# MESSAGE SENT BY PREST. M'KINLEY.

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### (Continued from page one.)

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missionaries and traders there will be considerately observed. CANADIAN JOINT COMMISSION.

In my last annual message I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the dominion of Canada. By means of an executive agreement a joint high commission had been created for the purpose of adjust ing all unsettled questions between the United States and Canada, embracing twelve subjects among which were the questions of the fur seals, the fisheries of the coast, and contiguous inland waters, the Alaskan boundary, the transit of merchandise in bond, the alien labor laws, mining rights, recipro city in trade, revision of the agreement respecting naval vessels in the grea lakes, a more complete marking of parts of the boundary, provision for the conveyance of criminals, and for wrecking and salvage.

### ALASKAN BOUNDART.

Much progress has been made by the commission towards the adjustment of many of these questions where it became apparent that an irreconciliable difference of views was entertained respecting the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary. In the failure of an agree-ment as to the meaning of articles 3 and 4 of the treaty of 1825 between Russla and Great Britain which defined the boundary between Alaska and Canada. the American commissioners proposed that the subject of the boundary be laid aside and that the remaining questions differences be proceeded with, some of which were so far advanced as to assure the probability of a settlement. This being declined by the British com-missioners, an adjournment was taken until the boundary should be adjusted by the two governments: The subject has been receiving the careful attentio which its importance demands, with the result that a modus vivendi for provi-rional demarkations in the region about the head of Lynn Canal had been agreed upon and it is hoped that the negotiations now in progress between the ine gracements will end in an the two governments will end in ap agreement for the establishment and delimitation of a permanent boundary.

#### THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Apart from these qustions growing out of our relationship with our north-ern neighbor, the most friendly disposition and ready agreement have marked the discussion of the numerous matters arising in the vast and intimate intercourse of the United States with Great Britain, this government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of Africa. We have remained faithful to the pre-cept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of our own direct con-cern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kind expression o the hope of the American people that the war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered. The United States representative at Preall neutral American interests be re-spected by the combatants. This has been an easy task in view of the posi-tive declarations of both British and Boer authorities that the personal and property rights of our citizens should

Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria, the United States consul was authorized upon the request of the British government and with the assent of the South African and Orange Free State governments to exercise the customary good offlices of a neutral for the care of British interests. In the discharge of this function, I am happy to say that abundant opportunity has been afforded to show the impartiality of this government to both the com-

s of the United States jurisdic-d civil suits brought by altens the amount involved exceeds a in sum. If just, zealous solicitude "Aivil and pecuniary import, ho steater should be the publ-to take cognizance of matters a g the life and the rights of alier the settled principles of inte-The settled principles of inter-mail law no less than under treaty lation, in cases of wrong-doing, as mob murder, especially when fince has shown that local justice o often helples to punish the of-et. After many years of endeavor or part of this government has ever the Italian government has ever The Italian government has con-ed to enter into negotiations for a iralization convention having for of its objects the regulation of the of Italians (except those e for active military service) who ving been naturalized in the Unite s, may revisit Italy. It is hoped the mutually conciliator with

### RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan on November 22, 1824, took ef-rect in accordance with the terms of its 19th article on the 17th of July last aneously with the enforcem treaties with the other powers ex-France, whose convention did not into operation until Dec. 4th, the ded States, however, being med up to that date all the privi-es and rights accrided to French citi-s under the other French treaty. By notable conventional reform Jap. notable conventional reform Jap position as a fully independent ne sources and all other domestic function Hewlett Bros. Co. ernment and foreign extra-terri ion of a single arbitrator. By this act

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# Talking it Over.

it displayed a successful conclu-When you meet your friends, talk wer with them the question of Baking Powder. See how your ideas and other compare in regard to quality and will compare in regard to quality and reliability. Wherever you find a person who has used Three Crown Eaking Powder, you find one who is perfectly satisfied with the results to be obtained from using it and whose experiences are interesting, and worth hearing. Three Crown Baking Powder has a warm place in the submation of all warm place in the estimation of all those who deale the very best qualities those who desire the very best quanties and don't object to substantial saving in buying their kitchen goods. Three Crown Baking Powder is sold by all grocers at following prices:

1-02. cans, 10c; 8-oz. cans, 15c; 12-oz. cans, 200; 16-oz. cans 25c.

Russia affords proof of her adherence to

the beneficent principle of arbitration which her plenipotentiary conspicuous-ly favored at The Hague disarmament

conference, when it was advocated by the representatives of the United States,

PERMANENT EXPOSITION IN RUS-

SIA.

position of our products and manufac-tures in Russia, although not yet fully

shaped has been so cordially welcomed by the imperial government that it may not inaptly take a fitting place in what-

ever legislation the congress may adopt

looking to enlargement of our commer-cial opportunities abroad.

SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Important events have occurred in the

Samoan Islands. The election, accord-ing to the laws and customs of Samoa,

Ing to the laws and customs of Samoa, of a successor to the late King Malietoa Taupera developed a contest as to the validity of the result, which issue, by the terms of the general act was to be decided by the chief justice. Upon his rendering a judgment in favor of Malle-toa Tanu, the rival chief. Mataafa, took up arms. The active intervention of American and British warships became imperative to restore order at the cost

imperative to restore order at the cost

of sanguinary encounters. In this entergency a joint commission of rep-resentatives of the United States, Ger-many and Great Britain was sent to

Samoa to investigate the situation and

provide a temporary remedy. By its active efforts a peaceful solution was reached for the time being the kingship

peing abolished, and a provisional gov-ernment established. Recommendations

unanimously made by the commission

for a permanent adjustment of the Sa-

to the general act. But the more they were examined, the more evident it be-

came that a radical change was neces-

Samoa.

suggestion for a permanent ex-

rights being renounced. aprehensive codes of civil and hal procedure according to westmethods, public instruction, patents copyrights, municipal administraincluding jurisdiction over the er foreign settlements, customs, and procedure, public health, and er administrative measures have a proclaimed. The working of the s system has given rise to no ma-ial complaints on the part of Amercitizens or interests, a circumon with which the change has been prepared

### JAPANESE KINDNESS.

Valuable assistance was renthorities to the Japanese au-thorities to the United States transport ship, Morgan City, while stranded at Kobe. Permission has been granted to land and pasture the Japanese au-the United States ship, Morgan City, my horses at Japanese ports of call, a the way to the Philippine islands. These kindly evidences of good will are highly appreciated.

### PACIFIC CABLE.

The Japanese government has shown lively interest in the proposition of Pacific cable to add to its projected lines to Hawaii, Guam and the plnes a branch connection with coast of Japan. It would be a fying consummation were the utilf the contemplated scheme en-ed by bringing Japan and the d States into direct telegraphic re-Without repeating the observations

my special message of February 10, , concerning the necessity of a ca-Manila, I respectfully invite atn to it.

I recommend that in case the Conuld not take measures to about this result by direct action government, the postmaster gen-be authorized to invite competiaids for the establishment of a the company making the best the successful company to give ample bonds to insure the completion of the work within a reasonable time.

MEXICAN RELATIONS.

# DESERET EVENING NEWS: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1899.

which prevailed for the greater part of the preceding threa decades, and build up that transulf development of the domestic state whereby alone can be realized the high purpose, as pro-claimed in the joint resolution adopted by the Congress on the 19th of April, 1898, by which the United States disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or antrol over Cuba except for the paclfication thereof, and asserted its deternination when that was accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

# INDEPENDENCE FOR CUBA,

The pledge contained in "his resoluion is of the highest honorable obligaion, and must be sacredly kept. I believe that substantial progress has bene made in this direction. At the administrative measures adopted in Cu-ba have almed to fit it for a regenerated existence by enforcing the supremacy of law and justice; by placing where I is practicable the machinery of the ad istrations in the hands of the inhabhabitants, by instituting needed sani-tary reforms, by spreading education, by fostering industry and irade, by in-culcating public, morality and in shore by taking every rational step to aid the uban people to attain to that plane of self conscious respect and self reliant unity which fits an enlightened communlty for self-government within its own sphere, while enabling it to fulfill all outward obligations, RESPONSIBLE FOR CUBAN GOV.

FRNMENT.

This nation has assumed before the world a grave responsibility for the fu-ture good government of Cuba. We have accepted a trust, the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest

The new Caba yet to arise from the ashes of the past must needs be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength if its enduring welfare is to be essured. Whether these tirs shall be organic or conventional, the destinies o Cuba are in some rightful form and manner irrevocably linked with our own, but how and how far is for the fu-ture to determine in the ripeness of events. Whatever be the outcome we nust see to it that free Cuba be a reality. not a name, a perfect entity not a hasty experiment bearing within liself me experiment

lements of fallure. elements of failure. Our mission, to accomplish which we took up the gage of battle, is not to be ful-fied by turning adrift any loosely framed commonwealth, to face the viols-situdes which too often attend weaker states whose natural wealth and abun. dant resources are offset by the incon-

The greatest blessing which can come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricul. tural and industrial prosperity, which will give employment to idle men, and establish the pursuits of peace, This is her chief and immediate need.

On the 19th of August last an order vas made for the taking of the census n the island, to be completed on the into diplomatic relations on the 20th of November, 1899.

will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of Cuba. Until then it cannot be definitely ascertained as to who shall The fourth section of the tariff act approved July 24th, 1897, appears to provide only for commercial treatles which should be entered into by the participate in the formation of Cuba. By that time the results of a census President, also ratified by the Senate within two years from the passage. Owing to delays inevitably in negotia-tions of this nature no treaties or negoshall have been tabulated and we shall proceed with the elections which will commit the municipal governments the island to the officers elected by the

prove of great value in the formation

tion of the alien status of native Turktember of the union should cease to be a member of the union should cease to be a member until the end of said per-lod of ten years, and unless twelve months before the expiration of said period a majority of the members of the union had given to the secretary of state of the United States official notice of their wish to the members the union of ish subjects naturalized abroad since 1867. Our statutes do not allow this government to admit any distoction between the treatment of native and nat-uralized Americans abroad, so that ceaseless controversy arises in cases where persons owing in the eye of inof their wish to terminate the union at ternational law a dual allegiance are prevented from entering Turkey or are the end of its first period that the union should continue to be maintained for expelled after entrance. Our law in this regard contrasts with nother period of ten years and there-

after under the same conditions for suc-cessive periods of ten years each. ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL CON-FERENCE.

separate case.

leclaration:

ompetent court, prepared to admini-

ing from a well devised system, and the accumulated judicial skill and experi-

ence which such a tribunal would soon

AMERICAN NON-INTERFERENCE.

While earnestly promoting the idea

of establishing a permanent interna-tional tribunal, the delegation of the

United States was not unmindful of the inconveniences which might arise

of the United States by the following

"Nothing contained in this conven-

lepart from its traditional policy of not

America of its traditional attitude to-ward purely American questions."

Thus interpreted, the convention for he pacific settlement of international

conflicts may be regarded as realizing the carnest desire of great numbers of

American citizens whose deep sense of justice expressed in numerous resolu-

tions and memorials has urged them to labor for this noble achievement. The

general character of this convention al-ready signed by the delegates of more

than twenty sovereign states, further commends it to the favorable action of the Senate of the United States whose

MUSTER OUT OF VOLUNTEERS.

MEDAL OF HONOR.

INCREASE IN THE ARMY.

I recommend that the Congress pro-

Since my last annual message and

ratification it still awaits.

justice, the greater economy result

The period for notification expired on July 14, 1899, without any of the mem-bers having given the necessary notice of withdrawal. Its maintenance is of withdrawal. Its maintenance is therefore assured for the next ten years. In view of this fact, and of the numerfrom an obtrusive exercise of media-tion, and in signing the convention carefully guarded the historic position us questions of general interest and ommon benefit to all of the representaives of America, some of which were considered by the first international conference but not finally settled, and others of which have since then grown to importance, it would be expedient tion shall be so construed as to re-quire the United States of America to hat the various republies constituting the Union should be invited to hold at intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political quesan early date another conference in the capital of one of the countries other than the United States which has altions or policy or international admin-istration of any foreign state; nor shall anything contained in the said convenready enjoyed this honor. LATIN-AMERICAN CO-OPERATION. tion be construed to imply a relin-quishment by the United States of

The purely international character of he work being done by the bureau and the appreciation of its value are further emphasized by the active co-operation which the various governments of the Latin-American republics and their diplomatic representatives in this capital are now exhibiting, and the zealous ideavors they are making to extend its field of usefulness, to promote through its commercial intercourse and strength the bonds of amity and condence between its various members

# TION.

The act to encourage the holding of the Philippine-American exposition or the Miagara frontier, within the counties of Erle and Niagara, in the State of New York in the year 1901, was ap-proved on March 3, 1899. This exposition, which will be held in the city of Buffalo, in the near vicinity of the great Niagara cataract and

since my ast annual message and in obedience to the acts of Congress April 22 and 26, 1898, the remaining vol-unteer force enlisted for the Spanish wat, consisting of 34,834 regulars and 110,202 volunteers, with over 5,000 vol-unteer officers, has been discharged of the great Niagara cataract, and within a day's journey of which reside from the military service. Of the volunteers, 667 officers and 14.-40,000,000 of our people, will be con-Of the volunteers, 667 officers and 14.-833 men were serving in the Philippines, and 1,650 of the regulars who were en-titled to be mustered out after the ratification of the treaty of peace. They voluntarily remained at the front until their places could be filled by new troops. They were returned home in the order in which they were to Mafined entirely to the western hemis-phere. Satisfactory assurances have already been given by the diplomatic representative of Great Britain, the Mexican and the Central and South American republics, and most of the States of the United States that their countries and states will make an the order in which they went to Ma-nila and are now all of them out of the countries and states will make an unique, interesting and instructive ex-hibit, peculiarly illustrative of their material progress during the century service and in the ranks of citizenship. which is about to close

The law provides an appropriation of ide a special medal of honor for the \$500,000 for the purpose of making an exhibit at the exposition by the govvolunteers, regulars, sailors and ma-rines on duty in the Philippines, who ernment of the United States from its voluntarily remained in the service afexecutive department, and the Smithter their terms of enlistment had exsonian Institute and its National Mu-seum, the United States commission of pired. fish and fisherles, the department of labor and bureau of American Re-By the act of March 2, 1899, Congress has authority to increase the regular army to a maximum not exceeding 65,publics. To secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of this gov-ernment exhibit, a board of manage-000 enlisted men, and to enlist a force of 35,000 volunteers, to be recruited from ment has already been created and charged with the selection, purchase, the country at large. By virtue of this authority the regular army has been increased to the number of 61,999 en-listed men, and 2,248 officers and new preparation, transportation, purchase, ment and safe keeping of the articles and materials to be exhibited. This board has been organized and has alvolunteer regiments have been organ-ized agg. gating 33,050 enlisted men and 1,524 officers. Two of these volun-teer regiments are made up of colored ready entered on the performance of its duties as provided for by the law, I have every reason to hope and believe men, with colored line officers. The new troops to take the places of that this exposition will tend more firmly to cement the cordial relations between the nations in this continent. those returning from the Philippines have been transported to Manila to PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL EXthe number of 581 officers and 26,322 en-listed men of the regular army, and HIBIT.

In accordance with an act of Congress, approved December 21, 1858, and under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, a most interestthe new volunteer force, while 504 offi-cers and 14,119 men of the volunteer force are on the ocean en route to Maing and valuable exposition of prod-ucts and manufactures and especially

\* plates the formation of a permanent tribunal before which disputed cases may be brought for settlement by the After Weeks nutual consent of the litigants in each separate case. The advantages of such a permanent tribunal over impromptu commissions of arbitration are con-ceived to be the actual existence of a

of waiting we've received that the factory a lot of those New Scotia Scal Shoes for her. They're the water-proof kinds They re the same providence made of the finest leather wich buy-Just the kind of sheats buy-Just the kind of shoals the stormy weather we'te labe to get almost any day-We make them in two styles-regular co at \$5.00 and extra high cut a

ROBINSON BROS'. CO., SHOE BUILDERS. - 124 Main & \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

apon the general revenues of the

Though Porto Rico and the Par ines held a different relation United States, yet for conven administration, same princi an autonomous tended to them. m has be service in all of rapid and successful forward on American 1 delivery, money order and registr tems, and has given he peop cilities far greater and mo than any they have ever joyed. It is thus not only agency of industrial, social at iess progress, but an import fluence in diffusing a fust under ing of the true spirit and chang

the American administration. DOMESTIC POSTAL SERVICE

The domestic postal service cor o grow with ordinary . The expenditures each exceed \$1000,00 rent year. Fortun 1. 8/21 vival of prosperity grown much fast tures, and there is short period y of the annual de In this c. tion the report of eral embodies a which have grow contemplation of lay of some classes of wrongly exercise the priv rate, and shows that if this m een properly classified the rate which it she of a postal deflicit h of \$6,610,000, there would have one basis a surplus of siter. another \$5,733,936. The refa master general, would not only postal service at once on a taining basis, but would per and valuable improvements and

THE AMERICAN NAVE. The navy has maintained the and high efficiency which have a characterized that service, and h none of the gallantry is here: which has signalized its brills glorious past. The nation has pride in its early and later ad ments. Its habitual readiness for mergency has won the confiden admiration of the country. The are interested in the continued pro tion and prestige of the navy an justify liberal appropriations maintenance and improvement, officers have shown peculiar adapt for the performance of new and de duties which our recent war ha posed. It cannot be doubted that Comm

mend the subject to the consid-

of Congress.

will at once make necessary profor armor plates for the ves-under contract and building.

unite in his recommendation

INCREASE IN WARSHIPS

In the matter of naval construct

is said Italy and Japan, of the

gestions and recommendations.

PENSION ROLL

On the 30th of June, 1809, the 18

sion roll of the United States # bered 991,519. These include the I

sioners of the army and navy in our wars. The number added to rolls during the year was 40.90

number dropped by reason of a

re-marriage, minors by legal inst tions, failure to claim within the years, and other causes was \$3.18, a

certificates were issued, of which 077 were for new or original pane

for army and navy pensions during year was \$135,355,052,95, which was a

651.46 les than the sum of the appro-

G. A. R. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Grand Army of the Republic

Ferved ninety days or more during war of the rebellion, and were had ably discharged, provided that m widows are without other means support than their daily labor and we married to the coldier callor of more

married to the soldier, sailor or

pension prior to the date of the att The present holding of the departm is that if the widow's income aside from

on account of whose service th

her daily labor does not exo amount what her pension would

amount what her pension would wit: \$96 per annum, she would deemed to be without other meat support than her daily infor-would be entitled to a pension us this act, while if the wildow's us indexpension of the mount received

independent of the amount receip her as the result of her daily lab

I am advised by the commis-

ent administrations of the pe

fice, as well as during differen

been the cause of just complain

pensions that the amount of the in allowed before title to pension would barred, has varied widely under diff.

ceeds \$96, she would not be pens able under the act.

tions.

gruitles of their political organization and the securing of occasions for in-ternal rivalries to sap their strength and dissipate their energies. Venezuela has once more undergone a revolution. The insurgents undergone a revolution. The insurgents under Gen. Castro, after a sanguinary en-gagement in which they suffered much loss, rallied in the mountainous in-terior and advanced foward the capital. The bulk of the army having sided with the movement, President An-drade guitted Caracas where for CUBAN CENSUS. irade quitted Caracas where Gen. Castro set up a provisional government with which our minister and the repre-sentatives of the other powers entered

oth of November, Under the terms of the treaty of peace the Spanish people on the island have until April II, 1900, to elect whether they

moan question were taken under con-sideration by the three powers, parties The experience thus acquired will

tiations under that section could be con-cluded in time for rationation by the Senate prior to its adjournment on the 4th of March last. Some of the pending negotiations, however, were near conclusion at that time, and the resulting conventions have since been sary in the relations of the powers to Samoa. PERIL OF TRIPARTITE SCHEME. The inconvenience and possible perils of a representative convention of the people to draft a constitution and draft a general scheme of indepen-dent government for the island. In the PERIL OF TRIPARTITE SCHEME. resulting conventions have since been signed by the pienipotentiaries. Others meantime, and so long as we control the island, the products of Cuba should have a market in the United States on as good terms and with as favorable rates of duty as are given to the West India islands under treaties of reciprocity which shall be made.

that of the European states. The British act, for instance, does not claim effect for the naturalization of an alien in the event of his return to his native country, unless the change be recog-nized by the law of that country or stipulated by treaty betwen it and the naturalizing state. ARBITRARY TREATMENT OF AMERICANS. The arbitrary treatment in some in-

stances of American productions in Furkey, has attracted attention of ate, notably in regard to our flour, arge shipments by the recently opened frect steamship line to Turkish ports have been denied entrance on the score that, although of standard composition and unquestioned purity, the flour was pernicious to health because of deficient "elasticity," as indicated by antiquat-ed and untrustworthy tests. Upor Upon lue protest by the American minister and it appearing that the act was an actual discrimination against our prodct, the shipments in question were admitted

In these, as in all instances, wherever and these, as in all instances, wherever occurring, when American products may be subjected in a foreign country upon specious pretexts to discrimina-tion compared with the like products of another country, this government will use its earnest efforts to secure fair and equal treatment for its citizens and their goods. Failing this, it will not hesitate to apply whatever corres-tive may be provided by the statutes. PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN EXPOSI-VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY SET-

TLEMENT.

The international commission of arbitration appointed under the Anglo-Venezuelan treaty of 1897, rendered an award on October 3rd last, whereby the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana is determined, thus ending a controversy which has ex-isted for the greater part of the century. The ward, as to which the arbitrators were unanimous, while not meeting the extreme contention of either party, gives to Great Britain a large share of the interior territory in dispute, and to Venezuela the entire of the Orinocco, including uth Barimo Point, and the Caribbean Lit-toral for some distance to the eastward. The decision appears to be equally satisfactory to both parties.

THE CASTRO REVOLUTION.

RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS.

#### batants. LYNCHING OF ITALIANS.

For the fourth time in the present decade, a question has arisen with the government of Italy in regard to lynch-ing of Italian subjects. The latest of these deplorable events occurred at Tallulah, Louisiana, whereby five unfortunates of Italian origin were taken from jall and hanged.

The authorities of the State and o representative of the Italian embassy having separately investigated the oc-currence with discrepant results, particularly as to the alleged eltizenship of the victims, and it not appearing that the State had been able to discover and punish the violators of the law, an independent investigation has been set on foot through the agency of the department of state and is still in progress. The result will enable the executive to treat the question with the government of Italy in a spirit of fairness and jussatisfactory solution will dcubtless be reached.

FEDERAL PUNISHMENT FOR MOBS.

The recurrence of the distressing manifestations of blind mob fury directed at dependents or natives of a foreign country suggests that the con-tingency has arisen for action by Congress in the direction of conferring upor the federal courts jurisdiction in this class of international cases, where the responsibility of the federal govern-

The suggestion is not new. In his annual mess ze of December 9, 1891, my predecessor, President Harrison, said: "It would, I believe, be entirely com-

petent for Congress to make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States cogniza-ble in the federal courts. This has not, ble in the federal courts. This has not, however, been done, and the federal offi-cers and courts have no power in such cases to intervene either for the pro-tection of a foreign citizen or for the punishment of his stayers. It seems to me to follow, in this state of the law, that the officers of the State charged with police and fudicial powers in such cases must, in the consideration of in-ternational questions growing out of such incidents, be regarded in such such incidents, be regarded in such sense as federal agents as to make this povernment answerable for their acts in cases where it would be answerable In cases where it would be answerable if the United States had used its con-stitutional power to define and punish crimes against treaty rights." A bill to provide for the punishment of violations of treaty rights of allens was incoduced in the Senate March 1. 1992 and reported favorable March 1.

892, and reported favorably March 20. 1892, and reported favorably March 20, having doubtless in view of the lan-guage of that part of article 3 of the treaty of February 26, 1871, between the United States and Italy which sthuu-lates that the "cilizens of each of the high contracting parties shall receive, in the States and Territories of the other most constant precisions of the other most constant protection and se-curity for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to the natives, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the natives," the bill so introduced and reported provided that Introduced and reported provided that any act committed in any State or Ter-ritory of the United States in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country secures to such citi-zen or subject by treaty between the United States and such foreign coun-United States and such foreign cour try and constituting a crime under the laws of the State or Territory shall constitute a like crime against the United States and be cognizable in the federal courts. No action was taken by Congress in the matter.

# LEGISLATION TO PROTECT ALIENS

. earnestly recommend that the subject be taken up anew and be acted upon dur-ing the present session. The beces-sity for some such provision abundantly appears. Precedent for constituting a federal jurisdiction in criminal cases where allens are sufferers is rationally deducible from the existing statule which gives to the district and circuit

The year has been marked by constant increase in the intimacy of our lations with Mexico, and in the magnitude of mutually advantageous inter-changes. This government has omlitted opportunity to show its strong deal w celop and perpetuate the ties of ordiality now so long happily unoken.

Following the termination on Janubry 20, 1899, by Mexico, of the extradi-tion treaty of December 11, 1891, a new treaty more in accordance with the asriained needs of both countries was med February 22, 1899, and exchanged the City of Mexico on the 22nd linst. Its operation thus far has effective and satisfactory. A recase has served to test the ap es that neither party shall be bo deliver up its own citizens, but that executive authority of each shall a the power to deliver them up if, in its discretion, it be deemed proper to

### EXTRADITION OF MRS. RICH.

The extradition of Mrs. Mattle Rich itizen of the United States charged a homicide, committed in Mexico after mature consideration, di-d by me in the conviction that the of justice would be thereby sub Similar action, on appropriate sion, by the Mexican executive will only tend to accomplish the desire by the Mexican executive will both governments that grave crimes not unpunished, but also to repress

samess along the border of the countries. The new treaty stiputhat neither government shall as-jurisdiction in the punishment of s committed exclusively within territory of the other. This will ate in future the embarassing conwhich have heretofor en through Mexico's assertion of a m to try and punish an American for an offense committed within urisdiction of the United States. WATER BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

international water boundary of March 1, 1899, for the adjust of the questions affecting the Rio te frontier, has not yet completed abors. An extension of its term for year until December 24, 1899, was seed by a convention signed Decem-2, 1898, and exchanged and pro-imed in February last.

FFICIAL VISIT FROM MEXICO. An invitation extended to the Presi of Mexico to visit Chicago in Octo on the occasion of laying the cor-stone of the United States govern building in that city was cordially pited by him with the necessary ant of the Mexican congress, but illness of a member of his family nted his attendance. The minister foreign relations, however, came as personal representative of President it, and in that high character was

BEHRING SEA CLAIMS.

ims growing out of the seizure of clean sealing vessels in Bering Sea, been under discussion with the connent of Russia, for several years recent happy result of an ment to submit them to the decis

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn. Indigestion, Dizziness, Indicate that your liver is put of order. The

best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in Hood's Pills 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

te scheme of supervision and control in the Samoan group by powers having little interest in com non in that quarter beyond commercial rivalry, has been once more emphasized by the recent events. The suggested remedy of the joint commission like the scheme it aimed to replace, amounted to what has been styled a rl-dominium, being the exercise of the

functions of sovereignty by an unani-mous agreement of three powers. The situation had become far more intricate and embarassing from every point of lew than it was when my predecesso in 1894 summed up its perplexities and ndemned the participation in it of the United States. The arrangement under which Samoa

was administered had proved imprac-ticable, and unacceptable to all the powers concerned. To withdraw from he aggreement and abandon the islands to Germany and Great Britain would not be compatible with our interests in the archipelago. To relinquish our rights in the harbor of Pago-Pago, the

best anchorage in the Pacific, the occu-pancy of which had been leased to the United States in 1878 by the first foreign treaty ever concluded by Samoa, was not to be thought of, either as regards the needs of our navy or the interests t our growing commerce with the East. We could not have considered any propposition for the abrogation of the tripartite control which did not confirm us in all our rights and safeguard all our national interests in the islands.

PARTITION OF SAMOAN GROUP.

Our views commended themselves to the other powers. A satisfactory ar-rangement was concluded between the governments of Germany and of Eng-land, by virtue of which England retired from Samoa, in view of compen-sations in other directions, and both wers renounced in favor of the Unit-States all their rights and claims over and in respect to that portion of the group lying to the east of the one hundred and seventy-first degree of west longitude, embracing the islands Islands f Tutulla, Ofeo, Olosenga and Manua, transmit to the Sebate for its constitional action thereon a convention which, besides the provisions above nentloned, also guarantees us the same rivileges and conditions in respect to commerce and commercial vessels in all of the islands of Samoa, as those possessed by Germany.

# CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE IN SAMOA.

Claims have been preferred by white residents of Samoa on account of in-juries alleged to have been suffered through the acts of the treaty governments in putting down the late disturbances. A convention has been made be-tween the three powers for the investigation and settlement of these claims by a neutral arbitrator to which the attention of the Senate will be invited.

### WAR WITH SPAIN.

My annual message of last year was necessary devoted in great pari to a consideration of the Spanish war and of the results it wrought and the con-ditions it imposed for the future. I am gratified to announce that the treaty of bases has restored for the treaty f peace has restored friendly relations etween the two powers. Effect has en given to its most important pro-

The evacuation of Porto Rico having already been accomplished on the 18th of October, 1898, nothing remained necessary there but to continue the pro-visional military control of the island antil the Congress should enact a suit-ble government for the ceded territory of the character and scope of the meas-ures to that end I shall treat in another Ites to that end i shall freat in another part of this message. The withdrawat of the authority of Spain from the ist-and of Cuba was effected by the first of January, so that the full re-estab-lishment of peace found the relliquished territory held by us in trust for the inabitants, maintaining under the dl ction of the executive such govern-ent and control therein as should con-

EXPENDING MONEY IN CUBA.

For the relief of the distressed in the sland of Cuba, the war department has ssued supplies to destitute persons through the officers of the army, which have amounted to 5,493,000 rations at a cost of \$1,417,554.97. To promote the disarmament of the

uban volunteer army and in the interest of public peace and the welfare of the people the sum of \$75 was paid to each Cuban soldier borne upon the authenticated rolls, on condition that authenticated rous, on condition that he should deposit his arms with the authorities designated by the United States. The sum thus disbursed aggre-gated \$2.574,750, which was paid from the emergency fund provided by the act of January 25, 1829, for that pur-

of the Cuban Island revenues Out during the six months ending June 30, 1829, \$1,712.014.20 yeas expended for san-itation, \$293,881.70 for charities and hospitals and \$88,944.03 for ald to the desti-

#### FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Following the exchange of ratificalons of the treaty of peace the two governments accredited ministers to each other, Spain sending to Washingon the Duke of Arcos, an eminent diplomatist previously stationed in Mexico, while the United States transerred to Madrid Hon. Bellamy Storer ts minister at Brassels. This was fol- plicated work of obtaining official data lowed by the respective appoint-ments of consuls, thereby fully resuming the relations interrupted by the war.

In addition to its consular repre-sentation in the United States the Spanish government has appointed consuls for Cuba, who have been pro-visionally recognized during the mili-tary administration of the affairs of port trade. that island.

that island. Judicial intercourse between the courts of Cuba and Porto Rico and of Spain has been established as provided by the treaty of peace. The Cuban political prisoners in Spanish penal stations have been and are being re-leased and returned to their being released and returned to their homes, in accordance with article 6 of the treaty. Negotions are about to be had for de-ning the conventional relations between the two countries which fell into abeyance by reason of the war. I trust that those will include a favorable arrange-

ment for commercial reciprocity under the terms of sections 3 and 4 of the current tariff act. In these as in all matters of international concern no ef-for, will be spared to respond to the good disposition of Spain, and to culti-vate in all practicable ways the in-timacy which should prevail between wo nations whose past history has s often and in so many ways been marked by sincere friendship by cominterest. unity

I would recommend appropriate legi lation in order to carry into execution article 8 of the treaty of peace, with Spain, by which the United States as sured the payment of certain claims fo indemnity of its citizens against Spain NOT SATISFIED WITH TURKEY.

The United States minister to Tu cy continues under instructions press for a money payment in sati faction of the just claims for injury suffered by American cilizens in th disorders of several years past and for wroan done to them by the Ottomar autocrities. Some of these claims ar of many years' standing. This govern ent is hopeful of a general agreemen , this regard.

In the Turkish empire the situation of our citizens remains unsatisfactory Our efforts during nearly forty year to bring about a convention of natural serve public order, restore the produc-tive conditions of peace so long dis-failure through the announced policy turbed by the instability and disorders of the Ottoman porte to refuse recogni-

within both the third and fourth sec tions of the act are still under consid-eration. Acting under the constituional power of the executive in respetreatles, I have deemed it my duty while observing the limitations of con-cession provided by the fourth section to bring to a conclusion all pending negotiations and submit them to the Senate for its advice and consent. Conventions of reciprocity have been signed during the congressional recess with Creat Britain, for the respec-tive colonies of British Gulana, Barbadoes, Bermuda, Jamaica and

Turks and Calcos Islands and with the republic of Nicaragua. Important reciprocal conventions have also been concluded with France and with the Argentine Republic.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

In my last annual message the progress noted in the work of the diplo-matic and consular officers in collecting information as to the industries and commerce of other countries, and in the care and promptitude which the reports were printed and distributed has continued during the past year with increasingly valuable results in suggesting new sources of demand for American products and in pointing out the obstacles still to be overcome suggesting new sources of demand In facilitating the remarkable expan-tion of our foreign trade.

It will doubtless be gratifying to Congress to learn that the various agencies of the department of state are co-op-erating in these endeavors with zeal and effectiveness which are not only receiving the cordial recognition of our business interests, but are receiving the emulation of other, governments. In any arrangement of the great and comof an economic character which Con-gress may undertake it is most important in my judgment that the results already secured by the efforts of th department of state should be consid-ered with a view of fudicious development and increased utility to our ex-

### UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The interest taken by the various States forming the international union of American republics in the work of its organic bureau is evidenced by the fact that for the first time since its creation in 1890 all the republics in Central and South America are now represented in The unanimous recommendation of the international American conference providing for the international union of republics stated American that should continue in force during a term of ten years from the date of its or-ganization, and ho country becoming a

Are the children growing nicely? A little stronger each month? A trifle heavier? That's good.

Or is one of them growing the other way? Growing weaker, growing thinner,

If so, you should try Scott's Emulsion at once. 'Tis both a food and a medicine to all delicate children. It makes them grow in the right waytaller, stronger, healthier.

adapted to export trade, was held in Philadelphia from the 14th of Septem-

ber to the first of December, 1899. The representative character of the exhibits, and the widespread interest manifested in the special objects of the undertaking afford renewed encourage-ment to those who look confidently to the steady growth of our enlarged exportation of manufactured goods, which has been the most remarkable factor in the development of portation

factor in the development of the United States in recent years. A feature of this exposition which is likely to become of pernament and increasing utility to ndustries, is the collection of samples of merchandise produced in various countries, with special reference to particular markets, providing practical ob ject lessons to United States manufac turers as to qualities, styles and prices of goods such as meet the special demand of consumers and may be ex-

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

In connection with the Exposition an International Commercial Congress was held on the invitation of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum transmitted by the department of state to the various foreign governments for an ex-change of information and opinions with a view to the promotion of inter-national trade. This invitation met with general and cordial acceptance and the onvention which began its session at the exposition on the 13th of October, proved to be of great practical importance, from the fact that it developed a general recognition of the inter-depenience of nations in trade and a most gratifying spirit of accommodation with eference to the gradual removal of existing impediments to reciprocal tions, without injury to the industrial interests of either party.

### THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

In response to the invitation of his najesty, the emperor of Russia, delegates from twenty-six countries were assembled at the Hague on the 18th of May, as members of a conference in the nterest of peace. The commission the United States consisted of the Hon. Andrew White, the Hon. Seth Low, the Hon. Stanford Newell, Captain Alford T. Mahan, of the United States navy, Captain William T. Crozier, of the United States army, and the Hon. Frederick W. Holls, secretary. The occasion seemed to be opportune for the serious consideration of a plan for the pacific adjustment of International differences. subject in which the American people have been deeply interested for many years and a definite project for a perma-nent international pribunal was includ-ed in the instructions to the delegates

from the United States. The final act of the conference in dudes convention upon the amelioration of the laws and customs of war on land, the adaptation to maratime warfare of the principles of the Geneva convention of 1864 and the extension of judicial methods to international cases. methods to international cases. The convention for the pacific settlement of international conflicts embodies the leading features of the American plan, with such modifications as were ren-The dered necessary by the great diversity of views and interests represented by e delegates.

The four titles of the convention pro-vide for the continuance of general peace, the exercise of good offices and mediation, the formation of commisions of inquiry and international ar-

The mediation provided for by the convention is purely voluntary and advisory and is intended to avoid any invasion or limitation of the sovereign ights of the adhering States. The comnission on inquiry proposed consist of delegates to be specifically constituted for particular purposes by means of conventions between the contesting par-tices, having for their object the clear understanding of international differ-ences before resorting to the use of orce

TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION. The provision for arbitration contemFORCE IN PHILIPPINES.

594 officers and 15,388 enlisted

tention is respectfully called to t The force now in Manila consists of port of the secretary of the nar which the subject if fully pre-905 officers and 30,508 regulars and 594 officers and 15,588 of the volunteers, making an aggregate of 1,499 officers Congress enagt such legislation is enable each department to make and 45,966 men. When the troops now under orders shall reach Manila, the tracts early in the coming year armor of the best quality that of force in the archipelago will comprise 2,051 officers and 63,483 men. btained in this country for the M

The muster out of the great volun-teer army organized for the Spanish Ohio and Missouri, and that the visions of the act of March 3, 189, war and the creation of a new army, iting the price of armor to \$300 per the transportation from Manila to Sar Francisco of those entitled to discharge be temoved, and the transportation of the net troops to take their places have been a work of great magnitude well and ably done, for which too much credit powers, laid down less tonnage year 1899 than this country, and cannot be given the war department. alone has less tonnage under constition. I heartily concur in the re-TROOPS IN CUBA AND PORTO

### RICO.

mendations for the increase of the During the year we have reduced our as suggested by the secretary. force in Cuba and Porto Rico. In Cuba we now have 334 officers and 10,796 enture progress and prosperity dep upon our ability to equal if not i pass other nations in the enlarger listed men; in Porto Rico, 87 officers and 2,855 enlisted men, and a battalion of 400 men composed of native Porto Ricans; while stationed throughout the and advance of science, industry commerce. To invention we must as one of the most powerful aids to accomplishment of such a result attention of Congress is directed to report of the commissioner of part United States are 310 officers and 17. 317 men, and in Hawali, 12 officers and 453 enlisted men. in which will be found valuable

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

The operations of the army are fully presented in the report of the secretary of war. I can not withhold from officers and men the highest commendation for their soldierly conduct in trying situations, their willing sacrifices for their country, and the interest and ability with which they have performed, unusual and difficult duties in our teland possessions.

### CHAPLAINS WANTED.

the number of claims disallowed 107,917. During the year \$3,054 pear In the organization of the volunteers authorized by act of March 2, 1899, it was found that no provision had been made for chaplains. This omission was doubtless from inadvertance. I recom-mend the early authorization for the appointment of one chaplain for each of said regiments. These regiments are now in the Philippnes and it is important that immediate action be The Grand Army of the key and its recent national encampment at at Philadelphia has brought to my itention and to that of Congress the st dorn and justice of a modification the third section of the act of Juse 1890, which provides pensions for hydrows of officers and enlisted me at encode direct days or more during it

POSTAL SERVICE IN ISLANDS.

In restoring peaceful conditions, or derly rule, and eivic progress in Cuba, Porto Rico and, so far as practicable, in the Philippines the rehabilitation of postal service has been an important part of the work. It became necessary to morthe mail for the service for the service has been an important to provide mail facilities both for our forces of occupation and for the native population. To meet this require-ment has involved a substantial reconment has involved a substantial recon-struction. The existing systems were so fragmentary, defective and inade-quate that a new and comprehensive organization had to be created. American trained officials have been assigned to the directing and executive posi-tions, while the natives have been chiefly employed in making up the body of the force. In working out this plan, the force. In working out this plan, the merit rule has been rigorously and faithfully applied.

# CUBA IS DISTINCT.

appointment of director general The of posts of Cuba was given to an ex-pert, who had been chief postoffice inspector, and assistant postmaster general, and who united large experience with capacity. For the postmastership at Havana, the range of skilled and available men was scanned, and the choice fell on one who had been twenty years in the service as deputy postmaster, and postmaster of a large

THE WIDOW'S PENSION. criticism. This principle governed and deterthe selection of the American With the approval of the se officials sent not only to Cuba but to of the interior, the commissioner sions recommends that, in order i Porto Rico and the Philippines, and they were instructed to apply it so far as practicable in the employment of the natives as minor postmasters and clerks. The postal system in Cuba, though remaining under the general suidance of the postnai system in Cuba, made essentially independent. It was feit that it should not be a burden on the postal service of the United States, and provision was made that any deficit in the postal revenue should be a charge

the practice at all times units to do justice to the dependent the amount of income allowed pendent of the proceeds of her labor should be not less that is annum and he urges that Congress to pendent the act as to permit the

growing paler?

soc. and \$1.00, all druggists.

Which Way?