THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

FIFTIETH YEAR.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

MESSAGE SENT BY PREST. M'KINLEY

thef Executive Tells Congress of the Nation's Affairs During This Year, and Makes Recommendations.

Meals with Government Finances, Industrial Prosperity, National Banks, Gold Standard, Merchant Marine, Legislation Against Trusts, Foreign Relations, Isthmian Canal, Paris Exposition, Alaskan Boundary, Protection to Aliens, Pacific Cable, Bering Sea Claims, American Exhibition in Russia, Partition of Samoa, War with Spain, Independence for Cuba, Dispute with Turkey, Reciprocity Negotiations, Foreign commerce, Union of Latin-American Republics, Buffalo and Philadelphia Exhibitions, Peace Conference, American Volunteers, Increase in the Army, Troops in Island Possessions, Postal Service, Increase in Navy, Pension List, Indian Territory, Pacific Railroads, Forest Preservation, Agriculture, American Sovereignty in the Philippines, Aguinaldo's Insurrection, Local Government for Filipinos, Sulu Archipelago, Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, Lynchings, Civil Service, and Other Subjects.

de Senate and House of Represent- | agricultural products, cotton, corn and the threshold of your deliberations

are called to mourn with your moving period. men the death of Vice President art who passed from this life on ming of November 21st last. His soul now rests in eternal peace rivate life was pure and elevated. is his public career was ever dished by large capacity, stainless margin in bond securities required re rity and exalted motives. He has removed from the high office a he honored and dignified but lafty character, his devotion to his honesty of purpose and noble utility. remain with us as a priceless

The attention of Congress is resepct-fully invited to this important matter with the view of ascertaining whether

NATIONAL BANKS.

other effclive means as may be

have the virtue neither of directness of

1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896.

paid out except for gold.

tions of the earth.

the promises of continual

prosperity

MERCHANT MARINE.

I agair

the valuable carrying trade of the 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 dependence upon foreign shipping was painfully manifest to our people. Without any choice of cur own but from ernment charged with military and na-val operations in the East and West In-dles had to obtain from foreign flags merchant vessels essential for those operations

operations. The other great nations have not hes. Inte other great nations have not near itated to adopt the required means to develop their shipping as a factor in national defence, and as one of the sur-est and speedlest means of obtaining for their producers a share in foreign markets. Like vigilance and effort on our part cannot fail to improve our sitour part cannot fail to improve our sit. uation, which is regarded with humilia-tion at home and with surprise abroad. Even the seeming sacrifices which at the beginning may be involved, will be offset later by more than equivalent gains.

The expense is as nothing compared to the' advantage to be achieved. The o the' advantage to be achieved. The e-establishment of our merchant marine involves in a large measure our continued industrial progress and the extension of our commercial triumphs. I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and up-build our sea carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufac-ture, and which, with the increase of our navy mean more work and wages to our countrymen, as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world.

TRUSTS AND INDUSTRY.

Combinations of capital organized into trusts, to control the conditions of trade among our citizens to stiffe cometition, limit production and determine he prices of products consumed by the people are probably provoking public discussion and should early claim the itention of the Congress.

The industrial commission, created by the act of the Congress of June 18, 1998, has been engaged in extended hearngs upon the disputed questions inolved in the subject of combination in estraint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed their in-vestigation of this subject, and the con-clusions and recommendations at which they may arrive are undetermined.

The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the nature and variety or cause and extent of the in-juries to the public which may arise wheat, calls for a larger volume of money supply. This is especially no-ticeable at the crop harvesting and from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises, and establishments which previously to the formation of the combination were carried on separately.

It is universally conceded that com-In its earlier history the national binations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of mer-chandise or commodity necessary to banking act seemed to prove a reasonble avenue through which needful adlitions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conthe general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, ditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end. The high whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious not sulting from large premiums which government bonds command in the only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a the public welfare. remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can arket, or the tax on note issues, or both operating together appear to be the influences which impair its public be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolles or trusts, it should be done without delay. What

ever power the Congress possesses over

son to doubt their willingness to judiclously exercise such power." PRESENT LEGISLATION FAILS.

The State legislation to which Presi-dent Cleveland looked for relief from the evils of trusts has failed to accom-plish fully that object. This is prob-ably due to a great extent to the fact that different States take different views as to the proper way to discrim-inate between evil and injurious combinations and those associations which are beneficial and necessary to the busi-ness prosperity of the country. The great diversity of treatment in different States arising from this cause and the intimate relations of all parts of the country to each other without regard-ing State lines in the conduct of business have made the enforcement of State laws difficult.

State laws diment. It is apparent that aniformity of leg-islation upon this subject in the sev-eral States is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity founded in a wise and just dis-crimination between what is in-jurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations may be obtained, and that means may be found for the Congress within the found for the Congress within the limitations of its constitutional power so to supplement an effective code of State legislation as to make a complete system of law throughout the United States to compel a general observanc of the salutary rules to which I have referred.

The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the Congress, resulting in wise and indicious action.

RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA.

A review of our relations with foreign states is presented with such recom mendations as are deemed appropriate. The long pending boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chile was settled in March last by the award of an arbitration commiss which the United States minister at

Suenos Ayres served as umpire. Progress has been made toward the conclusion of a convention of extradition with the Argentine Republic. Hav-ing 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.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CLAIMS.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim of the Austro-Hungarian government for indemnity for the kiling of certain Austrian and Hungarian ubjects by the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania at Lattimer while suppressing an unlawful tumult of miners, September 10, 1397. In view of the ver-dict of acquittal rendered by the court before which the sheriff and his deputies were tried for murder, and follow-ing the established doctrine that the vernment may not be held accountble for injuries suffered by individuals at the hands of the public authorities while acting in the line of duty in suppressing disturbance of the public peace, this government, after due conideration of the claim advanced by the Austro-Hungarian government WES constrained to decline liability to in-demnify the sufferers.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BELGIUM.

ment by the succeeding vice president of the reins of government to the in-surgents. The first act of the provisional government was the calling of a presidential and constituent election. Juan Isidro Jiminez having been elected president, was inaugurated on the 14th of November. Relations have been entered into with the newly established government.

REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMERICA The experimental association of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, under the title of the greater Republic of the title of the greater Republic of Central America when apparently on the threshold of a complete federal or-ganization by the adoption of a consti-tution and the formation of a national legislature was disrupted in the last days of November, 1898, by the with-drawal of Salvador. Thereupon Nicara-gua and Honduras abandoned the joint commark each resuming in form a faile

compact, each resuming its former inde pendent sovereignty. This was followed by the reception of Minister Merry by the republics of Nicaragua and Salva-dor, while Minister Hunter in turn, presented his credentials to the govern-ment of Honduras, thus reverting to the old distribution of the diplomatic agencles of the United States in Central America, for which our existing statutes provide. A Nicaraguan envoy has been accredited to the United States.

NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION.

An insurrectionary movement under Gen. Reyes, broke out at Bluefields in February last, and for some time exercised actual control in the Mosquito territory. The Detroit was promptly sent thither for the protection of Amer lean interests. After a few weeks the Reyes government renounced their gov-ernment. During the interregnum cer-

tain public dues accruing under Nica-raguan law were collected from Amerian merchants by the agents of the gov. rnment for the time being in adminis. trative control. Upon the titular govern. men regaining power a second payment of these dues was demanded. Contro-versy arose touching the validity of the original payment to the de facto re-sent of the territory. An/arrangement was effected in April last by the U.S. minister, and the forming secondary of ministe, and the foreign secretary of Nicaragua whereby the amounts of the duplicate payments were deposited with the British consul pending an adjustment of the matter by direct agree-ment between the governments of the United States and Nicaragua. The con-troversy is still unsettled.

NICARAGUAN CANAL.

The contract of the Martime Canal company of Nicaragua was declared forfeited by the Nicaraguan government on the 10th of October on the ground of non-fulfillment within the ten years' term stipulated in the contract. The Maritime Canal company has lodged a protest, against this action alleging rights in the premises which appear worthy of consideration. This government expects that Nicaragua will afford the protestants a full and fair hearing upon the merits of the case.

The Nicaraguan Canal commission which has been engaged upon the work of examination and survey for a ship canal route across Nicaragua, having completed its labors and made its rewas dissolved on May 31st, and on June 10th a new commission known as the Isthmian Canal commission was organized under the terms of the act

approved March 3, 1899, for the purpose with a view to determining the most practicable and feasible route for a ship canal across the isthmus, with its probable cost and other essential details. PANAMA ROUTE. This commission under the presidency of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U.S. N. (retired) entered promptly upon the work entrusted to it and is now carrying on examinations in Nicaragua along the route of the Panama canal, and in Darien from the Atlantic, in the neighborhood of the Antrati river to the bay of Panama, on the Pacific side. Good progress has been made, but under the rangements have been made. a comprehensive and complete investigation is called for which will require much labor and considerable for its accomplishment. The work will prosecuted as expeditiously as possible and a report made at the earliest practicable date. The great importance of this work be too often or too strongly pressed upon the attention of the Con gress. In my message of a year ago l expressed my views of the necessity of a canal which would link the two great oceans, to which I again invite your consideration. The reasons then pre-Medicine. sented for early action are even stronger now.

was first submitted to you and no time should be lost in studying for ourselves the resources of this great field for American trade and American trade and enterprise. FRANCE AND THE EXPOSITION.

The death of Prest. Faure in Febru-ary last called forth those sincere exressions of sympathy which belit the elations of two republics as closely alied by unbroken historic ties as are

the subject has steadily grown since it

the United States and France. Preparations for the representation of the industries, arts and products of the Inited States at the World's Exposition to be held in Paris next year continue on an elaborate and comprehensive scale, thanks to the generous appropri-ation provided by Congress and to the friendly interest the French govern-ment has shown in furthering a typical exhibit of American moments.

exhibit of American progress. 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 demands of our manufacturers The efforts of the commissioner general are ably directed toward a strictly representative display of all that most characteristically marks American achievements in the inventive arts, and most adequately shows the excellence

of our natural productions. In this age of keen rivalry among nations for mastery in commerce the doctrine of evolution and the rule of doctrine of evolution and the rule of the survival of the fittest must be as inexorable in their operations as they are positive in the results they bring about. The place won in the struggle by an industrial people can only be held by unrelaxed endeavor and constant advancement in achievement. The present extraordinary impetus in every line of American exportation and in-crease in the yolume and value of our crease in the volume and value of our share in the world's markets may not be attributed to accidental conditions. The reasons are not far to seek. They lie deep in our national character and find expression year by year, in every branch of handicraft, in every new device whereby the materials we so abundantly produce are subdued to the artisans' will and made to yield the largest and most practical, most beneficial return. The American exhibit at Paris should, and I am con-fident will be an open volume. Whole lessons of skillfully directed endeavor, lessons of skillfully directed endeavor, unfaltering energy and consumate per-formance may be read by all on every pare, thus spreading abroad a clearer knowledge of the worth of our produc-tions and the question of our claim to an important place in the marts of the world. To accomplish this by judicious selection by recomplish of parameters selection, by recognition of paramount merit in whatever walk of trade and manufacture it may appear, and by orderly classification and attractive installation, is the task of our commis-AMERICAN EXHIBITION AT PARIS

The United States government build-

ing is approaching completion and no effort will be spared to make it worthy effort will be spared to make it worthy in beauty of architectural plan and in completeness of display to represent our nation. It has been suggested that a permanent building of similar or appropriate design be erected on a convenient site already given by the municipality near the exposition grounds to serve in commemoration of this great enterprise, as an American

ROBERTS CASE IS HEARD TODAY.

3005-

NUMBER 13

Effort is Determined to Keep Him Out of His Seat Without a Hearing of the Case.

Members Forced to Vote for the Tayler Exclusion Resolution Say They are Sorry the Matter Came Up in This Form -Resolution Likely to Pass-Substitute Offered by Richardson to Have Roberts Sworn In and Then Investigate-Roberts Makes Favorable Impression-His Naturalization Papers All Right-Has Half an Hour of the Three Hours Debate-His Speech Today in the House.

(SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."] eligible by the eighth section of that Washington, D. C., Dec. 5 .- House is act; second, that if, since guilty of polygamy, he is still ineligible under now considering Roberts case. Tayler, of Ohio, and Richardson, of Tennessee, meaning of the decision of the Supreme agreed that debate should run for three that statute; further, that the compact between Utah and the United States justifies the House in refusing him adhours, one and a half on each side. Representative Richardson, minority eader, offered a substitute to Tayler's resolution of yesterday, allowing Mr. Roberts to be sworn, and then refer the ter for the House to exclude Mr. Roberis than to expel him. All the author-ities, he said, were against the right of the House to expel a member for agts done prior to his election, no matter how will they wight he whole matter to the judiciary commit-

tee, but it is believed that the Tayler resolution will pass the House. Mr. Roberts is very hopeful of success, and any one can see that the sentiment so adverse to him on yesterday

s on the wane today. Around the corridors members who are forced to vote for the resolution are saying that they believe just the opposite, and are sorry that the matter was ever spoken of until Mr. Roberts was seated.

If the resolution passes, Mr. Roberts will not be allowed to participate in the proceedings of the House until the committee makes its report.

Mr. Roberts will follow Tayler in the debate.

Up to this hour (4 p. m.), there has

be referred to the committee on the judiciary, with instructions to report been nothing of especial interest in the case. Tayler spoke for one hour in sup-

thereon at the earliest practicable mo-ment." port of his resolution, when Mr. Richardson took the floor. He is now speak-TAYLER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Tayler spoke in favor of the

Edmunds law in 1889 rendered him in-

that act; that if a polygamist within the

Mr. Tayler urged that it would be bet-

THE SUBSTITUTE RESOLUTION.

The resolution by Mr. Richardson was

"Whereas, Brigham H. Roberts, from the State of Utah, has presented a cer-tificate of election in due and proper form, as a representative from said 5. * therefore

S. s, therefore, "Be it resolved, that without express-ing any opinion as to the right or pro-priety of his retaining his seat in ad-

vance of any proper investigation there-of, the said Brigham H. Roberts is en-

titled to be sworn in as a member of

this House upon his prima facte case. "Resolved further that when sworn in his credentials and all the papers in

how vile they might be.

as follows:

PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

g and example

Fdy-sixth Congress convenes in Introgular session with the country act as will render its service in the particulars here referred to more andition of unsual prosperity, of sponsive to the peoples' needs. ment good will among the people at urge that national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of \$25,000. and its relations of peace and mable with every government of world. Our foreign commerce has GOLD STANDARD URGED. I urgently recommend that to support in real increase in volume and in The combined imports and ex-rafer the year are the largest ever the existing gold standard and to maintain, "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silm by a single year in all our his

ur exports for 1899 alone exad by more than a billion dollars ports and exports combined in The imports and exports content twen-The imports per capita are twen-per cent less than in 1870, while the ts per capita are 58 per cent more a a 1870, showing the enlarged caa swell as to contribute to those of ples of other nations. Toris of agricultural products were 176142. Of manufactured products

sported in value \$339,592,146, being er than any previous year. It is eworthy fact that the only years in se history when the products of our tatactories sold abroad exceeded a bought abroad were 1898 and 1899. GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

ment receipts from all sources the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, tentral Pacific Indebtedness aggre-Wit.982,044.85. Customs receipts a £06,128,481.75 and those from inrevenue \$273,437,161.51. If the fixon year the expenditures

100,003,564.02, leaving a deficit of excretary of the treasury estia that the receipts for the current

Year will aggregute \$640,958,112, apen the basis of present approthe expenditures will aggre-189,355,112, leaving \$40,000,000. cal year ended June 30, 1899, the a how the receipts were increased resent gratifying strength of the

my is shown by the fact that on the Line of the source of the sect that on was \$278,044,837.72, of which the conditions of confidence preval through the source of the section of the source preval through the source of the source o grevail throughout the country ought gold into more general oms receipts are now almurely paid in that coin.

SURPLUS OF CASH.

Mong condition of the treasury ect to cash on hand, and the the showing made by the revenand the Treasury to take action the the Treasury to take action the the provisions of Section 3694, and Statutes, relating to the sink-ind, Receipts exceeded expendi-a for the first five months of the part by \$13,413,339,91, and as menabove, the secretary of the treas-minutes that there will be a surat approximates that there will be a stress at approximately \$40,000,000 at the st the year. Under such condi-late was deemed advisable and proa state compliance with the pro-an of the sinking fund law, which wan years has not been done be-and detciencies in the revenues. Desugy department therefore of-the purchase, during November. to purchase, during November, and of the 5 per cent loan of a the 4 per cent funded loan of a the tree cent funded loan of if the current market price. The by the premium W the government on such pur-s was \$2,253,521 and the net saving Was about \$2,885,000. an of this operation was sufficient the government to continue to a purchase bonds to and includand day of December, inst. unremainder of the \$25,000,000 for should be presented in the

NDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

assid activity in industry with coast trade, under regulations wisely an in the body of the people a larger in the body of the people a larger in the body of the people a larger is about the circulating me-in further true that year by a sin larger areas of land under framed, at the beginning of the govern attendantment and since, shows results for the past fiscal year unequalled in our records or those of any other power. shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to arger areas of land under ion, the increasing volume of the necessity of securing our share in

this most important subject should be or not such reasonable modifications can be made in the national banking promptly ascertained and asserted. TRUSTS IN THE PAST.

President Harrison, in his annual

essage of December 3, 1889, says: "Earnest attention should be given by

Congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called 'trusts' is matter of federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition, and o monopolize the production or sale of ver) and the equal power of every dolan article of commerce and general lar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts," the secretary of necessity, they are dangerous conspiracles agains the public good and they should be made the subject of prohibitthe treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell Unit-

ory and even penal legislation." An act to protect trade and comed States bonds and to employ such merce against unlawful restraints and sary to these ends. The authority should monopolies was passed by Congress on the second of July, 1890. The provi-sions of this statute are comprehensive include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may re-quire, and should provide for a rate of interest lower the first for a rate and stringent. It declares every con-tract or combination in the form of a of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which trust or otherwise or conspiracy in the restraint of trade or commerce between withdraws gold from the government the several States or foreign nations to be unlawful. It denominates as a but on the contrary, such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury, criminal every person who makes any demanding paper money in exchange such contract or engages in any such combination or conspiracy and provides a punishment by fine or imprisonment. 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 invests the several circuit courts of the United States with jurisdiction to public confidence in the ability and prevent and restrain violations of the purpose of the government to meet all act, and makes it the duty of the sevits obligations in the money which the eral United States district attorneys under the direction of the attorneycivilized world recognizes as the best The financial transactions of the govgeneral to institute proceedings in equiernment are conducted upon a gold basis. We receive gold where we sell ty to prevent and restrain such violations. It further confers upon any United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining thing forbidden or declared to be un-lawful by the act the power to sue therefor in any circuit court of the 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 band. Happily, at the pres-United States without respect to the amount in controversy, and to recover ent 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 bethreefold the damages by him sus-tained, and the costs of the suit including reasonable attorney fees. It will be perceived that the act is almed hooves us therefore to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency at every kind of combination in the na-

ture of a trust or monopoly in restraint when it arises, and the best means are interstate or international comthose which are the most certain and merce. economical. Those now authorized

ANTI-TRUST PROSECUTION

We have already eliminated "The prosecution by the United States of offenses under the act of 1890 has been frequently resorted to in the Fedone of the causes of our financial plight and embarassment during the years Our receipts now equal our expenditures; deficient eral courts, and notable efforts in the restraint of interstate commerce, such as the "trans-Missouri freight associarevenues no longer create alarm. Let us remove the only remaining cause by tion and the Joint Traffic association have been successfully opposed and supconferring the full and necessary powe on the secretary of the treasury and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve

President Cleveland, in his annual message of December 7, 1896,-more than six years subsequent to the enactthe coins of the two metals on a parity with each other, which is the repeated ment of this law-after stating the evils of these trust combinations says: w declared policy of the United States In this connection I repeat my forme

"Though Congress has attempted to recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust deal with this matter, by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far fund from which greenbacks shall be have proved ineffective, not because of redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If

the insufficiencies of the existing laws can be remedied by further legislation it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all Federal 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 imme-diate action of Congress. Our national legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles and also because of the comdevelopment will be one-sided and un-satisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccomjanied by progress on the seas. plex character of our governmental ava tem which, while making the Federal There is no lack of constitutional au-thority for legislation which shall give authority supreme within its sphere has carefully limited that sphere by metes to the country maratime strength com-mensurate with its industrial achieveand bounds which cannot be trans gressed. The decision of our highest ments, and with its rank among the nacourt on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of The past year has recorded exceptrusts and monopolles can be adequate

ly treated through Federal action unelonal activity in our ship yards and less they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between States or bein ship building are abundant. Ad-vanced legislation for the protection of tween the United States and foreign our seamen has been enacted. Our countries.

"It does not follow, however, that this is the limit of the remedy that may applied. Even though it may be found that Federal authority is not broad We enough to fully reach the case there can be no doubt of the power of the several States to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no rea-

It is gratifying to be able to nounce 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 participate in a congress, held at Brus-sels, to revise the provisions of the general act of July 2, 1890, for the repression of the African slave trade, to which the United States was a signa ory party, this government preferred not to be represented by a plenlpoten-tiary but reserved the right of accession to the result. Notable changes were made, these especially referring to this country being in the line of increased restriction of the deleterious trade in spiritous liquors with the native tribes, which this government has from the utset urgently advocated. The amendd general act will be laid before the nate with a view to its advice and onsent

BOLIVIA'S TROUBLE.

Early in the year the peace of Bolivia was disturbed by a successful insurrec-tion. The United States minister remained at his post, attending to the American interests in that quarter and using besides his good offices for the protection of the interests of the British subjects, in the absence of their na tional representative. On the establishment of the new government our minister was directed to enter into relations therewith.

Gen. Pando was elected president of Bolivia on October 23. Our representative has been instruct-

ed to use all permissible friendly en-deavors to induce the government of Bolivia to amend its marriage laws so as to give legal status to the non-Catholic and civil marriages of aliens within its jurisdiction, and strong hopes are entertained that the Bolivian law in this regard will be brought, as was sus- | that of Peru some years ago, into harmony with the general practice of modern States,

BRAZILIAN TREATY.

A convention of extradition with Brazil, signed May 14, 1897, has been ratified by the Brazilian legislature. During the past summer two national ships of the United States have visited Brazilian ports on a friendly mission

and have been cordially received. The voyage of the Wilmington, up the Amaon river gave rise to a passing mis inderstanding owing to confusion in ob taining permission to visit the interio and make surveys in the general inter est of navigation, but the incident found a ready adjustment in harmony with the close relations of amity which this government has always sedulously sought to cultivate with the common wealths of the Western continent.

COLOMBIAN SETTLEMENT.

The claim growing out of the seizure of the American-owned newspaper Panama Star and Herald, by the authorities of Colombia has settled, after a controversy of several years by an agreement assessing at \$30,000 the indemnity to be paid by the Colombian government, in three installments of \$10,000 each. The good will of Colombia toward our

country has been testified anew by the cordial extension of facilities to the Nicaraguan Canal commission in their approaching investigation of the Panama Canal and other projected routes across the Isthmus of Darien, Toward the end of October an insur rectionary disturbance developed in the Colombian republic. This movement has thus far not attained any decisive

result and is still in progress. DENMARK

Discussion of the questions raised by the action of Denmark in imposing re strictions on the importation of Ameri can meats has continued without sub stantial result in our favor.

SANTO DOMINGO.

neighboring island republic o Santo Domirgo has lately been the scene of a revolution, following a long per-lod of tranquility. It began with the killing of President Heureaux in July last and culminated in the relinquish.

CHILEAN COURTESY

pleasing incident in the relations of this government with that of Chile occurred in the generous assistance given to the warship Newark when in distress in Chilean waters. Not alone in this way has the friendly disposi-tion of Chile found expression. That country has acceded to the convention for the establishment of the bureau of the American republics in which organ-ization every independent State of the continent now shares.

The exchange or ratifications of a convention for the retival of the United States and Chilean claims commission and for the adjudication of the claims heretofore presented but not determined during the life of the previous commission has been delayed by reason of the necessity for fresh action by the Chilean Senate upon the amendnents attached to the ratification of the treaty by the United Staces Sen ate. This formality is soon to be accomplished.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA

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 toward the seaboard a guard of marines was landed from the Boston and stationed during last winter in the legation compound at Pekin. With the storation of order this protection was withdrawn. The interests of our citizens in that vast empire have not been neglected during the past year. Ade-quate protection has been secured for our missionaries and some injuries to their property have been redressed. American capital sought and found various opportunities of competing to carry out the internal improvements

which the imperial government is wisely encouraging and to develop natural resources of the empire. Our trade with China has continued grow and our commercial rights under existing treaties have been everywhere existing treates have be past year, as maintained during the past year, as they will be in the future. The ex-tension of the area offered to international foreign settlement at Shanghai and the opening of the ports of Nanking, Kiao Chou and Talien Wa foreign trade and settlement will doubtless afford American enterprise addi-tional facilities and new fields of which it will not be slow to take advantage.

In my message to Congress of De cember 5, 1898, I urged that the recom-mendation which had been made to the Speaker of the House of Representa-tives by the secretary of the treasury on the 14th of June, 1898 for an appro priation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese empire and report as to the opportunities for and obstacles to the

nlargement of 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 recommendation, as the importance of

r countryme resorting to Paris for study. I am informed by our commissione

general that we shall have in the American sections at Paris over 7,000 exhibitors from every state in our country, a number ten times as great as those which were represented at Vienna in 1873, six times as many as those in Paris in 1878, and four times as many as those who exhibited in Paris in 1889. This statement does not Roberts's hand, and he has apparently clude the exhibits from either Cuba, made a very favorable impression. Porto Rico or Hawaii, for which ar-

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES.

A number of important international ed as on yesterday, the debate on the congresses on special topics affecting Roberts case being the attraction. The public interests are proposed to be held reading of the President's message, usin Paris next summer in connection with the exposition. Effort will ually a great attraction, was completely made to have the several technical overshadowed by the universal interest branches of our administration efficiin the disposition of the case of the ently represented at those conferences. each in its special line, and to procure "Mormon" representative from Utah. the largest possible concourse of state The fact that three-fourths of the specrepresentatives, particularly at the tators in the galleries were women was Congress of Public Charity and of particularly noticeable and was a tangl-

FRIENDLY WITH GERMANY. ble manifestation of the interest of the fair sex in the result.

Our relations with Germany continue to be most cordial. The increasing intimacy of direct association has been marked during the year by the granting of permission in April for the land-ing on our shores of a cable from Boskum Emden, on the North sea, by way of the Azores, and also by the conclusion on September 2nd, of a parcels post convention with the German empire. In all that promises closer relations of intercourse and commerce, and a better understanding between two races having so many traits in common Germany can be assured of

"he 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 advancement of each in the line of its special adaptability. The several govrnments of the empire seem reluctant 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 regard. ed 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 examina. tion from any quarter, and challenges respect by its efficient thoroughness.

PURIFYING FOOD PRODUCTS.

It is to be hoped that in time the two governments will act in common accord toward the realization of their common purpose to safeguard the public health and to the insuring of the purity and wholesomeness of all food products imhalf and out of this time a half hour ported by either country from the oth-er. Were the Congress to authorize shall be allowed to Mr. Roberts, to an invitation to Germany in accordance with the pending reciprocity negotiations for the constitution of a joint commission of scientific experts and practical men of affairs to conduct a searching investigation of food produc of the House who have examined it, tion and exportation in both countries and report to their respective legislatures for the adoption of such remedial measures as they might recommend for either, the way might be opened for the desirable result indicated.

Efforts to obtain for American life insurance companies a full hearing as to their business operations in Prussia have after several years of patient rep-resentation happily succeeded and one of the most important American com-panies has been granted a concession to continue business in that kingdom. I am also glad to announce that the German insurance companies have been readmitted by the superintendent of insurance to do business in the State of New York.

g, while the House listens attentively. The galleries are well filled, women reponderating. It is notable that many vomen are heard to express sympathy or Mr. Roberts. The bitter crusade being made by preponderating. It is notable that many women are heard to express sympathy for Mr. Roberts.

came the cynosure of all eyes. Just be-

fore the House convened he took the

treme right of the Democratic side,

made available for debate upon the res.

House assembled.

once laid before the House.

up immediately afterward.

the reading.

charges.

The members listened attentively to

It was not expected that the reading

of the President's message would be

concluded before 3 o'clock in the House,

and that the Roberts case would come

An agreement was reached by which

each side shall have an hour and a

make a personal defense against the

The reading of the message consumed

The Speaker then faid before the

A resolution was offered by Mr. Rich.

Roberte' conviction of violations of the

agreement of vesterday.

anti-Roberts papers tends to create this to be added to. The power of Congress sympathy. insisted, was clear. Many members are seen to shake Mr.

The ineligibility created by conviction for crime was a power inherent in government, irrespective of the Constitution. He cited several cases to show Washington, Dec. 5 .- The galleries of that as a punishment for crime, the legislature had ample authority to disthe House today were almost as crowd-

qualify a man from holding office. When Mr. Tayler began to speak, Mr. Roberts left the seat he had been occupying and took a seat near the main aisle, where he could hear with greater ease. Throughout Mr. Tayler's remarks he sat facing his acuser, except when he turned to his desk to take notes of the points to which he desired to reply.

Continuing Mr. Tayler read a decis. ion of the supreme court defining poly-gamy, which stated irres-cetive of whether a man had contracted a plural marriage after the passage of the Edmund's Act and irrespective of whether he had since cohabited with a Mr. Roberts himself entered the hall plural wife, he was guilty of polygamy if he still maintained the relation of about 11:10 a. m. and immediately be-

husband to more than one wife. Referring again to the two proclamations of amnesty he argued that the claimant was in no better position than seat he selected yesterday on the exhe would have been had no such proc-lamation been issued. But higher No arrangements as to the time to be than the civil law was a law of civilization, which demanded that one so taint-ed should be excluded. For opposing olution had been reached before the

the higher law a member was answer-able only to his conscience, his country and his constituents. There were pre-At 12 o'clock Speaker Henderson called the members to order. All arose cedents for such an appeal to the higher In their places. Mr. Roberts included, and stood with bowed heads while the He cited the case of Whittemore, who

and stood with bowed heads while the chaplain delivered his invocation. After the reading of the journal had been concluded, Mr. Cannon from the committee appointed yesterday to wait It was only a question of propriety, of wisdom and of precedent. In all of upon the President, reported that the President would communicate in writhis investigation and study ing. Immediately thereafter Major Prudents, Mr. Tayler said he had failed to find a single case where the House had hestitated to assert upon proper ocden, the President's executive clerk, announced the message, and it was at

hestitated to assert upon proper oc-casion its right to halt a member at the bar when his qualifications for a scat were questioned. He quoted ex-tensively from "McCreary on elections" in support of his argument. He re-viewed the cases of Proctor Knott, Boyd Winchester and John M. Rice, of Kentucky, who had been stopped at the bar of the House on the ground that they were disqualified because they had they were disqualified because they had been disloyal.

"We are told," said Mr. Tayler in conclusion, his voice ringing out clear-ly, "that we are about to create an unhappy precedent. Why, Mr. Speaker, we are doing this in the open gaze of the whole world, not in a cloistered court. We are the servants of the peocharges. He had his original certificate of naturalization, which eminent lawyers Desence and the right as we bee it. The public conscience guickens us. In that presence we can do no wrong if we do but obcy it."

Mr. Tayler's concluding words were greeted with a storm of applause both from the floor and the galleries. pronounce as genuine and regular. It is believed the charge that Mr. Roberts was not legally naturalized cannot hold. It developed that Mr. Roberts' name was not on the official roll call of the The Democrats, however, joined in

the applause.

MR. ROBERTS' SPEAKS.

Roberts began speaking in his own behalf at 4:30 o'clock. Representative Richardson yielded him twenty minutes. Mr. Roberts first presented his naturalization papers which had been questioned.

He spoke in a high key, and with evidence of agitation.

Roberts said two Presidents had proclaimed annesty since his conviction for a misdemeanor. He denied that he had been a lawbreaker since 1889, and asked why he had not been prosecuted If a lawbreaker. He referred to the present agitation as a "conspiracy to force this subject to the front at this time."

FOREIGN INSURANCE MATTERS.

House, so that in case of a vote or other action by the House he would not be a participant. This was in accord with all proce dents. Representative Richardson, the Democratic floor leader, said that no exception could be taken to this procedure. two and one-half hours and at the con clusion the Republicana gave it a hearty round of applause. House Mr. Tayler's resolution to refer the Roberts case in accordance with the

ardson, providing that Mr. Roberts should be sworn in pending in Investi-gation of his case, which should be made by the committee on udiciary. Mr. Taylor contended firs that Mr. quired the Carolina islands by purchase, paying therefor \$5,000,000. Assurances have been received from the German government that the rights of American

(Continued on page two.)

Subsequent to the exchange of our peace treaty with Spain, Germany ac-

