

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Chief Executive's Annual Document to Congress and the People.

A State Paper that Deserves and Should Receive Public Attention.

Great Suggestions and Recommendations.

In Memory of Hendricks.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—To the Congress of the United States: Your assembling is clouded by a sense of public bereavement caused by the recent and sudden death of Thomas A. Hendricks, vice-president of the United States.

His distinguished public services, his complete integrity and devotion to every duty and his personal virtues will find favorable record in his country's history. Ample and repeated proofs of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his countrymen were manifested by his election to an office of the most important and highest dignity, and at length, full of years and honors, he has been laid at rest amidst general sorrow and benediction.

He Makes His Bow

The constitution, which requires those chosen to legislate for the people to annually meet in the discharge of their solemn trust, also requires the president to give to congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. At the threshold of a compliance with these constitutional directions, it is well for us to bear in mind that our usefulness to the people's interests will be promoted by a constant appreciation of their rights and character of our respective duties as they relate to federal legislation. While the executive may recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient, the responsibility for legislative action must rest upon those selected by the people to make their laws. A contemplation of the grave and responsible functions assigned to the executive branches of the government under the constitution will disclose the separation of powers between our respective departments and their necessary independence, and also the need for the exercise of all the powers entrusted to each in that spirit of equity and co-operation which is essential to the proper fulfillment of the patriotic obligations which rest upon us as faithful servants of the people. The jealous watchfulness of our constitutions, great and small, must be maintained and by the tribunals thus established every public servant will be judged.

Our Peaceable Foreign Relations.

It is gratifying to announce that the relations of the United States with all foreign powers continue to be friendly—our position after nearly a century of successful constitutional government. Maintenance of good faith in all our engagements, the avoidance of complications with other nations, and a consistent and honorable attitude toward the strong and weak alike, furnish proof of a political disposition which renders professions of good will unnecessary. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign government. The Argentine government has revived the long dormant question of the Falkland Island by claiming from the United States indemnity for their loss attributed to the action of the commander of the ship of war "Lexington" in breaking up a piratical cove on those islands in 1831, and their subsequent occupation by Great Britain. In view of the ample justification for the act of the "Lexington" and the subsequent cession of the island before and after the alleged occupation by Argentine colonists, this government considers the claim as wholly groundless.

A question has arisen with the government of Austria-Hungary touching the representation of the United States at Vienna. Having under my constitutional prerogative appointed an estimable citizen to unremittingly administer justice as minister at that court, the government of Austria-Hungary invited this government to cognizance of certain expectations based upon allegations against personal conduct of Mr. Keiley, the appointed envoy, asking that he be withdrawn. The reasons advanced were such as could not be acquiesced in without a violation of the peace and the precedents of the constitution. Since they necessarily involved a limitation in favor of a foreign government upon the right of selection by the executive, and required such an application of a religious test as a qualification for office, the United States would have resulted in the practical disfranchisement of a large class of our citizens and the abandonment of a vital principle of our government. The Austrian-Hungarian government finally decided not to receive Mr. Keiley as the envoy of the United States, and that gentleman has since resigned his commission, leaving the post vacant. I have made no mention of the interests of this government at Vienna are now in the care of the secretary of legation as Charge d' Affaires ad interim.

Early in March last war broke out in Central America, caused by the attempt of Guatemala to consolidate the several states into a single government. In this contest between our neighboring states the United States has remained wholly inactive, but lent the aid of their friendly offices in deprecation of war and to promote peace and concord among the belligerents, and by such a course contributed importantly to the restoration of tranquillity in that locality.

Emergencies growing out of the civil war in the United States of Colombia, demanded of this government at the behest of the administration the employment of an armed force to fulfill its treaty under the thirty-ninth article of the treaty of 1846. In order to keep the transit open across the Isthmus of Panama, the necessity of exercising only the powers expressly reserved to us by the treaty, and the fulfillment of the rights of Colombia, the forces sent to the isthmus were instructed to confine their action to "positively and efficiently preventing the transit and its accessories from being interrupted or embarrassed." The execution of this delicate and responsible task necessarily involved police control where the local government was temporarily powerless, but in aid of the sovereignty of Colombia. The powerful and successful fulfillment of its duty by this government was highly appreciated by the government of Colombia, and has been followed by expressions of its satisfaction, and of high praise of the officers and men engaged in this service. The restoration of peace to the isthmus by the re-establishment of the constituted government there, being thus accomplished, the forces of the United States were withdrawn.

Pending these occurrences, a question of much importance was presented by decrees of the Colombian government proclaiming the closure of certain ports in the hands of insurgents, and deterring vessels held by the revolutionists

to be partial and liable to capture by any power. To neither of these propositions could the United States assent. An effective closure of ports not in the possession of the government, but held by the hostile parties, could not be recognized. Neither could the vessels of insurgents against the legitimate sovereignty be deemed *hostes humani generis* within the precepts of international law, which prohibited, under the definition and penalty of their acts under the municipal laws of the state against whose authority they were in revolt. The denial by this government of the Colombian proposition did not, however, imply the admission of a belligerent status on the part of the insurgents. The Colombian government has expressed its willingness to attend negotiation conventions for the adjustment by arbitration of claims by foreign citizens arising out of the destruction of the city of Aspinwall by the insurrectionary forces.

Inter-Oceanic Transportation.
The interest of the United States in a practicable transit for ships across the strip of land separating the Atlantic from the Pacific has been repeatedly manifested during the last half century. My immediate predecessor caused to be negotiated with Nicaragua a treaty for the construction by, and at the sole cost of the United States, of a canal through Nicaragua territory and it was laid before the senate. Pending the action of that body thereon, I withdrew the treaty for re-examination. Attentive consideration of its provisions leads me to withhold it from re-submission to the senate. Maintaining, as I do, position in a line of presidents from Washington's day, who have manifested an ever increasing interest in re-examination of this project, I do not favor a policy of acquisition of new and distant territories, or the incorporation of remote interests with our own. The laws of progress and the general organic principle of the world, are, however, so manifestly in favor of the free and equal interchange of commerce, and the beneficial tide of commercial expansion which is the concomitant of our civilization day by day is being urged onward by those increasing facilities of production, transportation and distribution, such as steam and electricity have given birth. Our duty in the present instructs us to develop ourselves mainly to the development of the vast resources of the great continent which we possess, and to the cultivation of the arts of peace within our borders. We should be jealously alert in preventing the American hemisphere from being involved in the political and military complications of other nations, and therefore I am unable to recommend propositions involving paramount privileges of ownership or right outside of our own territory, when the practical and peaceful methods of engagements to defend the territorial integrity of the state where such interests lie. While the general project of connecting the two oceans by means of a canal is to be encouraged, I am of the opinion that the question of ownership should be considered with favor should be free from the rights alluded to. The Tehuantepec route is declared by engineers of the highest repute and by competent scientific and practical men to be the most feasible for vessels and cargo by means of a ship railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The obvious advantages of such a route, if feasible, over others further removed from the coast of the United States and the Pacific, and particularly between the valley of the Mississippi and South America, are deserving of consideration. Whatever highway may be found to connect the two oceans, the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world, must be for the world's benefit, a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power, and not becoming a point of irritation of hostilities or a prize for avaricious ambition. An engagement combining the construction, ownership and operation of such a work by this government with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection with the foreign states whose responsibilities and rights we would share, is, in my judgment, inconsistent with such dedication to universal and neutral use, and would, moreover, entangle us for its realization beyond the scope of our national policy or present means. The lapse of years has abundantly confirmed the wisdom and foresight of those who have declined the project, which long before the conditions of maritime intercourse were changed and enlarged by the progress of the age, proclaimed the vital need of inter-oceanic communication for the benefit of mankind, and which, being once established, should be conserved in its entirety for the common use of mankind by their positive obligations, and through their formal obligations of treaties. Toward such realization of the project of inter-oceanic communication, no measures should be applied, nor bearing in mind the principles on which it must rest, and which were declared in no uncertain tones by Mr. Cass, who, while secretary of state in 1858, announced to the United States senate in favor of a foreign government upon the right of selection by the executive, and required such an application of a religious test as a qualification for office, the United States would have resulted in the practical disfranchisement of a large class of our citizens and the abandonment of a vital principle of our government. The Austrian-Hungarian government finally decided not to receive Mr. Keiley as the envoy of the United States, and that gentleman has since resigned his commission, leaving the post vacant. I have made no mention of the interests of this government at Vienna are now in the care of the secretary of legation as Charge d' Affaires ad interim.

to be partial and liable to capture by any power. To neither of these propositions could the United States assent. An effective closure of ports not in the possession of the government, but held by the hostile parties, could not be recognized. Neither could the vessels of insurgents against the legitimate sovereignty be deemed *hostes humani generis* within the precepts of international law, which prohibited, under the definition and penalty of their acts under the municipal laws of the state against whose authority they were in revolt. The denial by this government of the Colombian proposition did not, however, imply the admission of a belligerent status on the part of the insurgents. The Colombian government has expressed its willingness to attend negotiation conventions for the adjustment by arbitration of claims by foreign citizens arising out of the destruction of the city of Aspinwall by the insurrectionary forces.

Congo and Other Lands.
The independent state of the Congo has been organized as a government under the sovereignty of his majesty, the king of the Belgians, who assumes his chief magistracy in his personal character only, without making the new state a dependency on Belgium. It is fortunate that a benighted region, owing all it has of quickening civilization to the beneficence of the philanthropic spirit of this monarchy, should have the advantage and security of its benevolent supervision. The action taken by this government last year in being the first to recognize the flag of the international association for the Congo basin, and to accord it full recognition of the new nationality which succeeds to its sovereign powers. A conference of delegates of the principal commercial nations was held at Berlin last winter, and in that meeting the Congo basin might be kept open to the world's trade. Delegates attended on behalf of the United States on the understanding that their part should be merely deliberative, without imparting to the results of the conference as far as the United States were concerned. This reserve was due to the indisposition of the government to share in any disposition of the Congo basin, and the practical manner of the Congo basin might be kept open to the world's trade. Delegates attended on behalf of the United States on the understanding that their part should be merely deliberative, without imparting to the results of the conference as far as the United States were concerned. This reserve was due to the indisposition of the government to share in any disposition of the Congo basin, and the practical manner of the Congo basin might be kept open to the world's trade.

Dispute of Germany and Spain.
The dispute of Germany and Spain, relating to the domination of the Caroline islands, has attracted the attention of this government by reason of extensive interests of American citizens having grown up in those parts during the last thirty-nine years, and because the question of ownership involves jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our own citizens under civil and criminal law. Whilst standing wholly aloof from the proprietary issues raised between powers to both of which the United States are friendly, this government expects that nothing in the present contentions will unfavorably affect our citizens, and that the interests of justice should be maintained on every point. Every effort has been made by this government to prevent these violent outbreaks, and to induce the representatives of China in their investigation of the outrages, and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with Chinese laborers. Prejudice is the chief factor in intensifying these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our peace and the good relationship we maintain with China. The admitted right of the government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the extension of Chinese labor is desirable for other countries where like conditions prevail, is strong evidence of the rightness of the policy. In the dominion of Canada immigration is now regulated by laws more restrictive than those of any other country where like conditions prevail, is strong evidence of the rightness of the policy.

Frontier Line between Alaska and British Columbia.
As defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the direction of the line which has been long known and was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia. As defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the direction of the line which has been long known and was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia. As defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the direction of the line which has been long known and was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia. As defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the direction of the line which has been long known and was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia.

Arrest and Imprisonment of Julio R. Santos.
A citizen of the United States, the authorities of Ecuador, evidently in contention with that government in which his right to be released or to have a speedy and impartial trial with announced charges and with all guarantees of a fair defense, stipulated by treaty, was insisted upon by us. After an elaborate correspondence and repeated and earnest representations on our part, Mr. Santos was after an alternative of imprisonment, eventually included in a general degree of amnesty and paroled by the Ecuadorian executive and released, leaving the question of his American citizenship denied by the Ecuadorian government, but insisted upon by our own.

Amount adjudged by the late French and American Claims Commission.
To be due from the United States to French claimants in accordance with the preliminary search of the records of the French prize court for evidence bearing on the claims of American citizens against France for spoils committed prior to 1810. The duty has been performed, and the report of the agent will be laid before you.

Foreign Affairs Resumed.
The claims of citizens of the United States for losses by reason of the late military operations of Chile in Peru and Bolivia are the subject of negotiation for a claims convention with Chile, providing for their submission to arbitration.

The Chinese in the United States.
The condition of the Chinese question in the western states and territories is, despite this restrictive legislation, far from being satisfactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoming territory, where num-

bers of unoffending Chinamen indisputably within the protection of the treaties and the law were murdered by a mob, and the still more recent threatened outbreak of the same character in Washington territory, are still fresh in the minds of all, and there is apprehension lest the bitterness of feeling against the Mongolian race on the Pacific slope may give vent in similar lawless demonstration. All the power of this government should be exerted to maintain the amplest good faith toward China in the treatment of these ill-fated laborers, and to see that the law in bringing the wrong-doers to justice should be insisted upon. Every effort has been made by this government to prevent these violent outbreaks, and to induce the representatives of China in their investigation of the outrages, and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with Chinese laborers. Prejudice is the chief factor in intensifying these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our peace and the good relationship we maintain with China. The admitted right of the government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the extension of Chinese labor is desirable for other countries where like conditions prevail, is strong evidence of the rightness of the policy. In the dominion of Canada immigration is now regulated by laws more restrictive than those of any other country where like conditions prevail, is strong evidence of the rightness of the policy.

Dispute of Germany and Spain.
The dispute of Germany and Spain, relating to the domination of the Caroline islands, has attracted the attention of this government by reason of extensive interests of American citizens having grown up in those parts during the last thirty-nine years, and because the question of ownership involves jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our own citizens under civil and criminal law. Whilst standing wholly aloof from the proprietary issues raised between powers to both of which the United States are friendly, this government expects that nothing in the present contentions will unfavorably affect our citizens, and that the interests of justice should be maintained on every point. Every effort has been made by this government to prevent these violent outbreaks, and to induce the representatives of China in their investigation of the outrages, and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with Chinese laborers. Prejudice is the chief factor in intensifying these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our peace and the good relationship we maintain with China. The admitted right of the government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the extension of Chinese labor is desirable for other countries where like conditions prevail, is strong evidence of the rightness of the policy.

Frontier Line between Alaska and British Columbia.
As defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the direction of the line which has been long known and was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia. As defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the direction of the line which has been long known and was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia. As defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the direction of the line which has been long known and was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia.

Arrest and Imprisonment of Julio R. Santos.
A citizen of the United States, the authorities of Ecuador, evidently in contention with that government in which his right to be released or to have a speedy and impartial trial with announced charges and with all guarantees of a fair defense, stipulated by treaty, was insisted upon by us. After an elaborate correspondence and repeated and earnest representations on our part, Mr. Santos was after an alternative of imprisonment, eventually included in a general degree of amnesty and paroled by the Ecuadorian executive and released, leaving the question of his American citizenship denied by the Ecuadorian government, but insisted upon by our own.

Amount adjudged by the late French and American Claims Commission.
To be due from the United States to French claimants in accordance with the preliminary search of the records of the French prize court for evidence bearing on the claims of American citizens against France for spoils committed prior to 1810. The duty has been performed, and the report of the agent will be laid before you.

Foreign Affairs Resumed.
The claims of citizens of the United States for losses by reason of the late military operations of Chile in Peru and Bolivia are the subject of negotiation for a claims convention with Chile, providing for their submission to arbitration.

The Chinese in the United States.
The condition of the Chinese question in the western states and territories is, despite this restrictive legislation, far from being satisfactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoming territory, where num-

Dispute of Germany and Spain.
The dispute of Germany and Spain, relating to the domination of the Caroline islands, has attracted the attention of this government by reason of extensive interests of American citizens having grown up in those parts during the last thirty-nine years, and because the question of ownership involves jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our own citizens under civil and criminal law. Whilst standing wholly aloof from the proprietary issues raised between powers to both of which the United States are friendly, this government expects that nothing in the present contentions will unfavorably affect our citizens, and that the interests of justice should be maintained on every point. Every effort has been made by this government to prevent these violent outbreaks, and to induce the representatives of China in their investigation of the outrages, and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with Chinese laborers. Prejudice is the chief factor in intensifying these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our peace and the good relationship we maintain with China. The admitted right of the government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the extension of Chinese labor is desirable for other countries where like conditions prevail, is strong evidence of the rightness of the policy.

Dispute of Germany and Spain.
The dispute of Germany and Spain, relating to the domination of the Caroline islands, has attracted the attention of this government by reason of extensive interests of American citizens having grown up in those parts during the last thirty-nine years, and because the question of ownership involves jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our own citizens under civil and criminal law. Whilst standing wholly aloof from the proprietary issues raised between powers to both of which the United States are friendly, this government expects that nothing in the present contentions will unfavorably affect our citizens, and that the interests of justice should be maintained on every point. Every effort has been made by this government to prevent these violent outbreaks, and to induce the representatives of China in their investigation of the outrages, and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with Chinese laborers. Prejudice is the chief factor in intensifying these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our peace and the good relationship we maintain with China. The admitted right of the government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the extension of Chinese labor is desirable for other countries where like conditions prevail, is strong evidence of the rightness of the policy.

Frontier Line between Alaska and British Columbia.
As defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the direction of the line which has been long known and was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia. As defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the direction of the line which has been long known and was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia. As defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the direction of the line which has been long known and was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia.

Arrest and Imprisonment of Julio R. Santos.
A citizen of the United States, the authorities of Ecuador, evidently in contention with that government in which his right to be released or to have a speedy and impartial trial with announced charges and with all guarantees of a fair defense, stipulated by treaty, was insisted upon by us. After an elaborate correspondence and repeated and earnest representations on our part, Mr. Santos was after an alternative of imprisonment, eventually included in a general degree of amnesty and paroled by the Ecuadorian executive and released, leaving the question of his American citizenship denied by the Ecuadorian government, but insisted upon by our own.

Amount adjudged by the late French and American Claims Commission.
To be due from the United States to French claimants in accordance with the preliminary search of the records of the French prize court for evidence bearing on the claims of American citizens against France for spoils committed prior to 1810. The duty has been performed, and the report of the agent will be laid before you.

Foreign Affairs Resumed.
The claims of citizens of the United States for losses by reason of the late military operations of Chile in Peru and Bolivia are the subject of negotiation for a claims convention with Chile, providing for their submission to arbitration.

The Chinese in the United States.
The condition of the Chinese question in the western states and territories is, despite this restrictive legislation, far from being satisfactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoming territory, where num-

Dispute of Germany and Spain.
The dispute of Germany and Spain, relating to the domination of the Caroline islands, has attracted the attention of this government by reason of extensive interests of American citizens having grown up in those parts during the last thirty-nine years, and because the question of ownership involves jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our own citizens under civil and criminal law. Whilst standing wholly aloof from the proprietary issues raised between powers to both of which the United States are friendly, this government expects that nothing in the present contentions will unfavorably affect our citizens, and that the interests of justice should be maintained on every point. Every effort has been made by this government to prevent these violent outbreaks, and to induce the representatives of China in their investigation of the outrages, and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with Chinese laborers. Prejudice is the chief factor in intensifying these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our peace and the good relationship we maintain with China. The admitted right of the government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the extension of Chinese labor is desirable for other countries where like conditions prevail, is strong evidence of the rightness of the policy.

Dispute of Germany and Spain.
The dispute of Germany and Spain, relating to the domination of the Caroline islands, has attracted the attention of this government by reason of extensive interests of American citizens having grown up in those parts during the last thirty-nine years, and because the question of ownership involves jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our own citizens under civil and criminal law. Whilst standing wholly aloof from the proprietary issues raised between powers to both of which the United States are friendly, this government expects that nothing in the present contentions will unfavorably affect our citizens, and that the interests of justice should be maintained on every point. Every effort has been made by this government to prevent these violent outbreaks, and to induce the representatives of China in their investigation of the outrages, and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with Chinese laborers. Prejudice is the chief factor in intensifying these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our peace and the good relationship we maintain with China. The admitted right of the government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the extension of Chinese labor is desirable for other countries where like conditions prevail, is strong evidence of the rightness of the policy.

Frontier Line between Alaska and British Columbia.
As defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the direction of the line which has been long known and was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia. As defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the direction of the line which has been long known and was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia. As defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the direction of the line which has been long known and was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia.

Arrest and Imprisonment of Julio R. Santos.
A citizen of the United States, the authorities of Ecuador, evidently in contention with that government in which his right to be released or to have a speedy and impartial trial with announced charges and with all guarantees of a fair defense, stipulated by treaty, was insisted upon by us. After an elaborate correspondence and repeated and earnest representations on our part, Mr. Santos was after an alternative of imprisonment, eventually included in a general degree of amnesty and paroled by the Ecuadorian executive and released, leaving the question of his American citizenship denied by the Ecuadorian government, but insisted upon by our own.

Amount adjudged by the late French and American Claims Commission.
To be due from the United States to French claimants in accordance with the preliminary search of the records of the French prize court for evidence bearing on the claims of American citizens against France for spoils committed prior to 1810. The duty has been performed, and the report of the agent will be laid before you.

Foreign Affairs Resumed.
The claims of citizens of the United States for losses by reason of the late military operations of Chile in Peru and Bolivia are the subject of negotiation for a claims convention with Chile, providing for their submission to arbitration.

The Chinese in the United States.
The condition of the Chinese question in the western states and territories is, despite this restrictive legislation, far from being satisfactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoming territory, where num-

Dispute of Germany and Spain.
The dispute of Germany and Spain, relating to the domination of the Caroline islands, has attracted the attention of this government by reason of extensive interests of American citizens having grown up in those parts during the last thirty-nine years, and because the question of ownership involves jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our own citizens under civil and criminal law. Whilst standing wholly aloof from the proprietary issues raised between powers to both of which the United States are friendly, this government expects that nothing in the present contentions will unfavorably affect our citizens, and that the interests of justice should be maintained on every point. Every effort has been made by this government to prevent these violent outbreaks, and to induce the representatives of China in their investigation of the outrages, and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with Chinese laborers. Prejudice is the chief factor in intensifying these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our peace and the good relationship we maintain with China. The admitted right of the government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the extension of Chinese labor is desirable for other countries where like conditions prevail, is strong evidence of the rightness of the policy.

Dispute of Germany and Spain.
The dispute of Germany and Spain, relating to the domination of the Caroline islands, has attracted the attention of this government by reason of extensive interests of American citizens having grown up in those parts during the last thirty-nine years, and because the question of ownership involves jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our own citizens under civil and criminal law. Whilst standing wholly aloof from the proprietary issues raised between powers to both of which the United States are friendly, this government expects that nothing in the present contentions will unfavorably affect our citizens, and that the interests of justice should be maintained on every point. Every effort has been made by this government to prevent these violent outbreaks, and to induce the representatives of China in their investigation of the outrages, and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with Chinese laborers. Prejudice is the chief factor in intensifying these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our peace and the good relationship we maintain with China. The admitted right of the government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the extension of Chinese labor is desirable for other countries where like conditions prevail, is strong evidence of the rightness of the policy.

Frontier Line between Alaska and British Columbia.
As defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the direction of the line which has been long known and was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia. As defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the direction of the line which has been long known and was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia. As defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the direction of the line which has been long known and was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia.

Arrest and Imprisonment of Julio R. Santos.
A citizen of the United States, the authorities of Ecuador, evidently in contention with that government in which his right to be released or to have a speedy and impartial trial with announced charges and with all guarantees of a fair defense, stipulated by treaty, was insisted upon by us. After an elaborate correspondence and repeated and earnest representations on our part, Mr. Santos was after an alternative of imprisonment, eventually included in a general degree of amnesty and paroled by the Ecuadorian executive and released, leaving the question of his American citizenship denied by the Ecuadorian government, but insisted upon by our own.

Amount adjudged by the late French and American Claims Commission.
To be due from the United States to French claimants in accordance with the preliminary search of the records of the French prize court for evidence bearing on the claims of American citizens against France for spoils committed prior to 1810. The duty has been performed, and the report of the agent will be laid before you.

Foreign Affairs Resumed.
The claims of citizens of the United States for losses by reason of the late military operations of Chile in Peru and Bolivia are the subject of negotiation for a claims convention with Chile, providing for their submission to arbitration.

The Chinese in the United States.
The condition of the Chinese question in the western states and territories is, despite this restrictive legislation, far from being satisfactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoming territory, where num-

Dispute of Germany and Spain.
The dispute of Germany and Spain, relating to the domination of the Caroline islands, has attracted the attention of this government by reason of extensive interests of American citizens having grown up in those parts during the last thirty-nine years, and because the question of ownership involves jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our own citizens under civil and criminal law. Whilst standing wholly aloof from the proprietary issues raised between powers to both of which the United States are friendly, this government expects that nothing in the present contentions will unfavorably affect our citizens, and that the interests of justice should be maintained on every point. Every effort has been made by this government to prevent these violent outbreaks, and to induce the representatives of China in their investigation of the outrages, and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with Chinese laborers. Prejudice is the chief factor in intensifying these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our peace and the good relationship we maintain with China. The admitted right of the government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the extension of Chinese labor is desirable for other countries where like conditions prevail, is strong evidence of the rightness of the policy.

Dispute of Germany and Spain.
The dispute of Germany and Spain, relating to the domination of the Caroline islands, has attracted the attention of this government by reason of extensive interests of American citizens having grown up in those parts during the last thirty-nine years, and because the question of ownership involves jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our own citizens under civil and criminal law. Whilst standing wholly aloof from the proprietary issues raised between powers to both of which the United States are friendly, this government expects that nothing in the present contentions will unfavorably affect our citizens, and that the interests of justice should be maintained on every point. Every effort has been made by this government to prevent these violent outbreaks, and to induce the representatives of China in their investigation of the outrages, and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with Chinese laborers. Prejudice is the chief factor in intensifying these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our peace and the good relationship we maintain with China. The admitted right of the government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the extension of Chinese labor is desirable for other countries where like conditions prevail, is strong evidence of the rightness of the policy.

Frontier Line between Alaska and British Columbia.
As defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the direction of the line which has been long known and was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia. As defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the direction of the line which has been long known and was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia. As defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the direction of the line which has been long known and was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia.

Arrest and Imprisonment of Julio R. Santos.
A citizen of the United States, the authorities of Ecuador, evidently in contention with that government in which his right to be released or to have a speedy and impartial trial with announced charges and with all guarantees of a fair defense, stipulated by treaty, was insisted upon by us. After an elaborate correspondence and repeated and earnest representations on our part, Mr. Santos was after an alternative of imprisonment, eventually included in a general degree of amnesty and paroled by the Ecuadorian executive and released, leaving the question of his American citizenship denied by the Ecuadorian government, but insisted upon by our own.

Amount adjudged by the late French and American Claims Commission.
To be due from the United States to French claimants in accordance with the preliminary search of the records of the French prize court for evidence bearing on the claims of American citizens against France for spoils committed prior to 1810. The duty has been performed, and the report of the agent will be laid before you.

Foreign Affairs Resumed.
The claims of citizens of the United States for losses by reason of the late military operations of Chile in Peru and Bolivia are the subject of negotiation for a claims convention with Chile, providing for their submission to arbitration.

The Chinese in the United States.
The condition of the Chinese question in the western states and territories is, despite this restrictive legislation, far from being satisfactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoming territory, where num-

ARTICLES.	Value.	Per Cent.
Cotton and cotton manufactures.....	\$78,328,997.90	10.25
Wool and its manufactures.....	10,730,000.00	4.30
Sugar and molasses.....	4,036,682.75	1.58
Iron and steel.....	6,292,000.00	2.42
Iron and steel manufactures.....	3,280,386.67	1.27
Iron and steel manufactures.....	24,707,395.24	9.64
Iron and steel manufactures.....	1,642,922.39	0.64
Total.....	\$99,912,290.96	12.56

to be partial and liable to capture by any power. To neither of these propositions could the United States assent. An effective closure of ports not in the possession of the government, but held by the hostile parties, could not be recognized. Neither could the vessels of insurgents against the legitimate sovereignty be deemed *hostes humani generis* within the precepts of international law, which prohibited, under the definition and penalty of their acts under the municipal laws of the state against whose authority they were in revolt. The denial by this government of the Colombian proposition did not, however, imply the admission of a belligerent status on the part of the insurgents. The Colombian government has expressed its willingness to attend negotiation conventions for the adjustment by arbitration of claims by foreign citizens arising out of the destruction of the city of Aspinwall by the insurrectionary forces.

The interest of the United States in a practicable transit for ships across the strip of land separating the Atlantic from the Pacific has been repeatedly manifested during the last half century. My immediate predecessor caused to be negotiated with Nicaragua a treaty for the construction by, and at the sole cost of the United States, of a canal through Nicaragua territory and it was laid before the senate. Pending the action of that body thereon, I withdrew the treaty for re-examination. Attentive consideration of its provisions leads me to withhold it from re-submission to the senate. Maintaining, as I do, position in a line of presidents from Washington's day, who have manifested an ever increasing interest in re-examination of this project, I do not favor a policy of acquisition of new and distant territories, or the incorporation of remote interests with our own. The laws of progress and the general organic principle of the world, are, however, so manifestly in favor of the free and equal interchange of commerce, and the beneficial tide of commercial expansion which is the concomitant of our civilization day by day is being urged onward by those increasing facilities of production, transportation and distribution, such as steam and electricity have given birth. Our duty in the present instructs us to develop ourselves mainly to the development of the vast resources of the great continent which we possess, and to the cultivation of the arts of peace within our borders. We should be jealously alert in preventing the American hemisphere from being involved in the political and military complications of other nations, and therefore I am unable to recommend propositions involving paramount privileges of ownership or right outside of our own territory, when the practical and peaceful methods of engagements to defend the territorial integrity of the state where such interests lie. While the general project of connecting the two oceans by means of a canal is to be encouraged, I am of the opinion that the question of ownership should be considered with favor should be free from the rights alluded to. The Tehuantepec route is declared by engineers of the highest repute and by competent scientific and practical men to be the most feasible for vessels and cargo by means of a ship railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The obvious advantages of such a route, if feasible, over others further removed from the coast of the United States and the Pacific, and particularly between the valley of the Mississippi and South America, are deserving of consideration. Whatever highway may be found to connect the two oceans, the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world, must be for the world's benefit, a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power, and not becoming a point of irritation of hostilities or a prize for avaricious ambition. An engagement combining the construction, ownership and operation of such a work by this government with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection with the foreign states whose responsibilities and rights we would share, is, in my judgment, inconsistent with such dedication to universal and neutral use, and would, moreover, entangle us for its realization beyond the scope of our national policy or present means. The lapse of years has abundantly confirmed the wisdom and foresight of those who have declined the project, which long before the conditions of maritime intercourse were changed and enlarged by the progress of the age, proclaimed the vital need of inter-oceanic communication for the benefit of mankind, and which, being once established, should be conserved in its entirety for the common use of mankind by their positive obligations, and through their formal obligations of treaties. Toward such realization of the project of inter-oceanic communication, no measures should be applied, nor bearing in mind the principles on which it must rest, and which were declared in no uncertain tones by Mr.