(Continued from Second Page.)

until the canal commission shall have reported and the United States coagress shall upon the whole matter during the present session, without prejudice by reason of any change in the existing conditions.

ment of Nicaragua, as one of its last sov- to permit of recourse to congress for the ereign acts before merging its powers in those of the newly formed United States of Central America, has granted an optional viding by a general enactment and a standconcession to another association to become | ing appropriation for accepting such invitagrant. It does not appear what surveys have | by a commission. This plan has my cordial been made or what route is proposed under this contingent grant, so that an examination of the fearibility of its plan 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 am hopeful, too, of a favorable change practical waterway is to be realized. The construction of such a maritime waterway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready inter-communication between our eastern and western seaboards, demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce to the Pacific and that our national policy now more imperatively than ever calls for its control by this government are propositions which I doubt not the congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon.

### AT PEACE WITH ALL BUT ONE

No Serious Complications with Any Nation Except Spain-Many Minor Matters Pending.

With the exception of the rupture with marked with cordiality and the close of the eventful year finds most of the issues that gratifying outcome. necessarily arise in the complex relations no serious obstacles to a just and honorable solution by amicable agreement.

Argentine-Chili Dispute. A long unsettled dispute as to the extended boundary between the Argentine Republic and Chili, stretching along the Andean crests to the southern border of the Atacama desert, to Magellan straits, nearly a third of the length of the South American continent, assumed an acute stage in the early part of the year and afforded this government occasion to express the hope that the resort to arbitration, already contemplated by existing conventions between the parties, might prevail, despite the grave difficulties arising in its application. I am happy to may that arrangements to this end have been perfected, the questions of fact upon which the respective commissioners were unable to agree being in course of reference to her Britannic majesty for determination. A residual difference touching the northern boundary line across the Atacama desert, for which existing treaties provided no adequate adjustment, bids fair to be settled in like manner by joint commission, upon which the United States minister at Buenos Ayres has been invited to serve as umpire in the last

Removing Restrictions to Commerce I have found occasion to approach the Argentine government with a view to removing differences of rate charges imposed upon the cables of an American corporation in the transmission between Buenos Ayres and the cities of Uruguay and Brazil of through mesmges passing from and to the United States. Although the matter is complicated by exclusive concessions by Uruguay and Brazil to foreign companies, there is strong hop that a good understanding will be reached and that the important channels of cemmercial communication between the States and the Atlantic cities of South America, may be freed from an almost prohibitory discrimination. In this relation I may be permitted to express my sense of the fitness of an international agreement whereby the interchange of messages over connecting cables may be regulated on a fair basis of system developed from an independent and exclusive service into a well ordered union, of which all countries will be the recipients of manifold benefits. It would be strange were the nations not in time brought to realize that modern civilization, which owes so much of its progress to the annihilation of space by the electric force, demands that this all-important means of communication, a heritage of all peoples, should be administered and regulated in their common behalf. A step in this direction was taken when the international code of 1884 for the protection of submarine cables was signed and the day is, I trust, not far distant, when this medium for the transmission of thought from land to land may be brought within the domain of international concerts completely, as in the material carriage of commerce and correspondence upon the face of the waters that divide them.

The claim of Thomas Jefferson Page against Argentina, which has been pending many years, has been adjusted. The sum awarded by the congress of Argentina was

The sympathy of the American people has justly been offered to the ruler and the people of Austria-Hungary by reason of the miction that has lately befallen them in the assassination of the empress-queen of that historic realm.

Complications of Lattimer Tragedy. On the 10th of September, 1897, a conflict took place at Lattimer, Pa., between a body of striking miners and the sheriff of Luserne county and his deputies, in which twenty-two miners were killed and fortywounded, of which ten of the killed and twelve of the wounded were Austrian and Hungarian subjects. This deplorable event naturally aroused the solicitude of the Austro-Hungarian government, which, on the assumption that the killing and wounding involved the unjustifiable misuse of authority, claimed reparation for the sufferers. Apart from the searching investigation and the 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 line with their official duty to uprold 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 harmont ous understanding on the subject with that of Austro-Hungary, notwithstanding the claim of the latter after learning the result of the trial for indemnity for its in-

jured subjects. Despite the brief time allowed for prepara tions the exhibits of this country at the Universal exposition at Brussels in 1897 enjoyed the singular distinction of a larger proportion of awards, having regard to the number and classes of articles entered, than

## TRY 63 AIN-O! TRY GRAIN-O

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tional capacity to supply the world's mar-

International Expositions. Exhibitions of this international character are becoming more frequent as the exhave had the opportunity to pass finally changes of commercial countries grow more intimate and varied. Hardly a year passes that this government is not invited to national participation at some important Nevertheless, it appears that the govern- foreign center, but often on too short notice power and means to do so. My predecessors have suggested the advisability of proeffective on the expiration of the present tions and for representation of this country

Restrictions on Cattle Imports.

I trust the Belgian restriction on the importations of cattle from the United States, originally adopted as a sanitary precaution, will at an early date be satisfied so as to admit live cattle under due regulation of their slaughter after landing. I the Belgian treatment of our preserved and salted meats. The routes of direct trade between the two countries, not alone for Belgian consumption and Belgian products, but by way of transit to and from other continental states, has been both encouraging and beneficial. No effort will be spared to enlarge its advantages by seeking the emoval of needless impedimenta and by arrangement for increased commercial exchange.

Central American Events. The year's events in Central America deserve more than passing mention. A menacing rupture between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was happily composed by the signature of a convention between the parties with the concurrence of the Guatemalan president as a mediator, the act being negotiated and signed on board the United States steamer Alert, then lying in Central Spain the intercourse of the United States American waters. It is believed that the with the great family of nations has been good offices of our envoy and the commander of that vessel contributed to that

In my last message the situation was preof sovereign states adjusted or presenting sented with respect to the diplomatic representation of this government in Central America, created by the association of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador under the title of the Greater Republic of Central America and the delegation of their international functions to the Diet thereof. While the reported character of the Diet was recognized by my predecessor and has been confirmed during my administration by receiving its accredited envoy and granting exequaturs to consuls coming under its authority, that recognition was qualified by the distinct understanding that the re-sponsibility of each of the component sovereign republics toward the United States remained wholly unaffected. This proviso was needful, inasmuch as the compact of the three republics was at the outset an association whereby certain representative functions were delegated to a tripartite commission, rather than a federation body possessing centralized powers of government and administration. In this view of their relation and the relation of the United States to the several republics, a change in the representation of this country in Central America was neither recommended by the executive nor initiated by congress, thus leaving one of our envoys accredited as hereofore separately to two states of the Greater Republic, Nicaragua and Salvador, and to a third state, Costa Rica, which was not a party to the compact, while our other envoy was similarly accredited to the union state Honduras-and a non-union Guatemala. The result has been that the one has presented credentials only to the

Guatemala. Subsequently the three associated reconvention of their delegates framed for and legislature. Upon ratification by the constituent states the 1st of November last uniformity. The world has seen the postal the plan was severely tested by revolutionary movements arising, with a consequent demand for unity of action on the part of the suppress them. Under this strain the new union seems to have been weakened through the withdrawal of its more important members. This government was not officially advised of the installation of the federation, and has maintained an attitude of friendly expectancy, while in no wise relinquishing the position held from the outset that the responsibilities of the several states toward us remained unaltered by their tentative

relations among themselves. A convention providing for the revival of the late United States and Chilian claims commission and the consideration of claims which were duly presented to the late commission, but not considered, because of the expiration of the time limit for the duration of the commission, was signed May 24, 1897 and has remained unacted upon by the senate. The term therein fixed for effecting the exchange of ratifications having elapsed, the convention falls unless the time be extended by amendment, which I am endeavoring to bring about, with the friendly concurrence of the Chilian government.

INTERESTS IN CHINA ARE INTACT.

Dismemberment of Empire Will Not Affect American Trade. whereby portions of its maritime provinces citizens and the necessity of our staple productions for Chinese uses has built up in those regions may not be prejudiced through than our own. any exclusive treatment by the new occupants has obviated the need of our country becoming an actor in the scene.

Pacific coast line, and a constantly expanding and where the native resources of our land 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 in- the march of human progress and not rest terests in that quarter by all means appropriate to the consistent policy of our government. The territories of Kio Chow, of Wel Hai Wei and of Port Arthur and Talien Wan, leased to Germany, Great Britain and Russia respectively, for years, will, it is an- participation shall befit the place the two nounced, be open to international commerce during such allen occupation, and if no discriminating treatment of American exist or be hereafter developed of this desire government the

would appear to be realized. In this relation, as showing the volume and value of our exchanges in China and the peculiarly favorable conditions which exist for their expansion in the normal course of trade, I refer to the communication addressed to the speaker of the house of representatives by the secretary of the treasury on June 14 las, with its accompanying letter of the secretary of state, recommending an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese empire and report as to the opportunities for and obstacles to the en-States. Action was not taken thereon dur- gress. ing the late session. I cordially urge that the recommendation receive at your hands

timeliness merit. Meanwhile, there may be just ground for

such a result in making known our na- of the old sentiment of opposition and prejudice to alien people which pervades Chuan and Kutlen in 1885, the United States minister has been instructed to secure the fullest measure of protection, both local and 10 last information touching the prohibiimperial, for any menaced American interests, and to demand, in case of lawless injury to persons or property, instant reparation appropriate to the case. War ships have been stationed at Tien Tsin for more ready observation of the disorders which have invaded 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 to afford the minister the same measure of authoritative protection as the representatives of other nations have been constrained to employ.

CLASH OF ITALY AND COLOMBIA.

Dislomatic Intercourse Still Interrupted Between the Two Powers. Following close upon the rendition of the against the republic of Colombia, differences arose between the parties to the arbitration in regard to the scope and tension of the award, of which certain articles were contested by Colombia, while Italy claimed their literal fulfillment. The award having been made by the president of the United States, as an act of friendly consideration, and with the sole view to an impartial disposition of the matter in dispute, I could not but feel concern at such a miscarriage and, while unable to accept the Colombian theory that I. in my official capacity, possessed continuing function as arbitrator, with power to interpect or revise the terms of the award, my best efforts were lent to bring the parties to a harmonious agreement as to the execution of its provisions.

A naval demonstration by Italy resulted in an engagement to pay the liabilities claimed upon their ascertainment, but this apparent settlement of the controversy was followed by a rupture of diplomatic intercourse between Colombia and Italy, which still continues, fortunately without acute symptoms having supervened. Notwithstanding this, efforts are reported to be continuing for the ascertainment of Colombia's contingent liability, on account of Cerruti's debts, under the fifth article of the award.

AMERICAN CLAIM RECOGNIZED.

Award Made Against Domingan Government for Contract Completed. A claim of an American citizen against the Domingan republic for a public bridge over the Ozama river, which has been in diplomatic controversy for several years, has been settled by expert arbitration and an award made in favor of the claimant amounting to about \$90,000. It, however, remains unpaid, despite urgent demands for its settlement, according to the terms of the compact.

DISPLAY AT PARIS EXPOSITION. Increased Appropriation Urged for Befitting Exhibit.

There is now every prospect that the participation of the United States in the universal exposition to be held in Paris in 1900 will be on a scale commensurate with the advanced position held by our products and industries in the world's chief The preliminary report of Moses P. Handy, who, under the act approved July 19, 1897. was appointed special commissioner, with a view to securing all attainable information necessary to a full and complete understanding by congress in regard to the participation of this government in the Paris exposition, was laid before you by my message of December 6, 1897, and showed the large opportunities opened to make known president of Costa Rica, the other having our national progress in art, science and seen received only by the government of manufactures, as well as the urgent need of immediate and adequate provisions to enable due advantage thereof to be taken. publics entered into negotiations for taking Mr. Handy's death soon afterward rendered the steps forecast in the original compact. It necessary for another to take up and complete his unfinished work, and on Januthem a federal constitution under the name ary 11 last Thomas W. Cridler, third asof the United States of Central America and sistant secretary of state, was designated to provided for a central federal government fulfill that task. His report was laid before you by my message of June 14, 1898, with the gratifying result of awakening renewed was fixed for the new system to go into interest in the projected display. By a operation. Within a few weeks thereafter provision in the sundry civil appropriation act of July 1, 1898, a sum not to exceed \$650,-000 was allowed for the organization of commission to care for the proper preparamilitary powers of the federal states to tion and installation of American exhibits and for the display of suitable exhibits by the several executive departments, particularly by the Department of Agriculture, the fish commission and the Smithsoniar institution, in the representation of the government of the United States. Pursuant to that enactment I appointed Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago commissioner general with an assistant commissioner general and secretary. Mr. Peck at once proceeded to Paris, where his success in enlarging the scope and variety of the United States exhibit has been most gratifying. Notwithstanding the comparatively limited area of the exposition site-less than one-half of the World's Fair at Chicago-the space assigned to the United States has been increased from an absolute allotment of 157. 403 square feet, reported by Mr. Handy, to some 202,000 square feet, with corresponding augmentation of the field for a truly characteristic representation of the various important branches of our country's development. 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 up by the best possible exhibitor The United States has not been an in- in every class, but the preparation and inlifferent spectator of the extraordinary stallation be on so perfect a scale as to rank events transpiring in the Chinese empire, among the first in that unparalleled comparison of artistic and productive invention, and are passing under the control of various thus counterbalance the disadvantage with European powers; but the prospect that the which we start as compared with other vast commerce which the energy of our countries whose appropriations are on a more

in a state of much greater forwardness Where our artisans have the admitted capacity to excel, where our inventive genius has initiated many of the grandest discov-Our position among nations having a large eries of these later days of the century, are as limitless as they are valuable to supply the world's needs, it is our province, as should be our earnest care, to lead in content with any secondary place. Moreover, if this be due to ourselves it is no less due to the great French nation whose guests we become and which has in so many ways testified its wishes and hope that our peoples have won in the field of universal development.

generous scale and whose preparations are

citizens and their trade be found to PROHIBITIONS IN EXPORT TRADE. Efforts Made to Remove Unjust Preju-

dice Against Staples. The commercial arrangement made with France on May 28, 1898, under the provisions of section 3 of the tariff act of 1897, went into effect on June 1, following. It has reserious embarrasement. Further negotiations are now pending under section 4 of the same act, with a view to the increase of trade between the two countries to their mutual advantage. Negotiations with other governments, in part interrupted by the war with Spain, are in progress under both secproducts and manufactures of the United tlations during the present session of con-

> Negotiations to the same end with Gerspection of pork products for exportation and inevitable consummation, in harmony

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE those of other countries. The worth of disquietude in view of the unrest and revival and it is trusted the efficient administra- with our needs and in fulfillment of our chertion of this mission by the Department of Agriculture will be recognized as a guaranty certain of the Chinese provinces. As in the of the healthfulness of the food staples we case of the attacks upon our citizens in Se- | send abroad to countries where their use is large and necessary.

I transmitted to the senate on February

tion against the importation of fresh fruits from this country, which had then recently been decreed by Germany on the ground of langer of disseminating the San Jose scale nsect. This precautionary measure was justified by Germany on the score of the drastic steps taken in several states of the union against the spread of the pest, the elaborate reports of the Department of Agriculture being put in evidence to show the danger to German fruit-growing should the scale obtain a lodgment in that country. Temporary relief was afforded in the case of large consignments of fruit then on the way by inpection and admission when found noninfected. Later the prohibition was extended to dried fruits of every kind, but was relaxed so as to apply only to unpeeled fruit award of my predecessor as arbitrator of and fruit waste. As was to be expected, the claim of the Italian subject, Cerruti, the alarm reached other countries, and Switzerland has adopted a similar inhibition. Efforts are in progress to induce the German and Swiss governments to relax the prohibition in favor of dried fruits shown to have been cured under circumstances rendering the existence of animal life impossible.

GOOD FEELING TOWARD ENGLAND.

Courteous and Friendly Services o That Country Pointed Out. Our relations with Great Britain have coninued on the most friendly footing. Asenting to our request, the protection of jurisdiction was assured by the diplomatic and consular representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate and high commendation. I may be allowed to Ramsden, her majesty's consul at Santiago de Cuba, whose untimely death, after distinguished service and untiring effort during the siege of that city, was sincerely amented

In the early part of April last, pursuant secretary of state by the British ambas- arson, kidnaping and robbery the option of sador at this capital, the Canadian governgovernment thereupon, by a communication of | which negotiations are on foot. the latter part of April, stated that the perthe United States government gave assurance that the vessels in question would resisting any hostile attack.

It will give me special satisfaction if its development.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE GREEKS. Heavy Duty on Exclusive Products of

Greece May Be Relaxed. The government of Greece strongly urges the onerousness of the duty here imposed upon the currants of that country, amounting to 100 per cent or more of their market value. This fruit is stated to be exclusively a Greek product, not coming into competition with any domestic product, the privilege of free transportation in bond The question of reciprocal commercial relations with Greece, including the restoration of currants to the free list, is under consideration.

DAMAGES OBTAINED AGAINST HAYTI

That Government Allows American's Claim for Injury Received. The long standing claim of Berand Campbell for damages for injuries sustained from a violent assult committed against him by military authorities in the island of Hayti has been settled by the agreement of that republic to pay him \$10,000 in American of American citizens against that republic may be amicably adjusted.

NEW RELATIONS WITH HAWAII

Changes in Laws Necessary to Cover Altered Conditions. Pending the consideration by the senate of the treaty signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the republic of Hawaii, providing for the annexation of the islands, a joint resolution to accomplish the same purpose by accepting the offered cession and incorporating the ceded territory into the union, was made by the congress and approved July 7, 1898. I thereupon directed the United States steamer Philadelphia to convey Rear Admiral Miller to Honolulu and entrusted to his hands this important legislative act to be delivered to the president of the republic of Hawaii, with whom the admiral and the United States minister were authorized to make appropriate arrangements for transferring the sovereignty of the islands to the United States. This was simply but impressively accomplished on August 12 last by the delivery of a certified copy of the resolution to President Dole, who, thereupon, yielded up to the representative of the government of the United States the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian islands.

Pursuant to the terms of the joint resolution, and in exercise of authority thereby conferred upon me, I directed that the civil judicial and military powers theretofore exercised by the officers of the government of the republic of Hawaii should continue to be exercised by those officers until congress shall provide a government for the incorporated territory subject to my power to renove such officers and to fill vacancies. The president, officers and troops of the republic thereupon took the oath of allegiance to the United States, thus providing for the uninterrupted continuance of all the administrative and municipal functions of

the annexed territory until congress shall therwise enact Following the further provision of the joint resolution, I appointed the Honorables Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, John T. Morgan of Alabama, Robert R. Hitt of Illinois, Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii and Walter F. Grear of Hawaii as commissioners to confer and recommend to congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian islands as lieved a portion of our export trade from they should deem necessary and proper. The commissioners having fuffilled the mission confided to them, their report will be laid before you at an early day. It is believed that their recommendations will have the earnest consideration due to the magnitude of the responsibility resting upon you to give such shape to the relationship of tions of the tariff act. I hope to be able to those mid-Pacific islands to our home union argement of markets in China for the raw announce some of the results of these nego- as will benefit both in the highest degree, realizing the aspirations of the community that has cast its lot with us and elected to share our political heritage, while at the many have been set on foot. Meanwhile no time justifying the foresight of those who the consideration which its importance and effort has been relaxed to show the imperial for three-quarters of a century have looked government of the thoroughness of our in- to the assimilation of Hawati as a natural

lahed traditions. The questions heretofore pending between Hawaii and Japan, growing out of the alleged mistreatment of Japanese treaty im-

migrants, were, I am pleased to say, adjusted before the act of transfer by the pay ment of a reasonable indemnity to the government of Japan.

tion, the existing customs relations of the

Under the provisions of the joint resolu-

Hawaiian islands with the United States and with other countries remain unchanged until legislation shall otherwise provide. The consuls of Hawaii, here and in foreign countries, continue to fulfill their commercial agencies, while the United States consulate at Honolulu is maintained for all proper services pertaining to trade and the revenue It would be desirable that all foreign consule to the Hawaiian islands should receive new exequaturs from this government The attention of congress is called to the

fact that our consular offices, having ceased to exist in Hawaii and being about to cease in other countries coming under the sovereignty of the United States, the provisions for the relief and transportation of destitute American seamen in these countries under our consular regulations will in consequence terminate. It is proper, therefore, that new legislation should be enacted upon this subject, in order to meet the changed conditions.

MINOR MATTERS OF DIFFERENCE.

Mexico and Peru Give Notice of Termination of Treaties. The interpretation of certain provisions of the extradition convention of December 11,

1861, has been at various times the occasion of controversy with the government of Americans and their interests in Spanish | Mexico. An acute difference arose in the case of the Mexican demand for the delivery of Jesus Guerrera, who, having led a marauding expedition near the border with arduous trust with tact and zeal, eliciting the proclaimed purpose of initiating an insurrection against President Diaz, escaped make fitting allusion to the instance of Mr. into Texas. Extradition was refused on the ground that the alleged offense was political in its character, and, therefore, came within the treaty proviso of non-surrender. The Mexican contention was that the exception only related to purely political offenses, and that as Guerrera's acts were to a request made at the instance of the admixed with the common crime of murder, non-delivery became void, a position which ment granted facilities for the passage of this government was unable to admit in United States revenue cutters from the view of the received international doctrine great lakes to the Atlantic coast by way of and practice in the matter. The Mexican the Canadian canal and the St. Lawrence government, in view of this, gave notice on river. The vessels had reached Lake Ontario January 24, 1898, of the termination of the and were there awaiting the opening of convention, to take effect twelve months navigation when war was declared between from that date, at the same time inviting the United States and Spain. Her majesty's the conclusion of a new convention, toward

In this relation I may refer to the neces mission granted before the cutbreak of sity of some amendment of our existing exhostilities would not be withdrawn, provided tradition statute. It is a common stipulation of such treaties that neither party shall be bound to give up its own citizens, proceed direct to a United States port with- with the added proviso, in one of our out engaging in any hostile operation. This treaties, that with Japan, that it my surgovernment promptly agreed to the render if it see fit. It is held in this coun-stipulated condition, it being understood that try, by an almost uniform course of dethe render if it see fit. It is held in this counthe vessels would not be prohibited from cisions, that where a treaty negatives the obligation to surrender, the president is not invested with legal authority to act. The shall be authorized to communicate to you a conferment of such authority would be in favorable conclusion of the pending negotia- the line of that sound morality which tions with Great Britain in respect to the shrinks from affording secure asylum to Dominion of Canada. It is the earnest wish the author of a heinous crime. Again, of this government to remove all sources of statutory provision might be well made for discord and irritation in relations with the what is styled extradition by way of neighboring dominion. The trade between transit, whereby a fugitive surrendered by the two countries is constantly increasing one foreign government to another may be and it is important to both countries that ail conveyed across the territory of the United reasonable facilities should be granted for States to the jurisdiction of the demanding state. A recommendation in this behalf nade in the president's message of 1886 was not acted upon. The matter is presented for your consideration.

Troubles Over Free Zone. been often discused with regard to its con-trict court for the southern district of the Voltage as a provocative of smuggling into the United States along an extensive line and message make out a most meritorious thinly guarded land border. The effort claim and justify the urgency with which made by the joint resolution of March, 1895, (it has been presented by the government to remedy the abuse charged by suspending of Russia. across the territory of the United States to

has adjusted all matters submitted to it to 1889. the satisfaction of both governments, save ; in three important cases—that of Chamizal at El Paso, Tex., where the two commis- five years of controversy, has been adjusted sioners failed to agree, and wherein, for by arbitration, under an agreement, signed this case only, this government has proposed July 6, 1897, an award of 706,721 taels (about the proposed elimination of what are known tate from mortgage claims, having been renas "bancos." small isolated islands formed dered March 21, 1898, in favor of the claimby the cutting off of bends in the Rio ant by the arbitrator, Sir Nicholas John Grande, from the operation of the treaties Hannan, British chief justice for China and of 1884 and 1889, recommended by the com- Japan. missioners and approved by this government, An envoy from Siam has been accredited but still under consideration by Mexico; to this government and has presented his and the subject of the "equitable distribu- credentials. tion of the waters of the Rio Grande," for Immediately upon the outbreak of the war

his government. Pending these questions, it is necessary to extend the life of the

next. Coronation of Netherlands' Queen. The coronation of the young queen of the Netherlands was made the occasion of fitting congratulations

Settles McCord Claim. pressed by this government and has on the congress, has been satisfactorily adjusted. A protocol was signed May 17, 1838, whereby the fact of liability being admitted. the question of the amount to be awarded was submitted to the chief justice of Canada as sole arbitrator. His award sets the indemnity due the claimant at \$40,000. Pern Terminates a Treaty.

The government of Peru has given the abrogate the treaty of friendship, commerce August 31, 1887. As that treaty contains the convention of 1864. many important provisions necessary to the maintenance of commerce and good relations which could with difficulty be replaced with new provisions within the brief twelve months intervening before the treaty terminates, I have invited suggestions by Peru as to the particular provisions it is desired to annul, in the hope of reaching an agreement whereby the remaining articles may e provisionally saved.

His majesty, the czar, having announced his purpose to raise the imperial Russian mission at this capitol to the rank of an embassy, I responded, under the authority conferred by the act of March 3, 1893, by commissioning and accrediting the actual representative at St. Petersburg in the capacity of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. The Russian ambassador to this country has since presented his credentials.

Czar's Peace Proposal Received. The proposal of the czar for a general reduction of the vast military establishment that weighs so heavily upon many peoples in time of peace was communicated o this government with an earnest invitation to be represented in the conference which it is contemplated to assemble with a view to discussing the means of accomplishing so desirable a result. His majesty was at once informed of the cordial sympathy of this government with the principle involved in his exalted proposal and of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference. The active military force of the United States, as measured by our population, territorial area and wealth, is, and under any conceivable prospective conditions must continue to be, in time of peace, so conspicuously leas than that of the armed powers to whom the czar's appeal is especially addressed that the question can have for us no practical importance, save as marking an auspicious step toward the betterment of the condition of the modern peoples and the cultivation of peace and good will among them, but in this view it behooves us as a na tion to lend countenance and aid to the beneficent project.

The claims of owners of American sailing vessels for seizure by Russian cruisers in Bering sea are being pressed to a settlement. The equities of the case justify the expectation that a measure of reparation will eventually be accorded in harmony with precedent and in the light of the proven facts. The recommendation made in my special

message of April 27 last is renewed, that appropriation be made to reimburse the master and owners of the Russian bark Hans for wrongful arrest of the master and detention of the yessel in February.

Affairs in Samos. Malletoa Laupepa, king of Samoa, died on Mexico failed of good result, as is stated in August 22 last. According to Article 1 of report No. 702 of the house of representa- the general act of Berlin, "His successor tives, submitted in the last session, March shall be duly elected according to the laws 11, 1898. As the question is one to be con- and customs of Samoa." Arrangements havveniently met by wise concurrent legislation ing been agreed upon between the signaof the two countries, looking to the protec- tories of the general act for the return of tion of the revenues by harmonious measures Mataafa and the other exiled Samoan chiefs, operating equally on either side of the they were brought from Jaluit by a German boundary, rather than by conventional ar- war vessel and landed at Apia, on Septemrangements, I suggest that congress con- ber 18 last. Whether the death of Malietoa sider the advisability of authorizing and in- and the return of his old-time rival, Matsafa, viting a conference of the representatives will add to the undesirable complications of the Treasury departments of the United which the execution of the tripartite gengold. Of this sum \$5,000 has already been States and Mexico to consider the subject eral act has heretofore developed, remains paid. It is hoped that other pending claims in all its complex bearings and make report to be seen. The efforts of this government with pertinent recommendations to the re- will, as heretofore, be addressed toward a spective governments for the information harmonious and exact fulfillment of the and the consideration of their congresses. terms of the international engagement to The Mexican water boundary commission which the United States became a party in

Claims Against Slam The Cheek claim against Siam, after some o Mexico the addition of a third member; \$187,987), with the release of the Cheek es-

which the commissioners recommended an with Spain the Swiss government, fulfilling

## Get a Start On Catarrh Those who get a start on the dis-

And Save Endless Suffering which Winter Brings.

The most offensive of all diseases becomes more intonse as cold weather approaches. In fact, But it is equally important that many who have been under treat- the right remedy be given. All ment for so long, and during the local applications of sprays, summer feel little discomfort from the disease, are almost persuaded never cure Catarrh, for they do never cure Catarrh, for they do that they have been cured. But the first chilling blast of winter proves that the disease is still with them, and as the winter advances, their Catarrh grows in severity. Those who have felt only a slight touch of Catarrh may be sure that only cold weather is needed to develop the disease. What appears to be only a bad cold will prove more difficult to cure than for- taken internally. merly, and will return with more frequency, until before long the disease is fully developed.

"For years I suffered from a severe going direct to the cause of the trouble—the blood—and forcing plications, but they had no effect what-ever. I was induced to try S. S. S. met with so much disappointment

of prompt treatment for Catarrh. Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

ease before the cold and disagreeable weather aggravates it, will find a cure less difficult. Catarrh increases in severity year by year, and becomes one of the most obstinate and deep-seated troubles.

not reach the disease. Catarrh is in the blood, and only a blood remedy can cure it. Local applications only reach theirritated surface; the right remedy must be

Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is the right remedy for Catarrh. It cures the most obstinate cases by 8. met with so much disappointment (Swift's Specific) and after two months (Swift's Specific) and after two months I was perfectly well and have never felt any effects of the disease since.

"B. P. MCALLISTER, "Harrodsburg, Ky."

A cure will result. Sent Consider It is easy to see the importance books. Address Swift Specific

international dam and reservoir, approved the high mission it has deservedly assumed by Mexico, but still under consideration by as the patron of the international Red Cross. proposed to the United States and Spain that they should severally recognize and carry commission, which expires December 23 into execution as a modus vivendi, during the continuance of hostilities, the additional articles proposed by the international conference of Geneva, October 26, 1868, extending the effects of the existing Red Cross convention of 1864 to the conduct of nava? war. Following the example set by France and Germany in 1870, in adopting such a The claim of Victor H. McCord against modus vivendi, and in view of the accession Peru, which for a number of years bas been of the United States to those additional articles in 1892, although the exchange of ratiseveral occasions attracted the attention of fications thereof still remained unaffected, the Swiss proposal was promptly and cordially accepted by us and simultaneously by Spain. This government feels a keen satisfaction in thus being able to testify its adherence to the broadest prinicples of humanity, even amidst the clash of war, and it is to be hoped that the extension of the Red Cross compact to hostilities by sea, as well as on land, may soon become an accomprescribed notification of its intention to plished fact through the general promulgation of the additional naval Red Cross artiand navigation concluded with this country cles by the maritime powers now parties to

> The important question of the claim of Switzerland to the perpetual cantonal alleglance of American citizens of Swiss origin has not made hopeful progress toward a so-

> > (Continued on Fourth Page.)

with protruding piles brought on by constipa-tion with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARLTS in the town of Newell. Is, and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man.

C. H. KEITZ, 1411 Jones St., Sloux City, Is.



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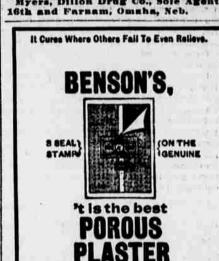


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