THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1900. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 11.

ther cause of complaint is apprehend.

No noteworthy incident has occurr

the amount of the Well award was

r their megleet no

It is contest.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS On August 14 the capital was reached. After a brief conflict beneath the walls the relief column entered and the lega-

The Chinese Problem-It Occupies Nearly guage, the indomitable courage that id unsual surroundings, showed the me valor, discipline and good con-HINISTERS ORDERED TO LEAVE

By June 9, the legations were cut hich have distinguished them in evemergency,

our hours. To gain time they replied asking prolongation of the time, which was afterward granted, and requesting an interview with the tsung-li-yamen on the following day. No reply being received on the morning of the 20th the German minister, Baron von Ket-teler, set out for the yamen to obtain esponse and on the way was mur-

Hannely, the acute disturbances wer onfined to the northern provinces. It s a relief to recall and a pleasure to record the loyal conduct of the vice roys and local authorities of the south ern and eastern provinces. Their ef-forts were continuously directed to th pacific control of the vast population under their rule and to the scrupulou observance of foreign treaty rights. A critical moments they did not hesitate o memoralize the throno, urging th ction of the legations on of communication and the asse in of the imperial authority against he subversive elements. They main lined excellent relations with the off al representatives of foreign powers, o their kindly disposition is largely ue the success of the consuls in re-noving many of the missionaries from the interior to places of safety. In this relation the action of the consuls should e highly commended. In Shan Tuni nd eastern Chi-Li the task was diffi cult, but, thanks to their energy and the co-operation of American and foreign naval commanders hundreds of foreigners, including those of other nationalities than ours, were rescued

POLICY OF UNITED STATES.

The policy of the United States through all this trying period was clearly announced and scrupulously carled out. A circular note to the powers lated July 3, proclaimed our attitude reating the condition in the north as ne of virtual anarchy in which the reat provinces of the south and south-ast had no share. We regarded the lo-al authorities in the latter quarters representing the Chinese people with

hom we sought to remain in peace nd friendship. Our declared aims in-olved no war against the Chinese na-. We adhered to the legitimate of-of rescuing the imperiled legation, biaining redress for wrongs already iffered, securing wherever possible is safety of American life and prop-ty in China, and preventing a spread

f the disorders or their recurrence. As was then said, "the policy of th overnment of the United States is to sek a solution which may bring about

manent safety and peace to China serve Chinese territorial admins e entity, protect all rights gua anteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and sufeguard for the world the principle of the equa and impartial trade with all parts of

powers on March 20, 1900, I hopefully discerned a potential factor for the abatement of the distruct of foreign

f Tung Chow, which capitulated with-AMERICAN SOLDIERS AT PEKIN

ions were saved. The United States oldiers, sailors and marines, officers nd men alike, in those distant climes

et and gave proof of the same high gree of intelligence and efficiency

aff. An identical note from the yname, ordered each minister to leave Pekin, under a promised escort, within twenty-in time they resided The imperial family and the govern-ient had field a few days before. The ity was without visible control. The emaining imperial soldiery had made n the night of the 13th a last attempt exterminate the besteged, which was aliantly repelled. It fell to the acculying forces to restore order and or anize a provisional administration. LOYAL VICEROYS PRAISED.

LEGATIONS SUBROUNDED. An attempt by the legation guard t

scover his body was folled by the iness. Armed forces turned out against the legations. Their quarter wore surrounded and attacked. Th dssion compounds were abandoned. heir inmates taking refuge in the Brit sh legation, where all the other less tions and guards gathered for more effective defense. Four hundred per-sons were crowded in its narrow com-pass. Two thousand native converts were assembled in a nearby place under protection of the foreigners. Lines of or foreign intercsourse with China had followed a policy of peace, omitting no occasions to testify good will, to fur-ther the extension of lawful trade, to respect the sovereignty of its govern-ment, and to insure by all legitimate and kindly but earnest means the full-est measure of protection for the line-and

est measure of protection for the lives and property of our law-abiding citi-an hour during which there was no zens and for the exercise of their benefiring upon some part of our lines and into some of the legations, varying ficent callings among the Chinees peofrom a single shot to a general at continuous attack along the whole line." Artillery was placed around the legations and on the overlooking pal-ace walls, and thousands of 3-inch sho and shell were fired, destroying some buildings and damaging all. So thickly Mindful of this, it was felt to be appropriate that our purposes should be pronounced in favor of such course as did the balls rain that when the an munition of the besieged ran low fr ninistrative reforms so greatly needed for strengthening the imperial governquarts of Chinese buildts were gather ment and maintaining the integrity of China, in which we believed the whole in an hour in a compound and recast

TRY TO BURN LEGATIONS.

Attempts were made to burn the le gations by setting neighboring houses on fire but the flames wore successfully ought off although the Austrian, Bel glan, Italian and Dutch legations were then and subsequently burned. With the aid of the native converts directed by the missionaries, to whose helpful co-operation Minister Conger afterward gave unstinted praise, the British legaion was made a veritable fortress. British minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, was chosen general commander of the defense, with the secretary of the American legation, E. G. Squires, as chief of staff. -To save life and ammunition the be-

the untrammelled development of com-merce and industry in the Chinese emsleged sparingly returned the indessant of vast benefit to the fire of the Chinese soldiery, fighting only to repel attack or make an or In this conclusion, which I had the casional successful sortle for strategic advantage, such as that of fifty-five gratification to announce as a com-pleted engagement to the interested Americans, British and Russian ma-rines led by Captain Myers, of the the Chinese empire,"

wronged citizens is a question of grave est to center upon th hibit, and every encoern, Measured in money alone, a ifficient reparation may prove to be eyond the ability of China to meet. All offered in the way of a ties to permit of its be powers concur in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of aggran-diament through the dismemberment of the empire. 1 am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in user be increased. sive as a whole and co It was, however, nt

assemble exhibits t dently illustrate our In part by increased guarantees of se-curity for foreign rights and immuni ties, and most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal com-merce of all the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advoated by our representatives. THE HAGUE CONFERENCE IDEA The government of Russia has put forward a suggestion that in the even of protracted divergence of views in regard to indomnities the matter may

This was est reaty for the cossition of Alaska. ALASKAN BOUNDARY. In this relation, I may refer again to the need of definitely marking th Alaskan boundary where it follows th

tight, Belated good Installed in classification adopt more than one grou

o. The principle involved has the ordial sympathy of this government which in the revisionary negatiations advocated more drastic measures, and rould gladly see its extension, by in rnational agreement, to the restric-on of the liquor traffic with all unsivilized. peoples, especially in the vestern Pacific, PROTECTION TO INVENTORS.

be relegated to the court of arbitration at The Hague. I favorably in

line to this, believing that high tribu

nul could not fall to reach a solution no less conducive to the stability and

enlarged prosperity of China itself than immediately beneficial to the

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

LIQUOR TRADE IN AFRICA.

exchanged on June 2nd last.

onerous.

Ratifications of a treaty of extradi-

A conference will be held at Brussels. December 11, 1960, under the con-vention for the protection of industria property, concluded at Paris, Murch 26 883, to which delegates from this coun try have been appointed. Any lessen ing of the difficulties that our invent irs encounter in obtining patents abroad for their inventions, and that

ur farmers, manufacturers and mer chants may have in the protection their trade marks is worthy of carefu consideration and your attention will be called to the results of the conference at the proper time.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA. In the interest of expanding trade etween this country and South Ame fea, efforts have been made during th

past year to conclude convent the southern republics for the enlarge ment of postal facilities. Two such

vaded new markets caused much liters of the question of a neutral's right t send goods not contraband per se to neutral port adjacent to a beillgerer LYNN CANAL BOUNDARY.

The work of marking certain prov

⁵⁵, was completed by a joint survey July last. The modus vivendi has so a worked without friction and the Jonninion government has provided ets of either power found by that ar-

convention to that end has been

but as no action has been taken. I c

template negotiating a new convention for a joint determination of the merid

by thelegraphic observations. Th

t is believed, will give more accurs

CLAIMS OF CITIZENS SETTLED.

The pending claim of R. H. May

against the Guatematan government

F. B. Jonner, British minister a Guatemala, who is chosen as sole at

to the indemnity demanded for th murder of Frank H. Pears in Hondu

ASSASSINATION OF HUMBERT.

The assassination of King Humbert

died forth sincere expresisons of for-

ow from this government and people

and occasion was fitly taken to testify to the Italian nation the high regard

tere felt for the memory of the lament-

ore the Senate for some

place more than 700 feet.

gold to the elaimant.

and unquestionable

neve been to tide over the grave emer concless of the situation, it is at bes ut an unsatisfactory makeshift, which not be suffered to delay th

England, France.

The administrative cound of the grananent court of arbitration has permanent court of urbit of order and a constitution for the inconlance with article NNHI of file convention, providing for the appointment by each signatory power of persons of ternational law, I have appointed as members of this court, Hor. Responding Harrison, of Indiana, ex-President of the United States; Hon. Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, chief Justice of the United States; Hon. Melville W. Fuller, of Hilnols, chief justice of the United Status; Hon. John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, attorney general of the United Status, and Hon, George Gray of Delaware, a judge of the circuit court of the United States.

THE MOSQUITO REVOLUTION.

As an incident of the brief revolution trator, having awarded \$148,750.73 in in the Mosquito district of Nicaragua, early in 1899, the insurgents forcibly collected from American merchants Various American claims against Hayri have been or are being advanced to the resort of arbitration. duties upon imports. On the restora-tion of order the Nicaraguan authori-As the result of negotiations with the government of Honduras in regard tics demanded a second payment of such duties on the ground that they were due to the titular government, and that government has paid \$15,000 that their diversion had nided the ren settlement of the claim of the heirs.

This position was not accepted by us, After prolonged discussion a compro-mise was effected under which the amount of the second payments was deposited by the British consul at San uan del Norte lu trust until the two governments should determine whether the first payments had been made under compulsion to a de facto authority. Agreement as to this was not reached the point was waived by of Nicaraguan government in request-

ing the British consul to return the deposits to the merchants. Menacing differences between several of the Central American states have

been accomodated, our ministers ren-dering good offices toward an understanding

OCEANIC CANALS MATTER.

At last the important matter of two oceanic canals has assumed a new hase. Referring to its refusal open the question of the forfeiture of he contract for a maritime company which was terminated for alleged non-execution in October, 1599, the government of Nicaragun has since supplemented that action by declaring the so-styled Eyere-Cramin option void for non-payment of the stipulated advance. Protests in relation to these acts have been filed in the state department, and are under consideration. Deeming it-self relieved from existing engagements, the Nicaraguan government shows a disposition to deal freely with the canal question either in the way of negotiation with the United States or by taking measures to promote the waterway. Overtures for a convention to effect the building of a canal under the aus-pices of the United States are in conderation. In the meantime the views of Congress upon the subject in the light of the report of the commission appointed to examine the comparative uerits of the various trans-Isthmian ship canal projects, may be awaited. HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY I commend to the early attention of the Senate the convention with Britain to facilitate the construction of such a canal and to remove any of jection which might arise out of th ivention commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

cources and manufact enough, our national ened the incentive d dealers in raw materia user must come to him vies were contenter nominal demand for 1 lone at home, but alnerit had already wo APPEALS TO PA Appeals had to be m

neur outlays promisir where it became needful industrial sequence or of processes. One manother had to be vis tuned, and at times, tion with the Argentine Republic, were to exhibit in a particu ng been obtained, it rawn, owing to press ders, and a new ques

While the Austro-Hungarian govern nent has in the many cases that have The installation of F been reported of the arrest of our na ountered many obstac unexpected cost. military service faithfully observed th far from ready at the rovisions of the treaty and release nes were congested such persons from military obligations has in some instances expelled those vhose presence in the community of heir origin was asserted to have a per with whatever labor c n the prevailing confi nicious influence. Representations have been made against this course whenie tusk of the comm y the fact that, owin ever fis adoption has appeared unduly ossible to have the any one country in the We have been urgently solicited by the same part of any Belgium to ratify the international con-vention of June, 1899, amendatory of nstallations were 80 the previous convention of 1890 in redes of the Seine, and

sistance were ne supervision and arrang AMERICAN EXHIBIT LARGEST Despite all these contribution of the Un not only the largest out was among the ea and the most orderly Our exhibits were she

wenty-one classes a letely covered the ent than those of any oth total number they ray form in which they we cured general attention

d ruler. our participation and of the thorough ness with which our exhibits were LYNCHING AT TALLALUAH. ganized is seen in the In my last message I referred at conto American exhibitors by national jury, namely gr siderable length to the lynching of five Italians at Tallaluah. Notwithstand-240; gold medals, 597; 776; bronze medals, 541 ing the efforts of the federal govern-ment, the production of evidence tendentions, 322-2,476 in ing to inculpate the authors of this grievous offense against our civilizarreatest total number ibit of any exhibiting is the largest number This significant recogn ompetition with the f all other nations an of juries almost who epresentatives of Fraeting countries h

tism of exhibitors to

sideral methods heretofore independ-cutty followed, which, as is known proved discrepant at several points on the line, although not varying at any

spect to the regulation of the liquor trade in Africa. Compliance was necsuburbs of Paris, so th essarily witheld, in the absence of the advice and consent of the Senate there

dred and one out of on

AWARDS TO AMERICANS. A criterion of extent and success

tion, and the repeated inquests set on foot by the authorities : Louisiana, no punishments have for lowed. Successive grand juries have failed to convict. The representations

gratifying, but is esp-

nce it sets us to the

lonal questions of sup

in the classes of art an

ctures afforded unex

THE LAFAYETTE MOVEMENT.

while the large pro

ther, 1800, the population of the tates was 5,304,483. It is now Then we had sixteen States. we have forty-five. Then our ter-y consisted of 909,050 square miles. is now 3,846,595 square miles. Eduon, religion and morality have kept with our advancement in other retions, and while extending its wer the government has adhered to foundation principles and abated no of them in dealing with our new copies and possessions. A nation so reserved and blessed gives reverent anks to God and invokes his guidants ad the continuance of his cure and

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

of United States Will be

Maintained-Appointment of

Taft Commission and Its In-

structions - Relations With

Foreign Countries are Amic-

able-Cuba and Her Constitu-

tional Convention - Recom-

mendation Concerning the

Army-The Country Warned

Against the Danger of Ex-

travagance and a Misuse of

To the Senate and House of Repre-

with the outgoing of the old and

the incoming of the new century you

begin the last session of the Fifty-

sixth Congress with evidences on every

hand of individual and national pros-

perity and with proof of the growing

strength and increasing power for good

of republican institutions. Your coun-

tryment will join with you in felicita-

ion that American liberty is more firm-

ly established than ever before, and

that love for it and the determination

to preserve it are more universal than

Tie republic was never so strong, be-

cause never so strongly entrenched in

the hearts of the people as now. The

onstitution, with few amendments, ex-

he additions which have been made

it proclaim larger freedom and more

stended citizenship. Popular govern-tent has demonstrated in its one hund-

ed and twenty-four years of trial here is stability and security and its ef-

clency as the best instrument of na-

CONGRESS OF 1800.

goard to human rights.

jevelopment and the best safe-

When the Sixth Congress assembled

ists as it left the hands of its authors.

at any former period of our history.

Its Great Power.

sentatives;

One=Fourth of the Document-History of

America's Action in the Orient.

in the Philippines-Sovreignty | functory edicts from the palace and

asive and futile assurances from the ang-li-yamen. The circle of the

xer influence narrowed about Pekin, I while nominally stigmatized as se-

aded the capital itself, that the im-rial forces were imbued with its doc-

ines, and that the immediate counsel-

's of the empress dowager were in

ull sympathy with the anti-foreign

CONDITIONS GROW WORSE.

The increasing gravity of the condi-tions in China and the imminence of eril to our own diversified interests

the empire, as well as those of all

other treaty governments, were appreciated by this government.

ing profound psolicitude. The ed Sintes from the earliest days

AMERICA'S COURSE.

would hasten united action of the

owers at Pekin to promote the ad-

estern world to be allke concerned

o these ends I caused to be addressed

the several powers occupying terri-ory and maintaining spheres of influ-

nce in China the circular proposals of 899, inviting from them declarations

their intentions and views as to the

desirability of the adoption of meas-ures insuring the benefits of equality

f treatment of all foreign trade proughout China.

With gratifying unanimity the re-sponses coincided in this common pol-

icy, enabling me to see in the success-ful termination of these negotiations

proof of the friendly spirit which ani-

vhole commercial world.

mates the various powers interested in

us, it was felt that its spirit per-

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

In our foreign intercourse the dominquestion has been the treatment he Chinese problem. Apart from our relations with the powers been happy.

recent troubles in China spring the anti-foreign agitation which. past three years, has gained agth in the northern provinces. origin Hes deep in the character the Chinese races and in the tradiof their government. The Tai-Ping rebellion and the opening of Chi-nese ports to foreign trade and settlei disturbed alike the homogeniety he soclusion of China.

teanwhile foreign activity made itfeit in all quarters, not alone on coast, but along the great river rieries and in the remoter districts, arrying new ideas and introducing associations among a primitive de which had pursued for centuries nutional policy of isolation.

CHINESE FOREBODINGS.

The telegraph and the railway preading over their land, the steamplying on their waterways the merand the missionary penetrating it by year farther into the interior.) the Chinese mind types of in allen invasion, changing the course national life and traught with vague forebodings of disaster to their self-control.

several years before the present. es all the resources of foreign backed by moral demon ions of the physical force of fleets nd arms, have been needed to secure ue respect for the treaty rights of oreigners and to obtain satisfaction on the responsible authorities for the radic outrages upon the persons and rosperity of unoffending sojourners, hich from time to time occurred at widely separated points in the north in provinces, as in the case of the outreaks in Szechuen and Shan Tung.

ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING INCITED.

Posting of anti-foreign placards bedally occurrence, which the probation of the imperial powfatied to check or punish. These inlaminatory appeals to the ignorance nd superstition of the masses, menis and absurd in their accusations nd deeply hostile in their spirit, could but work culminative harm. They limed at no particular class of forners; they were impartial in atverything foreign. An outcak in Shang Tung, in which German ries were slain, was the too atural result of the malevolent teachnes. The posting of seditious placards, shorting to the utter destruction of orcigners and of every foreign thing, onlinued unrebuked. Hostile demontions toward the stranger gained organization

The sect, commonly styled the Box-rs, developed greatly in the provinces cth of the Yang-tse and with collu-m of many notable officials, including is in the immediate councils of the one itself, became alarmingly ag-sive. No foreigner's life, outside of protected treaty ports, was safe, No eign interest was secure from spolla-

VAIN DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS

The diplomatic representatives of powers in Pekin strove in vain to eck this movement. Protest was lowed by demand, and demand by again set high, in fervent emulation renewed protest, to be met with per- with true men of other race and lan-

purposes which for a year past had ap-peared to inspire the policy of the imsulted perial government, and for the effective exertion by it of power and authority to quell the critical and foreign movement in the northern provinces diate influenced by the Manchu sentiment.

MARINE GUARD WITHDRAWN. Seeking to testify confidence in the cillingness and ability of the imperial dministration to redress the wrongs and prevent the evils we suffered and feared, the marine guard, which had been sent to Pekin in the autumn of 1898 for the protection of the legation. was withdrawn at the earliest practic-

able moment, and all pending questions were remitted, as far as we were conerned, to the ordinary resorts of diplonatic intercourse. The Chinese government proved, however, unable to check the rising

strength of the Boxers and appeared be a prey to internal dissensions. the unequal contest the anti-foreign in-fluences soon gained the ascendancy inder the leadershisp of Prince Tuan Organized armies of Boxers, with which the imperial forces affiliated, held the country between Pekin and the coast, penetrated into Manchuria up to the Russian border, and through

emissaries threatened a like rise throughout northern China. ATTACK UPON FOREIGNERS.

Attacks upon foreigners, destruction of property, and slaughter of native converts were reported from all sides.

The tsung-ll-yamen, already permeated with hostile sympathies, could make no effective response to the appeals of the legations. At this critical juncture, in the early spring of this year, a proposal was made by the other powers that a ombined fleet be assembled Chinese waters as a moral demonstraion, under cover of which to exact of Chinese government respect for foreign treaty rights and the suppres-sion of the Boxers. The United States, while not partici-

pating in the joint demonstration, promptly sent from the Philippines all ships that could be spared for service on Chinese coast. A small force of marines was landed at Taku and sent to Pekin for the protection of the American legation. Other powers took similar netion, until some dred men were assembled in the capital as legation guards. SEDITIOUS MOVEMENT IN PEKIN.

Still the peril increased. The legareported the development of the seditious movement in Pekin, and the need of increased provision for de-fense against it. While preparations were in progress for a larger expedi-tion, to strengthen the legation guards and keep the railway open, an attemp of the foreign ships to make a landing at Taku was met by fire from the Chinese forts. The forts were thereupon shelled by the foreign vessels, the American admiral taking no part in the attack, on the ground that we not at war with China, and that a hostile demonstration might consolidate the antl-foreign elements and strengthen the Boxers to oppose the relieving column. Two days later the Taku forts were captured after a sanguinary inflict. Severance of communication with Pekin followed and a combined force of additional guards which was advancing to Pekin by the Pel Ho, was hecked at Langfang. The isolation of

the legations was complete. SEIGE OF THEM.EGATIONS. The seige and the relief of the lega-

tions has passed into andying history. In all the stirring chapters which record the heroism of the devoted band, clinging to hope in the face of despair, and the undaunted spirit that led their relievers through battle and suffering

to the goal. It is a memory of which my countrymen may be justly proud. that the honor of our dag was maintained alike in the soige and the rescue,

in the capture of barricade on the wall that gravel menaced the American position. It was held to the last, and proved an invalable acquisition because commanding he water gate through which the relef column entered.

LOSS OF THE DEFENDERS

During the slege the defenders lost sixty-five killed, one hundred and thirty-five wounded and seven by disease, the last all children On July 14, the besieged had their first communication with the tsung-ll-yamen, from whom a message came inviting to a conference, which was de elfned. Correspondence, however, en sued and a sort of armistice was agre upon, which stopped the bombardment and lessened the rifle fire for a time even then no protection whatever was

afforded, nor any aid given, save to send to the legations a small supply of fruit and three sacks of flour. PERFIDY OF CHINA SHOWN.

Indeed, the only communication had with the Chinese government related to the occasional delivery or despatch of a telegram or to the demands of the tsung-ll-yamen for the withdrawal of the legation to the coast under escor Not only are the protestations of Chinese government that it protec

and succored the legations positively contradicted, but irresistible proof ac-cumulates that the attacks upon them were made by imperial troops, regularly uniformed, armed and officered, belong-ing to the command of Jung Lu, the imperial commander-in-chief. Decrees couraging the Boxers, organizing them under prominent imperial officers, provisioning them, and even granting them large sums in the name of the empress-dowager, are known to exist. Members of the tsung-li-yamen who counseled protection of the fereigners

were beheaded. Even in the distant provinces men suspected of foreign sympathy were put to death, promin ent among these being. Chang Yen formerly Chinese minister in Washington.

TEST MESSAGE SENT.

With the negotiation of the partial armistice of July 24, a proceeding which was doubtless promoted by the repre-sentations of the Chinese envoy in Washington, the way was opened for the conveyance to Mr. Conger of a tes nessage sent by the secretary of state through the kind offices of Minister Wu Ting Fang. Mr. Conger's reply, atched from Pekin, on July 18, through the same channel, afforded to the out-side world the first tidings that the in-

mates of the legations were still alive and hoping for succor. PREPARATIONS FOR RELIEF.

This news stimulated the preparations for a joint relief expedition in numbers sufficient to overcome the re-sistance which for a month had been organizing betwen Taka and the capi Reinforcements sent by all the co-operating governments were con-stantly arriving. The United States contingent, hastily assembled from the Philippines or dispatched from this suntry, amounted to some 5,000 men under the able command of the la iented Col. Liscum and afterward of General Chaffee,

ATTACK ON TIEN TSIN

Toward the end of July the movement began. A severe conflict follow-ed at Tien Tsin, in which Col. Liscum was killed. The city was stormed and partly destroyed. Its capture afforded the base of operations from which to make the final advance, which began in he first days of August, the expedi-tion being made up of Japanese, Rusan, British and American troops at he outset. Another battle was fought and won

t Yang Tsun. Thereafter the dis-enriened Chinese troops offered little show of resistance. A few days later the portant position of Ho SI Woo was taken. A rapid march brought the united forces to the populous city

vernments, all our efforts have been rected toward ending the anomalous ituation in China by negotiations for settlement at the earliest possible | day, is before the Senate. oment. As soon as the sacred duty di relieving our legation and its de-bendenis was accomplished, we with-irew from active hostilities, leaving our legation under an adequate guard in Pekin, as a channel of negotiation and settlement-a course adopted by others of the interested powers. Over-tures of the empowered representatives joint commission. the Chinese emperor have been conderately entertained.

THE RUSSIAN PROPOSITION.

The Russian proposition, looking restoration of the imperial pow Pekin has been accepted as in ful consonance with our own desires, fo we have held and hold that effectly eparation for wrongs suffered and an aduring settlement that will make affected. We rely upon the reciproce heir recurrence impossible, can best be brought about under an authority which the Chinese nation reverences and obeys. While so doing, we forego no jot of our undoubted right to exact exemplary and deterrent punishment of the responsible authors and abettors of the criminal act whereby we and other nations have suffered grievous injury.

majesty's good disposition in this re-gard has been evidenced by the issuance of an trade for rebuilding th REAL CULPRITS MUST SUFFER. American college at Harpoot. For the real culprits, the evil coun selors, who have misled the imperia judgment and diverted the sovercign authority to their own guilty ends full for the final settlement of claims left in abeyance upon the dissolution of the commission of 1885, was at length ratiexplation becomes imperative within the rational limits of retributive justhe. Regarding this as the initial condition of an acceptable settlement between China and the powers, I said in my message of October 18, to the fied by the Chillan congress and the supplemental commission has been or

Chinese emperor: "I trust the negotiations may begin so soon as we and the other offende overnments shall be effectively satis ed of your majesty's ability and powe to treat with just sternness the prin cipal offenders, who are doubly culp

able, not alone toward the foreigner but toward your majesty, under whose rule the purpose of China to dwell in concord with the world had hitherto found expression in the welcome and protection assured to strangers."

Taking as a point of departure the imperial edict, appointing Earl L Hung Chang and Prince Ching, pleni potentiaries to arrange a settlement and the edict of September 25, where by certain high officials were designaed for punishment, this government ha removed in concert with the other pow ers, toward the opening of negotiat which Mr. Conger, assisted by Mr. Rockhill, has been authorized to con-duct on behalf of the United States.

BASES OF NEGOTIATIONS. The general bases of negotlations

ormulated by the government of th French republic, have been accept with certain reservations as to detail made necessary by our own circuit stances, but like similar reservation by other powers, open to discussion the progress of the negotiations. The disposition of the emperor's govern-ment to admit liability for wrong done to foreign governments and the ationals, and to act upon such ad

litional designation of the guilty per sons as the foreign ministers at Pekin may be in a position to make, give hope of a complete settlement of all questions involved, assuring foreign rights of residence and intercourse of erms of equality for all the world 1 regard as one of the essential fac-tors of a durable adjustment the se urement of adequate guarantees thereby of faith, since insecurity ose natives who may embrace all reeds, is a scarcely less effectual as ault upon the rights of foreign and teaching than would be th

direct invasion thereof. MATTER OF INDEMNITY.

The matter of indemnity for our

Faithful to those professions which agreements were signed at Bolivia or as it proved, reflected the views and April 24, of which that establishing the purposes of the other co-operating money order system in undergoing certain changes suggested by the postoflic department. A treaty of ext with that country, signed on the same

the stimulation of nati BRAZIL-BOLIVIA BOUNDARY. the prosperity that flo productivenesss joined to industrial exellence. a protocol signed in December, having agreed on a definite fr -1399

Apart from the exposition consions for showing international good-will occurred. n Paris of the Lafay EXPORTS TO BRAZIL HAMPERED resented by the school Conditions in Brazil have weighed

ment to assure to us a further im-provement in our commercial relations

early and satisfactory settlement.

CONVENTION WITH CHILL

The convention signed May 24, 1897

It remains for the Congress to appro-

COLOMBIAN INSURRECTION.

The insurrectionary movement which

listurbed Colombia in the latter part of

though guerrillas still operate in some departments. The executive power of

oquin in assuming the reins of gov-

inited States and the heavily on our export trade to that country in marked contrast to the onimemorative coin b presentation favorable conditions upon which Brigh-lan products are admitted into our struck to the Presider public, were marked markets. Urgent representations have been made to that government on the eremonies, and the For specially observed in the French can subject and some amelioration has been Ital. justice and good will of that govern

H

RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

Good will prevails in our relations with the German empire. An amicab idjustment of the ion: 1 ion of the admission o ance companies to do b ia has been reached. of the prin cipal companies had a admitted and the way opened fo the others to share the privilege.

SAMOAN PROBLEM.

The settlement of the Samoan prob em, to which I adverted in my message, has accompl sults. Peace and contthe islands, especiwhere an administratio he confidence and estern disposed natives has been organized un ler the direction of of the United States naval station priate for the necessary expenses of the Pago Pago.

GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION LAW An imperial meat ins been enacted for Gern may simplify the inst 899 has been practically suppressed, als hibits certain products mitted. There is still ty as to whether our v that republic changed hands in August guished German trade | just by the act of Vice President Mar. can revive under its not can revive under its new will depend upon regu promulgated, which we will be free from the which attended the ent old statutes. The remaining link i

of direct telegraphic cor. twen the United State man empire has rece pleted, affording a gra or exchange of tions with the German

WAR IN SOUTH Our friendly relatio

Britain continue. Africa introduced impo A condition unusual wars was presented in belligerent had control other had no ports, shi trade, but was only acthe territory of a neu uestions arose through action in respect to neu ontraband in their own to Portuguese South ore of probable or sus destination to the Such consignments by which alone direct between our ports and ; were seized in application pal law prohibiting Brit trading with the ener gard to any contrabay the goods, while carg Delagoa Bay in neutri arrested on the ground ination to enemy's priate representation o sulted in the British go

ing to purchase outright shown to be the actu American citizens, thus

which our inventions and wares had in- fortunately without a brown and wares had in-

the Italian government in the face this miscarriage have been most emperate and just.

Setting the principle at issue high above all consideration of merely preunlary indemnification, such as this revernment made in the three previous. mses. Italy has solemnly in fied the pledges of existing treaty id asked that the justice to which she is entitled shall be meted in regard to her unforunate countrymen in our territory with the same full measure she herself ould give to any American were his reciprocal treaty rights contemned.

FEDERAL JURISDICTION ASKED.

I renew the urgent recomme I made last year that Congress approoriately confer upon the federal courts urisdiction in this class of internaional cases where the ultimate responsibility of the federal government mi involved, and I invite action up the hills to accomplish this which we ntroduced in the Senate and House incumbent upon us to remery the statutory omission which has led, and may again lead, to such untoward re-sults, I have pointed out the necessity and the precedent for legislation of this character. Its enactment is a simple measure of previsory justice toward the nations with which we as a sovoreign qual make treatles requiring recipro-

al observance. While the Italian government naturally regards such action as the primary and, indeed, the most essential elemen n the disposal of the Tailulah inciden advise that, in accordance with pr edent, and in view of the improbability of that particular case being reach y the bill now pending, Congress make racious provision for indemnity to th talian sufferers in the same form and proportion as heretofore.

LYNCHINGS GENERALLY. In my inaugural address I referred

a the general subject of lynching in hese words: Lynching must not he tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States, courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right or discussion, the integrity of courts and the orderly administration of jus-

ice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government se-This I most urgently relterate and again invite the attention of my coun rymen to this reproach upon our civil-

JAPAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS. The closing year has witnessed a deided strengthening of Japan's relations o other states. The development of er independent judicial and adminis trative functions under the treaties which took effort July 17, 1899, hus proseeded without international friction to hold a foremost place among the In the freatment of the difficult

Chinese problems Japan has acted in harmonious concert with the other powrs, and her generous co-operation ma-recally aided in the joint relief of the eleaguered legations in Pekin and in ringing about an understanding preininary to a settlement of the issues

Japan's declarations in favor of the ntegrity of the Chinese empire and the conservation of open world trade there-For promoting the general laterests of peace, order and fair commorce in the ar cast the influence of Japan can

andly be over estimated. Inactly be over estimated. The valuable ald and kindly courte-sies extended by the Japanese govern-ment and naval officers to the battle-ship Oregon are gratefully appreciated. omplaint was made last summer of he discriminatory sufficient of a subonic quarantine against Japanese in the Pacific coast and of interference their travel in California and olorado under the health laws of those | sible ground

DELAGOA BAY RAILWAY AWARD.

The long-standing contention with rtugal, growing out of the seizure o the Delagoa Bay railroad, has been at mat determined by a favorable award of the tribunal of arbitration at Berne, to which it was submitted. The amount of the award, which was deposited in London, awaiting arrangements by the government of the United States and Great Britain for its disposal, has been recently paid over to the governments. A lately signed convention of extra-dition with Peru, as amended by the Senate, has been ratified by the Peruvian congress.

CLAIMS AGAINST RUSSIA.

Another Hlustration of the policy of this government to refer intermitional disputes to impartial arbitration is seen in the agreement reached with Russia to submit the claims on bealf of American scaling vessels scized P. M. C. Asser, a distinguished states-nan and jurist of the Netherlands.

Thanks are due to the imperial Rus-sian government for kindly ald rentered by its authorities in eastern Siperia to American missionaries fice-

ing from Manchuria. TREATY WITH SPAIN PROGRESS. ING.

Satisfactory progress has been made toward the conclusion of a general treaty of friendship and intercourse with Spain in replacement of the old treaty, which passed into abeyance by reason of the late war. A new convention of extracition is approaching completion, and I should be much pleased were a commercial arrange-ment to follow. I feel that we should not suffer to pass an opportunity to re-affirm the cordial ties between us and Spain from the time enhance the mutual benefits of that interested i biterentran which is natural between the two countries.

SIBITU AND CAGAYAN SULU.

By the terms of the treaty of penes several small science, lying west of the Solid which have always been recognized as under Spanish cou-trol. The occupation of Sibitu and lagayan Sulu, by our naval forces elicited a cluim on the part of Spain, the essential equilition which other to cure the do be gaingald by removing all poset of the t t the interpretation of its States. The latter restrictions have ing respecting the interpretation of its been adjudged by a federal court to be third article. I directed the negotiation unconstitutional. No reference to of a supplementary treaty which will

lished to the satisfaction of both con testants. PRESIDENT JIMINEZ RECOG. NIZED.

A revolution in the Dominican repubic toward the close of last year resulted in the installation of Presiden Jiminez, whose government was for ally recognized in January, Since then final payment has been made of American claim to the Ozama bridge.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The year of the exposition has been fruitful in occasions for displaying the good will that exists between this coun-try and France. The great competition brought together from every nation the best in natural productions, industry science and arts, submitted in generous rivalry to a judgment made all the more searching because of that rivalry, The extraordinary increase of exportations fom this country during the cident to the satisfactic diately interested partie

ernment during the absence of Presi-dent San Clemente from the capital The change met with no serious opposi-tion and, following the precedents in such cases, the United States ministe entered into relations with the new de facto government on September 17.

COSTA RICA-NICARAGUA QUES-TIONS. It is gratifying to announce that the

esidual questions between Costa Rics and Nicaragua, growing out of the award of President Cleveland in 1888 have been adjusted through the choice f an American engineer, General E. P. Alexander, as umpire to run the dis-puted line. His task has been accom-