

NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR MANY READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week in a Condensed Form.

A typhoon swept the island of Guam, killing hundreds of natives.

The dowager empress is trying to induce the emperor to return to Peking.

The powers are debating on the wisdom of sending an ultimatum to China.

The official vote of Wisconsin follows: Republican, 256,866; Democratic, 159,285.

A laborer on a bridge near Grant's Pass was instantly killed in the collapse of the structure.

General Bates reports the capture of 33 Filipinos, six of whom murdered several persons last spring.

The Dutch of Cape Colony are becoming restless and loyalists fear there may soon be an uprising.

The population of Oklahoma is 398,246, against 183,719 in 1890, an increase of 114,527, or 62.4 per cent.

The population of South Dakota is 401,570, against 328,80 in 1890, an increase of 72,770, or 22.1 per cent.

The population of North Dakota is 319,416, against 182,719 in 1890, an increase of 136,697, or 74.6 per cent.

The population of Tennessee is 2,020,093, against 1,767,18 in 1890, an increase of 252,913, or 14.3 per cent.

The population of New Mexico is 195,210, against 133,93 in 1890, an increase of 61,277, or 45.8 per cent.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite sunk in a typhoon at Guam, November 5, drowning five of the crew.

The population of Idaho, as officially announced, is 161,772, against 84,385 in 1890, an increase of 77,387, or 91.7 per cent.

Two American privates were killed and three wounded in an ambush of Ladrones near Manila, Luzon. The insurgents escaped.

Bank robbers at Emden, Ill., completely wrecked the Farmers' bank with dynamite and got away with \$3,000 to \$4,000.

By an explosion of nitro-glycerine at Leeserville, W. Va., 20 miles above Wheeling, four boys were killed and 14 wounded, of whom two will die.

The population of the state of Washington as officially announced, is 518,103, against 349,390 in 1890, an increase of 168,713, or 48.2 per cent.

Congress has not signed the Peking protocol.

Secretary Root has returned from Cuba.

Kruger visited the French government officials.

Palace guards have been sent to arrest Prince Tuan.

Colonel Denby may succeed Conger as minister to China.

A conspiracy to assassinate Lord Roberts was discovered in Johannesburg.

Governor Geer has issued certificates of election to Republican electors for Oregon.

Heavy fogs prevailed on Puget Sound, causing many minor accidents on both land and water.

The official vote for presidential electors in New Jersey was: Republican, 221,701; Democrat, 164,808.

LATER NEWS.

Balem, Or., re-elected its reform municipal officers.

The ship subsidy bill will displace the Philippine bill.

Kruger wept at Emperor William's refusal to meet him.

Five men were killed by the blowing up of a powder house in Chicago.

The short session of the Fifty-sixth congress was successfully opened.

Colorado game wardens arrested 16 Mormons who had killed 30 deer.

Robbers blew up a Silverton, Or., bank, but failed to get at the cash.

A strange woman is exciting the Pagago Indians to be guided by their dreams.

Congressman Lacey and Senator Teller are in favor of offering homes to the Boers.

Oscar L. Booze, a West Point cadet, is dying from the effects of a burning drink given him by hazards.

A drunken man was killed and his body buried in a heavy locomotive on the O. R. & N., near Hood River, Oregon.

Colonel John S. Williams, third auditor of the treasury under President Cleveland, died at La Fayette, Ind., aged 77.

Rev. William Howard Day, D. D., general secretary of the A. M. E. Second church, died at Harrisburg, Pa., aged 73 years.

Rev. Patrick Feehan, archbishop of the Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, will retire from the active management of his office with the close of the present year.

General W. L. White, ex-quarter-master-general of the Michigan National guard, pleaded guilty to complicity in state military clothing frauds, and was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

John Baines, a constable, was murdered at Dallas, Tex., by burning. His clothing had been saturated with turpentine and ignited. Both eyes were burned out. John Chapman and Ed Faulkner, saloon keepers, were arrested, charged with the murder.

The Pacific cable committee has accepted, on behalf of the government of Great Britain, New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand, the bid of the Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Company, to make and lay a cable from Vancouver to Queensland and New Zealand, via Fanning, Fiji and Norfolk islands, for \$1,795,000, the work to be finished by the end of 1902.

Boxers are active around Tien Tsin.

The Guam typhoon was the worst in 40 years.

House Democrats will offer a new army bill.

Secretary Hay signed a canal treaty with Nicaragua.

The United States gunboat Monocacy will winter at Taku.

The Chinese court has lost confidence in Earl Li and Prince Ching.

Twelve hundred bolomen surrendered to the Americans at Vigan.

An Austrian field marshal criticizes the British army organization.

An American warship will make a demonstration against Morocco.

Six men were drowned in a ferry boat disaster on Spokane river.

Texas vote for presidential electors was: Bryan, 267,432; McKinley, 121,573.

University of Oregon defeated University of Washington in football by 43 to 0.

McKINLEY'S MESSAGE.

Recommendations for Civil Government in the Philippines.

REVIEW OF THE CHINESE QUESTION

The History of a Year—The West Indies—Operations of the Departments—Other Foreign Questions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President McKinley's message went to Congress today. It follows:

With the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the 56th Congress, with evidences on every hand of individual and National prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of Republican institutions. Your countrymen will join with you in felicitations that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before, and that love for it and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period in our history.

The Republic was never so strong, because never so strongly entrenched in the hearts of the people as now. The Constitution, with few amendments, has stood the test of time, and its efficiency as the best instrument of national development and the best safeguard to human rights.

When the last Congress assembled, in November, 1899, the population of the United States was 5,908,433; it is now 7,294,792. Then we had 16 States; we have 45. Then our territory consisted of 500,000 square miles; it is now 3,846,335 square miles. Education, religion and morality have kept pace with our advancement in other directions, and while extending its power, the Government has adhered to its foundation principles and abated none of them in its regard for new peoples and possessions. A Nation so preserved and blessed gives reverent thanks to God, and invokes His aid and the continuance of His care and favor.

CHINESE PROBLEM.

Causes That Led Up to the Recent Troubles.

In our foreign intercourse the dominant question has been the treatment of China. From the time when our relations with the powers have been happy.

The recent troubles in China spring from measures which have been taken in the northern provinces. Their origin lies deep in the past, in the centuries, in the traditions of our government. The Tai Ping rebellion and the opening of Chinese ports to foreign trade and settlement, which alike the homogeneity and the seclusion of China.

Meanwhile foreign action made itself felt in the remotest districts of the coast, but along the great rivers, arteries and in the remote districts, carrying new ideas and introducing new associations among a primitive people, who have for centuries a national policy of isolation.

The telegraph and the railway spreading over their land, the steamers plying on their waterways, the merchant and the missionary penetrating year by year into the interior, the coming of the Chinese mind types of an alien invasion, changing the course of their national life, and bringing about a new era of disaster to their beliefs and their self-control.

For several years before the present the Chinese Government, by a policy of pliancy, backed by moral demonstrations of the physical force of fleets and armies, extending to the utter destruction of the treaty rights of foreigners, and to obtain satisfaction from the responsible authorities for the sporadic outrages upon the persons and property of offending sojourners, which from time to time occurred at widely separated points of the coast.

The outbreak in Shan Tung, a repeated violation of the imperial power failed to check or punish. These inflammatory provocations, the insubordination of the masses, mendacious and absurd in their accusations, and deeply hostile in their spirit, could not but result in a course of action which was not impartial in attacking everything foreign. An outbreak in which the Chinese missionaries were slain, was the too natural result of the malevolent teachings. The posting of sedition placards, extending to the utter destruction of foreigners and of every foreign thing, continued unabated. Hostile demonstrations, which began in the summer of 1898, were organized in a more systematic manner.

The Boxer Agitation.

The sect commonly styled the Boxers developed greatly in the provinces north of the Yangtze, and in the provinces of the immediate councils of the throne itself. The Boxer movement, which began in the summer of 1898, was a movement of the masses, outside of the protected treaty ports, was safe. No foreign interest was secure from spoliation.

The diplomatic representatives of the powers in Peking strove in vain to check this movement. Protest was followed by demand, and demand by renewed protest to be met with perfunctory edicts from the palace and evasive and futile assurances from the Tzuang Li Yamen.

The award of the Swiss government in the Franco-Brazilian boundary dispute gives Brazil 147,000 square miles of the contested territory. France gets about 3,000 square miles north of the Tuncu Huenang range.

There are 4000 cases of smallpox in the city of Winona, Minn., and to prevent its spread the public schools have been closed and street-car companies compelled to stop their cars at the boundary of the infected district.

RESTORATION OF THE IMPERIAL POWER IN PEKIN.

restoration of the imperial power in Peking has been accepted as in full consonance with our own desires, for we have been in a constant state of preparation for wrongs suffered and an enduring settlement that will make their recurrence impossible can best be brought about under an authority which the Chinese Nation reverences and obeys.

With gratifying unanimity, the responses coincided in this common policy, enabling me to see in the successful termination of the negotiations a proof of the friendly spirit which animates the various powers interested in the untrammeled development of commerce and industry in the Chinese Empire as a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial world.

Powers Acted in Concert.

In this conclusion, which I had the gratification to announce as a completed engagement to the interested powers, I had the satisfaction to find that the principal factor for the abatement of the distrust of foreign purposes, which for a long time has prevailed in the policy of the imperial government, and for the effective exertion by it of power and authority to quell the criminal and foreign aggression, the northern provinces most immediately influenced by the Manchú sentiment.

Yanking itself permeated with hostile feelings, and confidence in the willingness and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and prevent the evils we desire, in the marine gun which had been sent to Peking in the Autumn of 1899 for the protection of the Legation, was withdrawn, and the property and all pending questions were remitted, as far as we were concerned, to the original status.

The Chinese Government proved, however, unable to check the rising strength of the Boxers and appeared to be a prey to the most desperate fanaticism. In the contest, the anti-foreign influences soon gained the ascendancy, under the leadership of a fanatic and unscrupulous agitator, who, with the imperial forces allied, held the country between Peking and the coast, and threatened to advance up to the Russian border and through their emissaries threatened a like raid throughout Northern China. Attacks upon foreign consulates and missions, and the slaughter of native converts were reported from all sides.

At the time of the recent Spring of the year a proposal was made by the other powers that a combined fleet be assembled in Chinese waters as a means of checking the Boxer movement, which to exact of the Chinese Government respect for foreign treaty rights and abate none of them in its regard for new peoples and possessions. A small force of marines was landed at Taku and sent to Peking for the purpose of maintaining order and protecting the Legation.

Other powers took similar action until some 400 men were assembled in the capital. Still the peril increased. The Legations reported the development of the seditious movement in Peking and the need of increased military force to defend them.

Taking of Taku Forts.

While preparations were in progress for a larger expedition to strengthen the fleet and to open the ports to foreign trade, an attempt of the foreign ships to make a landing at Taku was met by fire from the forts. The fleet was driven back, and the forts were captured. The American Admiral taking no part in the attack, on the ground that a suggestion of the kind would be a hostile demonstration might consolidate the anti-foreign elements and strengthen the movement in Peking.

By June 9, the Legations were cut off. The German Minister to leave Peking, under a promised escort, within 24 hours. To gain time, they replied asking prolongation of the stay of the German Minister, and requesting an interview with the Tzuang Li Yamen on the following morning. The German Minister, Baron von Kettler, set out for the Yamen, and the German Minister to leave Peking, under a promised escort, within 24 hours.

Arm's Legations Attacked.

The Legations, their quarters were surrounded and attacked. The mission compounds were shelled, and the Legations were forced to take refuge in the British Legation, where all the other Legations and guards gathered for more effective defense. Four hundred British troops were sent to Peking, and two thousand native converts were assembled in a near-by place under protection of the British Legation.

Rescue of Legationnaires.

Toward the end of July the movement began. A severe conflict followed at Tien Tsin, in which Colonel Liacum was killed. The city was stormed and partly destroyed. Its capture afforded the base of operations from which to make the final assault, which began in the first days of August. The expedition being made up of J. C. G. Ruse, Russian, British, and American troops, and all such other battle was fought and won at Yong-Tsun. Thereafter, the disheartened Chinese troops offered little show of resistance to the advance of the expedition.

On August 14, the capital was reached. The relief column entered and the Legationnaires were saved. The United States soldiers, sailors and marines, officers and men, who were sent to Peking, showed the usual surroundings, showed the same valor, discipline and good conduct and the same efficiency which have distinguished them in every emergency.

The imperial family and the government had fled a few days before. The city was without visible control. The remaining imperial soldiery had made good their escape, and the citizens were left to the mercy of the Boxers, who were gallantly repelled. It fell to the occupying forces to restore order and organize a provisional administration.

The Russian Proposition.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce the formal notification at the Hague, on September 4, of the deposit of ratifications of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes by 16 powers, namely, the United States, Austria, Denmark, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Norway and the Netherlands.

The administrative council of the permanent court of arbitration has been organized, and the convention for the order and a constitution for the International Arbitration Bureau. In accordance with the articles of the convention providing for the appointment by each signatory power of persons of known competency in questions of international law, I have appointed the following members of this court, Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, ex-President of the United States, and Hon. John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, Attorney-General of the United States, and Hon. George W. B. Davis, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The important question of the Nicaragua canal has assumed a new phase. Adhering to its refusal to reopen the question of the forfeiture of the contract of the Maritime Company, which was terminated for alleged nonexecution in October, 1899, the Government of Nicaragua, by declaring the so-called Byre-Craig option void for nonpayment of the stipulated advance, protests in relation to these matters, and in consequence of the Department, and are under consideration.

Deeming itself relieved from existing engagements, the Government of Nicaragua shows a disposition to deal freely with the canal question, either in the way of negotiations with the United States or by the construction of a canal under the auspices of the Government of Nicaragua.

Matters of Indemnity.

The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizens is a question of grave concern. Measured in money alone, a sufficient amount of money to be beyond the ability of China to meet. All the powers concur in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the acquisition of territory, and to act upon such additional designation of the guilty parties as the foreign Ministers at Peking may be in a position to make give hope of a complete settlement of the questions arising from the seizure of residence and intercourse on terms of equality for all the world.

Relations With Spain.

Satisfactory progress has been made toward the conclusion of a general treaty of friendship and intercourse with Spain in replacement of the old treaty, which expired on the 23d of July, 1899. A new convention of extradition is approaching completion, and I would be glad to see the ratification of the various trans-isthmian ship canal projects may be awaited.

Relations With Germany.

Good will prevails in our relations with the German Empire. An amicable adjustment of the long pending question of the admission of our life insurance companies to do business in Prussia has been reached. One of the principal companies has already been readmitted, and the way is opened for the others to share the privilege.

The settlement of the Samoan problem, which has been pending for some time, has accomplished good results. Peace and contentment prevail in the islands, especially in Tutuila, where a convenient administration has been established, and esteem of the kindly-disposed natives has been organized under the direction of the United States.

Relations With Great Britain.

Our friendly relations with Great Britain continue. The war in South Africa introduced important questions. A condition unusual in international relations presented in that while one belligerent had control of the seas, the other had no ports, shipping or direct trade, but was only accessible through the territory of a neutral. Vexatious questions arose through the future government of the neutral cargoes not contraband in their own nature, shipped to Portuguese South Africa, on the score of probable or suspected ultimate destination to the Boer States.

Such consignments in British ships, by which alone direct trade is kept up between our ports and South Africa, were seized in application of a law prohibiting British vessels from trading with an enemy without regard to any character of the goods, while the cargoes shipped to Delagoa Bay in neutral bottoms were arrested on the ground that they were contraband.

Appropriate representation on our part resulted in the British Government agreeing to purchase all such goods shown to be the actual property of American citizens, thus closing the incident to the satisfaction of the immediate interested parties, although unfortunately without a broad settlement of the question of a neutral's right to send goods to an enemy through a neutral port adjacent to a belligerent area.

Alaska Boundary.

The world's markets obtain provisional boundary points for convenience of administration around the head of Lynn Canal, in accordance with the temporary arrangement of Detroit and Alaska, was completed by a joint survey in July last. The modus vivendi has so far worked without friction and the Dominion Government has provided rules and regulations for securing to our citizens the benefit of the reciprocal stipulation that the citizens of subjects of either power found by that arrangement within the temporary jurisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of rights and privileges they have hitherto enjoyed. But, however necessary such an expedient may have been to the emergency, it is at best but an unsatisfactory makeshift, which should

PORTO RICO AND CUBA.

Success in the Former—Progress Toward Cuban Autonomy.

The civil government of Porto Rico provided for by the act of the Congress of April 12, 1899, is in successful operation. The courts have been established; the Governor and his associates working intelligently and harmoniously, and the people of Porto Rico, under the 6th of November a general election was held in the island for members of a local council convened by President Cleveland to convene on the first Monday of December.

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FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Army Should Be 60,000 to 100,000—The Navy, Postoffice, Etc.

The present condition of the Army is 100,000 men—65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers. Under the act of March 2, 1899, on the 30th of June next the present volunteer force will be discharged, and the Regular Army will be reduced to 247,000 men, 20,000 of which will be in 1898 and 227,000 in 1900. In 1888 a board of officers convened by President Cleveland adopted a comprehensive scheme of coast defense and fortifications which involved the outlay of something over \$100,000,000. The plan was approved by the Congress and since then regular appropriations have been made and work has progressed favorably. More than \$60,000,000 have been invested in a great number of forts and batteries, and the construction of scientific machinery and electrical appliances necessary for their use. The proper care of this defensive machinery requires a minimum allowance of \$2,000,000. There are 58 or more military posts in the United States other than the coast-defense fortifications. The number of these posts is being constantly increased by Congress. More than \$2,000,000 have been expended in building and equipping them, and they can only be maintained by the Regular Army. The posts now in existence and others to be built provide accommodations for 200,000 men. Many of these posts are along our frontier or at important strategic points, the occupation of which is necessary. We have in Cuba between 5000 and 6000 troops. For the present our troops in that island are maintained by the Regular Army. A reduction, certainly not until the conclusion of the labor of the constitutional convention, is being considered. The men necessary to perform this duty are ascertained by the War Department, at a minimum allowance, to be \$2,000,000. There are 58 or more military posts in the United States other than the coast-defense fortifications. The number of these posts is being constantly increased by Congress. More than \$2,000,000 have been expended in building and equipping them, and they can only be maintained by the Regular Army. The posts now in existence and others to be built provide accommodations for 200,000 men. Many of these posts are along our frontier or at important strategic points, the occupation of which is necessary. We have in Cuba between 5000 and 6000 troops. For the present our troops in that island are maintained by the Regular Army. A reduction, certainly not until the conclusion of the labor of the constitutional convention, is being considered. The men necessary to perform this duty are ascertained by the War Department, at a minimum allowance, to be \$2,000,000. There are 58 or more military posts in the United States other than the coast-defense fortifications. The number of these posts is being constantly increased by Congress. More than \$2,000,000 have been expended in building and equipping them, and they can only be maintained by the Regular Army. The posts now in existence and others to be built provide accommodations for 200,000 men. Many of these posts are along our frontier or at important strategic points, the occupation of which is necessary. We have in Cuba between 5000 and 6000 troops. For the present our troops in that island are maintained by the Regular Army. A reduction, certainly not until the conclusion of the labor of the constitutional convention, is being considered. The men necessary to perform this duty are ascertained by the War Department, at a minimum allowance, to be \$2,000,000.

The Hawaiian Islands.

Much interesting information is given in the report of the Governor of Hawaii as to the progress and development of the islands during the period from July 1, 1898, the date of the approval of the joint resolution of the Congress providing for their annexation up to April 30, 1900, the date of the census. The population of the islands during the period from July 1, 1898, to April 30, 1900, was 148,000, of which 113,000 were native Hawaiians. The remainder were Americans, Europeans, and other foreigners. The population of the islands during the period from July 1, 1898, to April 30, 1900, was 148,000, of which 113,000 were native Hawaiians. The remainder were Americans, Europeans, and other foreigners. The population of the islands during the period from July 1, 1898, to April 30, 1900, was 148,000, of which 113,000 were native Hawaiians. The remainder were Americans, Europeans, and other foreigners.

The Twelfth Census.

The Director of the Census states that the work in connection with the 12th census is progressing favorably. The National undertaking, ordered by the Congress each decade, has finally resulted in the collection of an aggregation of statistical facts to determine the industrial growth of the country, its numbers of mechanical resources, the richness of its mines and forests, the abundance of its products, its educational and religious opportunities, as well as questions pertaining to the most important features of the country.

Prevention Against Extravagance.

In our great prosperity we must guard against the dangers it invites in extravagance in government expenditures and appropriations, and the chosen representatives of the people will, doubt not, furnish in their annual reports a full and complete statement of the expenditures of the Government, and the chosen representatives of the people will, doubt not, furnish in their annual reports a full and complete statement of the expenditures of the Government, and the chosen representatives of the people will, doubt not, furnish in their annual reports a full and complete statement of the expenditures of the Government.

Executive Mansion, December 3, 1900.