

FIFTIETH YEAR.

MESSAGE SENT BY PRES. TAYLOR.

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

Deals 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, Carriage 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.

The Senate and House of Representatives met in joint session at 10 o'clock for the annual message of the President. The President's message was read by the Vice President, Mr. Sherman. The message was a long and comprehensive one, dealing with the nation's affairs during the year, and making recommendations for the future. The President's message was a long and comprehensive one, dealing with the nation's affairs during the year, and making recommendations for the future.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY.
The fifty-first Congress convened in regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, and the people at large were in a state of peace and contentment. The President's message was a long and comprehensive one, dealing with the nation's affairs during the year, and making recommendations for the future.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.
The President's message dealt with the government's financial condition. He reported that the government's revenues had increased during the year, and that the government was in a position to meet its obligations. He also recommended that the government should continue to maintain a sound financial policy.

SURPLUS OF CASH.
The President's message also dealt with the surplus of cash in the treasury. He reported that the treasury had a surplus of cash, and that the government was in a position to meet its obligations. He also recommended that the government should continue to maintain a sound financial policy.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.
The President's message also dealt with industrial activity. He reported that there was a general increase in industrial activity during the year, and that the government was in a position to meet its obligations. He also recommended that the government should continue to maintain a sound financial policy.

the valuable carrying trade of the world.

Last year American vessels transported a smaller share of our exports and imports than during the former year in all our history, and this measure of our dependence upon foreign shipping was painfully manifest to our people.

The other great nations have not hesitated to adopt the required means to develop their shipping as a factor in national defense, and as one of the surest and speediest means of obtaining for their producers a share in foreign markets. Like violence and effort on 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 re-establishment of our merchant marine involves in a large measure our continued industrial progress and the extension of our commercial triumphs. It is an essential part of our policy to favor the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and up-balance our carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture, and which, with the increase of our navy, mean more work and wages to our countrymen, as well as a safeguard to our interests in every part of the world.

TRUSTS AND INDUSTRY.
Combinations of capital organized to control the production of goods, to trade among our citizens to stifle competition, limit production and determine the prices of products consumed by the people are probably provoking public discussion and should early claim the attention of the Congress.

The industrial commission, created by the act of the Congress of June 18, 1890, has reported its findings. It has found that the combination of capital has increased, and that the competition has been stifled. It has also found that the prices of products consumed by the people have increased, and that the wages of our countrymen have decreased.

The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views. To the nature of the variety of cause and extent of the injuries to the public which may arise from large combinations concentrating capital in the hands of a few, and establishing which previously to the formation of the combination were carried on separately.

It is universally conceded that combinations of capital, when they control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community by suppressing competition, and by raising the prices of the general consumer, are obnoxious not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for this state of affairs, and the Congress should take prompt action.

TRUSTS IN THE PAST.
President Harrison, in his annual message of December 3, 1889, said: "I earnestly recommend that the Congress should take prompt action to prevent the concentration of capital in the hands of a few, and to prevent the stifling of competition."

President Harrison's recommendation was not followed. The Congress did not take prompt action to prevent the concentration of capital in the hands of a few, and to prevent the stifling of competition. The result was that the combination of capital increased, and the competition was stifled.

ANTI-TRUST PROSECUTION.
The President's message also dealt with anti-trust prosecution. He reported that the government had prosecuted several cases of anti-trust, and that the government was in a position to meet its obligations. He also recommended that the government should continue to maintain a sound financial policy.

THE VALUE OF AN AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.
The President's message also dealt with the value of an American merchant marine. He reported that an American merchant marine would be of great value to the United States, and that the government should take prompt action to establish one.

ment by the succeeding vice president of the reins of government to the insurgents.

The first act of the provisional government was the calling of a presidential election. The election was held on November 14th, and the results were as follows: President, Mr. X; Vice President, Mr. Y.

REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMERICA.
The experimental association of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, under the name of the greater Republic of Central America, when approved by the threshold of a complete federal organization by the adoption of a constitution and the formation of a national legislature, was inaugurated on the 15th of November, 1898, by the withdrawal of Salvador. Thereupon Nicaragua and Honduras abandoned the joint project, and the Republic of Central America was proclaimed.

Nicaraguan Revolution.
An insurrectionary movement under Gen. Reyes broke out at Managua in February last, and for some time exercised actual control in the Mosquito territory. The rebellion was promptly suppressed, and the government was restored.

RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA.
A review of our relations with foreign states is presented with such recommendations 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 commission on the part of the United States minister at Buenos Aires.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CLAIMS.
In my last annual message I adverted to the claim of the Austro-Hungarian government for indemnity for the killing of certain Austro-Hungarian subjects by the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania at Latimer while suppressing an unlawful tumult of miners, September 10, 1897.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BELGIUM.
It is gratifying to be able to announce that the Belgian government has mitigated the restrictions on the importation of certain goods from the States to which I referred in my last annual message.

CHILEAN COURTESY.
A pleasing incident in the relations of our country with Chile occurred in the person of the Chilean minister to this country, Mr. X. He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a great friend of our country.

BOLIVIAN TROUBLE.
Early in the year the peace of Bolivia was disturbed by a successful insurrection. The insurrection was led by Mr. X, and it was a great success. The result was that the government of Bolivia was overthrown, and a new government was established.

BRAZILIAN TREATY.
A convention of extradition with Brazil, signed May 14, 1897, has been ratified by the Brazilian legislature. The convention is a very important one, and it will be of great benefit to our country.

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 honor was landed from the hostess and stationed during last winter in the legation compound at Peking.

COLOMBIAN SETTLEMENT.
The claim growing out of the seizure of the American-owned newspaper the Panama Star and Herald, by the authorities of the Republic of Colombia, has been 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.

DENMARK.
Discussion of the questions raised by the action of Denmark in imposing restrictions on the importation of American meats has continued without substantial result in our favor.

ROBERTS CASE IS HEARD TODAY.

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

Members Forced to Vote for the Taylor 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")

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—House is now considering Roberts case. Taylor, of Ohio, and Richardson, of Tennessee, agreed that debate should run for three hours, one and a half on each side.

Representative Richardson, minority leader, offered a substitute to Taylor's resolution of yesterday, allowing Mr. Roberts to be sworn in, and then refer the whole matter to the judiciary committee. It is believed that the Taylor resolution will pass the House.

Mr. Roberts is very hopeful of success, and any one can see that the sentiment is adverse to him on yesterday's vote. 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.

Up to this hour (4 p. m.), there has been nothing of special interest in the case. Taylor spoke for one hour in support of his resolution, when Mr. Richardson took the floor. He is now speaking, while the House listens attentively. The galleries are well filled, women preponderating. It is notable that many women are heard to express sympathy for Mr. Roberts.

Many members are seen to shake Mr. Roberts' hand, and he has apparently made a very favorable impression. The House today was almost as crowded as on yesterday, the debate on the Roberts case being the attraction. The reading of the President's message, usually a great attraction, was completely overshadowed by the universal interest in the disposition of the case of the "Mormon" representative from Utah.

The fact that three-fourths of the spectators in the galleries were women was particularly noticeable and was a tangible manifestation of the interest of the fair sex in the result. Mr. Roberts himself entered the hall about 11:10 a. m. and immediately became the cynosure of all eyes. Just before the House convened he took the seat he selected yesterday on the extreme right of the Democratic side.

No arrangements as to the time to be made available for debate upon the resolution had been reached before the House assembled. At 12 o'clock Speaker Henderson called the members to order. All arose in their places. Mr. Roberts included, and stood with bowed head while the chaplain delivered his invocation.

After the reading of the journal had been concluded, Mr. Cannon from the committee appointed yesterday to wait upon the President, reported that the President would communicate in writing. Immediately thereafter Major Braden, the President's executive clerk, announced the message, and it was at once laid before the House.

The members listened attentively to the reading. It was not expected that the reading of the President's message would be concluded before 1 o'clock in the House, and that the Roberts case would come up immediately afterward. An agreement was reached by which each side shall have an hour and a half and out of this time a half hour shall be allowed to Mr. Roberts to make a personal defense against the charges.

He had his original certificate of naturalization, which eminent lawyers of the House who have examined it, pronounced 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 House, so that in case of a vote or other action by the House he would not be a participant.

ROBERTS CASE IS HEARD TODAY.

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

Members Forced to Vote for the Taylor 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")

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—House is now considering Roberts case. Taylor, of Ohio, and Richardson, of Tennessee, agreed that debate should run for three hours, one and a half on each side.

Representative Richardson, minority leader, offered a substitute to Taylor's resolution of yesterday, allowing Mr. Roberts to be sworn in, and then refer the whole matter to the judiciary committee. It is believed that the Taylor resolution will pass the House.

Mr. Roberts is very hopeful of success, and any one can see that the sentiment is adverse to him on yesterday's vote. 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.

Up to this hour (4 p. m.), there has been nothing of special interest in the case. Taylor spoke for one hour in support of his resolution, when Mr. Richardson took the floor. He is now speaking, while the House listens attentively. The galleries are well filled, women preponderating. It is notable that many women are heard to express sympathy for Mr. Roberts.

Many members are seen to shake Mr. Roberts' hand, and he has apparently made a very favorable impression. The House today was almost as crowded as on yesterday, the debate on the Roberts case being the attraction. The reading of the President's message, usually a great attraction, was completely overshadowed by the universal interest in the disposition of the case of the "Mormon" representative from Utah.

The fact that three-fourths of the spectators in the galleries were women was particularly noticeable and was a tangible manifestation of the interest of the fair sex in the result. Mr. Roberts himself entered the hall about 11:10 a. m. and immediately became the cynosure of all eyes. Just before the House convened he took the seat he selected yesterday on the extreme right of the Democratic side.

No arrangements as to the time to be made available for debate upon the resolution had been reached before the House assembled. At 12 o'clock Speaker Henderson called the members to order. All arose in their places. Mr. Roberts included, and stood with bowed head while the chaplain delivered his invocation.

After the reading of the journal had been concluded, Mr. Cannon from the committee appointed yesterday to wait upon the President, reported that the President would communicate in writing. Immediately thereafter Major Braden, the President's executive clerk, announced the message, and it was at once laid before the House.

The members listened attentively to the reading. It was not expected that the reading of the President's message would be concluded before 1 o'clock in the House, and that the Roberts case would come up immediately afterward. An agreement was reached by which each side shall have an hour and a half and out of this time a half hour shall be allowed to Mr. Roberts to make a personal defense against the charges.

He had his original certificate of naturalization, which eminent lawyers of the House who have examined it, pronounced 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 House, so that in case of a vote or other action by the House he would not be a participant.