THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE- WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1899.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Continued from Page 5.

result will enable the executive to treat the question with the governme Italy in a spirit of fairness and justice satisfactory solution will doubtless be reached. The recurrence of these distressing

manifestations of blind mob fury, di rected at dependents or natives of foreign country, suggests that the con-tingency has arisen for action by con-gress in the direction of conferring upon the federal courts jurisdiction in this class of international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the federal government may be involved. The suggestion is not new. A bill to pro-vide for the punishment of violations of treaty rights of allens was intro-duced in the senate March 1, 1892, and reported favorably March 30. The bill so introduced and reported provided that any act committed in any state or territory of the United States in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country secured to such citizen or subject by treaty be-tween the United States and such foreign country and constituting a crime under the laws of the state or terri-tory, shall constitute a like crime against the United States and be recognizable in the federal courts.

No action was taken by congress in the matter. I earnestly recommend that the sub-

ject be taken up anew and acted upon during the present session. The necessity for some such provision abundantly appears.

After many years of endeavor on the part of this government to that end. the Italian government has consented to enter into negotiations for a natural-ization convention, having for one of its objects the regulation of the status of Italians-except those of an age for active military service-who, having active military service—who, having been naturalized in the United States, may re-visit Italy. It is housed that with the mutually conclliatory spirit displayed, a successful conclusion will be reached.

The Japanese Treaty.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan on November 22, 1894, took effect on the 17th of July last, simultaneously with the enforcement of like treaties with the other powers, except France, whose convention did not go into operation until Aug. 4. By this notable conventional reform, Japan's position as a fully independent sov-creign power is assured.

The working of the new system has given rise to no material complaints on the part of the American citizens or interests, a circumstance which at-tests the ripe consideration with which change has been prepared.

Valuable assistance was rendered by the Japanese authorities to the United States transport ship Morgan City, while stranded at Kobe. Permission has been granted to land and pasture army horses at Japanese ports of call, on the way to the Philippine islands. These kindly evidences of good will are highly appreciated.

Japanese government has The shown a lively interest in the proposi-tion of the Pacific Cable Company to add to its projected cable lines to Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines a branch connection with the coast of

It would be a gratifying consummation were the utility of the contem-plated scheme enhanced by bringing Japan and the United States into ditelegraphic relation.

by iurning adrift any loosely framed commonwealth to face the vicisaitudes which too often attend weak states whose natural wealth and abundant tures in Russia, although not yet fully shaped, has been so cordially welcomed by the imperial government that it may not inaptly take a fitting place in resources are offset by the incongruitics of their political organization and the recurring occasions for internal

whatever legislation the congress may adopt looking to enlargement of our rivalries to sap their strength and dis-sipate their energies. ommercial opportunities abroad.

The Story of Samoa.

Insportant events have occurred in which will give employment to idle men and re-establish the pursuits of the Samoan Islands. The election, ac-cording to the laws and customs of Samoa, of a successor to the late king, Malleton Laupepa, developed a contest as to the validity of the result, which late need On the 19th of August last an order vas made for the taking of the census in the island, to be completed on the oth of November. By the treaty of ssue, by the terms of the general act, was to be decided by the chief justice. Upon his rendering a judgment in favor of Malietoa Tanu, the rival chief, Mataafa, took up arms. The active inpeace the Spanish people on the island have until April 11, 1909, to elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or tervention of American and British become citizens of Cuba. Until then it cannot be definitely ascertained who warships became imperative to restore order, at the cost of sanguinary shall be entitled to participate in the ounters. In this emergency, a joint ounmission of representatives of the ounters. formation of the government of Cuba. By that time the results of the census inited States, Germany and Great will have Britain was sent to Samoa to investigate the situation and provide a tem will commit the municipal governments porary remedy. By its active efforts of the island to the officers elected by the people. The experience thus acpeaceful solution was reached for the time being, the kingship being abolthe people. quired will prove of great value in the formation of a republican convention ished and a provisional government es-tablished. Recommendations unaniof the people to draft the constitution mously made by the commission for a and establish a general system of inpermanent adjustment of the Samoan question were taken under consideradependent government for the island. In the meantime, and so long as we tion by the three powers parties to the exercise control over the island, the neral act. ducts of Cuba should have a market

But the more they were examined the more evident it became that a radical change was necessary in the relations are given to the West India islands of the powers to Samoa.

The inconveniences and possible per-Ision and control in the Samoan group island of Cuba the war department has issued supplies to destitute persons, through the officers of the army which by powers having little interest in common in that quarter beyond commercial rivalry had been once more emphasized by recent events. The through the onders of the army which have amounted to 5.593,000 rations at a cost of \$1,147,554.07. To promote the disarmament of the Cuban volunteer army and in the interest of public peace and the welfare of the people the suggested remedy of the joint commission, like the scheme it aimed to re-place, amounted to what has been styled a "tridominium." being the exer-cise of the functions of sovereignty by sum of \$75 was paid to each Cuban sol-

an unanimous agreement of three powers. The situation had become far more intricate and embarrassing from every point of view than it was when my predecessor, in 1894, summed up its perplexities and condemned the purcipation in it of the United States

The arrangement under which Sa-noa was administered had proved imduring the six months ending June 30, practicable and unacceptable to all the powers concerned. To withdraw from the agreement and abandon the islands 1899, \$1,712,014.20 was expended for san-itation: \$293,881.70 for charities and hospitals, and \$88,944.03 for aid to the desto Germany and Great Britain would not be compatible with our intersus in the archipelago. To relinquish our rights in the harbor of Pago / ago, the the archipelago. tions of the treaty of place, the two governments accredited ministers to each other, Spain sending to Washingbest anchorage in the Pacific, the oc-cupancy of which had been leased to the United States in 1879 by the first ton the Duke of Arcos, an eminent diplomatist, previously stationed in Mexico, while the United States transforeign treaty ever concluded by Sa-moa, was not to be thought of either as regards the needs of our navy or the ferred to Madrid Hon. Belamy Storer, its minister at Brussels. This was interests of our growing commerce with the east. We could not have considfollowed by the respective appointment of consuls, thereby fully resuming the red any proposition for the abrogation -slations interrupted by the war. of the tri-partitite control which did not confirm us in all our rights and addition to its consular representation in the United States, the Spanish govsafeguard all our national interests in

criment has appointed consuls for Cuba, who have been provisionally e islands. Our views commended themselves to the other powers, A satisfactory arcognized during the military admin istration of the affairs of that island. Judicial intercourse between the courts rangement was concluded between the governments of Germany and of Engof Cuba and Porto Rico and of Spain has been established, as provided by land by virtue of which England retired from Samoa in view of compen-sations in other directions, and both the treaty of peace. The Cuban politi-cal prisoners in Spanish penal stations powers renounced in favor of the United States all their rights and have been and are being released and laims over and in respect to that por tion of the group lying to the east of the one seventy-first degree of west longitude, embracing the islands of Tutuila, Ofoo, Olosenga and Manua I transmit to the senate, for its constitutional action thereon, a convention, which besides the provisions above mentioned also guarantees us the same privileges and conditions in respect to commerce and commercial vessels in all of the Islands of Samoa as those ossessed by Germany, Claims have been preferred by white residents of Samoa on account of in-juries alleged to have been suffered through the acts of the treaty governents in putting down the late disturbances. A convention has been made between the three powers for the investigation and settlement of these claims by a neutral arbitrator, to which the att tion of the senate will be invited.

enduring welfare is to be assured. Venezuela the entire mouth of the Or-Whether those ties shall be organic or conventional, the destinies of Cuba are , including Earlma point, and the lbbean Littoral for some distance he enstward. The division appears In some rightful form and manner irthe eastward. new some right in orth and marked in revocably linked with our own, but how, and how far is for the future to determine in the ripeness of events. Whatever he the outcome we must see to it that free Cuba he a reality, not be equally satisfactory to both par-1948 Venezuela has once more undergone revolution. The insurgents, under leneral Castro, after a sanguinary en-

This is her chief and immed-

n the United States on as good terms

designated by the United States

to it that free club be a reality, not a name, a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure. Cur mission, to accomplish which we book up the wager of battle, is not to be fulfilled segment in which they suffered much loss, railied in the mountainous coun-try and advanced toward the capital. The bulk of the army sided with the movement: President Andrade quitted Caracas, where General Castro set up a provident accomment with which provisional government, with which our minister and the representatives of other powers entered into diplomatic

The fourth section of the tariff act, approved July 24, 1897, appears to pro-vide only for commercial treaties which should be entered into by the president and also ratified by the senate within The greatest blessing which can come two years from its passage. Owing to delays inevitable in negotiations of this to Cuba is the restoration of her agri-cultural and industrial prosperity nature, none of the treaties initiated under that section could be concluded in time for ratification by the senate

prior to its adjournment on March 4 last. Some of the pending negotia-tions, however were near conclusion tons, however, and the resulting conven-tions have since been signed by the plenipotentiaries. Others, within both the third and fourth sections of the act are still under consideration. Acting under the constitutional power of the executive in respect to treatles I have deemed it my duty, while observing the limitations of concession pro vided by the fourth section, to bring to a conclusion all pending negotiations have been tabulated and we shall eed to provide for elections which and submit them to the senate for its advice and consent.

Conventions of reciprocity have been signed during the congressional recess with Great Britain for the respective colonies of British Guiana, Barbadoes, Bermuda, Jamaica and Turks and Cal-cos Islands and with the republic of Nicaragua.

Important reciprocal conventions have also been concluded with France and with the Argentine Republic. Consular Reports.

In my last annual message the prog-ress noted in the work of the diplomat-ic and consular officers in collecting inand with as favorable rates of duty as der treaties of reciprocity which shall formation as to the industries and commerce of other countries, and in the For the relief of the distressed in the care and promptitude with which their eports are printed and distributed has ontinued during the past year with increasingly valuable results in suggest-ing new sources of demand for Ameri-can products and in picking out the obstacles still to be overcome in fa-cilitating the remarkable expansion of our foreign trade. It will doubtless be gratifying to congress to learn that the various agencies of the departdier borne upon the authenticated pay rolls on the condition that he should deposit his arms with the authorities ment of state are co-operating in these ndeavors with a zeal and effectiveness sum thus disbursed aggregated \$2,547. which are not only receiving the cor 750, which was paid from the emergen-cy fund provided by the act of January dial recognition of our business inter sts, but are exciting the emulation 1899, for that purpose. Out of the Cuban island revenues other governments. In any re-arrangement of the great and complicat ed work of obtaining official data of data of an economic character, which congress may undertake it is most important is my judgment that the results already ecured by the efforts of the depart ment of state should be carefully con-sidered with a view to judicious de-Following the exchange of ratifica velopment and increased utility to our export trade.

The American Republic.

The interest taken by the various states forming the international union of American republics in the work of its organic bureau is evidenced by the fact that for the first time since its creation in 1890 all the republics of South and Central America are now

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The unanimous recommendations of permanent tribunal before which dis-providing for the international bureau of American republics all stated that it should continue in force during a term of ten years from the date of its or-ganization and no country becoming a member of the union should cease to be a member until the end of said period of ten years, and unless twelve months before the expiration of said period of ten years, and unless twelve months economy resulting from a well devised before the expiration of said period, a system, and the accumulated judicial

of our enlarged exportation of manufactured goods, which has been the most remarkable fact in the economic development of the United States in re cent years. A feature of this exhibit which is likely to become of permanent and increasing utility to our industries is the collection of samples of mer-chandise products in the various coun-tries with special reference to particu-

lar markets, providing practical ob-ject lessons to United States manufac-turers, as to qualifies, styles and prices of goods such as met the special de-mands of consumers and may be ex-ported with advantage. In connection with the exposition an International commercial congress was held upon the invitation of the Phila-delphia Commercial Museum, trans-ported by the secretary of state to the various foreign governments for an exchange of information and opinions exchange of information and opinions with the view to the promotion of in-ternational trade. This invitation med with general and cordial acceptance and the congress, which began its ses-sions at the exposition of the 15th of October, proved to be of great prac-tical importance from the fact that it developed a general recognition of the independence of nations in trade and a most gratifying spirit of accommodation with reference to the gradual removal of existing impedinents to reciprocal relations without injury to the industrial interests of either party.

The Peace Conference.

In response to the invitation of his majesty, the emperor of Russia, dele-gates from twenty-six countries were assembled at The Hague on the 18th of May, as members of a conference in the interests of peace. The commission from the United States disted of the Hon. Andrew D. White the Hon. Seth Low, the Hon. Stanford Newall, Captain Alfred Malion, of the United States navy, Captain William of the United States army, ragier and the Hon. Frederick W. Holls, seccetary.

The occasion seemed to be oppor

tune for the verious consideration of a plan for the pacific adjustment of in-ternational differences, a subject in which the American people have been deeply interested for many years, and a definite project for a permanent international tribunal was included the instructions to the delegates the United States. The final act of the conference includes conventions upon the amelioration of the laws and customs of war on land, the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva convention of 1864 and the extension of judicial methods to international cases. The convention for the pacific sottlement of international conflicts embodies the leading features of the American plan with such modi-fications as were rendered necessary by the great diversity of vlews and interests represented by the delegates. The four titles of the convention profor the maintenance of general peace, the exercise of good offices and rediation, the formation of commistions of inquiry and international arbitration The mediation provided for by the

convention is purely voluntary and ad-isory, and is intended to avoid any invasion or limitation of sovereign rights of the adhering states. The commis-

sions of inquiry proposed consist of delegations to be specifically constituted for particular purposes by means of conventions between the contesting parties, having for their object the clear understanding of international differences before resorting to the use of force. The provision for arbitra-The unanimous recommendations of permanent tribunal before which dis tion contemplates the formation of a

During the past year we have reduced r forces in Cuba and Porto Rico. Cuba we now have 534 officers and 9,795 enlisted men, in Porto Rico, 87 flicers and 2,855 enlisted men and a battalion of 400 men composed of native Porto Ricans; while stationed throughout the United States are 919

officers and 17, 317 men. and in Hawall 12 officers and 455 enlisted men. The operations of the army are fully presented in the report of the secte-tary of war. I cannot withhold from officers and rien the highest commen-dation for their soldierly conduct in trying situations, their willing sacrifices for their country, and the integ-rity and ability with which they have performed unusual and difficult duties in our Island persessions.

In the organization of volunteer regments authorized by the act of March 2, 1895, it was found that no provision had been made for chaplains. This omission was doubtless from inadver-tance. I recommend the early authorization for the appeintment of one chapitain for each of said regiments. These regiments are not in the Philippines and it is important that immediate action be had.

In restoring peaceful conditions, or-derly rule, the civic progress in Cubs, Porto Rico, and so far as practicable in the Thilippines, the rehabilitation of the postal service has been an essential and important part of the work. It becomes necessary to provide mail facilities both for our forces of occupation and for the native popula-tion. To meet this requirement has involved a substantial reconstruction. The existing systems were so frag-mentary, defective and inadequate that a new and comprehensive organ ization had, to be created. American trained officials have been assigned to the directing and executive positions, while natives have been chiefly employed in making up the body of the force. In working out this plan, the morit rule had been rigorously and

faithfully applied. The Postal Service.

The appointment of director general of posts of Cuba has given to an ex-pert who had been chief postoffice inspector and assistant postmaster nspector general, and who united large experience with administrative capacity. For the postmastership at Havana the range of skilled and available men was and the choice fell upon on scanned who had been twenty years in the service as deputy postmaster and posmaster of a large city. This principle governed and determined the selection of the American officials sent not only

to Cuba, but to Porto Rico and the Philippines and they were instructed to apply it so far as practicable in the employment of natives as minor postmasters and clerks. The postal system in Cuba, though remaining under the general guidance of the postmaster general, was made essentially independent. It was felt that it should not be a burden upon the postal service of the United States. and provision was made that any deficit in the postal revenue should be charge upon the general revenues of

th eisland. Though Porto Rico and the Philip-ines hold a different relation to the United States, yet for convenience of administration, the same principle of an autonomous system has been extended to them. The development of the service in all of the islands has been rapid and successful. It is push-ing forward e- American lines, with free delivery, money order and registry systems and has given the people mail facilities far greater and more reliable than any they have ever before enjoyed. It is thus not only a vital agency of industrial, social and business progress, but an important influence in discusing a just understand-ing of the true spirit and character of

American administration. The domestic postal service continues to grow with extraordinary rapidity. The expenditures and the revenues will each exceed \$100,000,000 during the current year. Fortunately, since the revival of prosperous times, the 'reve-

wisdom and justice of modification of the third section of the Act of June 2 1850, which provides pensions fo widow of officers and enlisted for the men who served nincty days or more during the war of the rebellion and were hon-orably discharged, provided that such widows are without other means of support than their daily labor and were married to the soldier, sallor or marine on account of whose service they claim

ension prior to the date of the act. The present holding of the department is that if the widow's income aside from her daily labor does not exceed in amount what her pension would be, to wit., \$96 per annum, she would be deemed to be without other means of support than her daily laber, and would be entitled to a pension un-der this act; while if the widow's in-come, independent of the amount re-ceived by her as the result of her

daily labor, exceeds \$96, she would not be persionable under the act. I am advised by the commissioner of pensions that the smount of the income allowed before title to pension would be barred, has varied widely under different administrations of the pension office as well as during different periods of the same administration, and has been the cause of just complaint and

criticism With the approval of the secretary of the interior, the commissioner of pen-sions recommends that in order to sions recommends that in order to make the practice at all times uniform and to do justice to the dependent widow, the amount of income allowed, independent of the proceeds of her daily labor, should be not less than \$250 per annum, and he urges that the congress shall so amend the act as to permit the pension office to grant penshionable status to widows under the terms of the third section of the Act of June 27, 1890, whose income, aside from the proceeds of daily labor, is not in excess of \$250 per annum. I believe this to be a simple act of justice

and heartily recommend it. The Dawes commission reports that gratifying progress has been made in its work during the preceding year. The field work of enrollment of for of the nations has been completed. recommend that congress, at an early day, make liberal appropriation for educational purposes in the Indian Territory.

The Census.

In accordance with the Act of Con-gress, approved March 3, 1899, the pre-liminary work in connection with the twelfth census is now fully under way. The officers required for the proper administration of the duties imposed have been selected. The provision for secur-ing a propr enumeration of the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial growth of the nation, is broader and more comprehensive than

any similar legislation in the past. The director advises that every needful effort is being made to push this great work to completion in the time limited by the statute. It is believed that the twelfth census will emphasize our remarkable advance in all that per-

our remarkable advance in all that per-tains to national progress. Under the authority of the act of congress approved July 7, 1898, the commission consisting of the secretary of the treasury, the attorney general and the secretary of the interior, has made an agreement of settlement which has had my approval, of the in-debtodness to the government growing debtedness to the government growing out of the issue of bonds to aid in the construction of the Central Pacific and West Pacific railroads. The agreement secures to the government the princi-pal and interest of said bonds, amounting to \$58,812.715.48. There has been paid thereon \$11,762,543.12, which has been covered into the treasury and the remainder payable within ten years, with interest, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, is secured by the deposit of an equal amount of first mortgage bonds of the Pacific railway companies. The amounts paid and secured to be paid to the government on account of the Pacific railroad subsidy claims are:

Union Pacific, cash, \$58,448,223.75; Kansas Pacific, cash, \$6,303,000; Central ific, cash, \$11. 198,134.10: notes secured, \$47,050,172.36 Kansas Pacific dividends for deficiency

sum the government has realized the

Forest Reservations.

On June 30, 1828, there were 30 forest

reservations-exclusive of the Afognak forest and fish culture reserve in Alas-

ka-embracing an estimated area of 40,719,474 acres. During the past year

two of the existing forest reserves, the

Trabuco Canyon California, and Black Hills South Dakota and Wyo-

ning have been considerably enlarged.

the area of the Mount Ranier reserve, in the state of Washington, has been

somewhat reduced and six additional

reserves have been established, namely, the San Francisco Mountains, Arizona;

the Black Mesa, Arizona; Lake Tahoe

California; Gallaty, Montana; Gila River, New Mexico; and Fish Lake

Utah: the total estimated area of which is 5,265,770 acres. This makes at the present time 32 forest reservations,

embracing an estimated area of 45,021,-899 acres. This estimated area is the aggregated areas within the boundaries

of the reserves. The lands actually reserved are, however, only the vacant

public lands therein, and these have been set aside and reserved for sale or settlement in order that they may be

of the greatest use to the people. Protection of the national forests, in-

augurated by the department of the

interior in 1897 has been continued dur-ing the past year and much has been accomplished in the way of preventing

forest fires and the protection of the timber. There are now large tracts

overed by forests which will eventu-

ported for all parts of the United

sugar beet factory multiplies in the

States. Under this encouragment the

and

plants of

The

whole indebtedness was about

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of my special message of February 10. tast concerning the necessity of a cable to Manila, I respectfully invite attention to it

recommend that, in case the congress should not take measures to bring about this result by direct action of the government, the postmaster gen-eral be authorized to invite competitive bids for the establishment of a cable the conjoiny making the best re-speciable bid to be awarded the contract: the successful company to give ample bonds to insure the completion of the work within a reasonable time. The year has been marked by con-stantly increased intimacy of our relations with Mexico and in the magnimutually advantageous into This government has omitted changes. no opportunity to show its strong desire to develop and perpetuate cordiality now so long happily unbroken.

Matters with Mexico.

Following the termination on January 20, 1899 by Mexico of the conven-tion of extradition of December 11, tion of extradition of December 11 1861, a new treaty more in accordance with the ascertained needs of both countries was signed February 22, 1899. and exchanged in the City of Mexico on the 22d of April last. Its opera-tion thus far has been effective and satisfactory, A recent case has served to test the application of its fourth article which provides that beither party shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens, but that the execulive authority of each shall have the power to deliver them up, if in its discretion it be deemed proper to do so

The extradition of Mrs. Mattie Rich, citizen of the United States, charged with homicide committed in Mexico was, after mature consideration, rected by me in the conviction that the ends of justice would be thereby sub-served. Similar action, on appropriats occasion, by the Mexican executivwill not only tend to accomplish the desire of both governments that gray. crimes go not unpunished, but also to repress lawlessness along the horder of the two countries. The new treaty stipulates that neither government shall assume jurisdiction in the punishment of crimes committed ex-clusively within the territory of the other. This will obviate in future the embarrassing controversies which have heretofore arisen through Mexwhich ico's assertion of a claim to try and punish an American citizen for an offense committed within the jurisdiction f the United States. The international water boundary

commission, organized by the conven-tion of March 1, 1899, for the adjustment of questions affecting the Rio Grande frontier, has not yet completed its labors. A further extension of term for one year, until December 1899, was effected by a convention signed December 2, 1898 and exchanged and proclaimed in February last.

An invitation extended to the presi dent of Mexico to visit Chicago in October on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the United States govern ment building in that city was cordially accepted by him with the necessary consent of the Mexican congress, but the illness of a member of his family prevented his attendance. The minister of foreign relations, however, came as the personal representative of President Diaz, and in that high character was duly honored

Claims growing out of the seizure of American sealing vessels in Bering Sea have been under discussion with the government of Russia for several years, with the recent happy result of an agreement to submit them to the decision of a single arbitrator. By this tussia affords proof of her adher-to the beneficent principle of aract Russin bitration which her plenipotentiaries conspicuously favored at The Hague disarmament conference when it was advocated by the representatives of the United States.

A suggestion for a permanent exposition of our products and manufac-

Cuba.

My annual message of last year was necessarily devoted in great part to a consideration of the Spanish war and of the results it wrought and the conditions it imposed for the future. I am gratified to announce that the treaty of peace has restored friendly relaions between the two powers. Effect has been given to its most important provisions. The evacuation of Porto provisions. Rico having already been accomplished on the 18th of October, 1898, nothing remained necessary there but to con time the provisional military control of the island until the congress should enact a suitable government for the territory. Of the character and of the measures to that end, I bebe shall treat in another part of this mes-

The The withdrawal of the authority of Spain from the island of Cuba was effected by the first of January, so that the full re-establishment of peace found the relinquished territory held by the United States in trust for the invabitants, maintaining under the di-ection of the executive such govern nent and control therein as should conserve public order, restore the pro-ductive conditions of peace so long disturbed by the instability and dis-order which prevailed for the greater part of the preceding three decades, and build up that tranquil develop-ment of the domestic state whereby alone can be realized the high pur-pose, as proclaimed in the joint resonution adopted by the congress on Ap-ril 19, 1898, by which the United States disclaimed any disposition of intention o exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or ontrol over Cuba, except for the paification thereof, and asserted its determination when that was accom-plished, to leave the government- and ontrol of the island to its people edge contained in this resolution is the highest honorable obligation must be succedly kept.

believe that substantial progress I believe that substantial progress has been made in this direction. All the administrative measures adopted in Cuba have aimed to fit it for a re-generated existence by enforcing the supremacy of law and justice; by placing wherever practicable the machin-ery of administration in the hands of the inhabitants: by instituting needed sanitary reforms; by spreading educa-tion; by festering industry and trade; by inculcating public morality and, in short, by taking every rational step to aid the Cuban people to attain to taking every rational step that plane of self conscious respect and self reliant unity which fits an

enlightend community for self ernment within its own sphere, while enabling it to ulfill all outward obli-This nation has assumed before the world a grave responsibility for the fu-ture good government of Cuba. We ture good government of Cuba. We have accepted a trust, the fulfilment

of which calls for the sternest integ-rity of purpose and the exercise of the highest wisdom. The new Cuba yet to arise from the ashes of the past must needs be bound to us by tics of singular intimacy and strength if its |

with Article VI of the treaty. tiations are about to be had for definng the conventional relations between the two countries, which fell into abeythe two controls which the first abey-ance by reason of the war. I trust that these will include a favorable ar-rangement for commercial reciprocity under the terms of Sections 3 and 4 of the current tariff act. In these, as in all matters of international concern no effort will be spared to respond to the good disposition of Spain, and to cultivate in all practicable ways the intimax which should prevail between two nations whose past history has so often and in so many ways been marked by incere friendship and by community interest. would recommend appropriate leg-

their homes, in accord

islation in order to carry into execu-tion Article VII of the treaty of peace with Spain, by which the United States assured the payment of certain claims for indemnity of its citizens against Spain.

The Turkish Empire.

The United States minister to Turkey continues under instructions, to press for a money payment in satis-faction of the just claims for injuries suffered by American citizens in the lisorders of several years past and for wrongs done to them by the Ottoman authorities. Some of these claims are of many years standing. This govern-ment is hopeful of a general agreement in this regard. In the Turkish empire the situation

our citizens remains unsatisfactory. Our efforts during nearly forty years to bring about a convention of natura-ligation seem to be on the brink of final failure through the announced policy

of the Ottoman Porte to refuse recog-nition of the alien status of nativ Turkish subjects naturalized abroad since 1867. Our statutes do not allow this government to admit any distinction between the treatment of native and naturalized Americans abroad, so that ceaseless controversy arises in ases where persons owing, in the eye of international law, a dual allegiance, are prevented from entering Turkey or are expelled after entrance. The Brit-ish aci, for instance, does not claim ffect for the naturalization of an alien even in the event of his return to his native country unless the change be cognized by the law of that country stipulated by treaty between it and te naturalizing state.

The arbitrary treatment, in some intances, of American productions in 'urkey has attracted attention of late. tably in regard to our flour. Large hipmonts by the recently opened direct steamship line to Turkish ports have been denied entrance on the score that, although of standard composition and unquestioned purity, the flour was per-nicious to health, because of deficient elasticity," as indicated by antiquated and untrustworthy tests. Upon due rotest by the American minister and

appearing that the act was a virtual iscrimination against our producshipments in question were admitted. In these as in all instances wherever occurring, when American products may be subjected in a foreign country apon succious pretexts to discrimina-tion compared with the like products of another country, this government will use its earnest efforts to secure fair and equal treatment for his zens and their goods. Failing this, it will not hesitate to apply whatever corrective may be provided by the

statutes.

The Venezuela Trouble. The internal commission of arbitra-tion, appointed the Anglo-Venezuelan treaty of 1897, rendered an award on October 3 last, whereby the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana is determined thus ending a ontroversy which has existed for th greater part of the century. Th award, as to which the arbitrators were unanimous, while not meeting the extreme contention of either party.

alority of the members of the union had given to the secretary of state of the United States official notice of their wish to terminate the union at the end of its first period, that the union should continue to be maintained for another period of ten years and thereafter, uner the same conditions, for squccessive periods of ten years each. The period for notification expired

on July 14, 1839, without any of the members having given the necessary notice of withdrawal. Its maintenance s thus assured for the next ten years, In view of this fact and the numerous questions of general interest and common benefit to all of the republics of America, some of which were considred by the first international American conference, but not finally settled, and others which have since then and then grown to importance, it would seem expedient that the various republics constituting the union should be invited to hold at an early date another con-

ference in the capital of one of the countries other than the United States, which has already enjoyed this honor.

The purely international character the work being dong by the bureau the appreciation of its value are further emphasized by the active co-operation which the various govern-ments of the Latin-American republics and their diplomatic representatives in the capital are now exhibiting and the zenious endeavors they are making to extend its field of usefulness and to promote through it commercial interourse and strengthen the bonds of

amity and confidence between its var-ious members and the nations of this ontinent Pan American Exposition

The act to encourage the holding of the Pan-American exposition on the Niagara frontier, within the county of Eric or Niagara, in the state of New York in the year 1901, was approved on March 3, 1889.

March 3, 1899. This exposition, which will be held in the city of Buffalo in the near vicinity of the great Niagara cataract and within a day's journey of which reside several million of our people, will be several million of our people. will be confined entirely to the west-ern hemisphere. Satisfactory assur-ances have already been given by the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Mexico, the Central and South American republics, and most of the states of the United States that these countries and states will make an unique, interesting and instructive ex-

hibit peculiarly illustrative of their ma-terial progress during the century which is about to close. The law provides an appropriation of \$500,000 the purpose of making an exhibit the exposition by the government of the United States for its executive depart-ments and from the Smithsonian institution and National museum, the United States commission of fish and fish-eries, the department of labor and the bureau of American republics. To se-cure a complete and harmonious ar-rangement of this government exhibit, board of management has already created and charged with the lection, purchase, preparation, the transportation, arrangement and safe-keeping of the articles and materials to ection. se exhibited. This board has been organized and has already entered upon the performance of its duties as procided for by the law.

I have every reason to hope and be-lieve that this exposition will tend more firmly to rement the cordial relations between the nations on this con-

In accordance with an act of congress approved Dec. 21, 1898, and under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial museum, a most interesting and valuable exposition of products and manufactures especially adapted to export trade was held in Philadelphia from the 14th of September to the 1st of December, 1899. The representative character of the axhibits and the side character of the exhibits and the wide-spread interest manifested in the spe-cial objects of the undertaking afford gives to Great Britain a large space of interior territory in dispute and to

skill and unal would soon possess.

While earnestly promoting the idea of establishing a permanent interna-tional tribunal, the delegation of the United States was not unmindful of the inconvenience which might arise the inconvenience which might arise from an obtrustve exercise of media-tion and in signing the convention carefully guarded the historical position of the United States by the following declaration: "Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional colley of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the po-litical questions or policy or internal dministration of a foreign state ;nor shall anything contained in said concention be construed to imply a relinguishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude to ands nursly American questions."

Thus interpreted, the convention for the pacific settlement of international conflicts may be regarded as realizing the earnest desire of great numbers of American citizens, whose deep sense justice, expressed in numerous res lutions and memorials, has urged then to labor for this noble achievement The general character of this conven-tion, already signed by the delegate f more than twenty sovereign states further commends it to the favorable action of the senate of the United States, whose ratification it awaits. The Army.

Since my last annual message, and bedience to the acts of the congress of April 22 and 26, 1898, the remaining volunteer force enlisted for the Span sh war, consisting of 34,834 regular and 110.202 volunteers, with over 5.00 volunteer officers, has been discharge from the military service. Of the vol-unteers, 667 officers and 14.821 men were serving in the Philippines, and 1.650 of the regulars who were entitled to be mustered out after the ratifica-tion of the treaty of peace. They vol-untarily remained at the front until their places could be filled by new troops. They were returned home in the order in which they went to Ma-nila, and are now all of them out of the service and in the ranks of citizenship. I recommend that the congress provide a special medal of honor for the volunteers, regulars, sailors and marines on duty in the Philippines who voluntarily remained in the service after their terms of enlistment had ex-

By the act of March 2, 1899, congrea gave authority to increase the regular army to a maximum not exceeding 65.-000 enlisted men and to enlist a force of 35,000 volunteers, to be recruited from the country at large. By virtue of this authority the regular army has been increased to the number of 61.993 enlisted men and 2,248 officers and new volunteer regiments have organized, aggregating 33,050 enlisted men and 1.-524 officers, two of these volunteer regiments are made up of colored men, with colored line officers. The new troops to take the places of those re-turning from the Philippines have been transported to Manila to the number of 581 officers and 26,322 enlisted men of the regular army and 594 officers and 15.388 enlisted men of the new volunteer force, while 504, and 14.599

men of the volunteer force are on the locan enroute to Manila.

The force new in Manila consists of 995 officers and 30,578 regulars, and 594 officers and 15.388 of the volunteers, The number dropped by reason death, remarriage, minors by logal making an aggregate of 1,499 officers and 45,966 men. When the troops now limitation, three years, and other causes was 13, under orders shall reach Manila, the lise, and the number of claims dis-force in the archipelago will comprise allowed was 107,910. During the year .051 officers and 43,483 men.

98,054 pension certificates were issued. The muster out of the great volun-eer army organized for the Spanish of which \$2.077 were for new original pensions. The amount disbursed for pensions. The amount disbursed for army and navy pensions during the year was \$158,355,052.95, which was \$1. war and the creation of a new war and the creation of a new army, the transportation from Manila to San Francisco of those entitled to dis-charge, and the transportation of the new troops to their places have been 651,461.61 less than the sum of the appropriations The Grand Army of the Republic, at its recent national encampment neid cial objects of the undertaking afford a work of great magnitude well and renewed encouragement to those who ably done, for which too much credit look confidently to the steady growth cannot be given the war department. It is recent national encampment need in Philadelphia, has brought to my at-

es nave grown uch faster than th expenditures, and there is every indication that a short period will witness the obliteration of the annual deficit.

due United States, cash, \$821,897.70; making a total of \$124,421,607.95. In this connection, the report of the postmaster general embodies a state-\$130,000,000, more than half of which consisted of accrued interest, for which ment of some evils which have grown up outside of the contemplation of law in the treatment of some classes of mail matter which wrongly exercise entire amount, less about \$6,000,000, within a period of two years. the privilege of the pound rate and shows that if this matter had been and properly classified and had paid the rate which it/should have paid instead of a postal deficit for the last fiscal year of \$6,610,000, there would been on one basis a surplus of \$17, 637,750, and on another \$5,733,836. Th Th reform thus suggested, in the opinion of the postmaster general, would not

only put the postal service at once o a safe, sugtaining basis, but world permit great and valuable improve-ments, and I commend the subject to the consideration of the congress,

The Navy.

The navy has maintained the spirit and high efficiency which has always characterized that service and has lost none of the gallantry in heroic action which has signalized its brilliant and glorious past. The nation has equa pride in its early and later achieve ments. Its habitual readiners for ev ery emergency has wen the confidence and admiration of the country. The people are interested in the continued reparation and prestige of the navy and will justify liberal appropriations for its maintonance and improvement The officers have shown peculiar adap-

tation for the performance of new and delicate duties which cur recent war has imposed. cannot be doubted that congress will at once make necessary provision for the armor plate for the vessels now under contract and building. Its tention is respectfully called to the report of the secretary of the navy

ally be reserved and set apart for for-est uses. Until that can be done, congress should increase the appropria-tions for the work of protecting the in which the subject is fully presented I unite in his recommendation that th ongress enact such political legislaforests. tion as may be necessary to enable the department to make its contracts The department of agriculture is onsiantly consulting the needs of proearly in the coming year for armor in ducers in all the states and territories the best quality that can be obtained in this country for the Makine, Ohio It is introducing seeds and great value and promoting fuller diand Missouri, and that the provision of the act of March 3, 1859, limiting versification of crops. Grains, grasses, fruits, legumes and vegetables are im-

the price of armor to \$300 per ton be In the matter of naval construction, Italy and Japan, of the great powers laid down less tonnage in the year year

1899, than this country, and Italy alon has less tonnage under construction I heartily concur in the recommendathe increase of the navy, as tion for suggested by the secretary. Our future progress and prosperity depend upon our ability to equal, if

Pensions.

failure to claim

within

recommondations.

ot surpass, other nations in the et largement and advance of science, in-dustry and commerce. To invention we must turn as one of the most pow-erful aids to the accomplishment of such a result. The attention of th congress is directed to the report of the commissioner of patents, in which will be found valuable suggestions and d and distributed.

up for surplus farm and factory pro-ducts in Europe and Asia. The out-look for the education of the young farmer through agricultural college and experiment stations with opporaunity given to specialized depart-ment of agriculture is very promising. The people of Hawaii, Porto Rice taunity and the Philippine islands should be helped by the establishment of experiment stations to a more scientific knowledge of the production of coffee, India rubber and other tropical products, for which there is demand the United States.

There is widespread interest in the improvement of our public highways at the present time and the depart ment of agriculture is co-operating with the people in each locality in

is of vital importance to the people is being carefully studied, steps are being taken to reclaim injured or abandoned lands and information for the reople along these lines is being print-Markets are being sought and opened On the 20th of June, 1899, the pension roll of the United States number 191, 591. These include the pensioners of he army and navy in all our wars

north and far west, semi-tropical plants are sent to the south and congenial climates are sought for the choice productions of the far east. The hybridizing of truit trees and grain in conducted in the search for varieties adapted to exacting conditions. The introduction of ten gardens into the southern states promises to provide employment for idle hands, as well as to supply the home market with tea. The subject of irrigation where it