

TEXT OF THE MESSAGE.

revere acknowledgment and offers humble prayer for the continuance of His favor. The annihilation of Admiral Cerera's fleet, followed by the capitulation of Sanago having brought to the Spanish government a realization of the hopelessness of continuing a struggle, now become wholly unequal, it made overtures of peace through the French Ambassador, who with the assent of his government had acted as the friendly representative of Spanish interests during the war. On the 26th of July M. Cambon presented a communication signed by the Duke of Almodovar, the Spanish Minister of State, inviting the United States to state the terms upon which it would be willing to make peace. On the 30th of July, by a communication addressed to the Duke of Almodovar and handed to M. Cambon, the terms of this Government were submitted. The substance of the protocol afterward signed. On the 10th of August the Spanish reply dated August 7 was handed by M. Cambon to the Secretary of State. It accepted unconditionally the terms proposed as to Cuba, Porto Rico and an island of the Ladronez group, but appeared to seek to introduce inadmissible reservations in regard to our demand as to the Philippine Islands. Conceiving that discussion on this point could neither be profitable nor avoid misunderstanding the matter should be forthwith closed by proposing the embodiment in formal protocol of the terms upon which the negotiations for peace were to be undertaken. The vague and inexplicit suggestions of the Spanish note could not be accepted, the only reply being to present as a virtual ultimatum a draft of a protocol embodying the precise terms tendered to Spain in our note of July 30, with added stipulations of detail as to the appointment of Commissioners to arrange for the evacuation of the Spanish Antilles. On August 12 M. Cambon announced his receipt of his full powers to sign the protocol submitted, so accordingly on the afternoon of August 12 M. Cambon as the Plenipotentiary of Spain, and the Secretary of State as the Plenipotentiary of the United States, signed a protocol. Immediately on the conclusion of the protocol I issued a proclamation of August 12 suspending hostilities on the part of the United States. Pursuant to the fifth article of the protocol, I appointed William R. Day, lately Secretary of State; Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye and George Gray, Senators of the United States, and Whitelaw Reid, to be the Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States. They met on the 1st of October five Commissioners similarly appointed on the part of Spain. Their negotiations have made hopeful progress, so that I trust soon to be able to lay a definite treaty of peace before the Senate, with a review of the steps leading to its signature. I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the treaty. Such discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime, and until the Congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military government which has existed since our occupancy and give to the people security in life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule. As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island, it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with this people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people, and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people. Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent and humane government, and the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations, and which shall encourage thrift, industry and prosperity, and promote peace and good will among all of the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new Government. Until there is complete tranquility in the island and a stable government inaugurated, military occupation will be continued. With the one exception of the rupture with Spain, the intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations has been marked with cordiality, and the close of the eventual year finds our relations with the nations of the world in a state of peace and amity. The Nicaragua Canal Commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral John C. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, under the authority of a provision in the Sundry Civil act of June 4 of that year, has nearly completed its labors, and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the proper route, the feasibility and the cost of construction of an inter-oceanic canal by a Nicaraguan route will be laid before you. That the construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that nation and to our communication between our Eastern and Western seaboard demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce in the Pacific, and that our nation is called upon imperatively to ever call for its control by this Government, are propositions which I doubt not the Congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon. The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese Empire, whereby portions of its maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European powers, but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necessity of our staple productions for Chinese uses has built up in these regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment by the new occupants has obviated the need of our country becoming an actor in the scene. Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to the request, the protection of Americans and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction, was assumed by the diplomatic and consular representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate and arduous trust with tact and zeal, eliciting high commendation. It will give me especial satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. It is the earnest wish of this government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in our relations with the neighboring Dominion. The trade between the two countries is constantly increasing, and it is important to both countries that all reasonable facilities should be granted for its development. Pending the consideration by the Senate of the treaty signed June 16, 1897, by the Plenipotentiaries of the

United States and of the republic of Hawaii, providing for the annexation of the islands, a joint resolution to accomplish the same purpose by accepting the offered cession and incorporating the ceded territory into the Union was adopted by the Congress and approved July 7, 1898. I thereupon directed the United States steamship Philadelphia to convey Rear Admiral Miller to Honolulu and intrusted to his hands this important legislative act to be delivered to the President of the Republic of Hawaii, with whom the Admiral was in conference. The United States Minister were authorized to make appropriate arrangements for transferring the sovereignty of the Islands to the United States. This was simply but impressively accomplished on the 13th of August, as by the delivery of a certified copy of the resolution of President Dole, who thereupon yielded up to the representative of the Government of the United States the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands. Pursuant to the terms of the joint resolution and in exercise of the authority thereby conferred upon me, I directed that the civil, judicial and military powers heretofore exercised by the officers of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii should continue to be exercised by these officers until Congress shall provide a government for the incorporated territory, subject to my power to remove such officers and to fill vacancies. The President, officers and troops of the Republic of Hawaii, the oath of allegiance to the United States, thus providing for the uninterrupted continuance of all the administrative and municipal functions of the incorporated territory, until Congress shall otherwise enact. The proposal of the Czar for a general reduction of the vast military establishments that weigh so heavily upon many peoples in time of peace was communicated to this Government, with an earnest invitation to be represented in the conference which it is contemplated to assemble, with a view to discussing the means of accomplishing so desirable a result. His Majesty was at once informed of the cordial sympathy involved in his exalted proposal and the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference. We desire, in common with most civilized nations, to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by peaceful trade and commerce. It is true we may suffer in such cases less than other communities, but all nations are damaged more or less by the state of uneasiness and apprehension into which an outbreak of hostilities throws the entire commercial world. It should be our object, therefore, to minimize so far as practicable this inevitable loss and disturbance. This purpose can probably best be accomplished by an international agreement to regard all private property at sea as exempt from capture or destruction by the forces of belligerent powers. The United States Government has for many years advocated this humane and beneficent principle, and is now in position to recommend it to other powers without the imputation of selfish motives. I therefore suggest for your consideration that the Executive be authorized to correspond with the governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers. The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, including \$64,751,223 received from sale of Pacific railroads, amounted to \$405,322,335, and its expenditures to \$448,388,582. The surplus was collected from customs \$149,575,068 and from internal revenue \$170,900,641. It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1899, will be \$377,674,477, and its expenditures \$689,874,647, resulting in a deficiency of \$112,000,000. On the 1st of December, 1898, there was held in the Treasury gold coin amounting to \$138,441,547, gold bullion amounting to \$138,441,547, silver bullion amounting to \$93,259,250, and other forms of money amounting to \$451,963,981. On the same date the amount of money of all kinds in circulation or not included in Treasury holdings was \$1,888,739,504, an increase for the year of \$165,294,965, indicating our population at 75,194,000 at the time mentioned the per capita circulation was \$25.09. On the same date there was in the Treasury gold bullion amounting to \$138,441,547. In my judgment, the present condition of the Treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold. It is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required; on the contrary, there is an obvious demand for it. The importance of adequate provision which will insure to our future a money standard, related as our money standard now is to that of our commercial rivals, is generally recognized. The currency proposition, that our domestic paper currency shall be kept safe, and yet be so related to the needs of our industries and internal commerce as to be adequate and responsible to such needs, is a proposition scarcely less important. The subject in all its parts is commended to the wise consideration of the Congress. The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines resulting from the war compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy by the United States. There should be established regular and frequent steamship communication encouraged by the United States, under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands, Spain furnished to its colonies, at an annual cost of about \$2,000,000, steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's markets as well as the trade centers of the home Government. The United States will not undertake to do less. In my last annual message I recommended that Congress authorize the appointment of a commission for the purpose of making systematic investigations with reference to the cause and prevention of yellow fever. I therefore renew my recommendation that the authority of Congress may be given and a suitable appropriation made to provide for a commission of experts to be appointed for the purpose indicated. Under the act of Congress approved April 26, 1898, authorizing the President in his discretion, "upon a declaration of war by Congress or a declaration by Congress that war exists," I directed the increase of the regular army to the maximum of 62,000 authorized in said act. There are now in the regular army 57,862 officers and men. The importance of legislation for the permanent increase of the army is therefore manifest, and the recommendation of the Secretary of War for that purpose has my unqualified approval. There can be no question that in the time, and probably for some time in the future, one hundred thousand men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation. At all events, whether that number shall be

required permanently or not, the power should be given to the President to enlist that force in his discretion. It should be necessary, and the further discretion should be given him to recruit for the army within the above limit from the inhabitants of the islands with the government of which we are charged. It is my purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as the Congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice, and will be duly appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employments to help the country in its emergency. I join with the Secretary of the Navy in recommending that the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral be temporarily revived to be filled by officers who have specially distinguished themselves in the war with Spain. There were on the pension rolls on June 30, 1898, 93,714 names, an increase of nearly 18,000 over the number on the rolls on the same day of the preceding year. The amount appropriated by the act of December 22, 1898, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year of 1898 was \$140,000,000 (\$8,070,872.46 was appropriated by the act of March 21, 1898, to cover deficiencies in army pensions and repayments in the sum of \$12,029.33, making a total of \$148,029,291.79 available for the payment of pensions during the fiscal year 1898). The amount disbursed for that sum was \$144,651,879.80. The President, officers and troops of the Republic of Hawaii, which was converted into the Treasury. There were 380 names added to the rolls during the year by special acts passed at the session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, making a total of 36,486 pensions by Congressional enactments since 1861. In the year 1899 will occur the centennial anniversary of the founding of the City of Washington for the permanent capital of the Government of the United States by authority of an act of Congress approved July 16, 1790. In May, 1800, the archives and general offices of the Federal Government were removed to this place. On the 17th of November, 1800, the National Congress met here for the first time, and assumed exclusive control of the Federal district and city. This interesting event assumes all the more significance when we recall the circumstances attending the choosing of the site, the naming of the capital in honor of the father of his country, and the interest taken by him in the adoption of a magnificent trade center. It is now inaugurated by the citizens to have the anniversary celebrated with fitting ceremonies, including perhaps the establishment of a handsome permanent memorial to mark so historical an occasion and to give it more than local recognition has met with general favor on the part of the public. I recommend to the Congress the granting of an appropriation for this purpose and the appointment of a committee from its respective bodies. It might also be advisable to authorize the President to appoint a committee from the country at large, which, acting with the Congressional and District of Columbia Committee, can complete the plans for an appropriate national celebration. The several departmental reports will be laid before you. They give in great detail the conduct of the affairs of the Government during the past year, and discuss many questions upon which the Congress may be called upon to act. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1898. GERMANY FIGHTS OUR MEAT. Exclusion Acts as a Boomerang to Her Own Subjects. Berlin, Dec. 5.—The Imperial Meat Inspection bill, which was introduced in the reichstag early in the session, is now taking a surprising turn. The agrarians themselves, for whose special benefit the bill was intended, now strongly object to it, unless, as they assert, it is greatly altered. They find that the bill in its present form cuts them nearly as much as it does the American meat importers, inasmuch as it provides for a rigid inspection of their own meat when it is brought to market, and for its rejection or confiscation if it is found to be diseased. Therefore, since there is an enormous amount of disease in German cattle and swine, as shown by official statistics and the regular publications of the Reichsanzeiger, all this will hit them hard unless the government will agree to reimburse the owners of confiscated or rejected meats. Strong pressure has been brought to bear on the imperial government to insert a clause in the bill providing indemnity for domestic owners, and over this clause a wrangle is now proceeding between the various German governments. Prussia favors moderate indemnities, while the other German states are nearly all against them. Agreement on this important point appears to be extremely doubtful, and, therefore, there is a strong possibility of the bill not reaching the reichstag this session. It is also certain that the Center, without whose votes the bill cannot pass, is divided on the subject. The majority, representing the industrial districts of the Rhine and Westphalia, refuse to vote for any such bill. In the meanwhile the Agrarian press continues its warfare on all American meat, its main organ, the Deutsche Tage Zeitung, and the Hamburger Nachrichten advocating the total exclusion of all American canned meats and sausages. In strange contrast with this is a memorial about the meat famine, drawn up by the municipality of Berlin, which proves that the German breeders do not raise enough cattle and pigs to satisfy the needs of the nation and that the systematic exclusion of foreign cattle and swine has lowered the quality of the meat brought to the market and has heightened the price to such an extent that horse and even dog meat has become staple with the poorer classes in certain districts, and notably in the large cities. The memorial also proves that the meat consumption of Berlin has decreased since the rigid exclusion of foreign meats. The German Agrarian press, on the other hand, publishes alleged official statistics to show that the import of American pork increased enormously during the current year and may reach the figures of 1897. One of the largest Berlin wholesale dealers writes to the Vossische Zeitung, saying that the statement in the Agrarian press that much of the imported American flour is adulterated is utterly untrue. He adds that not a single case of adulteration has been discovered in the Berlin market. German dealers in America have also forwarded to the Imperial Hygienic Bureau a protest against these prejudicial statements.

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DECEMBER JURORS. TRAVERSE JURORS, SECOND MONDAY, 10 A. M. Benton Boro, Thos Stevenson, A W Wilkinson, Benton Twp.—A W Drescher, Clinton Hartman, Berwick—Warren Jacoby, Bloomsburg—Charles Culp, Martin Erasmus, J. Eyer, Wm Gerringer, Wesley Hippensteel, Thos Sands, Elias Utz, Thos Webb, Briarcrest—Samuel Conner, Catawissa Boro—George S Gilbert, Centralia—David C Black, Bernard Darrah, Wm Doyle, Centre—Norman Smith, Conowingham—Daniel Roach, Fishing Creek—Reuben Boston, Samuel J Harrison, Hemlock—John H Miller, Jackson—Emanuel Yorks, Locust—John Oliver, Madison—H J Gingles, Baltis Sterling, Main—J A Fisher, Millin—H W Hower, Mt Pleasant—Frank P Davis, Orange—J E Hayshurst, Pine—H E Watts, Roaringcreek—Leander Potterman, Scott—J E Boone, R C Johnson, David Shetter.

Pennsylvania Railroad. Time Table in effect Nov. 20, '98. Table with columns for routes (Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, etc.) and times for various services.

Table with columns for routes (Pittsburg, Harrisburg, etc.) and times for various services.

Philadelphia & Reading Railway. Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke. In effect July 1, 1898. TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG. For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pocono, etc. For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.30 a. m., 3.40 p. m. For Catawissa weekdays 7.30, 8.38, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 3.40, 5.00, 8.30 p. m. For Rupert weekdays 7.30, 8.38, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 3.40, 5.00, 8.30 p. m. For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.26 p. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Sundays 8.00 a. m. Additional trains from 1.34 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 5.41, 8.23 p. m. SUNDAYS, 1.35, 8.23 p. m. TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG: Leave New York via Philadelphia, 8.00 a. m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m. Leave Philadelphia 10.31 a. m. Leave Reading 12.15 p. m. Leave Pocono 1.35 p. m. Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m. Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.00 a. m., 4.30 p. m. Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.08, 8.20, 9.10 a. m., 1.30, 3.40, 6.08. Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.28, 9.18, 11.40 a. m., 1.38, 5.0, 6.30. ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION. In effect Oct. 4, 1898. Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street, 5.00 a. m. Leave South Street Wharf for Atlantic City, WEEK-DAYS—Express, 9.00 a. m., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00 p. m. Accom., 8.00 a. m., 6.30 p. m. SUNDAYS—Express, 9.00, 10.00 a. m. Accom., 8.00 a. m., 4.45 p. m. Leave Atlantic City, depot: WEEK-DAYS—Express, 3.30, 9.00 a. m., 3.30, 5.30 p. m. Accom., 8.15 a. m., 4.05 p. m. SUNDAYS—Express, 4.00, 7.30 p. m. Accom., 7.15 a. m., 4.15 p. m. For Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, weekdays—8.00 a. m. Additional for Cape May, 4.15 p. m. For Sea Isle City, 5.00 p. m. For Ocean City, 4.15, 5.00 p. m. Sundays—Chestnut street, 9.15 a. m., South Street, 1.00 p. m. Parlor cars on all express trains. L. A. SWEIGARD, EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Supt. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

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