for peace were undertaken. The vague and inex-pitell suggestions of the Spanish note could not be seen this only table the. The position so won was held, despite the desperate attempts to dislodge our forces. By June 16 additional forces were landed

draft of the protocol, embodying the pre-cise terms tendered to Spain in our note

cise terms tendered to Spain in our note of July 30, which added stipulations of

etails as to the appointment of com-ussioners to arrange for the evacuation

of the Spanish Antilles. On August 12,

M. Cambon announced his receipt of full

powers to sign the protocol as submitted.

Terms of the Protocol.

Accordingly, on the afternoon of August

12, M. Cambon as the plenipotentiary of Spain and the secretary of state, as the

plenipotentiary of the United States,

"Article 1. Spain will relinquish all

claim of sovereignty over and title to

"Article 2. Spain will cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other

slands now under Snanish sovereignty in

"Article 3. The United States will occu-

py and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty

f peace, which shall determine the con-

trol, disposition and government of the

The fourth article provided for the ap-

pointment of joint commissions on the part of the United States and Spain to

ly, for the purpose of arranging and car-rying out the details of the stipulated

et in Havana and San Juan, respective-

vacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and other

ointment of not more than five commis-loners on each side to meet at Paris not

later than October 1, and to proceed to the negotiation and conclusion of a treaty of peace, subject to ratification ac-

cording to the respective constitutional

The sixth and last article provides that

ded, and that notice to that effect

upon the signing of the protocol, hostili-ties between the two countries shall be

suspended, and that notice to that effect should be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of

its naval forces. Immediately upon the conclusion of the protocol, I issued the proclamation of Au-gust 12, suspending hostilities on the part of the United States. The necessary or-

ders to that end were at once given by tel-egraph. The blockade of the ports of Cu-

ba and of San Juan de Porto Rico was in like manner raised. On August 18, the muster-out of 100,000 volunieers, or as near

that number as was found to be practica-ble, was ordered. On December 1, 101,655 of-

cers and men had been mustered out and

stered out by the 10th of the month;

Cuba-Major-General James F.

ischarged from the service; 9002 more will

also a corresponding number of generals and general staff officers have been hon-

The military commissions to superintend the evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and

the adjacent islands were forthwith ap-

Wade, Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, Major-General Matthew C. Butler.

For Porto Rico-Major-General John C. Brooke, Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, Brigadier-General W. Gordon.

orably discharged from the service.

forms of the two countries.

its naval forces.

Spanish islands in the West Indies. The fifth article provided for the ap-

the Ladrones to be selected by the Unite

West Indies, and also an island in

plicit suggestions of the Span could not be access the only ing to present as a virtual ulti-

letalls as

States.

Serious Differences With Other Nations. With the exception of the runture with Spain, the intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations has been marked with cordiality, and the close of the eventful year finds most of the issues that necessarily arise in the complex relations of sovereign states adjusted or pre-

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

From Spain We Have Had No

senting no serious obstacles to adjust-ment and honorable solution by amicable agreement. A long-unsettled dispute as to the ex-tended boundary between the Argentine Apublic and Chile, stretching along the Andean crests, from the southern border of the Atacama desert to the Magel-lan straits, nearly a third of the length of the South American continent, as-

samed an acute stage in the early part of the year and afforded this government occasion to express the hope that the re-sort to arbitration, already contemplated by existing conventions between the par-ties, might prevail, despite the grave diffi-culties arising in its application. I am happy to say that arrangements to this and have been perfected, the questions of fact upon which the respective commissioners were unable to agree being in course of reference to her Britannic ma-lesty for determination. A residual difference, touching the northern boundary line across the Atacama desert, for which oss the Atacama desert, for which existing treatics provided no adequate ad-summent, bids fair to be settled in like nanner by a joint commission, upon which the United States minister at Buenos Ayres has been invited to serve as um pire in the last resort.

International Cable Agreement. I have found occasion to approach the Argentine government with a view to re-noving differences of rate charges im-posed upon the cables of an American corporation in the transmission between Buenos Ayres and the cities of Uruguay and Brazil of through messages passing from and to the United States. Although the matter is complicated by exclusive concessions by Uruguay and Brazil to foreign companies, there is a strong hope that a good understanding will be reached and that the important channels of commercial communication between the United States and the Atlantic cities of outh America may be freed from an almost prohibitory discrimination.

Foreign Exhibitions.

Despite the brief time allotted for preptration, the exhibits of this country at the universal exposition at Brussels in 1897 enjoyed the singular d'stinction of a larger proportion of awards, having regard to the number and classes of articles ntered, than those of other countries. The orth of such a result in making known our national capacity to supply the world's narkets is obvious

The Nicaragua Canal. The Nicaragua canal commission, under Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, appointed July 24, 1887, under the authority of a n in the sundry civil act of June 4, that year, has nearly completed its abors, and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the proper route, the feasibil-ty and the cost of construction of an ineanic canal by the Nicaragua route. will be laid before you. In the perform nce of its work the commission received all possible courtesy and assistance from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which thus testified their apprecia-tion of the importance of giving a speedy and practical outcome of the project that and practical outcome of the project that has for so many years engrossed the at-

tention of the respective countries. As the scope of recent inquiry embraced the whole subject with the aim of making pana and surveys for a canal by the most convenient route, it necessarily included

adopted by the Maritime to company e pre-note unde <u>to also the Maritime</u> to company unde <u>to also the Maritime</u> to company unde <u>to also the Maritime</u> to company and the second secon

sential part in the deliberations and clusions of the canal commission as

tent these grants necessarily held an es-

have held and must needs hold in the dis-

cussion of the matter by congress. Un-der these circumstances, and in view of overtures made to the governments of

Nicaragua and Costa Rica by other par-ties for a new canal concession predicated

on the assumed approaching lapse of the contracts of the Maritime Canal Company

with those states, I have not hesitated to

of expediency and international policy, as

express my convictions that considerations

between the several governments inter-

ested in the construction and control of an interoceanic canal by this route re-quire the maintenance of the status quo

until the canal commission shall have re-

both the canal commission shall have re-ported and the United States congress shall have had the opportunity to pass finally upon the whole matter during the present session without prejudice by rea-son of any change in the existing condi-

Nevertheless, it appears that the gov-

ernment of Nicaragua, as one of its last

sovereign acts before merging its pow-ers in those of the newly formed United States of Central America, has granted an

optional concession to another association

to become effective on the expiration of the present grant. It does not appear

that surveys have been made or what

route is proposed under this concession so that an examination of the feasibility

of its plans is necessarily not embraced

report of the canal com

All these circumstances suggest the ur-gency of some definite action by congress

at this session if the labors of the past

are to be utilized and the linking of the

Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical

construction of such a maritime highway

Is new more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready intercommuni-cation between our eastern and western meaboards demanded by the annexation

of the Hawallan Islands and the prospec

merce to the Pacific, and that our national

policy now more imperatively than ever calls for its control by this government, are propositions which I doubt not con-

gress will duly appreciate and wisely act

of the late United States and Chilean claims commission and the consideration of claims which were duly presented to

the late commission, but not considered because of the expiration of the time lim-

ted for the duration of the commission,

was signed May 24, 1897, and has remained

unacted upon by the senate. The term therein fixed for effecting the exchange

of ratifications having elapsed, the con

vention fails unless the time be extended by amendment, which I am endeavoring

to bring about, with the friendly con-

The Paris Exposition.

.There is now every prospect that the participation of the United States in the

iniversal exposition to be held in Paris

currence of the Chilean gov

A convention providing for the revival

tive expansion of our influence an

That the

waterway is to be realized.

tions.

sion as they

ment.

able to announce some of the results of EVENTS OF THE these negotiations during the present seaof congress. ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

News of the World.

in a Condensed Form.

Existing Laws in Force Pending Ac tion by Congress.

Pending the consideration by the senate of the treaty signed June 16, 1897, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the republic of Hawaii, providing for TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES the annexation of the island, a joint reso lution to accomplish the same purpose by accepting the offered cession and incor-porating the ceded territory into the

Gazette.

An Interesting Collection of Items From Union was adopted by congress and ap-proved July 7, 1888. I thereupon directed the United States steamer Philadelphia the Two Hemispheres Presented Thirty-seven people were drowned in the wreck of the steamer Clan Drum mond in the bay of Biscay.

ment of the war. ment for the incorporated territory, sub ject to my power to remove such officers and to fill vacancies. The present offi-cers and troops of the republic thereup-A fire fiend attempted to burn John Wanamaker's big department store in Philadelphia, but was arrested before on took the oath of allegiance to the United States, thus providing for the unserious damage was done. interrupted continuance of all the admin The liabilities of Gillett, the abistrative and municipal functions of th sconding Kansas cattle-plunger, conannexed territory until congress shall oth tinue to grow, the latest estimate plac

rwise enact. Following the further provision of the ing the total at \$1,500,000. joint resolution, I appointed the Honor-ables Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; John T. Morgan, of Alabama; Robert R. Hitt ois; Sanford B. Dole, of Hawaii, and Walter F. Grier, of Hawali, as con bandit was captured and another was missioners to confer and recommend to congress such legislation concerning the severely wounded. Hawaiian islands as they should deep necessary or proper.

Recommendations of the Commission The commissioners having fulfilled the mission confided to them, their report armed with Mausers will oppose Amerwill be laid before you at an early day ican control of the Philippines. It is believed that their recomm tions will have the earnest consideration due to the magnitude of the responsibility resting upon you to give such shape to the relationship of those mid-Pacific land

to our home union as will benefit user the the highest degree, realizing the aspira-tions of the community that has cast its lot with us and elected to share our po-lot with us and elected to share our po-lot with us and elected to share our pobring the admiral north next month. A German government official, in an interview with a correspondent of litical heritage, while, at the same time, justifying the foresight of those who for the press in Berlin confirmed the report hree-quarters of a century have looked that to the assimilation of Hawaii as a natural Spain for the purchase of 'the Caroline and inevitable consummation in harmony with our needs and in fulfiliment of our islands.

cherished traditions cherished traditions. The questions heretofore pending be-tween Hawaii and Japan, growing out of the alleged mistreatment of Japanese treaty immigrants, were, I am pleased Advices from New Guinea say the native tribes living on Musa river lately raided the Masini villages, in Colingwood bay, and massacred 15 coast to say, adjusted before the act of trans ple. There are no police to deal fer by the payment of a reaso with the murderers. mnity to the government of Japan. Under the provisions of the joint resolu

eir commercial agencies, while the Pland, nor was any decision arrived at. ahmo

Two men have been arrested at Lon-

Duchess of Sutherland of valuable jew-

elry in France last month. Part of the

stolen jewelry was in the possession of

Chile is on a specie basis and no

It is announced at Washington that

no more presidential postmasters will

The battle-ships Oregon and Iowa

have been ordered to proceed from Mon-

tevideo to Valparaiso, where further

Troubles has arisen in Africa he

tween Germany and the Congo Free

State, relative to the respective boun-

General Thomas Regalado, the head

of the revolutionary movement in Sal-

vador, has usurped the presidency and

proclaimed himself chief executive of

The attempt to effect a coalition he-

tween the states of Nicaragua, Hon

duras and Salvador, to be conducted as

Arrangements are being made by the

war department to disinter the remains

of all the soldiers who lost their lives

in the campaign before Santiago and

Great improvement in the health of

the army has taken place within the

last two months, as shown by the last

reports to the surgeon-general from the

There is a band of American swin-

money, for which they not only procure

valuable merchandise, but even obtain

money in exchange from their victims.

It will probably be the end of Decem-

ber or the beginning of January before

any further news is received from the

men who have chosen to spend the

winter on the rich gold-bearing creeks

of the Klondike. About 500 men will

The navy department has made pub-

lic a report from Admiral Sampson,

covering the operations of the United

States blockading fleet off Santiago

after the destruction of Cervera's

squadron. The report scores General

Shafter for making public important

telegrams and refusing to recognize

Minor News Items.

The steamer Monarch cleared from

New Orleans for Liverpool with the

largest general cargo ever carried from

that port, embracing 20,630 bales of

cotton, 128,000 bushels of corn, 19,000

Sarah Bonnell, an Abilene, (Kan.)

young woman, has received a legacy of

half a million dollars from a New York

friend interested in her musical educa-

tion. She will go to Paris soon to com

Prisoners when arrested in Moroco

are required to pay the policeman for his trouble in taking them to jail.

Professor Henry Van Ingen, the ar-

tist who had been art instructor of

Vassar college since its opening in 1865, died suddenly of angina pectoris

at his home in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,

John H. Buckman, captain United States navy, retired, enlisted in the

navy 19 years before the civil war and

plete her musical education.

aged 65 years.

the admiral in the surrender.

winter on the creeks in the Atlin rive

country.

staves.

passing worthless American paper fonso.

the United States of Central America.

dary lines north of Lake Tanganika.

the robbers when they were arrested.

more paper money will be issued.

be named until congress meets.

orders will await them.

the republic.

has failed completely.

bring them to this country.

field and general hospitals.

tion, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian islands with the United States and with other countries remain un-changed until legislation shall otherwise provide. The consult of Hawali, here and

United States consulate at Honolulu is maintained for all proper services per-taining to trade and the revenue. It

would be desirable that all foreign con-

suls in the Hawalian islands should re-

ceive new exequaturs from this govern

New Maritime Policy.

The annexation of Hawaii and the

changed relations of the United States to

Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines re-

sulting from the war, compel the prompt

steamship communication encouraged by the United states, under the American flag,

with the newly acquired islands. Spain furnished to its colonies, at an annual cost

municating with a portion of the world's markets as well as with trade centers of

of about \$2,000,000, steamship lines cor

the home government. The United States

will not undertake to do less. It is our

duty to furnish the people of Hawali with

facilities, under national control, for their

export and import trade. It will be con-

ceded that the present situation calls for

legislation which shall be prompt, dur-

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Standing Force of 100,000 Men Needed

Under Present Conditions.

Under the act of congress approved

April 26, 1898, authorizing the president in his discretion, upon a declaration of war

by congress or a declaration by congress

that war exists, I directed the increase of the regular army to the maximum of

There are now in the regular army 57,-862 officers and men. In said act it was

provided: "That at the end of any war in

which the United States may become in-

volved, the army shall be reduced to a

peace basis by transfer in the same arm of the service or absorption, by pro-motion or honorable discharge, under

such regulations as the secretary may es-

tablish, of supernumerary command offi-cers and the honorable discharge or trans-

fer of supernumerary enlisted men, and

nothing contained in this act shall be

increase of the command of enlisted force

of the regular army beyond that now pro-vided by the law in force prior to the

passage of this act except as to the in-

rease of 25 majors provided for in section

The importance of legislation for the

permanent increase of the army is there-fore manifest, and the recommendation

of the secretary of war for that purpose has my unqualified approval. There can be no question that at this time and prob-

ably for some time in the future 100,000

men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation. At all events,

whether that number shall be required

given to the president to enlist that force

if in his discretion it should be neces sary, and the further discretion

be given him to recruit within the above

limit from the inhabitants of the islands

with the government of which we are

Volunteers to Be Sent Home.

It is my purpose to muster out the en-tire volunteer army as soon as congress

shall provide for the increase of the regu-

Capital Centennial.

g the choosing of the site, of the capital in honor of

These orginal plans have been wro

framers had foreseen. Departmental Reports.

out with a constant progress and a sig-nal success, even beyond anything their

The several departmental Reports. The several departmental reports will be laid before you. They give in great detail the conduct of the affairs of the government during the past year, and dis-cuss many questions upon which con-gress may be called upon to act. WILLIAM WKINLEY,

permanently or not, the power

construed as authorizing the permanent

under

should

62,000, authorized in said act.

able and liberal.

hereof."

charged.

scale.

adoption of a mar time policy by fr

Virden rioters will be prosecuted as fast as information can be obtained against them. Epitome of the Telegraphic The Carlist movement in Spain is gaining ground owing to the apathy of the Spanish government.

Moanty Clerk

The official trial of the new torpedo boat Farragut, in San Francisco bay was a successful one in every respect.

LATER NEWS.

Meyer of Louisiana, has introduced in the house a bill appropriating \$12,-000,000 for the construction of a wide, deep channel from deep water of the Mississippi riv r to deep water of the Gulf of Mexico.

The history of the document which will certify the passing of, the oldest colonial power in the world and the advent of the newest was epitomized by Judge Day in a single sentence: "A peace treaty to contain anything which The 50th anniversary of Francis the victors put into it."

News has been received of one vessel boarded by the Spaniards during the Three coalbarges were lost and the late war. She was the British bark ives of 10 or 12 men were sacrificed in Nellie Brett, and after a thorough examination was allowed to proceed. The boarding crew was from the Al-,000,000 pesetas for the release of 40 fonso XIII, afterwards sunk by the Americans.

Senor Romer, Mexican minister to Washington, has notified Secretary Hay that Mexico has determined to advance her mission here to the rank of an embassy. Consequently, as soon as the necessary steps are taken, the United States minister to Mexico, Clayton, will become an ambassador. Representative Cousins, of Iowa, has the honor of introducing the first bill An unsuccessful attempt was made in the house at this session. It is ento hold up and rob a Missouri Pacific titled "a bill declaring a standard of assenger train near Sedalia, Mo. One value in the United States," and provides that the standard of value in the

United States is hereby declared to be Agninaldo is said to be preparing to and is the standard gold dollar of 25.8 make resistance, and Spanish sympa-thizers in Madrid declare 60,000 men In conformity with the require-

ments of the law the secretary of the treasury has transmitted to congress Secretary Long has ordered the the estimates of appropriations recruiser New York to Havana. On his quired for the service of the fiscal arrival, Sampson will hoist his flag on year, ending June 30, 1900, as furthe cruiser, and it is expected she will nished by the several exceutive departments. Those estimates include the permanent annual appropriation aggregating \$593,048,378, as against \$808,875,885, the amount of the appropriation including deficiencies and Germany is negotiating with miscellaneous expenses for the fiscal year of 1898, and \$102,647,885, the mount of the estimates of 1899.

The estimates given below are the appropriations for Oregon and Washington for the coming year: Gray's harbor, Washington, \$500,000; Yaquina bay harbor, Oregon, \$400,000; News from Samoa states that the na-000; Columbia river and Willamette tives held a meeting October 18 to discuss the question of the kingship. A number of conciliatory speeches 000; Contrance to Coos bay and harbor.

rows' island, Washington, \$15,000.

at his home at San Francisco.

Superior Judge Rhodes Borden died

A boiler in a sawmill near Mont-

General Miles has prepared a draft

rose, Colo., exploded, killing three men.

for a bill providing for a standing army

It is reported that the Great North-

ern has purchased an line to Portland

and will soon come into that city over

Mad Multah's fanatical movement

has been partly checked, and a strong

British force is held in readiness to

The appeal of General Lord Kitch

ener, of Khartoum, for funds to found

a Gordon memorial college at Khar-

toum met with an immediate response

in London. Over £70,000 out of the

£100,000 asked for has already been

During the past week five bodies

have been picked up on the beach be-

tween Florence and Gardiner, Or.,

with a few miles' space. They are

supposed to be the bodies of sailors of

the wrecked Atalanta. If so, they

must have been carried 40 miles by

The young king of Spain has had a

legacy of 3,000,000 pesetas, be-

very pleasant windfall in the shape of

queathed to him by an old gentleman

named Solar, who had a close though

unacknowledged relationship to the

Advices from Russia say the reports

of threatened famine there are growing

more gloomy every day. Count Leo

Tolstoi has petitioned the government

for permission to form relief commit-

tees to cope with the distress, and the

czar himself has contributed 500,000

roubles to the Red Cross Society to aid

Thurlow Weed Barnes has brought

suit in the New York supreme court

against the American-China Develop-

ment Company for \$1,000,000 for ser-

vices in obtaining railroad concessions

from the imperial Chinese government,

through the Chinese minister at

Washington. The concessions are

worth in net profit at least \$12,000,000

to the company, and they may be

California mine owners assert the

gold output of the state has been cur-

tailed at least 50 per cent by a pro-

Oliver Clement, aged 18, of Poplar

Bluff, Mo., has married Mrs. Hannah

McGinnis, aged 50. She was his step-

Though one of the youngest general

officers in the confederate army Gen-

eral Wheeler was the oldest in the na-

The rapid expansion of our export

trade is illustrated by some figures just

preparced by the treasury bureau of

statistics showing the gains in our ex-

The workmen oi the Libby Glass

company in Toledo, O., have completed

the largest cut glass bowl ever made in

the world, for presentation to Presi-

dent McKinley. It weighs 75 pounds.

The death of Colonel Amos Webster,

in Washington, leaves General Horace

the starving peasants.

worth \$24,000,000.

longed drought.

ports to Africa.

served with Dewey. At Fort Fisher he raced Lieutenant Bob Evans up a scaling ladder.

mother's stepmother.

tional service against Spain.

king, being the natural son of Ferdi-

move against the Rebels.

lighthe

of 100,000 men.

its own tracks

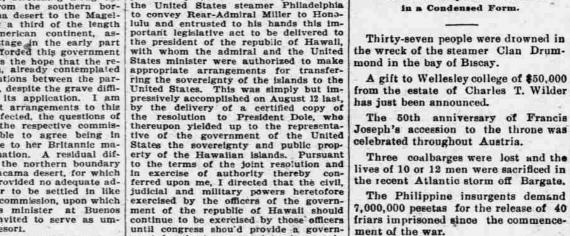
subscribed.

the ocean currents.

8

dlers in Hamburg, Germany, who are nand VII, and great uncle of King Al-

don on charges of having robbed the bia river, \$24,0 s, lighthouse at Bur-



ary last, 'occurred' the destru battle ship Maine, while rightfully lying in the harbor of Havana on a mission of rustional coursesy and good will, a catastrophe the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart profoundly. It is a striking evide the polse and sturdy good sense distin-guishing our national character that this shocking blow, falling upon a generous people already deeply touched by pre-ceding events in Cuba, did not move them to desperate resolve to tolerate no longe the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a deed by whomsoever wrought Yet the instinct of justice prevailed, and the nation anxiously awaited the result of the searching investigation at once se on foot. The finding of the naval board of inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was external by a submi rine mine, and only halted, through lack of positive testimony, to fix the responsi bility of its authorship.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Congress' Appropriation of Fifty Millions for National Defense.

things carried conviction t the most thoughtful, even before finding of the naval court, that a crisis in our relations with Spain and toward Cuba was at hand. Sr strong was this bellef that it needed but a brief executive suggestion to congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps speedily probable emergency of war, and the remarkable, almost unique, spectacle was presented of a unanimous vote of both houses on the 9th of March an propriating \$50,000,600 "for the national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the president.'

That this act of provision came none too soon was disclosed when the application of the fund was undertaken. Out ports were practically undefended; out avy needed large provision for increa ammunition and supplies, and even numbers to cope with any sudden attack from the navy of Spain, which comprised mod-ern vessels of the highest type of continental perfection. Our army also required enlargement of men and muni-tions. The details of the hurried preparations for the decided contingency is told reports of the secretaries of war and of the navy, and need not be repeated

It is sufficient to say that the outbreak of war, when it did come, found our na-tion not unprepared to meet the conflict, nor was the apprehension of coming strife confined to our own country. It was felt by the continental powers, which, on April 6, through their ambassadors and envoys, addressed to the executive an expression of hope that humanity and moderation might mark the course of this government and people, and that further neg tlations would lead to an attempt, which, while securing the maintenance of peace, would affirm all necessary guarantees for

the re-establishment of order in Cuba. Proposal of an Armistice. Still animated by the hope of a peace-ful solution and obeying the dictates of duty, no effort was relaxed to bring about a speedy ending of the Cuban struggle, Negotiations to this effect continued actively with the government of Spain

looking to the immediate conclusion six months' armistice in Cuba with a view to effect the recognition of her people's right to independence. Besides this, the instant revocation of the order of reconcentration was asked, so that the sufferers, returning to their homes and aided by united American and Spanish effort, might be put in a way to support themselves and by orderly resumption of the well-nigh destroyed productive ener-gies of the island contribute to the res-

Authority to Intervene.

Grieved and disappointed at this barren

outcome of my sincere endeavors to reach a practicable solution, I felt it my duty to

nit the whole question to congress.

the message of April 11, 1898, I announced

that with this last overture in the direc-

tion of immediate peace in Cuba and its disappointing reception by Spain the ef-

fort of the executive was brought to an

course of action which I had prepared,

to provide for eventual settlement."

end.

I again reviewed the alternative

The next engagement was destined to mark a memorable epoch in maritime warfare. The Pacific fleet, under Commo-dore George Dewey, had lain for some weeks at Hong Kong. Upon the colonial proclamation of neutrality being issued and the customary 24 hours' notice being given, it repaired to Mirs bay, near Hong Kong, whence it proceeded to the Philip pine islands under telegraphic orders to capture or destroy the formidable Span-ish fleet then assembled at Manila. At ments for General Shafter's army. With davbreak on May 1 the American force these troops, consisting of 3415 infantry and artillery, two companies of engineers and one company of the signal corps, Gen-eral Miles left Guantanamo July 21, haventered Manila bay, and after a few hours' engagement effected the total destruction oration of its tranquillity and well-being.

of the Spanish fleet, consisting of 10 warships and a transport, besides capturing the naval station and forts at Cavite, thus ing nine transports convoyed by the fleet under Captain Higginson, with the Masannihilating the Spanish naval power in sachusetts (flagship), Dixie, Gloucester, the Pacific ocean and completely control-Columbia and Yale, the two latter carryling the bay of Manila, with the ability ing troops. The expedition landed at Guanica, July 25, which port was entered to take the city at will. Not a life was lost on our ships, the wounded number-ing only seven, while not a vessel was materially injured. For this gallant the Puritan and Amphitrite went to San achievement congress, upon my recom-Juan and joined the New Orleans, mendation, fitly bestewed upon the actors was engaged in blockading that port. The preferment and substantial reward. major-general commanding was subse-quently reinforced by General Schwann's brigade of the Third army corps, by Gen-No Divided Victory.

concluding that the only course consonant with international policy and compatible with our firmly set historical traditions reluctance to cause needless loss of life and property prevented the early eral Wilson with a part of his division and also by General Brooke, with a part of his corps, numbering in all 16,973 officers was intervention as a neutral to stop the war and check the hopeless sacrifice of storming and capture of the city, and therewith the absolute military occupation of the whole group. The insurgents, meanwhile, had resumed the active hoslife, even though that resort involved meanwaile, had resumed the active hos-tilities suspended by the uncompleted truce of December, 1897. Their forces in-vested Manila on the northern and east-ern side, but were constrained by Admiral Dewey and General Merritt from attempt-"hostle constraint upon both parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as In view of all this congress was asked to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full and final

and men. On July 27 he entered Ponce, one of the most important points in the island, from which he thereafter directed

ence of a state of war between the United States and Shalls. Congress accordingly voted on the same day the act apriored On June 2 the movement against Santiago April 25, 18%, declaring the existence of such war from and including the 21st day of April, and re-enacted the provision of On the 24th the first serious engageme took place in which the First and Tenth cavalry and the First volunte . Young's brigade of the resolution of April 20, directing the president to use all the armed forces of the

Wheeler's division, participated, losing heavily. By nightfall, however, ground within five miles of Santiago was won. heavily. nation to carry that act into effect. Due notification of the existence of war The advantage was steadily increased. as aforesald was given April 25 by tele-On July 1 a severe battle took place, our graph to all the governments with which forces gaining the outer works of Santiago, and El Caney and San Juan were taken the United States maintained relations, h order that their neutrality might be as after a desperate charge and the invest-ment of the city was completed. The sured during the war. The various governments responded with proclamations of navy co-operated by shelling the town neutrality, each after its own method. It and the coast forts. is not among the least gratifying incident Destruction of the Armada of the struggle that the obligations of On the day following this brilliant achievement of our land forces, July 3, neutrality neutrality were impartially discharged by all, often under delicate and difficult ciroccurred the decisive naval combat of the war. The Spanish fleet, attempting to cumstances.

In further fulfillment of international leave the harbor, was met by the Amer duty, I issued, April 26, a proclamation an

can squadron under command of Commo-dore Sampson. In less than three hours all the Spanish ships were destroyed. ing the treatment proposed to be ac-d to vessels and their cargoes as to corded to blockade, contraband, the exercise of the Two torpedo-boats were sunk and the Ma right of subjects and the immunity of neu-tral flags and neutral goods under the ria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Cristobal Colon were driven ashore, enemy's flag. A similar proclamation was

The Spanish admiral and over 1300 me made by the Spanish government. In the were taken prisoners. While the enemy's conduct of hostilities, the rules of the loss of life was deplorably large, son declaration of Paris, including abstention from resort to privateering, have accord 200 perishing, on our side but one man was killed and one man seriously wounded. Although our ships were repeatedly struck, ingly been observed by both belligerents although neither was a party to that dec not one was seriously injured. The mer laration. also conspicuously distinguished them selves, from the commanders to the gun The national defense fund of \$50,000,000 ners and the unnamed heroes in the

was expended in large part by the army and the navy, and the objects for which it was used are fully shown in the reports of the several secretaries. It was a most timely appropriation, enabling the government to strengthen its defenses and to make preparations greatly needed in case of war. This fund being inadequate to the requirements of equipment and for

be invidious to single out any for special honor. Deserved promotion has rewarded the conduct of the war, the patriotism of the more conspicuous actors-the nation's congress provided the means in the war revenue act of June 13 by authorizing a brave men who by their skill and 3 per cent popular loan, not to exceed \$400,000,000, and by levying additional imtion in a few short hours crushed the sea power of Spain and wrought a triumph whose decisiveness and far-reaching ef-fects can scarcely be measured. Nor can we be unmindful of the achievements of posts and taxes. Of the authorized loan \$200,000,000 was offered and promptly taken the subscriptions so far exceeding the call as to cover it many times over. our builders, mechanics and artisans While preference was given to the smalltheir skill in the construction of our warer bids, no single allotment exceeded \$5000. This was a most encouraging and ships. Spain's effort upon the ocean virtually ceased. A spasmodic effort toward the significant result, showing the vast resources of the nation and the determin tion of the people to uphold their counend of Jun leet, under Admiral Camara, to relieve try's honor. Manila was abandoned, the expedition be

PROGRESS OF THE CONFLICT. Brilliant Series of Victories for American Arms.

It is not within the province of this

The capitulation of Santiago followed. The city was closely besieged by land, while the entrance of our ships into the harbor cut off all relief on that side. After message to narrate the history of the a truce to allow of the removal of the extraordinary war that followed the Spanish declaration of April 21, but a prief recital of its more salient features is appropriate. The first encounter of the war in point of date took place April 27, when a detachment of the blockading squadron made a reconnoissance in force

at Matanzas, shelled the harbor fortifica tions and demolished several new works in construction. Dewey at Manila.

fore you.

under menace of immediate assault, the preliminaries of surrender were agreed upon. On the 17th General Shafter occuled the city. The capitulation embrace the entire eastern end of Cuba. The num ber of Spanish soldiers surrendered was 22,000, all of whom were subsequently con

With

the Suez canal.

veyed to Spain at the charge of the United States. The story of this success-ful campaign is told in the report of the retary of war which will be laid be

noncombatants, protracted

Invasion of Porto Rico

boiler-rooms, each and all contributing toward the achievement of this astound-ing victory, for which neither ancient nor

modern history affords a parallel in the completeness of the event and the marvel-

ous disproportion of casualties. It would

the catastrophe of Santiago

ing recalled after it had passed through

Surrender of Santiago.

continued from July 3 until July 15, when

to send her Mediterran

foundest gratitude is due to all of

th little opposition. Here the fleet was ned by the Annapolis and Wasp, while

tion of Porto Rico became the next strat-

with the fall of Santiago, the occupa

egic necessity. General Miles had pre-viously been assigned to organize an ex-

For

pedition for that purpose. Fortunately, he was already at Santiago, where he had ing the large number of Spanish troops still in Cuba, the evacuation cannot be i on the 11th of July with rein completed before the 1st of January next.

was completed. The United States flag was raised over the is and at noon that day. The administration of its affairs has been provisionally intrusted to a military governor until congress shall otherwise provide. The Cuban joint high commis-

sion has not yet terminated its labors. Ow-ing to the difficulties in the way of remov-

tocol. I appointed William R. Day, lately

secretary of state; Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye and George Gray, senators

of the United States, and Whitelaw Reid

season to Paris, they there met, on the

ist of October, five commissioners similarly appointed on the part of Spain. The

negotiations have made hopeful progress, so that I trust soon to be able to lay a definite treaty of peace before the senate,

with a review of the steps leading to its

signature. I do not discuss at this time the govern-ment or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such a discussion will

be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime, and

to be peace commissioners on the the United States. Proceeding

with the advanced position held by our products and industries in the world's

They soon afterwards met the Spanish commissioners at Havana and San Juan, respectively. The Porto Rico joint commis-sion speedily accomplished its task, and by October 18 the evacuation of the island

oners on the part of

able for the set of th special commissioner with a view of se-curing all attainable information neces-

lar establishment. This will be only an act of justice, and will be much appre-ciated by the brave men who left their sary to a full and complete understanding homes and employments to help the coun-try in its emergency. by congress in regard to the participation by this government in the Paris exposi-tion, was laid before you by my message of December 6, 1897, and shows the large opportunities to make known our national progress in art, science and manufac-tures a mole as the science and manufactures, as well as the urgent need of im-The Peace Commission. Pursuant to the fifth article of the pro

In the year 1900 will occur the center nial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington for the permanent mediate and adequate provision to enable due advantage thereof to be taken. Mr. Handy's death soon afterward rendered

capital of the government of the United States by authority of an act of gress approved July 16, 1790. In 800, the archives and general offices of the it necessary for another to take up and complete his unfinished work, and Janu-ary 11 last, Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, third federal government were removed to this place. On the 17th of November, 1800, the national congress met here for the first assistant secretary of state, was desig-nated to fulfill that task. His report was

time and assumed exclusive control of the fed ral district and city. This interald before you by my message of June esting event assumes all the more significance when we recall the circ

14. 1898, with the gratifying result of awakening renewed interest in the pro-jected display. attending the aming

father of his country, and the interes taken by him in the adoption of plans fo Trade Relations With France and Germany. commercial arrangements made The its future development on a magnificer

with France on May 28, 1898, under the provisions of section 3, of the tariff act of 1897, went into effect on June 1 follow-ing. It has relieved a portion of our ex-

ing. It has relieved a portion of our ex-port trade from serious embarrassment. Further negotiations are now pending under section 4 of the same act, with a view to the increase of trade hetween the two countries to their mutual ad-vantage. Negotiations with other govern-ments, in part interrupted by the war with Spain, are in progress under both sections of the tariff act. I hope to be