

dom of our God, and that the reign of Christ and His triumph over error and Satan shall be complete and universal, are supported by the following texts:

Rev. xx: 1-3, 13, 14; Rev. xxi: 3, 4; 2 Peter iii: 10-13; Isaiah xxiv: 1-6, 21-23; Philippians ii: 10, 11; Daniel ii: 44; Daniel vii: 13, 14; Isaiah lxv: 25; lxxvi: 22; 1 Cor. xv: 24-28, 41-54.

As to eternal marriage and the glory and dominion of the redeemed, it will be seen that when the first marriage was performed in Eden, the pair were immortal. Death came by sin, but life was restored through the atonement. Adam and Eve are therefore man and wife for eternity. (Gen. ii: 22, 23; Gen. i: 27, 28; 1 Cor. xv: 21, 22.)

"Nevertheless, neither is the man without the woman, neither the woman without the man in the Lord." (1 Cor. xi: 11; See also, Rev. xx: 4-6; Rev. 5: 9-10; Rev. xxi: 3-7.)

THE MESSAGE.

President McKinley, in his message to Congress, sets forth the conditions in Cuba that led to the war with Spain, and reviews the events of this war. This part of the document would be exceedingly 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 exhaustively commented on in the public press. The President rightly interprets the sentiment of the nation when he says its profoundest gratitude is due to all of the brave men who, by their skill and devotion in a few short hours, crushed the sea-power of Spain. "Where all so conspicuously distinguished themselves, from the commanders to the gunners, and the unnamed heroes in the boiler rooms, each and all contributing toward the achievement of this astounding victory, for which neither ancient nor modern history affords a parallel in the completeness of the event, and the marvelous disproportion of casualties, it would be invidious to single out any for special honor. . . . Nor can we be unmindful of the achievements of our builders, mechanics and artisans for their skill in the construction of our warships."

The total number of casualties during the war is given as 1,663, as follows: Officers killed, 23; enlisted men killed, 257; total, 280; officers wounded, 113; enlisted men wounded, 1,464; total, 1,577. Of the navy, 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 well reminds 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, benevolent and humane government, created by the people of Cuba. But until there is complete tranquillity, military occupation must continue.

Among the interesting topics treated upon in the message, the "far east" receives due attention. President McKinley announces that the United States has a right to consideration in the game now being played in China, and gives

due notice that no discrimination must be made against United States citizens in the territory "leased" by Russia, Great Britain and Germany respectively. He urges the appointment of a commission to study the opportunities for an enlargement of the trade with China.

Our relations with Great Britain are passed over, with the assurance that they have continued "most friendly." 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 and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. He also states that other legislation relating to our currency is demanded.

Regarding the military affairs of the country, the message endorses the suggestion that the army be increased to 100,000. This is rather unexpected, in view of the fact that General Miles considers 70,000 sufficient. Perhaps it is hoped a compromise between these two figures can be effected. It is announced 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 treated upon in the message, which is an unusually lengthy document.

AN ISSUE FOR 1900.

The New York World of the 29th ult. has a two-column double-headed editorial on "Surveying the Empire," which was prepared in an ostensibly meditative mood regarding our new possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific.

After stating the case, the New York cotemporary concludes that "there is no question about it, the United States are bigger, are greater, for these acquisitions." The exceedingly bad grammar will have to be overlooked, because a matter of mistaken custom. The United States are not bigger (to be literal), they are the same size as before; what was meant, of course, was that the United States is bigger, which is a fact; this is properly stated further on in the same article, where it says "Yes, it is undoubtedly a greater, a bigger United States; but is it a better United States?" the question being answered in the negative. The territory taken is shown to be in square miles:

Cuba	45,000
Porto Rico	3,550
Hawaiian group	6,640
The Philippines	114,000
The Sulu	1,000
The Carolines	1,000
Guam in Ladrone	500

Total 171,690

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 space about as great as New York and the New England States together. 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, chiefly colored and ignorant, of some 11,000,000, these being divided thus: Cuba 1,600,000, Porto Rico 1,000,000, Hawaii 90,000, Philippines 8,000,000, and perhaps 100,000 more that will fall under our do-

minion in Sulu, Caroline and Ladrone islands.

A new argument is then put forth, but for which this mention might not have been made, all others having run the gamut of debate time and time again. It shows that the people that we annex and make citizens of are aliens 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 by virtue of the terms of the Declaration of Independence, they at once assume equality and participation in governmental affairs. Reference is made to our home negroes constituting a race menace all the time, and then it is asked if we are enlarging our commerce to an extent commensurate with the enlargement of our difficulties, the whole by inference constituting an insoluble problem.

The whole aim and intent of the article, which seems thoughtful and methodical enough as it is read, to a close observer has a crystallization in the foundation of a new political issue, of which the administration is to bear the burden and its opponents become the beneficiaries. It is claimed that during his western trip, the President became satisfied that public sentiment required the acquisition of the archipelago and he is perforce yielding to it, but that such sentiment is volatile and fluctuating; that the treaty was agreed to under duress, which would of course divest it of moral force, the same as if signed under protest, and that a member of the cabinet has openly proclaimed himself an imperialist. The grand climax is reached at the end of the article, as follows:

"For Mr. McKinley and his party the 'die is cast' on the issue of imperialism. With the people remain the privilege of changing their minds and the right to hold him responsible for the acts of his commission."

Doubtless "Mr. McKinley" realized that the die was cast as to the issue suggested, when he instructed the American commissioners to stand firm for all that had been decided upon as to the terms of settlement. We had to take territory or nothing, and having taken it, must do something with it. If the administration is to be blamed for this, and that hoped-for mind-changing resolve it into a cause for chastisement hereafter, why not hold the administration in like manner blameworthy for bringing on the war at all, and work up a public sentiment against it on that account? As well go to the cause and embrace it along with the effect while we are at it.

TRANSFORMING OUR DEPENDENCIES.

Porto Rico is becoming Americanized at a rapid rate, if all accounts from there are correct. Antiquated customs are giving way to modern ones, and practices which were not honored by time nor anything else are being displaced by civilized and civilizing agencies. Among the innovations which are taking hold with a firm grasp are show windows in stores and shops, whereby something of an idea of the character of the place and its contents can be had without going through its gloomy and retreating interior. An American cafe has been established where eating is carried on on the Yankee plan, and things are kept reasonably clean all the time—this latter (the cleanliness) being doubtless the most radical departure of all.

Bradstreet's reports, as to the denizens of our new territory, that the average Porto Rican is of short stature, with feet correspondingly short. The foot is not only short, but thick and