MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

The Document, Which Was Awaited With Unusual Interest, Read at the Reassembling of Congress.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Their Future Government Will Await the Ratification of the Peace Treaty.

LARGER ARMY AND NAVY URGED.

The President Reviews Our War With Navy-The Government of the Philippines is Left to Congress to Settle-Military Rule is Urged in All Our Pos-Free Government-The Increase of the Regular Army is Recommended to 100,000 Men-The Nicaragua Canal is Favored-Legislation in Currency and passports. Naval Matters is Recommended.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).-President they assembled for the third and closing

Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war, our people reloice in a very satisfactory and steadily inthe largest volume of business ever recorded. Manufacture has been productive,
agricultural pursuits have yielded abuncreasing degree of prosperity, evidenced by agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in all fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present Congress has increased the Treasreceipts to the amount estimated its authors, the finances of the Government have been successfully administered and its credit advanced to the first rank, while its currency has been maintained at the world's highest stan-Military service under a co flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country. A review of the relation of the United States to other powers, always appropriate, is this year of primary importance, in view of the momentous issues which have arisen, demanding in one instance the ulti-

Spanish Misrule in Cuba. In my last annual message very full consideration was given to the question of the duty of the Government of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection as being by far the most important problem with which we were then called upon to deal. The considerations then advanced, and the exposition of the views therein expressed, disclosed my sense of the extreme gravity of the situation. Set-ting aside, as logically unfounded or prac-tically inadmissible, the recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational com-promise between the contestants, intervention in favor of one or the other party, and foreible annexation of the island, I coneluded it was honestly due to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her ex-pectations of reform, to which she had become irrevocably committed. Within a few weeks previously she had announced comprehensive plans, which it was confidently asserted would be efficacious to remedy the evils so deeply affecting our own country, so injurious to the true interests of the mother country as well as to those of Cuba, and so repugnant to the universal senti-

mate determination by arms and involving

far-reaching consequences which will require the earnest attention of the Congress.

ment of humanity.

The ensuing month brought little sign of real progress toward the pacification of Cuba. The autonomous administrations set up in the capital and some of the principal cities appeared not to gain the favor of the inhabitants nor to be able to extend of the innabitants nor to be able to extend their influence to the large extent of ter-ritory held by the insurgents, while the military arm, obviously unable to cope with the still active rebellion, continued many of the most objectionable and offensive policies of the Government that had pre-No tangible relief was afforded the vast numbers of unhappy recon-centrados, despite the reiterated profes-sions made in that regard and the amount appropriated by Spain to that end. The proffered expedient of zones of cultivation proved illusory; indeed, no less practical nor more delusive promises of succor could well have been tendered to the exhausted and destitute people, stripped of what made life and home dear and herded in a strange region among unsympathetic strangers hardly less necessitous than

themselves.

By the end of December the mortality ong them had frightfully increase among them had frightfully increased. Conservative estimates from Spanish sources placed the deaths among these distressed people at over forty per cent. from the time General Weyler's desree of reconcentration was enforced. With the acquiescence of the Spanish authorities, a scheme was adopted for relief by charitable contributions relief in this country and distributions relief in this country and distributions. butions raised in this country and distrib-uted, under the direction of the Consul-

the practical ruln of the island may in sight, but how far distant no one could venture

Destruction of the Maine. At this juncture, on the 15th day of February last, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine while rightfully lying in the harbor of Havana on a mission of international courtesy and good will—a catastrophe, the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart profoundly. It is a striking evidence of the poise and sturdy good sense distinguishing our national character that this shocking blow falling upon a generous people. ing blow, falling upon a generous people, already deeply touched by preceding events in Cuba, did not move them to an instant, desperate resolve to tolerate the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a deed, by whomsoever wrought. Yet the instinct of justice prevailed, and the nation anxiously awaited the result of the searching investigation at once set on foot. The Inding of the Naval Board of Inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was external by a submarine mine, and only halted, through lack of positive testimony, to fix the responsibility of its authorship.

Preparations For War. All these things carried conviction to the most thoughtful, even before the finding of the naval court, that a crisis in our relations with Spain and toward Cuba was at hand. So strong was this belief that it needed but a brief executive suggestion to the Congress to receive in modified answer. the Congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps speedily probable emergency of war, and the remarkable, almost unique, spectacle was presented of a unanimous vote of both houses, on the 9th of March, appropriating \$50,000,000 for the national defense, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, "to be expended at the discretion of the President."

the President.' The President then reviews at length the various attempts to bring about a peaceful solution of the question, and says that he was grieved and disappointed at the barren outcome of his sincere endeavors to reach a practicable solution. He then re-lates how he placed the matter in the hands of Congress.

Congress Takes Quick Action. The response of the Congress, he con-President Reviews Our War With tinues, after nine days of earnest delibera-spain and Praises the Army and the tion, during which the almost unanimous sentiment of your body was developed on every point save as to the expediency of coupling the proposed action with a formal recognition of the republic of Cuba as the sessions Until Legislation Has Been Carried Through—It is Suggested That the Cubans Be Aided After Treaty is Ratified With a View to Giving Them

Recognition of the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful Government of that island—a proposition which failed of adoption—the Congress, after conference, on the 19th of April, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the Senata and 311 to 6 in the House of Representatives, passed their memorable joint resolution.

The message continues by saying that a copy of the resolutions was at once com-municated to the Spanish Minister at Washington, who immediately demanded his passports. They were given to him, and the Spanish interests were left in the protection of the French Ambassador and the Austrian-Hungarian Minister.

Simultaneously with the notice of the resolutions to the Spanish Minister, its text was cabled to General Stewart L. Spanish Government. Before he could do so the Spanish Minister of State notified session of the Fifty-fifth Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Notice Spanish Minister of State Bothles him that, upon the President's approval of the joint resolution, the Madrid Government, regarding the act as "equivalent to an evident declaration of war," had ordered its Minister in Washington to with-draw, thereby breaking off diplomatic relations between the two countries and ceasing all official communication between

having initiated the war, a blockade of the north coast of Cuba was proclaimed, and the call for volunteers was issued. The various Governments were notified of the trality might be assured. The response to the initial call for 125,000 troops was instant and complete, and a second call for 75,000 additional volunteers was issued.

The navy is referred to, showing its condition when war was declared, as well as the means employed to protect the Atlantic caboard and the cities lying along the oast from any possible attack. The coast ignal Service was organized and an auxil iary fleet created, which was officered and nanned by the naval militia of the several states. Mines were also laid in the vari-States.

The work of the Signal Corps is referred to, it being of an important character. Electrical connections of all coast fortifications were established, as well as tele-phonic and telegraphic facilities for the nps at Manila, Santiago and Porto Rico Field telegraph lines were established and naintained under the enemy's fire at Manila. A cable ship was placed in Cuban waters, which rendered service that was invaluable to the Executive in conducting the operations of the army and navy. The expenditure of the \$50,000,000 defense fund is dwelt upon. It helped the Government to strengthen the defenses of the country and to make adequate preparations for war. The pop ular loan of \$200,000,000, which was sub-scribed to so promptly, is mentioned as showing the vest resources of the nation and the determination of the people to up-

hold the country's honor.

The President states that it is not within the province of the message to narrate the history of the extraordinary war with Spain, and mentions the first engage detachment of the blockading squadron off Cuba shelled the harbor fort and de molished several new works which were being constructed at Matanzas. The mesage continues as follows:

Dewey's Glorious Victory at Manila. The next engagement was destined to mark a memorable epoch im maritime war-fare. The Pacific fleet, under Commodore George Dewey, had lain for some weeks at Hong Kong. Upon the colonial proclama-tion of neutrality being issued and the custion of neutrality being issued and the cus-tomary twenty-four hours' notice being given, it repaired to Mirs Bay, near Hong Kong, whence it proceeded to the Philip-pine Islands under te, egraphed orders to capture or destroy the formidable Spanish fleet then assembled at Manila. At day-break on the 1st of Lay the American force entered Manila Bay, and after a few hours' engagement effected a total destruction of ships and a transport, besides capturing the naval station, and forts at Cavite, thus snips and a transport, besides capturing the naval station and forts at Cavite, thus annihilating the Spanish naval power in the Pacific Ocean and completely controlling the bay of Manila. with the ability to take the city at will. Not a life was lost on our ships, the wounded only numbering seven, while not a vessel was materially injured. For this gallant achievement the Congress, upon my recommendation, fitly bestowed upon the actors preferment and substantial reward.

The effect of this remarkable victory upon the spirit of our people and upon the fortunes of the war was instant. A prestige of invincibility thereby attached to our arms, which continued throughout the struggle. Reinforcements were hurried to Manila, under the command of Major-General Merritt, and firmly established within sight of the capital, which lay helpless before our guns.

group. The insurgents meanwhile had resumed the active hostilities suspended by the uncompleted truce of December, 1897. Their forces invested Manila from the northern and eastern sides, but were constrained by Admiral Dewey and General Merritt from attempting an assault. It was fitting that whatever was to be done in the way of decisive operations in that quarter should be accomplished by the strong arm of the United States alone. Obeying the stern precept of war which enjoins the overcomag of the adversary and the extinction of his power wherever assailable as the spe and sure means to win a peace, divided victory was not permissible, for no partition of the rights and responsibilities at-tending the enforcement of a just and ad-vantageous peace could be thought of.

The message continues with a review of the entire land and naval operations. He does not treat them at length, but refers the public to the departmental reports for details. He states that with the destruction of Cervera's fleet Spain's efforts on the ocean virtually ceased, and ends this part of the document by relating how the last scene of the war was enacted at Manila, the place where it started. He closed his references to military and naval matters by a tribute to the fighters.

Praise For All Our Fighters. It is fitting that I should bear testimony to the patriotism and devotion of that large portion of our army which, although eager to be ordered to the post of greatest exposure, fortunately was not required outside of the United States. They did their whole duty, and like their comrades at the front have earned the gratitude of the nation. In like manner, the officers and men of the army and of the navy who remained in their departments and stations remained in their departments and stations faithfully performing most important duties connected with the war, and whose requests for assignment in the field and at sea I was compelled to refuse because their services were indispensable here, are entitled to the highest commendation. It is my regret that there seems to be no provision for their suitable recognition. on for their suitable recognition.

In tracing these events we are constantly eminded of our obligations to the Divine Master for His watchful care over us and His safe guidance, for which the nation makes reverent acknowledgment and of-fers humble prayers for the continuance of His favor.

Spain Sues For Peace.

Spain, having realized that she had lost, the President states, now sued for peace. The signing of the protocol is re-ferred to, and then the Message relates the details of the negotations which ended in a suspension of hostilities, the appointment of the military commissions to superintend the evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the adjacent islands and the peace commission. Continuing, he says:

Peace Commission's Work. Pursuant to the fifth article of the proto col, I appointed William B. 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. Proceeding in due season to Paris, they there met on the 1st of October five Commissioners similarly Washington, D. C. (Special).—President McKinley's second annual message, a document of unusual length, was read to the two Houses of Congress immediately after they assembled for the third and closure. Spanish Government. Before he could do with a review of the steps leading to its signature.

Government of New Possessions. I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as a result of the war with Spain. Such discussion will be ap-propriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratifled. In the meantime, and until Congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military Governments which have existed since our occupation, and give to the people security in life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficient rule.

Independence Alone For Cuba. 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 them-selves. 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 prop-er way to build up the waste places of the er 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 people. Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent, and humane Government, created by 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, hatever may have been their relations in he past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new Govern-ment. Until there is a complete tran-quillity in the island and a stable Government inaugurated military occupation will

Friendly Relations With All Nations. 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 eventful year finds most of the is-sues that necessarily arise in the complex relations of sovereign States adjusted or presenting no serious obstacle to a just and honorable solution by amicable agreement.

The President dwells at some length on the long unsettled boundary dispute be tween the Argentine Republic and Chile, and expresses pleasure that his efforts to induce them to resort to arbitration have been successful. He also refers to the strong hope he has that the rates charged on the cables of American corporations in the transmission between Buenos Ayres and the cities of Uruguay, Brazil and the Atlantic cities of South America may be freed from an almost prohibitory discrimin-ation. He favors an international agree-ment for an interchange of messages over onnecting cables.

Then taking up home topics he says:

Austria and the Lattimer Strike. On the 10th day of September, 1897, a conflict took place at Lattimer, Penn., between a body of striking miners and the heriff of Luzerne County and his deputies, in which twenty-two miners killed and forty-four wounded, of ed, were Austrian and Hungarian subjects. The deplorable event naturally aroused the solicitude of the Austro-Hungarian Government. which, on the assumption that the killing and wounding involved the that the killing and wounding involved the unjustifiable misuse of authority, claimed reparation for the sufferers. Apart from the searching investigation and peremptory action of the authorities of Pennsylvania, the Federal Executive took appropriate steps to learn the merits of the case, in order to be in a position to meet the urgent complaint of a friendly power. The Sheriff and his deputies, having been indicted for murder, were tried and acquitted after protracted proceedings and the hearing of hundreds of witnesses, on the ground that the killing was in the line of their official duty to uphold law and preserve public order in the State. A representative of the Department of Justice attended the trial and reported its course fully. With all the facts in its possession, this Government expects to reach a harmonious understanding on the subject with that of Austria-Hungary, notwithstanding the renewed claim of the latter after learning the result of the trial, for indemnity for its injured subjects.

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 feasibility and the cost of construction of an interceeanic canal by a Nicaraguan route will be laid before you. In the per-formance of its task the commission re-ceived all the possible courtesy and assist-ance from the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which thus testified their appreciation of the importance of giving a speedy and practical outcome to the great project that has for so many years enproject that has for so many years engrossed the attention of the respective ountries.

As the scope of the recent inquiry em-braced the whole subject, with the aim of making plans and surveys for a canal by the most convenient route, it necessarily included a review of the results of previous surveys and plans, and in particular those adopted by the Maritime Canal Company under its existing concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, so that to this extent those grants necessarily hold as essential a part in the deliberations and conclusions of the Canal Commission as they have held and must of need hold in the discussion of the matter by the Congress. Under these circumstances, and in view of overtures made to the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica by other parties for a new canal concession, predicated on the as-sumed approaching lapse of the contracts of the Maritime Canal Company with those States, I have not hesitated to express my conviction that considerations of expediency and international policy as between the several Governments interested in the onstruction and control of an interoceanic canal by this route require the maintenance canal by this route require the maintenance of the status quo until the Canal Commis sion shall have reported and the United States Congress shall have had the opportunity to pass financially upon the whole matter during the present session without prejudice by reason of any change in the existing conditions.

Nevertheless, it appears that the Government of Nicaragua, as one of its last sovereign acts before merging its powers in those of the newly formed United States of Central America, has granted an optional concession to another association, to be-

oncession to another association, to become effective on the expiration of the present grant. It does not appear what surveys have been made or what route is proposed under this contingent grant; so that an examination of the feasibility of its plans is necessarily not embraced in the report of the Canal Commission. All these circumstances suggest the urgency of some definite action by the Congress at this session, if the labors of the past are to be utilized and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized. That the construction of to be realized. That the construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready intercommunication between our eastern and western seaboards demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce in the Pacific, and that our national policy now more impera-tively than ever calls for its control by this Government, are propositions which, I doubt not, the Congress will duly appreciate

and wisely act upon. Open Door in China. The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire, the President remarks, whereby portions of its mari-time provinces are passing under the con-trol 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 those 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 position among nations, having a large Pacific coast, and a constantly expanding direct trade with the farther Orient, gives us the equitable claim to consideration and friendly treatment in this regard and it will be my aim to subserve our large interests in that quarter by all neans appropriate to the constant policy of our Government. Warships have been servation of the disorders which have vaded even the Chinese capital, so as to be in a position to act should need arise, while a guard of marines has been sent to Pekin our to afford the Minister the same measure of authoritative protection as the representa-

tives of other nations have been constrained to employ.

The message states that the diplomatic rupture between Italy and Colombia is no longer in an acute state, thanks to efforts

Paris Exposition in 1900. There is now every prospect, continues the President, that the participation of the United States in the Universial Exposition, to be held held in Paris in 1900, will be on scale commensurate with the advanced position held by our products and industries n the world's chief marts. By a provision n the Sundry Civil Appropriation act of July 1, 1898, a sum not to exceed \$650,000 was allotted for the or-ganization of a commission to care for the proper preparation and stallation of American exhibits. I pointed Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chieago, Commissioner-General. Mr. Peck's report will be laid before you. In my judgment its recommendations will call for your early consideration, especially as regards an increase of the appropriation to at least \$1,000,000 in all, so that not only may the assigned space be fully taken only may the assigned space of the space of the space of the properties of the exhibits in every class, but the preparation and installation be on so perfect a scale as to rank among the first in that unparalleled competition of artistic and inventive production, and thus counterbalance the disadvantage with which we start as compared with other countries whose appropriations are on a more generous scale, and whose prepara-tions are in a state of much greater for-

rardness than our own.
The document next refers to our trade agreements with the European nations and the efforts that are being made to remove the embargoes on our products, and then devotes a paragraph to our relations with

Great Britain: England's Cordiality. Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of Americans and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction was assured by the diplomatic and consular representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate and arduous trust with tact and zeal, eliciting high commendation. I may be allowed to make fitting allusion to the instance of Mr. Ramsden, Her Majesty's Consul at Santiago de Cuba, whose untimely death after distinguished service and untiring efforts the client of that sity was sincerely luring the siege of that city was sincerely

Mention is then made of the consent of the Canadian Government to allow four United States revenue cutters to pass from the great lakes to the Atlantic Coast by way of the Canadian canals and the St. Lawrence Eiver. It will give the President-much pleasure in communicating to Congress a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada.

Hawail. The annexation of Hawaii is referred to. The annexation of Hawali is referred to.

Pursuant to the terms of the joint resolution adopted by Congress July 7, 1898,
accepting the offered cession and
incorporating the ceded territory
into the Union, the President
"directed that the civil, judicial and milibutions raised in this country and distributed, under the direction of the ConsulGeneral and the several Consuls, by noble
and earnest individual effort through the
organized agencies of the American Bed
Cross. Thousands of lives were thus saved,
but many thousands more were inaccessible to such forms of al.

The war continued on the old footing
without comprehensive plan, developing
only the same spasmodic encounters, barren of strategic result, that had marked the
course of the carlier ten years' rehellion as
well as the present insurrection from its
start, No alternative save physical exhaustion of either aombatant and therewithal

The report of the Commission, which is now completed and will be laid before Congress at an early date. The difference between Hawaii and Japan, arising out of alleged mistreatment of Japanese immigrants, was amicably adjusted by the payment of a reasonable indemnity to the Government of Japan.

The message then states the action of the Mexican Government in giving notice on January 24, 1838 (to take effect a year from that date), of the termination of the Extradition Convention of December 11, 1861, agreed to by the Governments of the United States and Canada. In connection there with the President asks for an amendtherewith the President asks for an amendment of the existing extradition statute.

The suggestion is then made that Congress authorize a conference of representgress authorize a conference of representatives of the United States and Mexico to Consider the problem of the Mexican free zone, it being provocative of smuggling into this country along an extensive and thinly guarded land border.

The Government of Peru has given notice of its intention to abrogate the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation concluded with this country, August 31, 1847

The proposal of the Czar for a conference to discuss the general reduction of the vast military establishments of the world is referred to. His Majesty was at once informed of the sympathy of our Government and of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference. It is also stated that the claims of owners of American sealing vessels for seizure by Russian cruisers in Bering Sea are being pressed to a settlement.

Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration. The arbitral tribunal appointed under the treaty of February 2, 1897, between Great Britain and Venezueia to determine the boundary line between the latter and the colony of British Guiana is to convene at Paris during the present month, and the President expresses much gratification Superior Court Judge W W Porter 526. thereat. He also says that the experiences of the last year having brought forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war we desire, in common with civilized nations, to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by peaceable trade and com-merce. He therefore urges the calling of an anti-privateering conference.

National Finances. On the subject of national finances the nessage details the Government's receipts and expenditures, and thea says that the "provisions made for strengthening the resources of the Treasury in connection with the war have given increased confidence in the purpose and power of the Government to maintain the present standard, and have

to maintain the present standard, and have established more firmly than ever the national credit at home and abroad. A marked evidence of this is tound in the inflow of gold to the Treasury."

The President renews his recommendation of December, 1897, as follows: That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold, such notes shall be kept and set avart and only presented for redemption in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the Government he should not receive back from the Government a United States note without paying gold in ex-States note without paying gold in ex-change for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the Govern-ment issues an interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes—a non-interest bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may reare put out in any other way, they may return again, to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them—another interestearing debt to redeem a non-interest-

bearing debt. On the Reissue of Greenbacks. This recommendation was made in the belief that such provisions of law would in-sure to a greater degree the safety of the present stendard, and better protect our currency from the dangers | subjected from a disturbance in the general business conditions of the country: In my usiness conditions of the country: In my udgment, the present condition of the Freasury 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 re-deemed 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.

Trade With Our New Islands.

The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Suba, Porto Rico and the Philippines resulting from the war compel the prompt adop on of a maritime policy by the United tates. Thereshould be established regu-States. lar and frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States, under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands. Spain furnished its colonies, at an annual cost of about two millions of an annual cost of about two mindels and dollars, steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's market as well as with trade centres of the home Government. The United State will not undertake to do this. It is our duty to furnish the people of Hawaii with facilities, under national control, for their export and import trade. It will be con-ceded that the present situation calls for legislation which shall be prompt, durable and liberal. The part which American merchant vessels and their seamen performed in the war with Spain demonstrates that this service, furnishing both pickets and the second line of defense, is a na-tional necessity, and should be encouraged

In every constitutional way.

The President renews his recommenda tion that suitable appropriation be made to provide for a commission of experts to be appointed to investigate the cause and prevention of yellow fever.

A Larger Army Wanted. An increase of the army is urged, the resident declaring that there can be no question that at this time, and probably for some time in the future, 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessi-

ties of the situation. Then follow paragraphs relating to the Union Pacific Railway, a new building for the Department of Justice, the inadequate accommodations provided for the Supreme Court in the Capitol, the postal service of the country and its labors during the war, as well as the postoffices which were established in Cuba, Porto Rico and the

Philippines.

The President approves the recommen dations of the Secretary of the Navy relative to the increase of the Navy and also urges that the grades of Admisal and Vice-Admiral be temporarily revived, to be filled by officers who have specially distinguished themselves in the war with Spain.

The message then refers briefly to the twelfth census, the increase in the pension roll, the condition of the public canals, the

roll, the condition of the public canals, the operations of the Department of Agriculture, the Piliager Indian outbreak and the experiments with sugar beets.

The message, continuing, says that in the year 1900 will occur the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington for the permanent capital of the Government of the United States. The President saks an appropriation for assistant.

President asks an appropriation for a suitable national celebration of the event. Alien Labor Law. In conclusion the message says: The Allen Contract Labor law is showing by ex-

perience to need some amendment. A neasure providing better protection for measure providing better protection for seamen is proposed; the rightful application of the eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration are suggested for consideration; and I commend these subjects to the careful attention of the Congress.

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 feel called upon to act.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, December 5, 1893.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

THE FINAL RETURNS.

County Commissioners of Franklin County Rufuse to Pay for Tramps Arrested-Northampton County Will Erect Memorial Shaft-The Nusses Convicted of Setting Montgomery Opera House Afire.

The final returns of the vote for the State

icket in November have just been received at the State Department, Elk county, being the last to get in, and then not officially, the vote from there being secured by Secretary Martin by telegraph from the Prothonotary. The delay was caused chiefly by reason of waiting for the soldier vote and even that has not been received from Maniia, The vote for Congress and the State Senate has not yet been computed, as a number of countles have yet to be heard from, the return judges having not forwarded reports. According to the returns the vote on the State ticket was as follows: Governor, Stone, 476,206; Jenks, 358,300; Swallow, 132,931; Barnes, 4278; Lieutenant Governor, Gobin, 505,283; Sowden, 253,281; Nicholas, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Latts, Superior Court Judge, W. W. Porter, 526,-495; W. D. Porter, 517,036; Tricketts, 412,584; Bower, 348,504; Vail, 53,876. Congressmen at-Large, Grow, 532,848; Davenport, 520,778;

Iams, 350,213; Weiler, 357,481; Garber, 48,600. Congressman Grow leads the entire list of candidates in the number of votes re-

The Tramp Nuisance.

The Commissioners of Franklin county decided that they would not pay any more bills of Justices or Constables for the arrest and commitment of vagrants. The expense of tramps committed to the county jail in the past few years has been enormous. The tramps made it a practice of spending the entire winter in jail. Last year the county commissioners attempted putting them to work in the jall yard breaking stone, but this proved a failure. What the result of the commissioners' action will be is only conjecture. If the town is overrun with tramps, which it is likely to be, public indignation may cause the commissioners to rescind their action.

Monument to Heroic Dead.

The Northampton County Commissioners at a recent meeting took steps toward the erection in Easton of a monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Northampton county who sacrificed their lives in their country's service. It was unanimously decided to advertise for bids to ascertain the probable cost of a monument such as is desired. Designs and specifications can be seen at the office of the county commissioners until Friday, December 16, at 11 o'clock, No site has yet been selected for the monument, but it will probably be erected in Easton, in Centre Square.

Guilty of Arson.

After being out three hours, at Williams port the jury in the case against Henry and Leroy Nuss, father and son, charged with arson, rendered a verdict of guilty on each of the five indictments. The defendants were charged with setting fire to the Montgomery Opera House on the night of July 7, and also with entering into a conspiracy to burn the building.

Fifty Deer Killed in Pike County. The deer season which just closed in Pike County, was a most successful one, nearly 50 having been killed. Andrew Forbes, of Philadelphia, and William J. Garvin, shot a large buck, weighing nearly 200 pounds at Porter's Lake. Barney Provost, of Philadelphis, has to his credit two fine deer. Among those who were successful in killing deer this year in Pike County were C. P. Mott, Howard Brink and Rod Quick, Elwood and Jonas Shaffer, Louis Benfe and William Morrison, of Lackawaxen Township, shot a fine buck near Greeley

Killed by a Cave-in.

Thomas Lawson, aged 35, was buried alive by a caving bank, which he was excavating at Shaw & Esrey's quarry, Chester. The accident bappened just after Daniel Witmore had left the quarry with a load of gravel. Upon his return a haif-hour later, he saw Lawson's coat and the caved bank, and suspecting that an accident had happened, summoned help, and the dead bod of Lawson was dug out of nine feet of

Accused of Stealing from a Boarder. "Big Joe" Stravinski, who lived nineteen days in the mines at Janesville, before being rescued at the time the mine was suddenly flooded, was taken to the county jail at Wilkes-Barre, charged with the theft of noney, said to have been taken by him from the pockets of a boarder at his house. Since his rescue from the mines, "Big Joe" has been conducting a saloon in Hazieton.

Noted Decorator Dead.

With the death of Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Wollmuth, there passed away one of the nost gifted artistic decorators of the Leibgh Valley. In the different churches and chapels of all denominations in the Bethelenems and vicinity, in the Academy of Music, Allentown; the Fountain Hill Opera House, and finest residences of the Bethlehems, he has left examples of his ability.

General Store Burned. A fire at Hummel's wharf, three miles orth of Selin's Grove, damaged the buildng owned by B. O. Kessier, of this place, and occupied by Mr. John J. Foye, as a general store. About \$3,000 worth of goods were also destroyed.

Died from Gunshot Wound.] Benjamin Pike, a young one-armed man, died at the Chester Hospital. Pike was out gunning with John Hannum, at Boothwyn, and in attempting to get out of a wagon to shoot a rabbit, accidently shot himself.

New Telephone Company.

A telephone company composed of capitalists of western Pennsylvania, is being formed at Sharon to compete with the Belt Telephone Company. R. H. Adams, of Baltimore, is at the bead of the project. The Citizens' Telephone Company, of Mercer and Lawrence Counties, will be absorbed and the lines will be extended to Meadville, Oli City, Franklin and Eric.

The Attitude of the Filipinos. The independent party of the Filipinos ay that they will decline to accept the re. sait of the peace deliberations at Paris; Prance, and will fight for their indepen-dence.