the court, offering to redeem said prior

liens in such manner as the court might

direct, and praying that thereupon the

United States might be held to be sub-

rogated to all the rights of said prior lien

holders and that a receiver might be ap-

pointed to take possession of the mort-

gaged premises and maintain and operate

the same until the court or congress otherwise directed. There-

the entire principal of its debt, \$6,303,000.

der which the government would labor if it

congress to take charge of and operate the

minimum bid which should give the govern-

the upset price and which the reorganiza-

tion committee had declared was the maxi-

mum which it would pay for the property.

It is a gratifying fact that the result of

these proceedings against the Union Pacific

system and the Kansas Pacific line that the

government has received on account of its

subsidy claim the sum of \$64,751,223.75, an

increase of \$18,997,163.75 over the sum

which the reorganization committee origi-

nally agreed to bid for the joint property,

the government receiving its whole claim,

principal and interest, in the Union Pacific

and the principal of its debt on the Kansas

Foreclosure on Central Pacific.

Steps had been taken to foreclose the gov-

ernment's lien upon the Central Pacific Rail-

road company, but before action was com-

menced congress passed an act, approved

July 7, 1898, creating a commission, consist-

ing of the secretary of the treasury, the at-

orney general and the secretary of the in-

terior and their successors in office, with full power to settle the indebtedness to the

government growing out of the issue of

bonds in aid of construction of the Central

Pacific and western Pacific bond-aided rall-

roads, subject to the approval of the presi-

dent. No report has yet been made to me

by the commission thus created. Whatever

action is taken looking to a settlement of

the indebtedness, in accordance with the act

referred to, will be fully submitted in con-

NEW BUILDING A NECESSITY

and Present Quarters

Are Unsafe.

I deem it my duty to call to the attention

Justice. The business of that department

has increased greatly since it was estab-

lished in its present quarters. The building

now occupied by it is neither large enough

nor of suitable arrangement for the proper

accommodation of the business of the de-

partment. The supervising architect has

pronounced it unsafe and unsuited to the

use to which it is put. The attorney gen-

eral in his reports states that the library

of the department is on the fourth floor

and that all the space allotted to it is so

crowded with books as to dangerously

overload the structure. The first floor is

occupied by the court of claims. The build-

ing is of an old and of dilapidated appear-

ance, unsuited to the dignity which should attach to this important department.

A proper regard for the safety, comfort

and convenience of the officers and employes

would justify the expenditure of a liberal

sum of money in the erection of a new

building of commodious proportions and

handsome appearance upon the very advan-

tageous site already secured for that pur-

pose, including the ground occupied by the

present structure and adjoining vacant prop-

erty to that, comprising in all a frontage

of 201 feet on Pennsylvania avenue and a

In this connection I may likewise refer to

the inadequate accommodations provided for

the supreme court in the capitol and suggest

the wisdom of making provision for the

erection of a separate building for the courts

and its officers and library upon a suitable

INDIANS AND PUBLIC LANDS

Interior Department Submits Good

Showing in the Line of Its

Work.

I carnestly urge upon congress the early

mportance of legislation providing for the

taking of the Twelfth census. This is nec-

essary in view of the large amount of work

which must be performed in the preparation

There were on the pension rolls on June

30, 1898, 993,714 names, an increase of nearly

18,000 over the number on the roll on the

same day of the preceeding year. The amount

appropriated by the act of December 22,

1896, for the payment of pensions, for the

fiscal year 1898, was \$140,000,000. The sum

of \$8,070,872,46 was appropriated by the act

of March 31, 1898, to cover deficiencies in

army pensions and repayments in the sum of

\$12,020.33, making a total of \$148,082,892.79

available for the payment of pensions dur-

ing the fiscal year 1898. The amount dis-

bursed from that sum was \$144,651,879.80

leaving a balance of \$3,431,012.99 unex-

by special acts passed at the second session

of the Fifty-fifth congress, making a total

The totad receipts of the patent office dur-

ing the past year were \$1,253,948.44. The

expenditures were \$1,081,633.79, leaving a

Additions to Public Lands.

The public lands disposed of by the

government during the year reached 8,453,-

896.92 acres, an increase of 614,870.28 acres

over the previous year. The total re-ceipts from public lands during the fiscal

year amount to \$2,277,995.18, an increase of

\$190,063.90 over the preceding year. The

lands embraced in the eleven forest reser-

vations which were suspended by the act

of June 4, 1897, again became subject to the

regulation of February 22, 1897, creating

them, which added an estimated amount of

reserves previously created. In addition

thereto two new reserves were created

during the year-the Pine Mountain and

Zaca lake reserve in California, embracing

Arizona, embracing 10,240 acres while the

Pecos river in New Mexico has been

changed and enlarged to include 120,000

At the close of the year, thirty forestry

reservations, not including those of the

Afgonac forest and the fish culture reserve

in Alaska had been created by executive

proclamation under Section 24, under the

1,644,594 acres and the Prescott reserve in

surplus of \$172,314.65.

additional acres.

of 6,486 pensioners by congressional enact-

of the schedules preparatory to the enumera-

ground near the capitol.

tion of population.

Pacific railroad.

reorganization comit-

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from Third Page.)

lution and controversies in this regard still

Pressing Claims Against Turkey. The newly accredited envoy of the United States to the Ottoman porte carries instructions looking to the disposal of matters in controversy with Turkey for a number of years. He is especially charged to press ceding year by \$24,212,068. The total tax ness activity and of the improvement of for a just settlement our claims for indemof American missionaries residents in that | country during the Armenian troubles of 1895 as well as for the recognition of older claims of equal justness. He is also instructed to seek an adjustment of the dispute growing out of the refusal of Turkey to recognize the acquired citizenship of Ottomen born persons naturalized in the United States since 1869, without prior imperial consent; and in the same general relation he is directed to endeavor to bring about a solution of the question which has more or less acutely existed since 1869 concerning the jurisdiction and rights of the United States in matters of criminal prosedure and punishment under Article iv of the treaty of 1830. This latter difficulty by Turkey to be essential, between the original Turkish text and the promulgated

After more than two years from the appointment of a consul of this country Erzeroum he has received his exequatur.

Venezuelan Arbitention. The arbitration tribunal appointed under the treaty of February, 1897, between Great Britain and Venezuela to determine the boundary line between the latter and the colony of British Guiana is to convene at Paris during the present month. It is a source of much gratification to this government to see the friendly resort of arbitration applied to the settlement of this controversy, not alone because of the earnest part we have had in bringing about the Pesult, but also because the two members named on behalf of Venezuela, Mr. Chief Justice Fuller and Mr. Justice Brewer, chosen from our highest court, appropriately testify the continuing interest we feel in the definite adjustment of the question according to the stricest rules of justice. The British members, Lord Herschell and Sir Richard Collins, are jurists of no less exalted repute, while the fifth member and the president of the tribunal, M. F. De Martens, has earned a worldwide reputation as an authority upon international law.

The claim of Felipe Scandella against Venezuela for arbitrary expulsion and injury to his business has been adjusted by the revocation of the order of expulsion and by the payment of the sum of \$16,000.

AMERICANS FIND CLOSER BOND. Bureau of American Republics Be-

comes a More Active Force. I have the satisfaction of being able to state that the Bureau of the American Republics created in 1890 for promoting commercial intercourse and fraternal relations among the countries of the western hemisphere, has become a more efficient instrument of the wise purpose of its founders and is receiving the cordial support of the contributing members of the international union which are actually represented in its board of management. A commercial directory, in two volumes, containing a mass of statistical matter in the descriptive, financial and commercial interests of the various countries, has been printed in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French. and a monthly bulletin, published in these four languages and distributed in the Latin-American countries as well as in the United States, has proved to be a valuable medium for disseminating information and furthering the varied interests of the international

During the past year the important work collecting information of benefit to American industries and trade, through the agency of diplomatic and consular officers. has been steadily advanced and in order to lay such data before the public with the On the contrary, there is an obvious demand latest delay the practice was begun in for it. The importance of adequate pro January, 1898, of issuing the commercial vision which will insure to our future i ceived by the Department of State. It is and now is to that of our commercial ribelived that for promptitude as well as for general information the service thus supplied to our merchants and manufacturers will be found to show sensible improvement and to merit the liberal support of

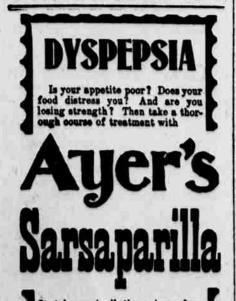
EFFECT OF WAR ON COMMERCE. Belief Expressed that Private Prop-erty at Sea Should Be Exempt.

experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire, in commo with most civilized nations, to reduce to the lowest posible point the damage sustained in time of war by peaceable trade and commerce. It is true we may suffer in such cases less than other communities, but all nations are damaged more or less by the state of uneasiness and apprehension into which an outbreak of hostilities throws the entire commercial world. It should be our shiect, therefore, to minimize, so far as practicable, this inevitable less and disturbance This purpose can probably be best accomblished by an agreement to regard all private property at sea as exempt from capture or destruction by the forces of belligerent powers. The United States government has or many years advocated this humane and beneficial principle and is now in a position to recommend it to other powers, without the imputation of selfish motives. I therefore suggest for your consideration that the executive be authorized to correspond with the governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from

capture or destruction by belligerent powers. **OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY**

In Spite of Increased Receipts a De ficiency for the Year of \$112,-000,000 is Likely.

The secretary of the treasury reports tha the receipts of the government from all



It takes out all the poisons from your blood. It gives power to the stomach to digest your food. Diges-tion becomes natural. Your blood is well fed. And your whole system prespers. \$1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

sources during the fiscal year ending June expenditures of the Postoffice department to receive the same, the amounts due upon 30, 1898, including \$84,751,223 received from have multiplied three-fold. In the last all prior mortgages upon the middle and sales of Pacific railroads, amounted to \$405,-321,335, and its expenditures to \$443,368,582. There was received from customs \$149,575,-062, and from Internal revenue \$170,900,641. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$324,735,-479, a decrease of \$58,156,690 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to \$291,414,175, a decrease from the preceding year of \$90,524,068. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the precollected on distilled spirits was \$92,546,999; nity by reason of the destruction of property on manufactured tobacco \$36,230,522 and on fermented liquors \$39,515,421.

> year amounting to \$1,231,482,330, an increase of \$180,488,774 from the preceding It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1899, will be \$577,874,607, and its expenditures

We exported merchandise during the

\$689,874,647, resulting in a deficiency of On the first of December, 1898, there was held in the treasury gold coin amounting to \$138,441,547; gold bullion amounting to \$138,-502,545; silver bullion amounting to \$93,359,-250, and other forms of money amounting to \$451,963,981. On the same date the amount grows out of a verbal difference, claimed of money of all kinds in circulation or not tary camp or station, and under this authorincluded in treasury holdings was \$1,836,- ity the postal machinery was speedily put 879,504, an increase for the year of \$165,-794,966. Estimating our population at 75,-104,000 at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was \$25.09.

Strengthens Public Credit. The provisions made for strengthening the esources of the treasury in connection with the war has given increased confidence in the purpose and power of the government to maintain the present standard and has established more firmly than ever the national credit at home and abroad. A marked evidence of this is found in the inflow of gold to the treasury. Its net gold holdings on November 1, 1898, were \$239,885,160, as compared with \$153,573,147, on November 1897, and a net increase of cash from \$207. 756,100, on November 1, 1897, to \$300,238,275 on November 1, 1898. The present ratio of net treasury gold to outstanding governmen liabilities, including United States treasury notes of 1890, silver certificates, currency certificates, standard silver dollars and frac tional silver coin November 1, 1898, was 25.35 per cent, as compared with 16.96 per cent November 1, 1897. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CURRENCY

Redeemed Notes Should Only Be Paid Out in Exchange for Gold.

I renew so much of my recommendation o December, 1897, as follows: That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the government, he should not receive back from the government a United States note, without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for thi s made all the more apparent, when the govprovide gold for the redemption of United States notes—a non-interest-bearing debt.
Surely it should not pay them out again, except on demand, and for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again, to be followed by another bond issue,

o redeem them and interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest-bearing debt. This recommendation was made in the belief that such provisions of the law would insure to a greater dregee of safety to the standard and protect our currency from the dangers to which it is subjected from a disturbance in the general business conditions of the country.

In my judgment the present condition o the treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once be filled by officers who have specially disout, except for gold.

It is not to be inferred that other legisla tion relating to our currency is not required from day to day as they are re- money standard related as our money standvals is generally recognized

The companion proposition that our do mestic paper currency shall be kept safe and yet be so related to the needs of our industries and internal commerce as to be adequate and responsive to such needs is proposition scarcely less important. The subject, in all its parts, is commended to

the wise consideration of the congress. NEED OF MARITIME LEGISLATION.

Distant Possessions Should Not Be Dependent on Foreign Ships. The annexation of Hawaii and the Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines resulting from the war, compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy by frequent communication, encouraged by the United States, under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands. Spain furnished to its colonies, at an annual cost of about with a portion of the world's markets as well as with trade centers of the home government. The United States will not undertake to do less. It is our duty to fur- in section 1 hereof." nish the people of Hawaii with facilities under national control for their export and import trade. It will be conceded that the present situation calls for legislation which shall be prompt, durable and liberal.

The part which American merchant veswar with Spain demonstrates that this servional way.

Details and methods for the accomplishpectfully invited.

SANITARY LEGISLATION NEEDED.

Changed Conditions in West Indies Render it a Pressing Matter. In my last message I recommended that congress authorize the appointment of a commission for the purpose of making systematic investigations with reference to the gency. cause and prevention of yellow fever. This as a result of the military occupation of the island of Cuba and the commercial intercourse between this island and the United States, which we have every reason to expect. The sanitary problems connected with our new relations with the island of Cuba and the acquisition of Porto Rico are no less important than those relating to finance, commerce and administration. It is my arnest desire that these problems may be considered by competent experts and that everything may be done which the most recent advances in sanitary science can offer for the protection of the health of our soldiers in those islands and of our citizens who are exposed to the dangers of infection from the importation of yellow fever. therefore renew my recommendation that the authority of congress may be given and a suitable appropriation made to provide for commission of experts to be appointed for the purpose indicated.

INCREASE IN POSTAL SERVICE Business in Postoffice Shows an Advacce in Commercial and Edu-cational Circles.

The postal service of the country advances with extraordinary strength. Within twenty years both the revenues and the

have multiplied three-fold. In the last all prior mortgages upon the middle and ten years they have nearly doubled. Our postal business grows much more rapidly than our population. It now involves an expenditure of \$100,000,000 a year, numbers 73,000 postoffices and enrolls 200,000 employes. This remarkable extension of a service, which is an accurate index of the public conditions, presents gratifying evidence of the advancement of education, of the increase of communication and busimail facilities, leading to their constantly

augmenting use. The war with Spain laid new and exceptional labors in the Postoffice department. The mustering of the military and naval forces of the United States required special mail arrangements for every camp and every campaign. The communication between home and camp was naturally eager and expectant. In some of the larger places of rendezvous as many as 50,000 letters a day required handling. This necessity was met by the prompt detail of experienced men from the established force and by directing all the instrumentalities of the railway mail and postoffice service so far as necessary to this new need. Congress passed an act empowering the postmaster general to establish offices or branches at every mili-

into operation. Under the same authority when our force moved upon Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines they were attended and followed by the postal service. Though the act of congress authorized the appointment of postmasters where necessary, it was early determined that the public interests would be best subserved, not by new designations, but by the detail of experienced men familiar with every branch of the service and this policy was steadily followed. gave the requisite authority and the same general principle was applied to this as to other branches of civil administration under military occupation. The details are more particularly given in the report of the postmaster general and while the work is only just begun, it is pleasing to be able to say that the service in the territory which has come under our control is already materially improved.

MORE WAR SHIPS ADVISED Proposed Additions to the Navy of Battleships and Cruisers. Are Approved.

The following recommendations of the secretary of the navy relative to the increase of the navy have my earnest ap-

1. Three sea-going sheathed and coppered battleships of about 13,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost exclusive of armor and armament, \$3,500,000 arch 600,000 each.

2. Three sheathed and coppered armored cruisers of about 12,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$3,000,000 3. Three sheathed and coppered protected

cruisers of about 6,000 tons trial displace-ment; to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action and to carry the most powerful ordnance suitable for vessels of their class. Estimated cost, ex-clusive of armor and armament, \$2,150,000 4. Six sheathed and coppered cruisers of

about 2,500 tons trial displacement, to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class. Estimated cost, dusive of armament, \$1,141,800 each. I join with the secretary of the navy in recommending that the grades of admiral and vice admiral be temporarily revived, to

MORE SOLDIERS ARE REQUIRED

tinguished themselves in the war with

resent Conditions Demand a Large Number Recommended. Regular Army-100,000

Under the act of congress approved April 26, 1898, authorizing the president in his discretion, upon a declaration of war by congress, or a declaration by congress that war exists, I directed the increase of the regular army to the maximum of 62,000, authorized in said act.

There are now in the regular army 57,862 officers and men. In said act it was provided that "at the end of in which the United States WAS may become involved the army shall be reduced to a peace basis by the transfer in the same arm of the service or absorpchanged relations of the United States to tion by promotion or honorable discharge under such regulation as the secretary of war may establish of supernumerary commissioned officers and the honorable discharge or transfer of supernumerary enlisted men; and nothing contained in this act shall be construed as authorizing the permanent increase of the command or en-\$2,000,000, steamship lines communicating listed force of the regular army beyond that now provided by the law in force prior to the pasage of this act except as to the increase of twenty-five majors provided for

The importance of legislation for the permanent increase of the army is therefore manifest, and the recommendation of the secretary of war for that purpose has my unqualified approval. There can be no question that at this time, and probably for some sels and their seamen performed in the time in the future, 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the ice, furnishing both pickets and the second situation. At all events, whether that numline of defense, is a national necessity and ber shall be required permanently or not, should be encouraged in every constitu- the power should be given to the president to enlist that force, if, in his discretion, it should be necessary, and the further discrement of this purpose are discussed in the tion should be given him to recruit within report of the secretary of the treasury, to the above limit from the inhabitants of the which the attention of the congress is re- islands with the government of which we

It is my purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as the congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employments to help the country in its emer-

matter has acquired an increased importance PACIFIC RAILROAD MATTERS Review of Action Taken to Scoure the Government Claim on the

Kansas Pacific Line.

In my last annual message I stated: "The Union Pacific railway, main line, was sold under the decree of the United States court for the district of Nebraska, the 1st and 2nd of November of this year. The amount due the government consisted of the prin- 19,951,360 acres to the area embraced in the cipal of the subsidy bonds, \$27,236,512, and the accrued interest thereon, \$31,211,511.07, making a total indebtedness of \$58,448,223.75.

The bid at the sale covered the first mort-

gage lien and the entire mortgage claim of

the government, principal and interest." This left the Kansas Pacific case unconcluded. By a decree of the court in that case an upset price for the property was fixed at a sum which would yield to the government only \$2,500,000 upon its lien. The sale at the instance of the government was postponed first to December 15, 1897, and later under the application of the United States was postponed to February 16, 1898. Having satisfied myself that the interests

act of March 3, 1891, embracing an estimated area of 40,719,474 acres. The Department of the Interior has inof the government required that effort should be made to obtain a larger sum, I augurated a forest system, made possible directed the secretary of the treasury, unby the act of July, 1898, for a graded force der the act passed March 3, 1887, to pay of officers in control of the reserves. This der the act passed March 3, 1887, to pay of officers in control of the reserves. This Gid. E. and Alice Johnson, osteopaths out of the treasury to the persons entitled system has only been in full operation since, Suite 515, N. Y. Life Bidg.

August, but good results have already been secured in many sections. The reports reeastern divisions of said railroad out of ceived indicate that the system of patrol any money in the treasury not otherwise has not only prevented destructive fires appropriated. Whereupon, the attorney genfrom gaining headway, but has diminished eral prepared a petition to be presented to the number of fires.

Progress Among Indians. The special attention of congress is called to that part of the report of the secretary of the interior in connection with the five civil ized tribes. It is noteworthy that the general condition of the Indians shows marked progress. But one outbreak of a serious character occurred during the year, and that among the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota

which happily has been suppressed. While it has not yet been practicable to entee agreed that if said petition was withforce all the provisions of the act of June drawn and the sale allowed to proceed on 28, 1898, "for the proetction of the people of February 16 they would bid a sum at the sale which would realize to the government the Indian Territory and for other purposes, it is having a salutary effect upon the nations composing the five tribes. The Dawes Believing that no better price could be obcommission reports that the most gratifying tained, and appreciating the difficulties unresults and greater advance toward the attainment of the objects of the government should become the purchaser of the road at have been secured in the last year than in the sale, in the absence of any authority by any previous year. I cannot too strongly inderse the recommendation of the commisroad, I directed that upon the guaranty of a sion and the se retary of the interior for the necessity of providing for the education of ment the principal of its debts, the sale the 30,000 white children resident in the Inshould proceed. By this transaction the dian territory. government secured an advance of \$3,303,000 over the sum which the court had fixed as

Amount of Work During

the Year.

The Department of Agriculture has been active in the past year. Explorers have been sent to many of the countries of the eastern and western hemispheres for seeds and plants that may be useful to the United States, and with the further view of opening up markets for our surplus products. The forestry division of the department is giving special attention to the treeless regions of our country and is introducing species specially adapted to semi-arid regions. Forest fires, which seriously interfere with production, especially in irrigated zones, are being studied that the losses from this cause may be avoided.

The department is inquiring into the use and abuse of water in many states of the west and collating information regarding the laws of the states, the decisions of the courts and the customs of the people in this regard so that uniformity may be se-

Experiment stations are becoming more effective every year. The annual appropriation of \$720,000 by congress is supplenented by \$400,000 from the states. Nationwide experiments have been conducted to ascertain the suitableness as to soil and climate and states for growing sugar beets. The number of sugar factories has been doubled in the past two years and the ability of the United States to produce its own sugar from this source has been clearly emonstrated.

Department of Justice Short of Room The Weather bureau forecast and ob servation stations have been extended around the Caribbean sea to give early warning of the approach of hurricanes from the south seas to our fleets and merchant of congress the condition of the present building occupied by the Department of marine.

CENTENNIAL OF CAPITOL CITY

Recommendation for Fitting Observ ance of the Occasion by the General Government.

In the year 1900 will occur the centennial anniversary of the founding of the City of Washington for the permanent capital of the government of the United States, by authority of an act of congress, approved July 16, 1790. In May, 1800, the archives and general mces of the federal government were removed to this place. On the 17th of November, 1800, the national congress met here for the first time and assumed exclusive control and they were not only pleased with the of the federal district and city. This interesting event assumes all the more signification of the launching of what each one of Botlers, Tanks and Sheet Iron Work. tending the choosing of the site, the naming of the capital in honor of the Father of His Country, and the interest taken by him in the adoption of plans for its future development on a magnificent scale. These original plans have been wrought out with a constant progress and a signal success even beyond anything their framers could have foreseen. The people of the country are justly proud of the distinctive beauty and government of the capital and of the rare instruments of science and education which here find their natural home.

A movement lately inaugurated by th citizens to have the anniversary celebrated with fitting ceremonies, including perhaps the establishment of a handsome permanent memorial to mark so historical an occasio and to give it more than local recognition has met with general favor on the part of the public. I recommend to the congress the granting of an appropriation for this purpose and the appointment of a com from its respective bodies. It might also be advisable to authorize the president to appoint a committee from the country at large, which, acting with the congressions and District of Columbia, committees, can complete the plans for an appropriate national celebration.

Alien Contract Law.

The alien contract law is shown by exure providing better protection for seamen is proposed, the rightful application of the of the prinicple of arbitration are suggested for consideration and I commend these subjects to the careful attention of the con-

The several departmental reports will be laid before you. They give in great detail the conduct of the affairs of the government during the past year and discuss many questions upon which the congress may be called upon to act. (Signed) WILLIAM M'KINLEY,

pended on June, 39, 1898, which was re-Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1898. turned to the treasury. There were 389 names added to the rolls during the year

TWO TREATIES MAY BE SIGNED.

Impression that Settlement with Spain Will Be in Two Parts. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.-The impression prevails here that the results of the negotiations at Paris will be embodied in two or more treaties, instead of one. There will be one actual peace treaty, embodying nothing more than the protocol points relating to the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty over Cuba and the Spanish West Indies, Guam and the Philippines, with the single exception of the proviso for the rethose relating to the renewal of the com mercial treaties, the acquisition of cable and coaling stations and in fact all those extraneous matters that have been mentioned as likely to be incorporated in the peace treaty, will form the subject of a special treaty. This course is likely to be adopted in order to hasten the conclusion of peace, for which there is a great necessity, if for no other reason than to secure the release of prisoners and the restoration of trade between Spain and the United States.

IOWAN OFFERS THE FIRST BILL.

Representative Cousins Presen Measure to Fix Standard Dollar. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Representative Cousins of Iowa has the honor of introducing the first bill in the house at this session of congress. It is entitled "A Bill Declaring the Standard of Value in the United States' and provides that the standard is hereby declared to be and is the standard gold dollar of 25 8-10 grains of standard gold, 900

INSURANCE RATES ARE LOW

Some Companies Complain that Present Premiums Are Inadequate.

DUE TO OMAHA'S IMMUNITY FROM FIRE

Rates Have Been Coming Down Gradually for the Last Five Years Until Agents Say They Are Barely Remunerative.

Local insurance agents assert that Omaha is now enjoying lower fire rates than any other city of its proportions in the west. They say that the admittedly exorbitant rates of a few years ago have been gradually modified as the result of the almost absolute immunity from fire losses that Omaha has enjoyed and that now some of the companies are complaining that they do not care to do business at the "inadequate" rates that are in force. While property owners are not generally

willing to admit that the present rates are any lower than the conditions justify, the agents agree in declaring that Omaha now INTERESTS OF AURICULTURE has reason to be well satisfied. The reorganization of the Omaha fire department, which Department Has Accomplished a Vast had been demanded by the insurance agents as well as other property owners, was understood to be preliminary to a relief from the high rates that had been induced by the large losses of the preceding two or three years. But the only substantial materialization of the promises of the insurance companies was a reduction of the excessive rate on high buildings which only benefited a comparatively small roportion of the down town property.

At that time there was a general protest on the part of property owners who believed that the increased protection that had been afforded the companies should be recognized by a general reduction in rates. This has gradually disappeared, however, as rates have been gradually brought to a more reasonable basis. With the exception of one 5-cent reduction, there has been no general scaling down of rates on business property. But as the companies continued o suffer no losses of any consequence the tendency has been toward lower rates and local insurance was eventually brought to a basis at which there is no apparent dissatisfaction on the part of property owners. A little over a year ago the rate on residence property was decreased from per cent for three years to eight-tenths of per cent, a reduction of 20 per cent. Although there is no immediate prospec of a reaction, agents declare that one or two

really serious fires would be very likely to result in a tendency towards higher quotations. They assert that nothing but the magnificent record of the present fire department is keeping the rates where they are and that one or two big losses would induce all the companies to demand better premiums.

STORIES FROM THE DEPOTS

Special Train of Wisconsin People Eastbound from a Successful War Ship Launching.

Three sleeping cars, a diner and a baggage car made up a special train which came in over the Rock Island from the west yesterday and transferred at the union depot to the Milwaukee road. The train carried the party from Wisconsin, which went to San Francisco ten days ago to witness the launching of the new battleship named after the Badger state. The train arrived in Omaha at 6 o'clock and the passengers took breakfast while waiting here! There were about forty people in the party them enthusiastically believes will be the greatest battleship ever put into the water The Northwestern Overland Limited came in in two sections yesterday morning, but they were consolidated into one train at this point, making it about forty minutes late in getting away over the Union Pacific.

Workmen were again set to work this morning removing snow from the site of the new Union Pacific depot, and another at tempt will be made to complete the founda tion for that structure. Hurricane at Cape May. CAPE MAY, N. J., Dec. 5 .- The severe nigh tides which began yesterday ended be-

outheast gale of wind, incessant rain and fore daylight today. About 5:30 o'clock this orning a hurricane passed over Cape May. The wind reached a velocity of seventy miles an hour. The damage was to trees and outhouses only, no damage to vessels having een reported. Telegraphic communication was interrupted for several hours.

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Today's state-ment of the condition of the treasury: Available cash balance, \$293,235,924; gold reserve, \$241,430,260.

little frontiersman throws his lasso over them and his lasso over them and there you are: two people are made more or ple are made more or less happy for life. If she is a bright, healthy, cheerful wife they will be more and more happy as the years go on. If she is weak and ailing and incapable there won't be much happiness for either of them.

A woman makes a grave mistake who enters upon the obligations and trials of married life handicapped by physical weakness or disease. It is her duty to be in the best possible condition to support the duties of wifehood and motherhood.

If every young woman who knows of or

the duties of wifehood and motherhood.

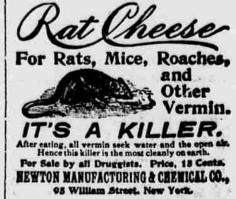
If every young woman who knows of or suspects any unhealthy condition in her physical make up would seek competent professional advice she would save herself much future mortification and misery. Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., gladly answers confidential correspondence from women free of charge and gives careful fatherly and professional advice, to suit the individual case. He has, for thirty years been recognized as among the most eminent of living specialists in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. His "Favorite Prescription" is the only proprietary remedy in the world designed by an authorized, educated physician specifically to cure female troubles. His great thousand page illustrated book the "Common Sense Medical Advisor will be sent fees for a consequence."

les. His great thousand page illustrated book the "Common Sense Medical Ad-viser" will be sent free for 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only.
For 31 stamps a heavier cloth covered copy

For it stamps a heavier cloth covered copy will be sent.

Barbara A. Mudd, of Indiancreek, Monroe Co., Mo., writes: "I am very thankful for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription did for me. I was all broken down from nervous prostration, but since taking your medicine I have had more relief than from all the doctors. Your 'Favorite Prescription' did me a world of good."

The quick constipation cure — Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Never gripe. Accept no substitute or imitation. Accept no substitute or imitation.



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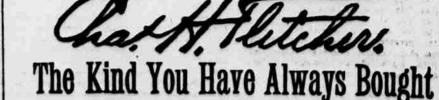
CASTOR A

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his perat Hillichus sonal supervision since its infancy.
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What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhos and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea-The Mother's Friend.

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