the Yang Tse and with the collusion of many notable officials, including some in the immediate councils of the throne itself, alarmingly aggressive. No foreigner's life outside of the protected treaty ports was safe. No foreign interest was scarcely an hour during which there was the imperiled legation, obtaining redress secure from spoliation. The diplomatic not firing upon some part of our lines and for wrongs already suffered, securing representatives of the powers in Pekin into some of the legations, varying from strove in vain to check this movement. Protest was followed by demand and demand attack along the whole line." Artillery by renewed protest, to be met with perfunctory edicts from the palace and evasive and futile assurance from the tsungli-yamen. The circle of the Boxer influence parrowed about Pekin and while nominally stigmatized as seditious, it was felt that its when the ammunition of the besieged ran spirit pervaded the capital itself, that the low, five quarts of Chinese bullets were imperial forces were imbued with its doetrines and that immediate counselors of the empress dowager were in full sympathy with the anti-foreign movement.

The increasing gravity of the conditions in China and the imminece of peril to our own diversified interests in the empire, as well as to those of all the other treaty governments, were soon appreciated by this government, causing it profound solicitude. The United States from the earliest days of foreign intercourse with China had followed a policy of peace, omitting no occasions to testify goodwill, to further the extencion of lawful trade, to respect the sovereignty of its government and to insure by all legitimate and kindly, but earnest means, the fullest measure of protection for the lives and property of our law-abiding citizens and for the exercise of their bene-Scent callings among the Chinese people.

Note of 1800.

Mindful of this, it was felt to be appropriate that our purpose should be prenounced in favor of such a course as would hasten united action of the powers at Pekin to promote the administrative reforms imperial government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which we believed the whole western world to be alike concerned. To these ends I caused to be addressed to the several powers occupying territory and maintaining spheres of influence in China the circular proposals of 1899 inviting from them declarations of their intentions and views as to the desirability of the adoption of measures insuring the benefits of equality of treatment of all foreign trade throughout China.

With gratifying unanimity the responses coincided in this common policy, enabling me to see in the successful termination of for a time. Even then no protection whatthese negotiations proof of the friendly ever was afforded, nor any aid given, save spirit which animates the various powers to send to the legations a small supply of interested in the untrammeled development of commerce and industry in the Chinese empire as a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial world.

In this conclusion, which I had the gratification to announce as a completed engagement to the interested powers, on March 20, 1900, I hopefully discerned a potential factor for the abatement of the dispast had appeared to inspire the policy of the imperial government and for the effective exertion by it of power and authority to quell the critical anti-foreign movement in the northern provinces most immediately influenced by the Manchu sentiment.

Confidence Was Misplaced.

Seeking to testify confidence in the willingness and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and prevent the cylls we suffered and feared the marine guard, which had been sent to Pekin in the counseled protection of the foreigners were autumn of 1899 for the protection of the legation, was withdrawn at the earliest practicable moment and all the pending questions were remitted, as far as we are con- Chang Yen Hoon, formerly Chinese minister cerned, to the ordinary resorts of diplomatic in Washington.

The Chinese government proved, however, unable to check the rising strength of the Boxers and appeared to be a prey to internal dissensions. In the unequal contest the anti-foreign influences soon gained the ascendancy under the leadership of Prince Tuan. Organized armies of Boxers, with which the imperial forces affiliated, held the country between Pekin and the coast, penerated into Manchuria up to the Russian border, and through their emissaries threatened a like rising throughout northern

Attacks upon foreigners, destruction of property and slaughter of native converts were reported from all sides. The tsungliyamen, already permeated with bostile sympathies, could make no effective response to the appeals of the legations. At this critical juncture, in the early spring of this year, a proposal was made by other powers that a combined fleet should be assembled in Chinese waters as a moral demonstration, under cover of which to exact of the Chinese government respect for foreign treaty rights and the suppression of

the Boxers. The United States, while not participating in the joint demonstration, promptly sent from the Philippines all ships that could be spared for service on the Chinese coast. A small force of marines was landed at Taku and sent to Pekin for the protection of the American legation. Other powers took similar action until some 400 men were assembled in the capital as legation

Actual Warfare Commenced.

Still the peril increased. The legations reported the development of the seditious movement in Pekin and the need of increased provision for defense against it. While preparations were in progress for a larger expedition to strengthen the legation guards and keep the railways open an attempt of the foreign ships to make a landing at Taku was met by a fire from the Chinese forts. The forts were thereupon shelled by the foreign vessels, the American admiral taking no part in the attack on the ground that we were not at war with China and that a hostile demonstration might consolidate the anti-foreign elements forts were captured after a sanguinary con-Severance of communication with Pekin followed and a combined force of ad-

The siege and the relief of the legations the stirring chapters which records the heroism of the devoted band, clinging to hope in the face of despair, and the unthe indomitable courage that ever strives for the cause of right and justice.

Murder of Baron Von Ketteler. An identical note from the yamen ordered versive elements. They maintained exceleach minister to leave Pekin, under a promised escort, within twenty-four hours. To tives of foreign powers. To their kindly tion of the time, which was afterward the consuls in removing many of the mis granted, and requesting an interview with sionaries from the interior to places of the protection of industrial property, conthe tsungli-yamen on the following day, safety. In this relation the action of the cluded at Paris March 20, 1883, to which No reply being received, on the morning of the 20th the German minister, Baron Shan Tung and eastern Chi Li the task was pointed. Any lessening of the difficulties obtain a response, and on the way was the co-operation of American and foreign

An attempt by the legation guard to re- including those of other nationalities than cover his body was folled by the Chinese. | ours, were rescued from imminent peril. Armed forces turned out against the legations. Their quarters were surrounded and attacked. The mission compounds were all this trying period was clearly announced abandoned, their inmates taking refuge in and scrupulously carried out. A circular this country and South America efforts have

legations and guards gathered for more at once began. "From June 20 until July 17," writes Minister Conger, "there was a single shot to a general and continuous was placed around the legations and on the overlooking palace walls, and thousands of 3-inch shot and shell were fired, destroying some buildings and damaging all. So thickly did the balls rain that, gathered in an hour in one compound and recast.

Legation Buildings Burned.

Attempts were made to burn the legations by setting neighboring houses on fire but the flames were successfully fought off, although the Austrian, Belgian, Italian and Dutch legations were then and subsequently burned. With the aid of the native converts, directed by the missionaries, to whose helpful co-operation Mr Conger awards unstinted praise, the British logation was made a veritable fortress. The British minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, was chosen general commander of the defense, with the secretary of the American legation, Mr. E. G. Squiers, as chief

of staff. To save life and ammunition the besieged Chinese soldiery, fighting only to repel attack or make an occasional successful sortie to the restoration of the imperial power in fifty-five Americans, British and Russian States Marine corps, which resulted in the suffered and an enduring settlement that capture of a formidable barricade on the will make their recurrence impossible, can so greatly needed for strengthening the wall that gravely menaced the American position. It was held to the last and proved which the Chinese nation reverences and manding the water gate through which the relief column entered.

During the siege the defenders lost sixtyfive killed, 135 wounded and seven by disease—the last all children.

On July 14 the besieged had their first communication with the tsungli-yamen, from whom a message came inviting to a conference, which was declined. Correspondence, however, ensued and a sort of armistice was agreed upon, which stopped the bombardment and lessened the rifle fire fruit and three sacks of flour.

Chinese Government Impeached. Indeed, the only communication had with the Chinese government related to the occasional delivery or dispatch of a telegram or to the demands of the tsungli-yamen for the withdrawal of the legation to the coast under escort. Not only are the protestations of the Chinese government that it protrust of foreign purposes, which for a year tected and succored the legations posttively contradicted, but irresistible proof accumulates that the attacks upon them were made by imperial troops, regularly uniformed, armed and officered, belonging to the command of Jung Lu, the imperial commander-in-chief. Decrees encouraging the Boxers, organizing them under prominent imperial officers, provisioning then and even granting them large sums in the name of the empress dowager are known to exist. Members of the tsungli-yamen who

beheaded. Even in the distant provinces

men suspected of foreign sympathy were put

to death, prominent among these being

Wu Ting Fang's Part. With the negotiation of the partial armistice of July 14, a proceeding which was doubtless promoted by the representations of the Chinese envoy in Washington, the way was opened for the conveyance to Mr. Conger of a test message sent by the secretary of state through the kind offices of Minister Wu Ting Fang. Mr. Conger's reply. dispatched from Pekin on July 18 through the same channel, afforded to the outside world the first tidings that the inmates of the legations were still alive and hoping for succor.

This news stimulated the powers for a joint relief expedition in numbers sufficient to overcome the resistance which for month had been organizing between Take and the capital. Reinforcements sent by all the co-operating governments were constantly arriving. The United States contingent, hastily assembled from the Philippines or dispatched from this country amounted to some 5,000 men, under the able command first of the lamented Colonel Liscum and afterward of General Chaffee.

Taking of Tien Tsin and Pekin. Toward the end of July the movement began. A severe conflict followed at Tien Tsin, in which Colonel Liscum was killed. The city was stormed and partly destroyed Its capture afforded the base of operations from which to make the final advance, which began in the first days of August, the expedition being made up of Japanese Russian, British and American troops at the outset.

Another battle was fought and won a Yang Tsun. Thereafter the disheartened Chinese troops offered little show of resistance. A few days later the important position of Ho Si Woo was taken. A rapid march brought the united forces to the populous city of Tung Chow, which capitulated without a contest.

On August 14 the capital was reached After a brief conflict beneath the walls the relief column entered and the legations were saved. The United States soldiers sailors and marines, officers and men alike in those distant climes and unusual surroundings, showed the same valor, discipline and good conduct and gave proof of and strengthen the Boxers to oppose the the same high degree of intelligence and efrelieving column. Two days later the Taku fictency which have distinguished them in every emergency.

The imperial family and the government had fled a few days before. The city was ditional guards, which were advancing to without visible control. The remaining im-Pekin by the Pol Ho, was checked at Lang perial soldiery had made on the night of Fang. The isolation of the legations was the 13th a last attempt to exterminate the fell to the occupying forces to restore order has passed into undying history. In all and organize a provisional administration. Southern and Eastern Viceroys.

Happily, the acute disturbances were confined to the northern provinces. It is a daunted spirit that led their relievers relief to recall and a pleasure to record through battle and suffering to the goal, it | the loyal conduct of the viceroys and lois a memory of which my countrymen may cal authorities of the southern and eastern be justly proud that the honor of our flag provinces. Their efforts were continuously was maintained alike in the siege and the directed to the pacific control of the vast rescue, and that stout American hearts populations under their rule and to the have again set high in fervent emulation scrupulous observance of foreign treaty with true men of other race and language, rights. At critical moments they did not the cordial sympathy of this government, hesitate to memorialize the throne, urgins which in the revisionary negotiations adtion of communication and the assertion of On June 19 the legations were cut off, the imperial authority against the sublent relations with the official representatime, they replied, asking prolonga- disposition is largely due the success of von Ketteler, set out for the yamen to difficult, but, thanks to their energy and naval commanders, hundreds of foreigners.

Policy of the United States.

the British legation, where all the other note to the powers dated July 3, pro claimed our attitude. Treating the condieffective defense. Four hundred persons tion in the north as one of virtual anarchy, were crowded in its narrow compans. Two in which the great provinces of the south thousand native converts were assembled and southeast had no share, we regarded in a nearby palace under protection of the the local authorities in the latter quarters foreigners. Lines of defense were strength- as representing the Chinese people with ened, trenches dug, barricades raised and whom we sought to remain in peace and preparations made to stand a siege, which friendship. Our declared aims involved no war against the Chinese nation. We adhered to the legitimate office of rescuing wherever possible the safety of American life and property in China and preventing a spread of the disorders on their

recurrence. As was then said, "the policy of the gov ernment of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territory and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed friendly powers by treaty and international law and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire.

Trend of Present Effort. Faithful to those professions which, as it proved, reflected the views and purposes of the other co-operating governments, all our efforts have been directed toward ending the anomalous situation in China by negotiations for a settlement at the earli lest possible moment. As soon as the sacred duty of relieving our legation and its dependents was accomplished we withdrew from active hostilities, leaving our legation under an adequate guard in Pekin as a channel of negotiations and settlementa course adopted by others of the interested powers. Overtures of the empowered representatives of the Chinese emsparingly returned the incessant fire of the peror have not been considerably entertained. The Russian propositions looking for strategic advantage, such as that of Pekin has been accepted as in full consonance with our own desires, for we have held marines, led by Captain Myers of the United and hold that effective reparation for wrongs best be brought about under an authority an invaluable acquisition, because com- obeys. While so doing, we forego no jot of our undoubted right to exact exemplary and deterrent punishment of the respon-

> acts whereby we and other nations have suffered grievous injuries. For the real culprits, the evil counselors who have misled the imperial judgment and diverted the sovereign authority to their own guilty ends, full expiation becomes imperative within the rational limits of retributive justice. Regarding this as the initial condition of an acceptable settlement between China and the powers I said in my message of October 18 to the Chinese emperor:

> sible authors and abettors of the criminal

I trust that negotiations may begin so soon as we and the other offended governments shall be effectively satisfied of your majesty's ability and power to treat with just sternness the principal offenders, who are doubly culpable, not alone toward the foreigners, but toward your majesty, under whose rule the purpose of China to dwell in concord with the world had hitherto found expression in the welcome and protection assured to strangers.

Negotiations Now Under Way.

Taking as a point of departure the im perial edict appointing Earl Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching plenipotentiaries to arrange a settlement, and the edict of September 25, whereby certain high officials were designated for punishment, this government has moved, in concert with the other powers, toward the opening of negotiations, which Mr. Conger, assisted by Mr. Rockhill, has been authorized to conduct on behalf of the United States. General bases of negotiation formulated

by the government of the French republic have been accepted with certain reservations as to details, made necessary by our own circumstances, but, like similar reservations by other powers, open to discussion disposition of the emperor's government to admit liability for wrongs done to foreign governments and their national representatives and to act upon such additional designation of the guilty persons as the foreign ministers at Pekin may be in a position to make, gives hope of a complete settlement of all questions involved, assuring foreign rights of residence and intercourse on terms of equality for all the world.

I regard as one of the essential factors of a durable adjustment the securement of adequate guaranties for liberty of faith since insecurity of those natives who may embrace alien creeds is a scarcely less offectual assault upon the rights of foreign worship and teaching than would be the direct invasion thereof.

Serious Problem of Indemnity. The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizens is a question of grave concern Measured in money alone, a sufficien reparation may prove to be beyond the ability of China to meet. All the powers conour in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the dismember ment of the empire. I am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guaranties of security for foreign rights and immunities, and, most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representa-

The government of Russia has put for ward a suggestion that, in the event of protracted divergence of views in regard to indemnities, the matter may be relegated to the court of arbitration at The Hague. I favorably incline to this, believing that high tribunal could not fail to reach a solution no less conducive to the stability and enlarged prosperity of China itself than immediately beneficial to the powers.

ON GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS

Information Concerning Dealings with Nations of the World. Ratifications of a treaty of extradition with the Argentine Republic were exchanged on June 2 last.

While the Austro-Hungarian government has in the many cases that have been reported of the arrest of our naturalized citizens for the alleged evasion of military service faithfully observed the provisions of the treaty and released such persons from military obligations, it has in some instances expelled those whose presence in besieged, which was gallantly repelled. It the community of their origin was asserted to have a pernicious influence. Representations have been made against this course whenever its adoption has appeared unduly onerous.

We have been urgently solicited by Belgium to ratify the international convention of June, 1899, amendatory of the previous convention of 1890 in respect to the regulation of the liquor trade in Africa. Compliance was necessarily withheld, in the absence of the advice and consent of the senate thereto. The principle involved has the protection of the legations, the restora- vocated more drastic measures, and I would gladly see its extension, by international agreement, to the restriction of the liquor traffic with all uncivilized peoples, especially

in the western Pacific. Protection for Inventors. A conference will be held at Brussels De cember 11, 1900, under the convention for pecially observed in the French capital. consuls should be highly commended. In delegates from this country have been ap- Some Business Disputes Adjusted, but that our inventors encounter in obtaining patents abroad for their inventions and that our farmers, manufacturers and merchants may have in the protection of their trademarks is worthy of careful consideration, and your attention will be called to the re-The policy of the United States through sults of the conference at the proper time. been re-admitted and the way is opened In the interest of expanding trade between

been made during the last year to conthe Postoffice department. A treaty of ex- commander of the United States naval statradition with that country, signed on the tion at Pago-Pago. same day, is before the senate.

fair way of friendly adjustment, a protocol tain products heretofore admitted. demarcation by a joint commission.

Trade with Brazil.

Conditions in Brazil have weighed heavily on our export trade to that country in marked contrast to the favorable conditions upon which Brazilian products are admitted into our markets. Urgent representations have been made to that government on the subject and some amelioration has been effected. We rely upon the reciprocal justice and good will of that government to assure to us a further improvement in our commercial relations.

The convention signed May 24, 1897, for the final settlement of claims left in abeyance upon the dissolution of the commission of 1893 was at length ratified by the Chilian congress and the supplemental commission has been organized. It remains for congress to appropriate for the neces-

sary expenses of the commission. The insurrectionary movement which disturbed Colombia in the latter part of 1899 has been practically suppressed, although guerrillas still operate in some departments. The executive power of that republic changed hands in August last by the act of Vice President Marroquin in assuming the reins of government during the absence of President San Clemente from the capital. The change met with no serious opposition. and, following the precedents in such cases, the United States minister entered into relations with the new de facto government on September 17.

It is gratifying to announce that the residual questions between Costa Rica and Nicaragua growing out of the award of President Cleveland in 1888 have been adjusted through the choice of an American engineer, General E. P. Alexander, as umpire to run the disputed line. His task has been finished to the satisfaction of both

A revolution in the Dominican republic toward the close of last year resulted in the installation of President Jiminez, whose government was formally recognized in January. Since then final payment has been made of the American claim in regard to the Ozama bridge.

AMERICA AT THE PARIS FAIR. United States Shows Its Friendly Atti-

tude Toward France. The year of the exposition has been fruitful in occasions for displaying the good will that exists between this country and France. This great competition brought together from every nation the best in natural productions, industry, science and the arts, submitted in generous rivalry to a judgment made all the more searching because of that rivalry. The extraordinary increase of exportations from this country during the past three years and the activity with which our inventions and wares had invaded new markets caused much interest to ecnter upon the American exhibit and every encouragement was offered in the way of space and facilities to permit of its being comprehensive as a whole and complete in every part.

It was, however, not an easy task to assemble exhibits that could fully illustrate our diversified resources and manufactures. Singularly enough, our national prosperity lessened the incentive to exhibit. The dealer in raw materials knew that the user must come to him; the great factories were contented with the phenomenal demand for their output, not alone at home but also abroad, where merit had already won a profitable trade. Appeals had to be made to the patriotism of exhibitors to induce them to make outlays promising no immediate return. This was especially the case where it became needful to complete an industrial sequence or illustrate a class of process. One manufacturer after another had to be visited and importuned and at times, after a promise to exhibit in a particular section had been obtained, it would be withdrawn, owing to pressure of trade orders, and a new quest would have to be made.

Installation Was Unsatisfactory. The installation of exhibits, too, encountered many obstacles and involved unexpected cost. The exposition was far from ready at the date fixed for its open ing. The French transportation lines were congested with offered freight. Belated goods had to be hastily installed in un finished quarters with whatever labor could be obtained in the prevailing confusion. Nor was the task of the commission lightened by the fact that, owing to the scheme of classification adopted, it was impossible to have the entire exhibit of any one country in the same building or more than one group of exhibits in the same part of any building. Our installations were scattered on both sides of the Seine and in widely remote suburbs of Paris, so that additional assistants were needed for the work of supervision and arrangement.

Despite all these drawbacks the contribution of the United States was not only the largest foreign display, but was among the earliest in place and the most orderly in arrangement. Our exhibits were shown in on foot by the authorities of the state of 101 out of 121 classes and more completely Louisiana, no punishments have followed. oceanic canal has assumed a new phase covered the entire classification than those of any other nation. In total number they ranked next after those of France and the attractive form in which they were presented secured general attention.

Awards to Americans. A criterion of the extent and success of exhibitors by the international jury, namely: Grand prizes, 240; gold medals, 597; silver medals, 776; brenze medals, 541; honorable mentions, 322-2,476 in all-being exhibit of any exhibiting nation, as well as the largest number in each grade. This significant recognition of merit in competition with the chosen exhibits of all other nations and at the hand of juries almost wholly made up of representatives of France and other competing countries is not only most gratifying, but is especially valuable since it sets us to the front in international questions of supply and demand. while the large proportion of awards in the classes of art and artistic manufactures afforded unexpected proof of the stimulation of national culture by the prosperity that flows from natural productiveness joined to industrial excellence.

Apart from the exposition several occa sions for showing international good will occurred. The inauguration in Paris of the Lafayette monument, presented by the school chuldren of the United States, and the designing of a commemorative coin by our mint and the presentation of the first piece struck to the president of the republic, were marked by appropriate ceremonies, and the Fourth of July was es-

ON GOOD TERMS WITH GERMANY.

the Meat Question is Open. Good will prevails in our relations with the German empire. An amicable adjustment of the long pending question of the admission of our life insurance companies to do business in Prussia has been reached One of the principal companies has already for the others to share the privilege.

The settlement of the Samoan problem

clude conventions with the southern re-publics for the enlargement of postal contentment prevail in the island, espefacilities. Two such agreements were signed | cially in Tutlia, where a convenient adminwith Bolivia on April 24, of which that istration that has won the confidence and establishing the money order system is esteem of the kindly disposed natives has undergoing certain changes suggested by been organized under the direction of the

An imperial meat inspection law has A boundary dispute between Brazil and been enacted for Germany. While it may Bolivia over the territory of Acre is in a simplify the inspections, it prohibits cersigned in December, 1899, having agreed is still great uncertainty as to whether on a definite frontier and provided for its our well nigh extinguished German trade in meat products can revive under its new burdens. Much will depend upon regulations not yet promulgated, which we confidently hope will be free from the discriminations which attended the enforcement of the old statutes.

The remaining link in the new lines of direct telegraphic communication between the United States and the German empire has recently been completed, affording a gratifying occasion for exchange of friendly congratulations with the German emperor.

RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Still Friendly, Although Many Important Questions Are Involved.

Our friendly relations with Great Britain continue. The war in southern Africa introduced important questions. A condition unusual in international wars was presented in that while one belligerent had control of the sens, the other had no ports shipping or direct trade, but was only accessible through the territory of a neutral. Vexatious questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral cargoes, not contraband in their own pature shipped to Portuguese South Africa, on the score of probable or suspected ultimate destination to the Boer states. Such consignments, in British ships, by which alone direct trade is kept up between our ports and southern Africa, were seized in application of a municipal law prohibiting British vessels from trading with the enemy, without regard to any contraband character of the goods, while cargoes shipped to Delagoa Bay in neutral bottoms were arrested on the ground of alleged destinction to enemy's country. Appropriate representations on our part resulted in the British government agreeing to purchase outright all such goods shown to be the actual property of American citizens, thus closing the incident to the satisfaction of the immediately interested parties, although, unfortunately, without a broad settlement of the question of a neutral's right to send goods not contraband per se to a neutral port adjacent to a belligerent area.

Alaskan Modus Vivendi. The work of making certain provisional boundary points, for convenience of administration around the head of Lynn canal, in accordance with the temporary arrangement of October, 1899, was completed by a joint survey in July last. The modus vivendi has so far worked without friction and the Dominion government has provided rules and regulations for securing to our citizens the benefit of the reciprocal stipu- in like manner. lation that the citizens or subjects of either power found by that arrangement within the temporary jurisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges they have hitherto enjoyed. But however necessary such an expedient may have been to tide over the grave emergen cies of the situation, it is at best an unsatisfactory makeshift, which should not be suffered to delay the speedy and complete establishment of the frontier line to which we are entitled under the Russo-American treaty for the cossion of Alaska. In this relation I may refer again to the need of definitely marking the Alaskan boundary where it follows the 141st meridian. A convention to that end has been before the senate for two years, but as no action has been taken, I contemplate negotiating a of the meridian by telegraphic observations. These, it is believed, will give more accurate and unquestionable results than the sideral methods heretofore independently followed, which, as is known, proved diserepant at several points on the line. although not varying at any place more than 700 feet.

DEALINGS WITH OTHER NATIONS.

Incidents of Intercourse with Many of the Minor Peoples. The pending claim of R. H. May against the Gustemalan government has been settled by arbitration, Mr. George F. B. Jenner, British minister at Guatamela, who report of arbitration.

ndemnity demanded for the murder of

memory of the lamented ruler. siderable length to the lynching of five merchants.

Italians at Tallulah. Notwithstanding the efforts of the federal government, the pro- the Central American states have been acduction of evidence tending to inculpate the commodated, our ministers rendering good authors of this grievous offense against our offices toward an understanding. civilization, and the repeated inquests set Successive grand juries have failed to indict. The representations of the Italian have been most temperate and just. Above Pecuniary Indemnity.

Setting the principle at issue high above all consideration of merely pecuniary in- claring the so-styled Eyre-Cramin option our participation and of the thoroughness demnification, such as this government void for nonpayment of the stipulated adwith which our exhibits were organized is made in the three previous cases, Italy has vance. Protests in relation to these acts seen in the awards granted to American sciemnly invoked the pledges of existing have been filed in the State department and treaty and asked that the justice to which she is entitled shall be meted in regard to relieved from existing engagements, the her unfortunate countrymen in our terri- Nicaraguan government shows a disposition tory with the same full measure she herself to deal freely with the canal question, either the greatest total number given to the would give to any American were his re- in the way of negotiations with the United ciprocal treaty rights contemned. I renew the urgent recommendations I the waterway. made last year that the congress appropriately confer upon the federal courts building of a canal under the auspices of jurisdiction in this class of international the United States are under consideration. cases, where the ultimate responsibility of In the meantime the views of the congress the federal government may be involved, upon the subject, in the light of the reand I invite action upon the bills to acenate and house. It is incumbent upon us rious transisthmian ship canal projects to remedy the statutory omission which may be awaited. has led, and may again lead, to such unte- I commend to the attention of the sen ward results. I have pointed out the neces- ate the convention with Great Britain to sity and the precedent for legislation of facilitate the construction of such a cana

make treaties requiring reciprocal ob-

regards such action as the primary and indeed the most essential element in the disposal of the Tallulah incident, I advise that, in accordance with precedent, and in view of the improbability of that parnow pending congress make gracious provision for indemnity to the Italian sufferers in the same form and proportion as hereto-

In my inaugural address I referred to the general subject of lynching in these words:

This I most carnestly reiterate and again invite the attention of my countrymen to the reproach on our civilization.

Japan's Advanced Position.

The closing year has witnessed a decided strengthening of Japan's relations to other states. The development of her independent judicial and administrative functions under the treaties which took effect July 17. 1899, has proceeded without international abeyance by reason of the late war. A friction, showing the competence of the new convention of extradition is approach-Japanese to hold a foremost place among ing completion and I should be much the modern peoples.

In the treatment of the different Chinese problems Japan has acted in harmonious pass an opportunity to reaffirm the cordial concert with the other powers, and her gen- ties that existed between us and Spain from crous co-operation materially aided in the the time of our earliest independence and joint relief of the beleagured legations in to enhance the mutual benefits of that com-Pekin and in bringing about an under- mercial intercourse which is natural bestanding preliminary to a settlement of the tween the two countries. issues between the powers and China. Japan's declaration in favor of the integrity line bounding the ceded Philippine group of the Chinese empire and the conservation in the southwest failed to include several of open world trade therewith have been small islands lying west of the Sulus, frank and positive. As a factor for pre- which have always been recognized as under moting the general interest of peace, order Spanish control. The occupation of Sibuta and fair commerce in the far east, the influ- and Cagayan Sulu by our naval forces ence of Japan can hardly be overestimated. elicited a claim on the part of Spain, the

naval officers to the battleship Oregon are treaty by removing all possible ground of gratefully appreciated. Complaint was made last summer of discriminatory enforcement of a bubonic quar- the negotiation of a supplementary treaty, antine against Japanese on the Pacific coast and of interference with their travel in California and Colorado under the health laws of those states. The latter restric tions have been adjudged by a federal court

either cause of complaint is apprehended. Intimacy with Mexico. No noteworthy incident has occurred in our relations with our important southern neighbors. Commercial intercourse with Mexico continues to thrive and the two governments neglect no opportunity to fos-

to be unconstitutional. No recurrence of

ter their mutual interests in all practicable WAYS. Pursuant to the declaration of the supreme court that the awards of the late joint commission in the Labra and Weil claims were obtained through fraud, the sum awarded in the first case, \$403,030.08. has been returned to Mexico, and the amount of the Weil award will be returned

A convention indefinitely extending the labors of the United States and Mexican international (water) boundary commission has been signed.

Permanent Court of Arbitration.

It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce the formal notification at The Hague, on September 4, of the deposit of ratifications of the convention for the pacific settlement of the international disputes by sixteen, namely, the United States. Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Stam, Spain, Sweden and Norway, and The Netherlands. Japan also has since ratifled the convention.

The administrative council of the permanent court of arbitration has been or ew convention for a joint determination ganized and has adopted rules of order and xxiii of the convention providing for the appointment by each signatory power of persons of known competency in questions of international law as arbitrators. I have appointed as members of this court Hon. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, ex-presiden of the United States: Hon, Melville W. Fuller of Illinois, Hop. John W. Griggs of New Jersey, attorney general of the United States, and Hon. George Gray of Delaware a judge of the circuit court of the United States.

Complication with Nicaragua. As an incident of the revolution in the Mosquito district of Nicaragua, early in 1899, the insurgents fercibly collected from was chosen as sole arbitrator, having American merchants duties upon imports awarded \$143,750.50 in gold to the claimant. On the restoration of order the Nicaraguan Various American claims against Hayti authorities demanded a second payment of have been, or are being, advanced to the such duties on the ground that they were due to the titular government and that As the result of negotiations with the their diversion had aided the revolt. Their government of Honduras in regard to the position was not accepted by us. After prolonged discussion a compromise was ef-Frank H. Pears in Hondurss, that govern- fected, under which the amount of the secment has paid \$10,000 in settlement of the ond payments was deposited with the Brit ish consul at San Juan del Norte in trus The assassination of King Humbert called uitil the two governments should determine forth sincere expressions of sorrow from whether the first payments had been made this government and people, and occasion under compulsion to a de facto authority was fitly taken to testify to the Italian Agreement as to this was not reached, and nation the high regard here felt for the the point was waived by the act of the Nicaraguan government in requesting the In my last message I referred at con- British consul to return the deposits to the

Menacing differences between several of

Transisthmian Canal Matters. The all-important matter of an inter Adhering to its refusal to reopen the question of the forfeiture of the contract of government in the face of this miscarriage the Maritime Canal company, which was terminated for alleged non-execution in October, 1899, the government of Nicaragua has since supplemented that action by deare under consideration. Deeming itself States or by taking measures to promote

Overtures for a convention to effect the

this character. Its enactment is a simple and to remove any objection which mighmeasure of previsory justice toward the na- arise out of the convention commonly tions with which we as a sovereign equal called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Delagon Bay Award. The leng-standing contention with Portu While the Italian government naturally gal growing out of the seizure of the Del

Doctors and Midwives Recommend

because it is used externally in cases of the delicate situation of expectant mothers. It is a constant relief, robbing childbirth of its terrors. Internal remedies are dangerous. "Mother's Friend" is a blessing in a bottle. There is nothing like it.

"Mother's Friend"

"The mother of three children, who suffered greatly in the birth of each, obtained a bottle of "Mother's Friend" at my drug store before wed quickly. All mothers who have used it agree their later was therefore JOHN G. POLHILL, Macoin, Ga.

ZMANANANANANANANANANANANANANANAN

"The mother of three children, who suffered greatly in the birth of each, obtained a bottle of 'Mother's Friend' at my drug store before her fourth confinement, and was relieved quickly. All mothers who have used it agree their labor was therete and less painful."

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tribunal of arbitration at Berne, to which it was submitted. The amount of the award, which was deposited in London ticular case being reached, that in the bill awaiting arrangements by the governments of the United States and Great Britain for its disposal, has recently been paid over to the two governments. A lately signed convention of extradition with Peru, as amended by the senate, has been ratified by the Peruvian congress. Lynching must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests.

This is most continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests. Another illustration of the policy of this tion by Mr. T. M. C. Asser, a distinguished statesman and jurist of The Netherlands. Thanks are due to the imperial Russian government for kindly aid rendered by its authorities in eastern Siberia to American missionaries fleeing from Manchuria.

agon Bay railway has been at last

termined by a favorable award of the

Closing the Gap with Spain. Satisfactory progress has been made toward the conclusion of a general treaty of friendship and intercourse with Spain in replacement of the old treaty, which passed into pleased were a commercial arrangement to follow. I feel that we should not suffer to By the terms of the treaty of peace the

The valuable aid and kindly courtesies essential equity of which could not be gainextended by the Japanese government and said. In order to cure the defect of the future misunderstanding respecting the interpretation of its third article I directed which will be forthwith laid before the senate, whereby Spain quits all title and claim of title to the islands named, as well as to any and all islands belonging to the Philippine archipelago lying outside the lines described in said third article, and agrees that all such islands shall be comrehended in the cession of the archipelago as fully as if they had been expressly included within those lines. In consideration of this cession the United States is to pay to Spain the sum of \$100,000.

Payment of Spanish Claims. A bill is now pending relating to the recommendation made in my last annual message that appropriate legislation be had to carry into execution article vii of the treaty of peace with Spain, by which the United States assumed the payment of certain claims for indemnity of its citizens against Spain. I ask that action be taken to fulfill this obligation.

The king of Sweden and Norway has accepted the joint invitation of the United States, Germany and Great Britain to arbitrate claims growing out of losses sustained in the Samoan islands in the course of military operations made necessary by the disturbances in 1899.

Our claims upon the government of the sultan for reparation for injuries suffered by American citizens in Armenia and elsewhere give promise of early and satisfactory settlement. His majesty's good disposition in this regard has been evinced by the issuance of an irade for rebuilding the American college at Harpoot.

EXTENSION OF AMERICAN TRADE. Reciprocity Treaties Await the Action

of the Senate. The failure of action by the senate at its commercial conventions then submitted for its consideration and approval, although caused by the great pressure of other legislative business, has caused much disappointment to the agricultural and industrial interests of the

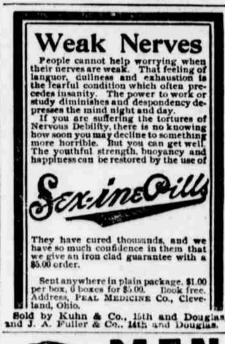
(Continued on Fifth Page.)

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