

THE IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVES' ADDRESS TO CONGRESS.

By the Congress of the United States, as representatives of the people, you have been asked to attend to the welfare of our people at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions have been assailed by the most determined and malicious of our citizens. You have seen how the people have been again made manipulated in a political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with fearful feverish passions, and creating a bitter and unproductive strife. You have seen how the people have been again made manipulated in a political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with fearful feverish passions, and creating a bitter and unproductive strife.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

America a Refuge for Persecuted Armenians.

At the outset of a reference to the more important matters affecting our relations with foreign powers, it would afford me satisfaction if I could assure the congress that the distressed and persecuted Armenians had during the past year assumed a less hideous and bloody aspect, and that, either as a consequence of the awakening of the Turkish conscience, or as a result of humane civilization or the demand of a decisive action on the part of the great nations having the right by treaty to interfere for the protection of these distressed and persecuted Armenians, the shocking features of the situation had been mitigated.

A Character to Maintain.

The correctness of this forecast need neither be affirmed nor denied. The United States has, nevertheless, a character to maintain as a nation, which plainly dicates a course of action, which might be the rule of its conduct.

Respect for Spain.

It may also be said that this persistent attitude of the United States towards Spain in connection with Cuba undoubtedly means a strong respect and regard for Spain on the part of the American people. They, in truth, do not forget her connection with the discovery of the Western hemisphere, nor do they forget the brave and self-sacrificing spirit of the Spaniards, nor do they forget the noble and patriotic spirit of the Spaniards, nor do they forget the noble and patriotic spirit of the Spaniards.

Little Active Work for the Army During the Year.

The report of the secretary of war exhibits satisfactory conditions in the several branches of the public service entrusted to his charge. The limit of our military force, as fixed by law, is constantly and rigidly maintained. The present discipline and morals of our army are excellent, and marked progress and efficiency are apparent throughout its entire organization.

Conflict Must Soon End.

It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expected triumph of the Spaniards over the Americans will be indefinitely maintained.

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When the Spanish government, by its policy of one party to prevent it as far as possible, but which seemed to be the original policy of the Spanish government, is acting upon it, and the insurgent forces, namely, that the exigencies of the contest require the wholesale annihilation of property that it may not prove any use to the enemy.

Our Concern in Cuba.

The spectacle of the utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the whole globe, would engage the serious attention of any government and the people of the United States in any circumstances.

Demands for Intervention.

These inevitable entanglements of the United States with the rebellion in Cuba, the large American property interests affected, the philanthropic sentiment, and the humanitarian demand in various quarters for some sort of positive intervention on the part of the United States, it was at first supposed, that the rights should be accorded the insurgents.

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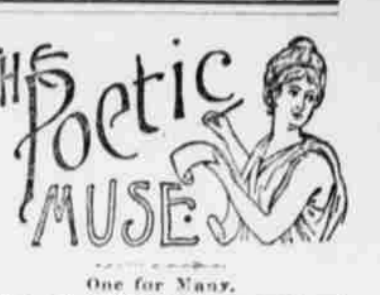
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THE POETIC MUSE.

One for many.
Love and faithful to the man I loved,
As he was true to me,
With vision of his soul's predestined need,
I forced him to go free.

I watched him going slowly down the hill,
South wind and streamlet proffered him their aid,
I sat alone with woe.
While life is burdened on my shoulders lay,
And tears still dimmed my eyes,
I heard his grief, resonant (unseen),
Up from the valley rise.

Other souls hearts will listen and be soothed,
Mines, however, are forgot,
'Tis God, deep dealings with the souls of men,
I've nothing to regret.
—M. A. M.

The dove of th' love-aves.
The dove leaves sighed to the passing wind:
"Garry us!
Far, far from here on thy mighty wings!
Away to realms of forgotten things,
Where the unwept dead a grave may find,
"Garry us!"

The dead leaves sighed to the flying dust:
"Cover us!
That the butterfly flitting overhead
May see us not, unknown and dead,
Hide us from sight, for decay we must,
Cover us!"

The dead leaves sighed to the chilling rain:
"Weep for us!
For we shall bleed with the roadside slime,
And they who saw us in summer's prime
Shall passing by, know us not again,
Weep for us!"

The fore shrouds bare the moonlit sand,
The port rail laps the sea;
Aloft all taut, where the wind clouds skin,
Alow to the cutter water skin and trim,
And the man at the wheel sings low,
Sings low.

"Oh sea room and lee room
And a gale to run afore;
From the Golden Gate to Sunda Strait,
But my heart lies saug ashore."

Her hull rolls high, her nose dips low,
The rollers flash alee—
Whitewash and dip, and the antossed crew
Seeds half throbs quivering through and through—
And the man at the wheel sings low,
Sings low:

"Oh, sea room and lee room
And a gale to run afore;
To scatter bloom, to scatter dew—
And one was sorrow, one was Mirth.