Supplement

PLAINDEALER.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 7, 1899.

The President's Address to Congress.

POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES

Rebellion Is Nearly Ended and Makes endation for Future Governat-All Governments Are Friendly to the United States-Favors Gold.

To the Senate and House of Representa-

At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your counen the death of Vice-Pres dent Hobart, who passed from this life on the ng of November 21 last. His great now rests in eternal peace. His privale life was pure and elevated, while his le career was ever distinguished by ree capacity, stainless integrity and exmotives. He has been removed from high office which he honored and diged, but his lofty character, his devoa to duty his honesty of purpose and virtues remain with us as a priceacy and example.

MINION OF THE COUNTRY. rity at Home and Peace With

56th congress convenes in its first ar session with the country in a ar session with the country is a lifen of unusual prosperity, of uni-al good-will among the people at and relations of peace and friend-with every government of the world. with every government of the world.

Toreign commerce has shown great
reuse in volume and value. The comed imports and experts for the year
the largest ever shown by a single
r in all our history. Our exports for
alone exceeded by more than \$1,000.

30 our imports and exports combined
150. The imports per capita are 20 per
t less than in 1500, while the exports
capita are 55 per cent more than in capita are 35 per cent more than in abowing the enlarged capacity of the ted States to satisfy the wants of its en increasing population, as well as to miribute to those of the peoples of other ations. Exports of agricultural products are 1794,776,142. Of manufactured prod-cts we exported in value \$335,502,146, belarger than any previous year. It is observerthy fact that the only years in all our history when the products of our dwight abroad were 1898 and 1896.

DINANCES OF THE NATION.

Last Fiscal Year. ent receipts from all sources for e 336,135,451 75, and those from interrevenue \$273, \$27,161 51. For the fiscal rear the expenditures were \$700,003,364 02, maying a deficit of \$80,111,539 67.

secretary of the treasury estin that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$60,368,112, and upon the basis of present appropriations the ex-penditures will aggregate \$800,368,112 leav-\$40,000,000. For the fiscal year ended 30, 1895, the internal revenue receipts increased about \$100,000,000.

Strength of the Tressury. The present gratifying strength of the masary is shown by the fact that on seember 1, 1899, the available cash balmber 1, 1899, the available cash bal-was \$278,004,837 72, of which \$239,744,-5 35 was in gold coin and builton. The confidence which prevail arbout the country have brought gold more general use, and customs re-tis are now almost entirely paid in that coin. The strong condition of the treasury with respect to cash on hand, and the fa-varible showing made by the resources, have made it possible for the secretary of treasury to take action under the prons of section 2004 of the revised statrelating to the sinking fund. Rethe of the current fiscal year by \$13,413,289 91, and, as mentioned above, th retary of the treasury estimates that re will be a surplus of approximately 000,000 at the end of the year.

Recent Bond Purchases. nder such conditions, it was deemed ad-ble and proper to resume compliance b the provisions of the sinking-fund , which for eight years has not been no because of deficiencies in the revenues. The treasury department, therefore, offered to purchase during November E5, 000,000 of the 5 per cent loan of 1904, or the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907, at the ent market price. The amount offered purchased during November was \$18,-The premium paid by the govern-ent on such purchases was \$2,252,521, and ving in net interest was about \$2,-The success of this operation was Scient to induce the government to con-me the offer to purchase bonds to and duding the 23d day of December, unless nder of the \$25,000,000 called for d be presented in the meantime for

THE CUBRENCY. Reed of Changes to Promote Its Elas-

Increased activity in industry, with its ne attendant-a larger employment body of the people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with larger areas of land under cultivation, the inmaing volume of agricultural prodcts, cotton, corn and wheat, calls for a larger volume of money supply. This is especially noticable at the crop-harvest-ing and crop-moving period. In its earlier tory, the national banking act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through needful additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end. The high bond securities required, resulting from large premiums which government bonds command in the market, or the tax on note issues, or both, operating together, appear to be the influence which impairs its public utility.

The attention of congress is respectfully invited to this important matter, with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made in the national banking act as will render its service in the particulars here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that national banks be authorized to organize with a capiTHE GOLD STANDARD.

A Fitting Time to Make Provision for Its Continuance.

I urgently recommend that, to support the existing gold sandard and to maintain the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the paymen, of debts, the secretary of the treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as ay be necessary to these ends. The auconds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should p.o..ue for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1875. Walle there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the government, but, on the contrary, such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury, demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the govern-ment to meet all its obligations in the which the civilized world recognizes as the best.

Safeguards Against "Endless Chain." The financial transactions of the government are conducted upon a gold basis. We receive gold when we sell United States bonds, and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by authority of the government. We are doing these things with the means at hand. Happily, at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in the future. It behooves us, therefore, to pro-vide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises, and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical. Those now author-ised have the virtue neither of directness nor economy. We have already elim-inated one of the causes of our financial plight and embarrassment during ceipts now equal our expenditures; deent revenues no longer create alarm Let us remove the only remaining cause by conferring the full and necessary power on the secretary of the treasury and im-pose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve the coins of the two metals on a parity with each other, which is the repeatedly de-clared policy of the United States. In this connection I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust

fund from which greenbacks shall be re-deemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out, except for gold.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Industrial Greatness Should Be Supplemented by Sen Progress.

The value of an American merchant marine to the extension of our commercial trade and the strengthening of our power upon the sea invites the immediate action of congress. Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the sea. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legisla. Ion which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among nations of the earth. The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards, and the premises of con-tinual prosperity in shipbuilding are shun-dant. Advanced legislation for the protec-tion of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the governthe fiscal year ended June 20, 1835, includ-ment and since, shows results for the past as \$11,735,314 14, part payment of the Cen-fiscal year unequaled in our records or those of any other power. We shall fall \$2,004 25. Of this sum, customs receipts to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only matters at 1888, by the withdrawal

Last year American vessels transported a smaller share of our exports and imports than during any former year in all our history, and the measure of our depend-ence upon foreign shipping was painfully manifested to our people. Without any choice of our own, but from necessity, the departments of the government charged with military and naval operations in the East and in the West Indies had to obtain from foreign flags merchant vessels essential for these operations.

PROBLEM OF THE TRUSTS.

Need of Enrly Amendment of the Existing Law.

Combinations of capital, organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production, and determine the prices of products consumed by the people, are provoking public discussion and should early claim the attention of congress. The industrial commission created by the act of congress of June 18, 1898, has been engaged in extended hearings upon the disputed questions involved in the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed the investigation of this subject, and the conclusions and recommendations at which they may arrive are undetermined. The subject is one rive are undetermined. The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the nature and variety or cause and extent of the injuries to the public which may arise from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments, which previous to the formation of the combination were carried on separately. It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity neces-sary to the general community by sup-pressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a rem-edy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be ex-tended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay. Whatever power the congress possesses over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted.

The Present Anti-Trust Law

President Harrison, in his annual mes-sage of December 3, 1899, said: sage of December 3, 1899, said:

Earnest attention should be given by congress to a consideration or the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital, commonly called truste, is a matter of federal jurisdiction. When organized as they often are to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity, they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation.

An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopoles was passed by congress on July 2, 1850.

was passed by congress on July 2, 1890. The provisions of this statute are comprehensive and stringent. It declares every contract or combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in the restraint of trade or commerce between the several states or foreign nations, to be unlawful. It denominates as a criminal every person who makes any such contract or engages in any such combination conspiracy, and provides punishment fine or imprisonment. It invests the eral circuit courts of the United States with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of the act, and makes it the duty of the several United States district attorneys under the direction of the attor-

ney-general to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. It further confers upon any person or corporation, by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by the act, the power to sue therefor in any circuit court of the United States without respect to the amount in controversy, and to recover three-fold the damages by h m sustained and the costs of the suit, includ-ing reasonable attorney fees. It will be ceived that the act is aimed at every kind of combination in the nature of a trust or monopoly in restraint of interstate

or international commerce.

The prosecution by the United States of offenses under the act of 1890 has been frequently resorted to in the federal courts, and notable efforts in the restraint of interstate commerce, such as the "Trans-Missouri Freight Association" and the "Joint Traffic Association" have been successfully opposed and suppressed.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

No Dispute of Serious Character With Any Government.

review of our relations with foreign states is presented, with such recom-mendations as are deemed appropriate. In my last annual message I adverted to the claim of the Austro-Hungar an government for indemnity for the killing of certain Austrian and Hungarian sub-jects by the authorities of the state of Pennsylvania, at Lattimer, while sup-pressing an unlawful tumuit of mines, September 10, 1897. In view of the verd ct of acquittal rendered by the court before which the sheriff and his deputies were tried for murder, and following the established doctrine that the government may not be held accountable for injuries suffered by individuals at the hands of the public authorities while acting in the line of duty in suppressing disturbances of the public peace, this government, after due nsideration of the claim advanced by the Austro-Hungarian government, was constrained to decline liability to indemnify the sufferers.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the Belgian government has mitigated the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States, to which I referred in my last annual message. Having been invited by Belgium to par-

ticipate in a congress held at Brussels to revise the provisions of the general act of July 2, 1898, for the repression of the African slave trade, to which the United States was a signatory party, this gov-ernment preferred not to be represented ernment preferred not to be represented by a plenipotentiary, but reserved the right of accession to the result. Notable changes were made, those especially re-ferring to this country being in the line of increased restriction of the deleterious trade in spirituous liquors with the na-tive tribes which this government has from the outset urgently advocated. The amended general act will be laid before amended general act will be laid before the senate with the view to its advice and

Discussion of the questions raised by the action of Denmark in imposing restric-tions on the importing of American meats has continued without substantial result our favor.

South America.

The long-pending boundary dispute be-tween the Argentine Republic and Chile was settled in March last, by the award of an arbitration commission, upon which the United States minister at Buenos Ayres served as umpire.
Progress has been made toward the con-

clusion of a convention of extradition with the Argentine Republic. Having been advised and consented to by the United States senate and ratified by Argentina, it only awaits the adjustment of some slight changes in the text before exchange.

Central America. The experimental association of Nicara-gua, Honduras and Salvador, under the title of the Greater Republic of Central America, when apparently on the threshold of a complete federal organization by the adoption of a constitution and the formation of a national legislature, was disrupted in the last days of November, home and blind ourselves to the necessity Thereupon Nicaragua and Honduras of securing our share in the valuable carabandoned the joint compact, each rerying trade of the world. ty. This was followed by the recep-tion of Minister Merry by the republics of Nicaragua and Salvador, while Minister Hunter in turn presented his credentials to the government of Honduras, thus reverting to the old distribution of the diplomatic agencies of the United States Central America, for which our existing statutes provide. A Nicaragua envoy has been accredited to the United States.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Status of the Negotiations for the

Inter-Ocean Waterway. The contract of the Maritime Canal mpany, of Nicaragua, was declared forfelted by the Nicaragua governmen on the 10th of October, on the ground of nonfulfillment within the 10-year term stipulated in the contract. The Maritime Canal Company has lodged a protest against this action, alleging rights premises which appear worthy of con-sideration. This government expects that Nicaragua will afford the protestants a full and fair hearing upon the merits of the case.

The Nicaragua canal commi which has been engaged upon the work of examination and survey of a ship canal route across Nicaragus, having completed its inbors and made its report, was dissolved on May 21, and on June 10 a new commission, known as the Isthmian canal commission, was organized under the terms of the act approved March 2, 1896, for the purpose of examining the American isthmus with a view to deter-mining the most practicable and feasible route for a ship canal across that isth-mus, with its probable cost and other essential details. This commission, un-der the presidency of Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, United States navy (retired), entered promptly upon the work intrusted to it, and is now carrying on examina-tions in Nicaragua along the route of the Panama canal, and in Darien from the Atlantic in the neighborhood of the Artric river to the bay of Panama, on the Pa-cific side. Good progress has been made, but under the law a comprehensive and complete investigation is called for, which will require much labor and considerable time for its accomplishment. The work will be prosecuted as expeditiously as possible, and a report may be expected at the earliest practicable date.

The great importance of this work cannot be too often or too strongly pressed upon the attention of the congress. In my message of a year ago I expressed my would link the two great oceans, to which I again invite your consideration. The reasons then presented for early action

are even stronger now. A pleasing incident in the relations of this government with that of Chile oc-curred in the generous assistance given the warship Newark when in distress in Chilean waters. Not alone in this way has the friendly disposition of Chile found expression. That country has acceded to the convention for the estab-lishment of the bureau of American republics, in which organization every inde pendent state of the continent now shares

The exchange of ratifications of a con vention for the revival of the United States and Chilean claims commission, and for the adjudication of the claims heretofore presented but not determine during the life of the previous commis-sion, has been delayed by reason of the necessity for fresh action by the Chilean senate upon the amendments attached to ratification of the treaty by the ted States senate. This formality is United States senate. soon to be accomplished.

CHINESE EMPIRE.

American Capital Finding Invest-

ment, and Trade Growing. In view of disturbances in the populous provinces of Northern China, where are many of our citizens, and of the imminence of disorder near the capital and to ward the seaboard, a guard of marines was landed from the Boston and sta-tioned during last winter in the legation compound at Peking. With the restora-The interest of our citizens in that vast empire have not been neglected during the past year. Adequate protec-tion has been secured for our missionaries and some injuries to their property have been redressed.

American capital has sought and found various opportunities of competing to carry out the internal improvements carry out the internal improvements which the imperial government is wisely encouraging, and to develop the natural resources of the empire. Our trade with China has continued to grow, and our commercial rights under existing treaties have been everywhere maintained during the past year, as they will be in the fu-

ture The extension of the area offered to inhal and the opening of the ports of Nan-king. Kiaochou and Tallenwan to foreign trade and settlement will doubtle trade and settlement will doubtiess afford American enterprise additional facilities and new fields of which it will not be slow to take advantage.

In my message to congress of December 1868. I urged that the recommendation which had been made to the speaker of the house of representatives by the sec retary of the treasury on the 14th of June, 1898, for an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in China and report to oportunities for and obstacles to enlargement of the markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States, should receive at your hands the consideration which its importance merits, but the congress failed to take action. I now renew this recom-mendation, as the importance of the subject has steadily grown since it was first submitted to you, and no time should be lost in studying for ourselves the re-sources of this great field for American

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Great Display to Be Made at Paris of Our Progress.

The death of President Faure in February last called forth those sincere ex-pressions of sympathy which befit the re-lations of two republics as closely allied by unbroken historic ties as are the United States and France.

Preparations for the representation of the industries, arts and products of the United States at the world's exposition, to be held in Paris next year, continue on elaborate and comprehensive scale, thanks to the generous appropriation pro-vided by congress and to the friendly in-terest the French government has shown in furthering a typical exhibit of Ameri-

There has been allotted to the United States a considerable addition of space, which, while placing our country in the first rank among exhibitors, does not suffice to meet the increasingly urgent de-mands of our manufactures. The efforts mands of our manufactures. of the commissioner-general are ably directed toward a strictly representative display of all that most characteristically marks American achievements in the in-ventive arts and most adequately shows the excellence of our natural productions.

United States Building. The United States government building is approaching completion, and no effort will be spaced to make it worthy. in beauty of architectural plan and in completeness of display, to represent our na-tion. It has been suggested that a perma-nent building, of similar or appropriate memoration of the part taken by this country in this great enterprise, as an American national institute for our coun-

trymen resorting to Paris for study. I am informed by our commission every state in our country, a number ten times as great as those who were repremany as those in Paris in 1878, and four times as many as those who exhibited in Paris in 1889. This statement does not include the exhibits from either Cuba. Puerto Rico or Hawaii, for which arrangements have been made.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Commission Suggested to Investigate Food Products.

Our relations with Germany continue to be most cordial. The increasing macy of direct association has of permission in April for the landing on our shores of a cable from Boskum Emden, on the North sea, by way of the Azores, and also by the conclusion September 2 of a parcels post convention with the German empire. In all that promises closer relations of intercourse and commerce and a better understanding between the two races having so many traits in common, Germany can be assured of the most cordial co-operation of this government and people. We may be rivals in many material paths, but our rivalry should be generous and open, ever aiming toward the attainment of large results and the most beneficial advance-ment of each in the line of its especial adaptability. The several governments of the empire seem rejuctant to admit the natural excellence of our food products and to accept the evidence we constantly tender of the care with which their purity is guarded by rigid inspection from the farm, through the slaughter-house and the packing establishments to the port of shipment. Our system of control over exported food staples invites examination from any quarter, and challenges respect by its efficient thoroughness.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA.

Alaska Boundary Contention and Other Unsettled Questions

In my last annual message, I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Brit-ain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. means of an executive agreement, a joint high commission had been created for the purpose of adjusting all unsettled questions between the United States and Canada, embracing 12 subjects, among which were the questions of the fur seals the fisheries of the coast and contiguous inland waters, the Alaska boundary, the transit of merchandise in bond, the alien bor laws, mining rights, reciprocity in trade, revision of the agreement respecting naval vessels in the Great Lakes, a more complete marking of parts of the boundary, provision for the conveyance of criminals, and for wrecking and salvage, Much progress had been made by the commission toward the adjustment of many of these questions, when it became apparent that an irreconcilable difference of views was entertained respecting the delimitation of the Alaska boundary. In the failure of an agreement to the mean-ing of articles ili and iv of the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, which defined the boundary between Alaska and Canada, the American commissioners proposed that the subject of the boundary be laid aside, and that the remaining questions of difference be proceeded with, some of which were so far advanced as to assure the probability of a settlement. This being declined by the British commissioners, an adjournment

was taken until the boundary should be adjusted by the two governments. The subject has been receiving the careful attention which its importance demands, with the result that a modus vivendi for provisional demarkations in the region about the head of Lynn canal has been agreed upon, and it is hoped that the negotiations now in progress between the two governments will end in an agreefor the establishment and delimita tion of a permanent boundary.

Attitude in Anglo-Boer War. Apart from these questions growing out f our relationship with our northern neighbor, the most friendly disposition and ready agreement have marked the discussion of the numerous matters aris-ing in the vast and intimate intercourse of the United States with Great Britain. This government has maintained an atti-tude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding en-tangling alliances as to affairs not of our own direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kind expression of the hope of the American people that the war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered. The United States representative at Pretoria was early instructed to see that all neutral American interests be respected by the combatants. This has been an easy task, in view of the positive declarations of both British and Boer authorities that the

personal and property rights of our citi-sens should be observed. Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria, the United States consul was authorized, upon the request of the British government, and with the assent of the South African and Orange Free State governments, to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for the care of British interests. In the discharge of th's function I am happy to say that abundant opportunity has been afforded to show the impartiality of this government to both the combatants for the fourth time in the present decade

RELATIONS WITH ITALY.

Louisiana Lynchings and Questions Affecting Rights of Allens,

Question has arisen with the govern-ment of Italy in regard to lynching of Ital'an subjects. The latest of these de-plo, able events occurred at Tallulah, La., whereby five unfortunates of Italian crigin were tuken from jall and hanged. The authorities of the state and a representative of the Italian embasey, having separately investigated the occurrence with discrepant results, particularly as to the alleged citizenship of the victims, and it not appearing that the state had been able to discover and punish the vio-lators of the law, an independent investi-gation has been set on foot through the agency of the department of state and is still in progress. The result will enable the executive to treat the question with the government of Italy in a spirit of fairness and justice. A satisfactory solu-tion will doubtless be reached.

JAPANESE EMPIRE.

Evidences of Her Kindly Feeling Toward United States.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan on November 22, 1894, took effect in accord-ance with the terms of article xix on the 17th of July last, simultaneously with the enforcement of like treaties with the other powers, except France, whose con-vention did not go into operation until December 4, the United States being, however, granted up to that date all the privileges and rights accorded to French citizens under the other French treaty. By this notable conventional reform sovereign power is assured, control being gained of taxation, customs revenues, ju-dicial administration, coasting trade and design, be erected on a convenient site all other domestic functions of govern-already given by the municipality near ment, and foreign extra-territorial rights the exposition grounds, to serve in com-being renounced. Comprehensive codes of civil and criminal procedure according to Western methods, public instruction, patents and copyrights, municipal admin-istration, including jurisdiction over the former foreign settlements, customs tareral that we shall have in the American iffs and procedure, public health and section at Paris over 700 exhibitors, from other administrative measures have been proclaimed. The working of the new aystimes as great as those who were repre-tem has given rise to no material com-sented at Vienna in 1872, six times as plaints on the part of American citizens or interests, a circumstance which at-tests the ripe consideration with which the change has been prepared.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

Mutually Advantageous Relations-Extradition Controversy Ended. The year has been marked by constant increase in the intimacy of our relations with Mexico and in the magnitude of with Mexico and in the magnitude of mutually advantageous interchanges. This government has omitted no opportunity to show its strong desire to develop and perpetuate the ties of cordiality now so long happily unbroken. Following the termination on January 20, 1898 by Mexico, of the extradition treaty of Decem-ber 11, 1891, a new treaty, more in accordance with the ascertained needs of both countries, was signed February 22, 1838, and exchanged in the City of Mexico on the 22d of April last. Its operation thus far has been effective and satisfactory. A recent case has served to test the application of its fourth article, which provides that neither party shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens, but that the executive authority of each shall have the power to deliver them up if, in its dis-

cretion, it be deemed proper to do so. The extradition of Mrs. Mattle Rich, citizen of the United States charged with nomicide committed in Mexico, ter mature consideration, directed by me, in the conviction that the ends of justice would be thereby subserved. Similar ction, on appropriate occasion, by the Mexican executive will not only tend to accomplish the desire of both govern-ments that grave crimes go not unpun-ished, but also to represe lawlessness along the border of the two countries. The new treaty stipulates that neither government shall assume jurisdiction in the punishment of crimes committed ex-clusively within the territory of the other. This will obviate in future the embarrassing controversies which have heretofore arisen through Mexico's assertion of a claim to try and punish an American cit-izen for an offense committed within the jurisdiction of the United States.

RUSSIAN EMPIREL

Ready Consent to Submit Claims to Single Arbitrator.

Claims growing out of the seizure of American scaling vessels in Behring sea have been under discussion with the government of Russia for several years, with the recent result of an agreement to sub-mit them to the decision of a single arbitrator. By this act Russia affords proof of her adherence to the beneficent principle of arbitration, which her ple tentiary conspicuously favored at The Hague disarmament congress, when it was advocated by the representatives of the United States.

A suggestion for a permanent exposition of our products and manufactures in Russia, although not yet fully shaped, has been so cordially welcomed by the im-perial government that it may not in-aptly take a fitting place in whatever legislation the congress may adopt look-ing to enlargement of our commercial op-

SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

Advantages to Accrue From Recent Partition of the Islands. Important events have occurred

cording to the laws and customs of Samoa, of a successor to the late King Maileton Taupepa, developed a contest as to the validity of the result, which issue, by the terms of the general act, was to be decided by the ch'ef justice. Upon his rendering a judgment in favor of Malieton Tanus, the rival chief, Matanfa, took up arms. The score upon vention of American and British warships became imperative to restore order, at became imperative to restore order, the cost of sanguinary encounters. this emergency, a joint commission of representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain was sent to Sa-moa to investigate the situation and provide a temporary remety. By its active efforts a peaceful solution was reached for the time being, the kingship being abolished and a provisional government

established. Claims have been preferred by white Chims have been preferred by white, residents of Bamos on account of injuries alleged to have been suffered through the acts of the treaty governments in putting down the late disturbances. A convention has been made between the three powers for the investigation and settlement of these claims by a neutral arbitrator, to which the attention of the senate will be invited.

THE WEST INDIES.

Pacification and Government of Cuba -Progress Masie.

My annual message of last year was ecessarily devoted in great part to a onsideration of the Spanish war, the results it wrought, and the conditions it im-posed for the future. I am gratified to posed for the future. I am gratified to announce that the treaty of peace has restored friendly relations between the two powers. Effect has been given to its most important provisions. The evacuation of Puerto Rico having airendy been accomplished on the 18th of October, 1898, nothing remained necessary there but to continue the provisional military control of the siand until the congress whould enact a island the provisional military control of the island until the congress should enact a suitable government for the ceded terri-tory. Of the character and scope of the measures to that end I shall treat in an-other part of this message.

The withdrawal of the authority of Spain from the island of Cuba was effected by the lst of January, so that the full re-es-tablishment of peace found the relinquished territory, held by us in trust for the in-habitants, maintaining under the direction of the executive such government and can-trol therein as should conserve public order, restore the productive conditions of peace, long disturbed by the instability and disorder which prevailed for the greater part of the preceding three decades, and build up that tranquil development of the domestic state whereby alone can be re-alized the high purpose, as proclaimed alized the high purpose, as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by the congress on the 19th of April, 1898, by which the United States disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty. jurisdiction or control over Cube, except for the pacification thereof, and asserted its determination when that was accomplished to leave the government and con-trol of the island to its people. The pledge contained in this resolution is of the highest honorable obligation and must

the highest honorable obligation and must be sacredly kept.

I believe that substantial progress has been made in this direction. All the administrative measures adopted in Cubahave aimed to fit it for a regenerated existence by enforcing the supremacy of law and justice; by placing where it is practicable the machinery of administration in the hands of the inhabitants; by instituting needed man tary reforms, by spreading education, by fostering industry and trade, by inculcating public morality, and in short taking every rational step to aid the Cuban people to attain to that plane of self-conscious respect and self-reliant unity which fits an enlightened community for self-government within its own sphere, while enabling it to fulfill all outward obligations.

Obligations to Cuba Must Be Kept. This nation has assumed before the world a grave responsibility for the future good government of Cuba. We have cepted a trust, the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest in and the exercise of the highest wisdom. The new Cuba yet to arise from the ashes of the past must needs be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength, it Its enduring welfare is to be assured. Whether these ties shall be organic or conventional, the destinies of Cuba are in some rightful form and manner irrevocably linked with our own, but how and how far is for the future to determine in the ripeness of events. Whatever be the outcome, we must see to it that free Cuba be a reality, not a name: a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure. Our mission, to accomplish which we took up the gage of battle, is not to be fulfilled by turning adrift any loosely framed commonwealth to face the vicissitudes which too often attend weaker states, whose natural wealth and abunvocably linked with our own, but how and vicissitudes which too often attend weaker states, whose natural wealth and abundant resources are offsef by the incongruities of their political organization and the
recurring occasions for internal rivalries to
sap their strength and dissipate their energies. The greatest bicasing which cancome to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity, which
will give employment to idle men and
re-establish the pursuits of peace. This is
her chief and immediate need. On the
19th of last August an order was made for
the taking of the census in the island, to the taking of the census in the island, to be completed on the 20th of November.

Our Markets to Be Open to Cuba. Under the terms of the treaty of peace, the Spanish people on the island have until April 11, 1900, to elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of Cuba. Until then it cannot be definitely ascertained as to who shall participate in the formation of Cuba. By that time the results of the census will have been tabulated, and we shall proceed with the elections, which will deliver the municipal governments of the island to the of-ficers elected by the people. The experi-ence thus acquired will prove of great value in the formation of a representative convention of the people to draft a con-stitution and a general scheme of independent government for the island. In the meantime, and so long as we control the island, the products of Cuba should have a market in the United States on as good terms and with as favorable rates of duty as are given to the West Indian islands under treaties of reciprocity which may be made. For the relief of the distressed in the island of Cuba, the war department issued supplies to destitute persons through the officers of the army, which have amounted to 5,420,000 rations at a cost of

To promote the disarmament of the Cu-ban volunteer army, and in the interest of public peace and the welfare of the people, the sum of \$75 was paid to each Cuban soldier borne upon the authenticated rolls, on condition that he should deposit his arms with the authorities designated by the United States. The sum thus disbursed aggregated \$2.574,700. which was paid from the emergency fund provided by the act of January 25, 1829, for that purpose. Out of the Cuban Island revenues during the six months ended June 30, 1896, \$1,712,014 20 was expended for sanitation, \$263,881 70 for chares and hospitals, and \$88,944 08 for aid

to the destitute. Relations Resumed With Spain.

Pollowing the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace, the two governments accredited ministers to each other, Spain sending to Washington the Duke of Arcos, an eminent diplomatist, previously stationed in Mexico, while the United States transferred to Madrid the Hon. Bellamy Storer, its minister at Brussels. This was followed by the respective appointment of consuls, thereby fully resuming the relations interrupted by the war. In addition to its consular representation in the United States, the Samoan islands. The election, sc-