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 Pekin.

The powers are debating on the wisdom of sending an ultimatum to China. The official vote of Wisconsin fol-

lows: Republican, 265,866; Demo-

cratic, 159,285. A laborer on a bridge near Grant's Pas s 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 61,834 in 1890, an increase of 336,411, or 44 per cent.

The population of South Dakota is increase of 72,762, or 22.1 per cent.

The population of North Dakota is present year. 319,416, as against 182,719 in 1890, an increase of 136,427, or 74.6 per cent.

an increase of 23,098, or 14.3 per cent. The population of New Mexico is 195,210, as against 13,93 in 1890, an

increase of 41,717, or 27.1 per cent. The United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite sank in a typhoon at Guam, November 5, drowning five of the crew.

The population of Idaho, as officially announced, is 161,772, as 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 surgeuts escaped.

with dynamite and got away with 1902. \$3,000 to \$4,000. By an explosion of nitro-glycerine

at Leaserville, W. Va., 20 miles above Wheeling, four boys were killed and 14 40 years. The population of the state of Wash-

ington as officially announced, is 518,-103, as against 349,390 in 1890, an inncrease of 168,913, or 48.2 per cent. Conger has not signed the Pekin pro-

Secretary Root has returned from Cuba.

Kruger visited the French govern-

ment officials. Palace quards 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 Johannes-

Governor Geer has issued certificates 573. ot election to Republican electors for

Heavy fogs preaviled on Puget 43 to 0. 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.

against 2,235,523 in 1890, an increase out. of 813,137, or 36.3 per cent.

The population of Nebraska is 1,068, 539, against 1,058,910 in 1890, an in- died at that city of cancer of the stomcrease of 9,620, or .9 per cent.

Official returns show that the vote can, 307,818; Democrat, 209,466.

The population of North Carolina is cent. 1,803,810, as against 1,617,947 in 1890,

an increase of 275,863, or 17 per cent. The Portland, Or., Chamber of Com. 049, as against 1,686,880 in 1890, an merce urges an appropiration of \$4. increase of \$82,142, or 22.6 per cent. 000,000 for canal and locks at the

announced, is 276,749, as against 207, 500,000 bushels of coal, entailing a loss 095 in 1890, an increase 68,844, or of \$100,000. 33.1 per cent.

An irrigation bill allowing more than \$1,000.000 to Oregon, Washing. New Britain group, has again become ten and Idaho will be introduced at active, causing a great upheaval on the coming session of congress.

Signor Marconi has practically solved the question of ocean transmission by wireless telegraphy, and will soon be in the Franco-Brazilian boundary disable to use his system across the At. pute gives Brazil 147,000 square miles

The population of Montana, as announced by the United States census bureau, is 243,329, as against 132,159 in 1890, an increase of 111,170, or the city of Winona, Minn., and to pre-84.1 per cent. The population in 1880 vent its spread the public schools have was 39,159, showing an increase of 93,000, or 237.4 per cent, from 1880 to compelled to stop their cars at the

Dr. Leopold Kahn, the Arctic explorer, is certain that Lieutenant Peary as wintering at Fort Conger.

The yellow book on Chinese affairs published by the French foreign office Denver is now selling cigars and tobacshows close relations betw en France and the United States.

The will of Frank Williams, late of Johnstown, Pa., makes a bequest of once one of the most widely known \$300,000 to the Lehigh university at railroad men in the country, died at South Bethlehem Pa., for the benefit of his residence in Washington, aged 74 worthy students.

LATER NEWS.

Salem, Or., re-elected its reform mu-

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 power 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 Pa-

pago Indians to be guided by their Congressman Lacey and Senator Teller are in favor of offering homes to the

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

A drunken man was killed and his body derailed a heavy locomotive on the O. R. & N., near Hood River, Ore-

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, 401,570, ne against 328,80 in 1890, an will retire from the active management of his office with the close of the

General W. L. White, ex-quartermaster-general of the Michigan Na-The population of Tennessee is tional guard, pleaded guilty to complication 2.020,093, as against 1,767,18 in 1890, ity in state miliatry clothing frauds, tional guard, pleaded guilty to complicand 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 ladrones near Maiolos, Luzon. The in- cable from Vancouver to Queensland and New Zealand, via Fanning, Fiji Bank robbers at Emden, Ill., com- and Norfolk islands, for £1,795,000, pletely wrecked the Farmers' bank the work to be finished by the end of

> Boxers are active around Tien Tsin. The Guam typhoon was the worst in

army bill. Secretary Hay signed a canal treaty

with Nicaragua.

The United States gunboat Monocacy will winter at Taka.

The Chinese court has lost confidence in Earl Li and Prince Ching. Twelve hundred bolomen surrender ed to the Americans at Vigan.

An Austrian field marshal criticizes the British army organization. An American warship will make

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,-

University of Oregon defeated University of Washington in football by

Fulton, Kentucky, was visited by a fire which destroyd 20 establishments and cuased a loss of \$250,000.

A Sumpter, Or., miner was badly injured by the explosion of giant powder The population of Texas is 3,048,710, which he placed on a stove to thaw

> Fred W. Buhsnell, for several years city editor of the Minneapolis Tribune,

The population of Indian Territory is for president in Iowa was: Republi- 891,960, as against 190,162 in 1890, an increase of 211,775, or 117.5 per

The population of Wisconsin, as announced by the census bureau, is 2,069,-

Two steamers collided on the river about 20 miles above Huntington, W. The population of Utah, as officially Va., sinking 30 coalboats containing

> Advices from Australia state that the volcano on Beach island, in the land and sea. Many natives have been

killed. The award of the Swiss government of the contested territory. France gets about 3,000 square miles north of

the Tumuc Huemac range. There are 400 cases of smallpox in been closed and street-car companies boundary of the infected district.

Unsatisfactory rate arrangements all legitimate and kindly, but earnest, means, the fullest measure of prowith railroads may prevent the G. A. R. encampment in Denver.

The man who built the city hall of co at a stand in the corridor of the building.

pronounced in tavor or such a course as weuld hasten united action of the powers at Pekin to promote the admin-istrative reforms so greatly needed for strengthening the imperial government and maintaining the integrity of China. Colonel Benjamin West Blanchard, ern world to be alike concerned. To these ends I caused to be addressed to years. the several powers occupying territory

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 Mc-Kinley's message went to Congress to-

day. It follows: To the Senate and House of Representa-With the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the 56th Congress, with guard to human rights.

When the sixth Congress assembled, in November, 1800, the population of the United States was 5,308,483; it is now 76,304,799. Then we had 16 states; now we have 45 Then our territory consisted of 909,050 square miles; it is now 3,846,595 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 adhered to its foundation principles and abated none of them in dealing with our new peoples and possessions. A Nation so preserved and blest gives reverent thanks to Gou and invokes his guidance and the continuance of his care and favor.

CHINESE PROBLEM.

Causes That Led Up to the Recent Troubles. In our foreign intercourse the domi-nant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Apart from this

our relations with the powers have been

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

control. For several years before the present troubles all the resources of foreign di-plomacy, backed by moral demonstra-tions of the physical force of fleets and arms, have teen needed to secure due respect for the treaty rights of foreigners, and to obtain satisfaction from the responsible authorities for the sporadic outrages upon the persons and property unoffending sojourners, which from ne to time occurred at widely separated points in the northern provinces

as in the case of the outbreaks in Sze Chuen and Shan Tung. Posting of anti-foreign placards became a daily occurrence, which the re-peated probation of the imperial power deeply hostile in their spirit, could not but work culminative harm. They aimed at no particular class of foreigners; they were impartial in attacking everything foreign. An outbreak in Shan Tung, !n which German missionaries were slain was the too natural result of the malevo-lent teachings. The posting of seditious placards, exhorting to the utter destruc-tion of foreigners and of every foreign thing, continued unrebuked. Hostile demonstrations toward the stranger gained strength by organization.

The Boxer Agitation, the immediate councils of the throneltseif,

secure from spoliation.

The diplomatic representatives of the demand, and demand by renewed protest to be met with perfunctory edicts from the palace and evasive and futile assurances from the Tsung ii Yamun. The circle of the Boxer influence narrowed about Pekin, and, while nominally stigmatized as seditious, it was felt that its spirit pervaded the capital itself, that The city was stormed and partly deances from the Tsung li Yamun. The

from the earliest days of foreign inter-course with China, has followed a policy of peace, emitting no occasions to testify good-will, to further the extension of lawful trade, to respect the sovereignty of its government, and to insure, by tection for the lives and property of our law-abiding citizens, and for the exer-cise of their b neficent callings among the Chinese people.

Mindful of this, it was felt to be appropriate that our purposes should be pronounced in favor of such a course

intentions and views as to desirability have held and hold that effective reparaof the adoption of measures insuring the
benefits of equality of treatment of all
foreigners throughout China.

With gratifying unanimity, the responses coincided in this common policy,
enabling me to see in the successful termination of these negotiations 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
for yast benefit to the whole commercial

Lave held and hold that effective reparation for wrongs suffered and an enduring settlement that will make their recurrence impossible can best be brought
about under an authority which the Chiso doing we forego no jot of our undoubted right to exact exemplary and deterrent punishment of the responsible
authoris and abettors of the criminal acts
whereby we and other nations have suffered grievous injury.

For the real culprits, the evil counof vast benefit to the whole commercial

Powers Acted in Concert, In this conclusion, which I had the gratification to announce as a completed engagement to the interested powers March 20, 1900, I hopefully discern a po-tential factor for the abatement of the distrust of foreign purposes, which for a year past had appeared to inspire the policy of the imperial government, and for the effective exertion by it of power and authority to quell the critical and foreign movement in the northern prov-

inces most immediately influenced by the Manchu sentiment.
Seeking to testify confidence in the willthe 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 felicitation 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 of 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, exists as it left the hands of its authors. The additions which have been made to it proclaim larger freedom and more extended clitzenship. Popular government has demonstrated in its 124 years of trial here its stability and security and its efficiency as the best instrument of National development and the best safeguard to human rights.

Seeking to testify confidence in the willingness and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and ability of the imperial a National prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power prevent the evils we suffered and feared, foreigners, destruction of property and slaughter of native converts were re-ported from all sides. The Tsung ii ported from all sides. The Tsung ii Yamun, already permeated with hostile sympathies, could make no effective response to the appeals of the Legations.

At this critical juncture, in the early Spring of the year, a proposal was made by the other powers that a combined fleet be assembled in Chinese waters as a moral demonstration, under cover of which to exact of the Chinese Government respect for foreign treaty rights and ment respect for foreign treaty rights and ment respect for foreign treaty rights and the suppression of the Boxers. The United States, while not participating in the joint demonstration, promptly sent from the Philippines all ships that could be spared for service on the Chinese coast. A small force of marines was landed at Taku and sent to Pekin for the protection of the American Legation. Other powers took similar action until some 400 men were assembled in the capisome 400 men were assembled in the capi-

tal as legation guards.

Still the peril increased. The Legations reported the development of the seditious movement in Pekin and the need of in-creased provision for defense against it.

Taking of Taku Forts.

Taking of Taku Forts.

While preparations were in progress for the past three years has gained strength in the northern provinces. Their origin lies deep in the character of the Chiese races and in the traditions of their government. The Tai Ping rebellion and the opening of Chinese ports to foreign the opening of Chinese ports to foreign trade and settlement disturbed alike the homogeneity and the seclusion of China.

Meanwhile foreign activity made itself felt in all quarters, not alone on the coast, but along the great rivers, arteries and in the remoter districts, carrying new and keep the rallway increased guarantees of security for forting the foreign ships to make a landing at Taku was met by important of all, by the opening of China the foreign ships to make a landing at Taku was met by important of all, by the opening of thing the opening of thing the opening of thing the remove in progress for a larger expedition to strengthen the compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for forting the foreign ships to make a landing at Taku was met by increased guarantees of security for forting the foreign ships to make a landing at Taku was met by increased guarantees of security for forting the foreign s ideas and introducing new associations among a primitive people which had pursued for centuries a national policy of isolation.

The telegraph and the railway spread-

additional guards, which was advancing to Pekin by the Pei Ho, was checked at Lang Fang. The isolation of the Legations was complete. By June 9, the Legations were cut off.
An identical note from the Yamun ordered each Minister to leave Pekin, under a promised escort, within 24 hours. To gain time, they replied asking prolongation of the time, which was afterward granted, and requesting an interview with the Tsung li Yamun on the following day. No reply being received, on the morning of the 20th the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, set out for the Ya-mun to obtain a response, and on the way was murdered. An attempt by the guard to recover his body was

legation guard to reco-foiled by the Chinese. Pekin Legations Attacked. Armed forces turned out against the Legations. Their quarters were surrounded and attacked. The mission compounds were abandoned their inmates taking refuge in the British legation, where all the other Legations and guards gathered matery appeals to the ignorance and superstition of the masses, mendacious and absurd in their accusations, and deeply hostile in their spirit, could not be the spirit cou assembled in a near-by place under pro-tection of the foreigners. Lines of defense were strengthened, trenches dug, barricades raised and preparations made to stand a siege, which at once began.

With the negotiation of the partial armistice of July 14, a proceeding which was dcubtless promoted by the represen-tations of the Chinese envoy in Wash-ington, the way was opened for the con-veyance to Mr. Conger of a test message sent by the Secretary of State through the kind offices of Minister Wu Ting Fang. Mr. Conger's reply, dispatched from Pekin on July 18 through the same chan-nel, afforded to the outside world the first tidings that the inmates of the le-The sect commonly styled the Boxers first tidings that the inmates of the le developed greatly in the provinces north of the Yangte, and with collusion of many notable officials, including some in a joint relief expedition, in numbers sufficient to evercome the resistance which This news stimulated the preparations for a joint relief expedition, in numbers suffi-cient to overcome the resistance which for a month had been organizing between became alarmingly aggressive. No foreign-cr's life, outside of the protected treaty ports, was safe. No foreign interest was sent by all the co-operating governments were constantly arriving. The United were constantly arriving. The United The diplomatic representatives of the powers in Pekin strove in vain to check this movement. Protest was followed by der the able command of the lamented onel Liscum and afterwards of General Chaffee.

spirit pervaded the capital itself, that the imperial forces were imbued with its doctrines, and that the immediate counselors of the Empress Dowager were in full sympathy with the anti-foreign movement.

The increasing gravity of the conditions in China, and the imminence of peril to our own diversified interests in the empire, as well as to those of all chinese troops offered little show of rethe empire, as well as to those of all Chinese troops offered little show of responded by this Government, causing profound solicitude. The United States, from the earliest days of foreign lates rapid march brought the united forces to the populous City of Tung Chow, which capitulated without a contest. On August 14, the capital was reached. After a brief conflict beneath the walls, the relief column entered and the Legathe relief column entered and the Legations were saved. The United States
soldiers, sailors and marines, officers and
men alike, in those distant climes and
unusual surroundings, showed the same
valor, discipline and good conduct and
gave proof of the same high degree of intelligence and efficiency which have distinguished them in every emergency.
The imperial family and the government had fied a few days before. The
city was without visible control. The city was without visible control. The remaining imperial soldiery had made, on the night of the 13th, a last attempt rengthening the imperial government to exterminate the besieged, which was a maintaining the integrity of China, which we believed the whole West-n world to be alike concerned. To

The Russian proposition looking to the

and maintaining spheres of influence in restoration of the imperial power in Pe-China the circular proposals of 1899, in-viting from them declarations of their intentions and views as to desirability have held and hold that effective repara-

fered grievous injury.

For the real culprits, the evil counsellors who have misled the imperial judgment and diverted the sovereign authority to their own guilty ends, full ex-plation becomes imperative within the rational limits of retributive justice. Regarding this as the initial condition of an acceptable settlement between China and the powers, I said in my message of October 18 to the Chinese Emperor; "I trust that negotiations may begin so soon as we and the other offended governments shall be effectively satisfied of

Your Majesty's ability and power to treat with just sternness the principal offenders who are doubly culpable, not alone toward the foreigners but toward Your Majesty, under whose rule the pur-pose of China to dwell in concord with the world has hitherto found expression

the world has hitherto found expression in the welcome and protection assured to strangers."

Taking as a point of departure the imperial edict appointing Earl Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching plenipotentiaries to arrange a settlement, and the edict of September 25, whereby certain high officials were designated for punishment, this Government has moved in concert with the other has moved in concert with the other powers toward the opening of negotia-tions which Mr. Conger, assisted by Mr. Rockhill, has been authorized to conduct on behalf of the United States. General bases of negotiations, formu-lated by the Government of the French Republic, have been accepted with cer-tain reservations as to details, made necessary by our own circumstances and necessary by our own circumstances and by like similar reservations by other powers open to discussion in the prog-ress of the negotiations. The disposition of the Emperor's Government to admit liability for wrongs done to foreign gov-ernments and their citizens and to act upon such additional designation of the guilty persons as the foreign Ministers at Pekin may be in a position to make gives hope of a complete settlement of all questions involved, assuring foreign rights of residence and intercourse op terms of equality for all the world.

I regard as one of the essential factors of a durable adjustment the securement of adequate guarantees for liberty of faith, since insecurity of those natives who may embrace allen creeds is scarcely a less effectual assault upon the rights of foreign worship and teaching than would be the direct invasion thereof. Matter of Indemnity. The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizens is a question of grave concern Measured in money alone, a sufficient reparation may prove to be be-yond the ability of China to meet. All the powers concur in emphatic disclaim-ers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the dismemberment of the em-

lieving that high tribunal could not fail to reach a solution no less conducive to the stability and enlarged prosperity of

OTHER FOREIGN RELATIONS

Relations With Germany. 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 s opened for the others to share the priv

settlement of the Samoan problem, to which I adverted in my last message, has accomplished good results. Peace and cially in Tutulla, where a convenient administration that has won the confidence and esteem of the kindly-disposed natives has been organized under the direction of the commander of the United States naval station at Pango Pango.

An imperial meat inspection law been enacted for Germany. While it may simplify the inspections, it prohibits certain products heretofore admitted. There is still great uncertainty as to whether our well-nigh extinguished German trade in meat products can revive under its new burdens. Much will depend upon regulations not yet promulgated, which we con-fidently hope will be free from the dis-criminations which attended the enforce-The remaining link in the new line of direct telegraphic communication between United States and the German Em-

pire has recently been completed, afford-ing a gratifying occasion for exchange of friendly congratulations with the German The Boer War. Our friendly relations with Great Brit-ain continue. The war in South Africa introduced important questions. A condiain continue. The war in South Africa introduced important questions. A condition unusual in international wars was presented in that while one belligerent had control of the seas, the other had no ports, shipping or direct trade, but was only accessible through the territory of a neutral. Vexatious questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral cargoes not contraband in their own nature, shipped to Portuguese South Africa, on the score of probable or suspected ultimate destination to the suspected ultimate destination to the Boer states. Such consignments in Brit-ish ships, by which alone direct trade is kept up between our ports and South Africa, were selzed in application of a law prohibiting British vessels from tradith an enemy without regard to any contraband character of the goods, while argoes shipped to Delagoa Bay in neutral bottoms were arrested on the ground of alleged destination to the enemy's coun-try. Appropriate representation on our part resulted in the British Government agreeing to purchase outright all such goods shown to be the actual property of American citizens, thus closing the inci-dent to the satisfaction of the immediately interested parties, although unfortu-nately without a broad settlement of the question of a neutral's right to send goods not contrband per se to a neutral port adjacent to a l lligerent area. Alaska Boundary.

The work of marking certain provisional boundary points for convenience of administration around the head of Lynn Canal, in accordance with the temporary arrangement of October, 1899, was completed by a joint survey in July last. The modus vivendi has so far worked without friction and the Dominion Government has provided rules and regulations for concerted plan of strategic action, operature to cur citizens the headily of the most part scattered, obeying no concerted plan of strategic action, operature to cur citizens the headily of the most part scattered, opening no concerted plan of strategic action, operature to cur citizens the headily of the most part scattered. The work of marking certain provis-

In this relation, I may refer again to the need of definitely marking the Alas-kan boundary where it follows the 141st the need of definitely marking the Alas-kan boundary where it follows the 141st meridian. A convention to that end has been before the Senate for some two years, but as no action has been taken, I contemplate negotiating a new convention for a joint determination of the meridian by heliocentris observations. These sail the of Verset and Perfector Represencontemplate negotiating a new convention for a joint determination of the meridian by heliocentris observations. These, asit is believed, will give more accurate and unquestionable results than the sidereal methods heretofore independently followed, which, as is known, proved discrepant at several points on the line, although not varying at any place more than 700 feet.

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 the internationa disputes by 16 powers, namely, the United States, Austria, Beigium, Denmark, Eng-land, France, Germany, Italy, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Spain, Sweden and Norway and The Nether-lands. Japan also has since ratified the convention. The administrative council of the permanent court of arbitration has been organized, and it has adopted rules or order and a constitution for the In-ternational Arbitration Bureau. In ac-cordance with article 23 of the convention providing for the appointment by each signatory power of persons of known competency in questions of international law as arbitrators I have appointed as members of this court, Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, ex-President of the United States; Hon. Melville W. Fuiler, of Illinois, Chief Justice of the United States; John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, Attorney-General of the United States, and Hon. George Gray, of Delaware, a Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States,

The Nicaragua Canal. The important matter of an interoceani canal has assumed a new phase. Adhering to its refusal to reopen the question of the forfeiture of the contract of the Maritime Canal Company, which was terminated for alleged nonexecution in October, 1899, the Government of Nicaragua has since supplemented that action declaring the so-styled Eyre-Cragin option void for nonpayment of the stipulated advance. Protests in relation to these acts have been filed in the State Department, and are under consideration. Deeming itself relieved from existing engagements, the Nicaragua Government shows a disposition to deal freely with the canal question, either in the way of negotiations with the United States or by taking measures to promote the waterway. Overtures for a convention to effect of the United States are under consideration. In the meantime, the views of Congress upon the subject in the light of the report of the committee appointed to examine the comparative merits of the various trans-isthmian ship canal projects may be awaited. I commend to the early attention of

the Senate the convention with Great Britain to facilitate the construction of such a canal, and to remove any object tion which might arise out of the conven-tion commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Relations With Spain.

would be much pleased were a commer-cial arrangement to follow. I feel that we should not suffer to pass an oppor-tunity to reaffirm the cordial ties that existed between us and Spain from the duced the garrisons to 1636, which include time of our earliest independence, and to enhance the mutual benefits of that comfurther reduction here. We will be remercial intercourse which is natural be-tween the two countries. By the terms of the treaty of peace, the line bounding the ceded Philippine group on the southwest failed to include mediate future from 50,000 to 60,000 men. I am sure the number may be reduced as several small islands lying west of the Sulus, which have always been recog-

nized as under Spanish control. The oc-cupation of Sibutu and Cagayan, Sulu. by our naval forces elicited a claim on the part of Spain, the essential equity of which could not be gainsaid. In order to cure the defect of the treaty by removing all possible ground of future mis understanding respecting the interpreta-tion of its third article, I directed the negotiation of a supplementary treaty, which will be forthwith laid before the Senate, whereby Spain quits all title and claim of title to the islands named, as well as to any and all islands belonging to the Philippine Archipelago lying outside the lines described in said third ar ticle, and agrees that all such islands shall be comprehended in the cession of the archipelago as fully as if they had been expressly included within those lines. In consideration of this cession the United A bill is now pending to effect the recommendation made in my last annual message, that appropriate legislation be had to carry into execution article 3 of the treaty of necessary. States is to pay Spain the sum of \$100,000 of the treaty of peace with Spain, by which the United States assumed the payment of certain claims for nity of its citizens against Spain. that action be taken to fulfill this obli

CONDITIONS IN PHILIPPINES.

Recommendations for a Civil Gov rernment for the Islands. In my last annual message I dwelt some length upon the condition of af-fairs in the Philippines. While seeking to impress upon you that the grave re-sponsibility of the future government of those islands rests with the Congress of the United States, I abstained from rec-ommending at that time a specific and final form of government for the terri-tory actually held by the United States forces, and in which, as long as the insurrection continues, the military arm must necessarily be supreme. I stated my purpose, until the Congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, to use the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes to uphoid the sovereignty of the United States in these distant islands, as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats, placing to that end at the disposal of the Army and Navy all the means which the liberality of the Congress and the people have provided Naverence and the people have people have provided naverence and the people have people hav gress and the people have provided. No contrary expression of the will of the Congress having been made, I have steadfastly pursued the purpose so de-clared, employing the civil arm as well toward the accomplishment of pacification and the institution of local govern-

Progress in the hoped-for direction has friction and the Dominion Government has provided rules and regulations for securing to our citizens the benefit of the reciprocal stipulation that the citizens or 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 tide over the grave emergencies of the situation, it is at best but an unsatisfactory makeshift, which should

not be suffered to delay the speedy and complete establishment of the frontier line to which we are entitled under the Russo-American treaty for the cession of Alaska.

In this relation, I may refer again to the sufference of the extension of a stable administration over much of the territory of the sufference over much over much over much over much ov ide, of Vermont, and Professor Bernard Moses, of California. The alms of their mission and 'he scope of their authority are clearly set forth in instructions of April 7, 1900, addressed to the Secretary of War, to be transmitted to them.

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 approved April 12, 1900, is in successful operation. The courts have been estab-lished; the Governor and his associates working intelligently and harmoniously, are making a commendable success. On the 6th of November a general election was held in the Island for members of the Legislature and the body has been called to convene on the first Monday of

I recommend that legislation be enacted by Congress conferring upon the Secre-tery of the Interior supervision over the public lands in Porto Rico, and that he be directed to ascertain the location and quantity of lands the title to which remained in the crown of Spain at the date the cession of Porto Rico to the United States, and that appropriations for surveys be made and the methods of the disposition of such lands be prescribed

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Army Should Be 60,000 to 100,000-

The Navy, Postoffices, Etc. The present strength of the Army is 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 2477 officers and 29,025 chilisted men. 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. This plan received the approval of the Congress and since then regular appropriations have been made and the work of fortification has steadily progressed. More than \$50,000,000 have been invested in a great number of forts and guns, with all the complicated and scientific machinery and electrical appliances necessary for their use. The proper care of this defensive machinery requires man trained in its use.

at a minimum allowance, to be 18,420. 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 \$22,000,000 have been expended in building and equipping them, and they can only be cared for by the Regular Army. The posts now in existence and others to be built provide accommodations for and if fully saraccommodations for, and, if fully garrisoned, require 26,000 troops. Many of these posts are along our frontier or at 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 passed into abeyance by reason of the not be withdrawn or materially diminis approaching completion, and I of the labors of the constitutional convenquired to keep a considerable force in the Philippine Islands for some time to come. From the best information ob-

> the insurgents shall come to acknowledge the authority of the United States, of It must be apparent that we will re quire an army of about 60,000, and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the President should have authority to increase the force to present number of 100,000. Included in this, authority should be given to raise native troops in the Philippines up to 15,000, which the Taft commission believes will be more effective in detecting and suppressing guerillas, assassins and la-drones than our own soldiers. The full discussion of this subject by the Secretary of War in his annual re-

tainable we shall need there for the im-

port is called to your earnest attention. The Navy. Very efficient service has been rendered by the Navy in connection with the insur-rection in the Philippines, and the recent disturbance in China. necessity for a Government armor-plate plant avoided.

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 7, 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 approval of the act providing a government for the territory and there-after. The last Hawalian census, taken wallans. The number of Americans reported was 8485. The results of the Federal census taken this year show islands to have a total population of 154.-001, snowing an increase over that report-ed in 1896 of 44,981, or 41.2 per cent. There has been marked progress in educational, agricultural and railroad development of

the islands. The Twelfth Census.

The Director of the Census states that the work in connection with the 12th census is progressing favorably. This National undertaking, ordered by the Congress each decade, has finally resulted in the collection of an agregation of statistical facts to determine the industrial growth of the country, its manufacturing and mechanical resources, its richness in mines and forests, the numbers of its agricultural districts, their farms and products, its educational and religious opportunities, as well as questions pertaining to sociological conditions.

Precaution Against Extravagance.

Precaution Against Extravagance. In our great prosperity we must guard against the dangers it invites in extrav-agance in government expenditures and appropriations, and the chosen represen-tatives of the people will. I doubt not, fur-nish an example in their legislation of