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THE MESSAGE.

President McKinley in his message to Congress, after both the conditions in Cuba that led to the war with Spain, and reviews the events of this war. This part of the document could be recordingly interesting were it not for the fact that each separate event is still fresh in the memory of every American. They have all been graphically described and extensively commented on in the public press. The President rightly interprets the sentiment of the nation when he sets its patriotic gratitude to the 11 of 12 thousand men who, by their skill and devotion to duty, so quickly crushed the sea power of Spain. "Where all so conspicuously distinguished themselves, from the commander to the gunner, and the renowned honor to the bolder commander and all unflinching reward the achievement of this astounding victory, for which, indeed, ancient or modern history affords a parallel in the completeness of the event, and the marvelous disproportion of casualties, it would be injurious to single out any for special honor. . . . . Now can we be unmindful of the achievements of our soldiers, sailors and citizens in their skill in the construction of our warships."

The total number of casualties during the war is given as 1,668, as follows: Officers killed, 23; enlisted men killed in action, 217; died of wounds, 111; enlisted men wounded, 1,464; total, 1,815. Of the every killed, 17, wounded, 67. In the entire campaign not a gun or a flag or a ship was lost and no Americans were made prisoners of war with the exception of the crew of the Merrimac. This is undoubtedly the most remarkable war record ever made, and President McKinley will remind the nation that it is under obligation to acknowledge the hand of Providence in this war.

The President, after briefly referring to the peace negotiations, points out that the discussion of the future government of America's new possessions must be postponed until after the ratification of the treaty of peace. In the meantime a military government must be continued. When Cuba has been pacified, its people, he says, must receive aid to form a government for themselves. Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, humane and business government, created by the people of Cuba. But until there is complete tranquility, military occupation must continue.

Among the interesting topics treated upon in the message, the "Cuban" receives the most attention. President McKinley announces that the United States has a right to consideration in the game now being played in China, and gives the notice that no discrimination must be made against United States citizens in the Chinese "treaty" ports. Russia, Great Britain and Germany respectively, he says the appointment of a commission to study the opportunities for an enlargement of the trade with China.

Our relations with Great Britain are pleasant, with the exception that they have continued "strained friendship." It is also stated that it is the desire of the government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in our relations with Canada. There is no reference to the existence of an "alliance" between the two countries.

The financial policy of the government is set forth in language not to be misunderstood. The President recommends that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption, gold be paid to the holder of the note and be reissued in exchange for gold, and notes shall be kept and not spent and only paid out in exchange for gold. He also states that other legislation relating to our currency is desirable.

Regarding the military affairs of the country, the message calls attention to the fact that the army be increased to 100,000. This is rather unexpected, in view of the fact that General Miles considers this force sufficient. Perhaps it is hoped a compromise between these two figures can be effected. It is stated that the volunteers will be held until Congress shall have provided for a larger army.

A number of other more or less important topics are touched upon in the message, which is an admirably lengthy document.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE SECOND.

The charge that the nomination of Mr. John C. Calder by the Second was dictated with the board was a political error, which upon the schedule of the 22d, and by "democracy" contains a broader representation of Utah. It is foolish to impute the idea that our opponents of Mr. Calder are the cohorts of opposition, and that the nomination was original. Such an objection is false.

The nomination was virtually made at a meeting held in the Knox county home on Monday evening, Nov. 28. Some of the best citizens of that county of nominations, the date is thought more are following Virginia. This was declined, on the ground that the nominees had already been made. Later, however, a change was made from the date of the meeting, some 10 days before the election.

There is some reason to believe that

AN ISSUE FOR THE

The New York World of the 30th has a long column description of the Russian "Manifesto" by the Emperor, which was prepared in an elaborate manner and regarding our new possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific.

After stating the case, the New York prominently concludes that Russia is in question about it, the United States are now greater, for the "Manifesto" is "The emperorship has spoken." The emperorship has spoken to be overlooked, because it is matter of mistaken caution. The United States are not bigger than Russia, they are the same size as Russia, what was, of course, was the first United States to Europe, which is a fact this is properly stated further on in the same article, where it says "This is unfortunately a greater, a bigger United States; but it is a better United States" the question being answered in the affirmative. The territory taken is shown to be in square miles:

Cuba	42,000
Porto Rico	3,600
Hawaiian group	6,800
The Philippines	114,000
The Ladrones	1,000
The Caroline	1,000
Guam in Ladrones	1,000
Total	171,000

Cuba is about the size of New York, Ohio or Alabama. Porto Rico is a little smaller than Connecticut. The Hawaiian islands are somewhat smaller than New Jersey, the largest island, Hawaii, being about twice the size of Delaware. The Philippines cover a land area nearly as great as New York and Pennsylvania, or New England and Maryland. Luzon, on which Manila is situated, is not much smaller than New York. All the new dependencies together are about equal in area to the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

These contain a mixed population, thirty colored and ignorant, of some 15,000,000, their being divided from Cuba 1,500,000, Porto Rico 1,000,000, Hawaii 90,000, Philippines 8,000,000, and perhaps 50,000 more that will fall under our jurisdiction in Sulu, Caroline and Ladrone islands.

A new argument is then put forth, but for which this section might and have been made, all others being exhausted, it shows that the people that we annex can make citizens. We are one in blood, thought, habits, customs and manners, to say nothing of the different hues of the skin; that under the Constitution they are entitled to the same rights that we possess, and for instance of the terms of the Declaration of independence, they are also equals in equity and participation in governmental affairs. Reference is made to our home system constituting a race mixture all the time, and then it is asked if we are enlarging our numbers to an extent so overwhelming as to disparage of our difficulties, the whole question constituting an insoluble problem.

The whole area and subject of the article, which seems thoughtful and meditation enough as it is read, is shown in the Lessons "search" for Russia. Foundation of a new political zone, of which the administration is to be the leader and its opponents become the benefactors. It is claimed that during his western trip, the President received enough that public sentiment expressed the acceptance of the archipelago and he is perfectly yielding to it. Not that such sentiment is visible and tangible, but that the treaty was agreed to under duress, which would of course detract it of moral force, the same as if a man under duress of a pistol, and that if the cabinet was openly publicans himself as imperialist. The article closes as reported at the end of the article, as follows:

"For Mr. McKinley and his cabinet to do this work, they need the support of the people, and that is given. Mr. McKinley's "search" for Russia, Great Britain and Germany respectively, is. He urges the appointment of a commission to study the opportunities for an enlargement of the trade with China.

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ANOTHER AGAIN.

The latest alleged means from Washington will also be little or no effect in Utah. It is stated from Washington that a bottle is to be placed somewhere in the Utah desert, containing two papers, one of which read: "Andrew's ballot" [illegible] the Utah mountains. A bottle and the two papers were placed in Gettysburg and Franklin, 100 miles from Gettysburg, and Franklin, 100 miles from the point. Since then or before or even if the arrangements have been [illegible] a message said to come from Washington attached to a bottle was found on the Gettysburg ship, which arrived at Copenhagen on September 2nd.

There is some reason to believe that

Andrew Mauritz hardly expected to return in safety from his perilous voyage through the air, so, as he prepared himself to a friend before leaving, "Be kind to my." According to the old promoter was to endeavor to work the scientific enthusiast and he not followed that prescription.

TRANSFORMING OUR DEPENDENCIES.

Porto Rico is becoming Americanized at a rapid rate, if all accounts from there are correct. Anti-trust laws are going out to the very root, and practices which were not heard of by one are anything else are being discovered by civilized and civilizing agencies. Among the innovations which are taking hold with a firm grasp are show windows in stores and shops, showing something of the wares of the interior of the place and its contents can be had without going through its gloomy and uninviting interior. An American cafe has been established where calling is carried on in the Yankee plan, and the proprietor is endeavoring since the time—this latter like elsewhere being doubtless the most radical departure of all.

Hunkerer's reports, as to the dreadness of our new territory, that the average Porto Rican is of short stature, with that correspondingly short, fat, lost in not only short, but thick and wide, with a high instep, consequently the market absolutely demands broad feet, high instep, and a shoe roomy and full over the ball of the foot immediately in front of the instep and extending back to the point half of upper to the rear of the. This is applicable to both sexes. Shoes made long and tapering, to give a shapely effect, can rarely be sold. The shoe worn and required is short, wide and very full in the upper. Having a last and sole, being made to appearance without having the bread or wide foot. In connection with the foregoing it may be of interest to know that the imports of shoes into Porto Rico in 1896 were valued at $112,325.

It seems certainly that the United States is expanding in more ways than one. Territory is acquired, the work of transforming people and customs begins, and it is scarcely questionable that the latter is as great a field and of as much consequence as the other. It certainly will require a much greater number of men and a great deal more patience and persistence, but it will be accomplished nevertheless. A revolution among the inhabitants of the nooks and corners of the earth, one in which only the weapons of physical, moral and intellectual superiority are used, has set in and will not go backward.

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

According to statistics published, the immigration into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1898, amounted to 229,299 persons, the lowest figure on record since 1878. Great changes seem to have taken place in the immigration current. Until lately the majority of new settlers came from Germany, Ireland and the Scandinavian countries, but at present the Italians, Russians and Austrians are coming in great numbers. Commissioner Fitzgerald gives the following figures as to nationality:

Austria-Hungary, 19,207; Belgium, 601; Denmark, 1,846; France (including Corsica), 1,386; Germany, 31,111; Greece, 2,339; Italy, 16,612; Netherlands, 761; Norway, 4,876; Portugal, 1,177; Roumania, 1,000; Russia (proper), 37,311; Ireland, 2,881; Poland, 4,128; Spain, 416; Sweden, 12,381; Switzerland, 1,216; Turkey in Europe, 118; England, 8,871; Scotland, 2,729; Wales, 1,217; other European countries not specified, 1,000; Asia, 10,168; Africa, 1,000; Mexico and Central America, 1,000; Canada and Newfoundland, 38,000; Nova Scotia, 16; New Brunswick, 11; Prince Edward Island, 1; Quebec, 1,000; Ontario, 1,000; Manitoba, 1,000; Northwest and Labrador, 11; Pelee, 1,000; other West Indies, 2,000; Cuba, 1,000; Mexico, 1,000; Central America and Spanish, 1,000; Chile, 1,000; Argentina, 1,000; Asia, not specified, 41; Australia, 1,000; Pacific Islands, not specified, 1,000; Pacific Islands, not specified, 1,000.

From this it will be seen that Italy heads the list, then Austria-Hungary and Russia. Quite a few Arabs and Syrians arrived in the country during the year. Another feature of the year's immigration was that there were 40,000 more males than females among the immigrants. Only 1,000 immigrants for adulterous were turned back.

OUR POLICY OF EXPANSION.

Those who are opposed to territorial expansion seem to forget that every new site in this direction taken by the power giant of the hemisphere has been accompanied by prophecies of disaster, all of which have failed. Eighty-four years ago, when Thomas Jefferson, representing Massachusetts in the House of Representatives, declared the bill to purchase the Louisiana territory a disaster to the Union, and he not given away, to the northern part of which he was referring, in his address on Jan. 14, 1811, he said in part:

"We are accomplished here only at the risk of all our hopes. It is our duty to explore this, if this bill passes, we shall be in a state of war with Spain. Spain will be our enemy, and we shall have to fight her. Our trade will be destroyed, and we shall be in a state of war with Spain. Our trade will be destroyed, and we shall be in a state of war with Spain. Our trade will be destroyed, and we shall be in a state of war with Spain