PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Many Topics of Interest to the Country Touched Upon.

ITS CONTENTS SUMMARIZED.

Sublects of War, Money and Trusts' Discussed in Extenso---Gold Standard Favored.

Washington, Dec. 5 .- The president today transmitted to congress his annual message, as follows: To the Senate and House of Represen-

At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice President Hobart, who passed from this life on the great soul now rests in eternal peace. His private life was pure and elevated, while his public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity and exalted motives. He has been removed from the high office which character, his devotion to duty, his hon-

The Fifty-sixth congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home and in relations of peace and ports for the year are the largest ever claim the attention of the congress. shown by a single year in all our history. Our exports for 1899 alone exceeded by more than \$1,000,000,000 our ceeded by more than \$1,000,000,000 our been engaged in extended hearings upon

Exports and Imports.

its, we exported in value \$538,592. ing larger than any previous ear. It is a noteworthy fact that the ts of our manufactories sold ed those bought abroad

abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 1898 and 1899.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year, ended June 30, 189s, including \$11,798,814 14, part payment Central Pacific railroad indebtedness, aggregated \$610,982,004 35. Customs receipts were \$206,128,461.75 and those from internal revenue \$278,457,151.61.

Have the first wear, the expenditures

fiscal year will aggregate \$640,958,112 and upon the basis of the present apn the expenditures will aggreate \$600,958,112, leaving a surplus of

reased about \$100,000,000.

with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the secretary of the treasury to take action under the provisions of section 8694, revised statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current iscal year of \$13,413,389.91 and, as menioned above, the secretary of the treasestimates that there will be a surs of approximately \$40,000,000 at the

Under such conditions, it was deemed advisable and proper to resume compliance with the provisions of the sinking and law, which for 80 years has not men done because of deficiencies in the of 1904, or the 4 per cent funded can of 1904, or the 4 per cent funded can of 1907 at the current market price.

The amount offered and purchased during November was \$18,408,600. The net saving in interest was about \$2,-885,000. The success of this operation to continue the offer to purchase bonds to and including Dec. 23, 1899, unless the remainder of the \$25,000,000 called for should be presented in the meantime for redemption.

Money Supply Too Small. Increased activity in industry, with its welcome attendant-a larger employment for labor at higher wages—gives to the body of the people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with larger areas of land under cultivation, the increasing volume of altural products, cotton, corn and wheat, calls for a larger volume of money supply. This is especially nodeeable at the crop harvesting and crop

noving period. In its earlier history, the national banking act seemed to prove a reason-able avenue through which needful additions to the circulation could, from time to time, be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it inperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, result-ing from the large premiums which give the bonds command in the market or the tax on note issues, or both operating together, appear to be the influences which impair its public utility.

The attention of congress is respectfully invited to this important matter with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made in the national bank act as will render its service in the particulars here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that national banks be authorized to organ-

ize with a capital of \$25,000. I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard and to maintain "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver), and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts," the secretary of the treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to

these ends. Our Merchant Marine. The value of an American merchant marine to the extension of our commer-

cial trade and the strengthening of our

diate action of congress. Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory, so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas, There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among the nations of the earth.

The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards, and promises of continual prosperity in ship building are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the government and since, shows results for the past year that are unequalled in our records and those of any other power. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the

valuable carrying trade of the world. Last year American vessels transported a smaller share of our exports and imports than during any former year in all our history, and the measure of our dependence upon foreign shipping was painfully manifested to our people. Without any choice of our own, but from necessity, the departments of the government charged with military and naval operations in the East and West Indies had to obtain from foreign flags merchant vessels

essential to these operations. The other great nations have not hesmorning of November 21st, last. His itated to adopt the required means to develop their shipping as a factor in national defense, and as one of the surest and speediest means of obtaining for their producers a share in foreign markets. Like vigilance and effort on our part cannot fail to improve our sitnation, which is regarded with humiliahe honored and dignified, but his lofty tion at home, and with surprise abroad. Even the seeming sacrifices, which at esty of purpose and noble virtues rethe beginning may be involved, will be main with us as a priceless legacy and offset later by more than equivalent

Question of Trusts.

Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle comfriendship with every government of petition, limit production and determine the world. Our foreign commerce has the prices of products used and conshown great increase in volume and sumed by the people, are justly provokvalue. The combined imports and exing public discussion and should early

mports and exports combined in 1870. the disputed questions involved in the The imports per capita are 20 per cent subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition. They have not capita are 58 per cent more than in 1870, while the exports per capita are 58 per cent more than in 1870, yet completed their investigations of A satisfactory arrangement was conret completed their investigations of powers to Samoa. showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population, as well as to contribute to those of the peoples of is one giving rise to many divergent is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the nature and variety or cause and extent of the injuries to the ports of agricultural products were public which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and estalishments which previously to the formation of the combination were carried separately.

It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay. Whatever power the congress posesses over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted.

It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations may be obtained and that means may be found for the congress within the limitations of its constitutional power so as to supplement an effective code of state legislation so to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which have referred.

The whole question is so important and farreaching that I am cure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of congress resulting in wise and judicious action.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The Nicaragua canal commission, which had been engaged upon the work fore, offered to purchase during which had been engaged upon the work mber \$25,000,000 of the 5 per cent of examination and survey for a route across Nicaragua, having completed its labors and made its reports, was dissolved on May 31, and on June 10 a new commission, known as the isthmian purchases was \$2,263,521 and the the terms of the act approved March 3, 1899, for the purpose of examining the American isthmus with a view to determining the most practicable and feasible route for a ship canal across that isthmus, with its probable cost and

other essential details. This commission, under the presidency of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., retired, entered promptly upon the work intrusted to it and is now carrying on examinations in Nicaragua along the route of the Panama canal and in Darien from the Atlantic, from the neighborhood of the Atralto river to the bay of Panama on the Pacific side. Good progress has been made, but under the law a comprehentive and complete investigation is called for, which will require much labor and considerable time for its accomplishment. The work will be prosecuted as expeditiously as possible and a report made at the earliest practicable date.

The great importance of this work cannot be too often or too strongly pressed upon the attention of the congress. In my message of a year ago I expressed my views of the necessity of a canal which would link the two great oceans, to which I again invite your consideration. The reasons then presented press for a money payment in satisfac- pinos continually increased until finally, right of trial by jury respected and de-

The Paris Exposition.

Preparations for the representation f the industries, arts and products of the United States at the world's exposition, to be held in Paris next year, continue on an elaborate and comprehensive scale, thanks to the generous appropriation provided by congress and to the friendly interest the French government has shown in furthering a typical exhibit of American progress.

There has been allotted to the United States a considerable addition of space which, while placing our country in the first rank among exhibitors, does not suffice to meet the increasingly urgent demands of our manufacturers.

The efforts of the commissioners general are ably directed towards the securing of a display of all that most characteristoically marks American achievement in the inventive arts and most adequately shows the excellence of our natural productions.

The United States government building is approaching completion and no earnest efforts to secure fair and equal effort will be spared to make it worthy treatment for its citizens and their in beauty of architectural plan and in goods. Failing this, it will not hesitate completeness of display to represent our to apply whatever corrective may be power spon the sea invites the imme- nation.

Boer-British Conflict.

This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of Africa. We have reing entangling alliances as to affairs not of our direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered.

The United States' representative at Pretoria was early instructed to see that | States. all neutral American interests be respected by the combatants. This has been an easy task in view of the positive declarations of both British and Boer authorities that the personal and property rights of our citizens should

Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria, the United States consul was authorized, upon the request of the British government and with the ssent of the South African and Orange Free State governments, to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for he care of British interests. In the discharge of this function, I am happy to say that abundant opportunity has been afforded to show the impartiality of this rovernment toward both the combat-

Partition of Samoa.

Important events have occurred in the Samoan islands. The election, according to the laws and customs of Samoa, a successor to the late king, Malietoa aupepa, developed a contest as to the validity of the result, which issue by the terms of the general act was to be decided by the chief justice. Upon his rendering a judgment in favor of Malietoa Tanu, the rival chief, Mataafa, took up arms. The active intervention of American and British warships became an imperative necessity to restore order at the cost of sanguinary encounters. In this emergency a joint com-mission of representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain was sent to Samoa to investigate the situation and provide a temporary remedy. By its active efforts a peaceful solution was reached for the time being, the kingship being abolished and a provis-

ional government established. Recommendations unanimously mad by the commission for a permanent adjustment of the Samoan question were taken under consideration by the three powers parties to the general act. But the more they were examined the more evident it became that a radical change

satisfactory arrangement was con cluded between the governments of Germany and of England, by virtue of which England retired from Samos in view of compensations in other directions and both powers renounced in favor of the United States all their rights and claims over and in respect to that portion of the group lying to the east of the one hundred and seventyfirst degree of west longitude, embracing the islands of Tutuilla, Ofoo, Olo-

onga and Manua. I transmit to the senate, for its constitutional action thereon, a convention, which, besides the provisions above mentioned, also guarantees us the same privileges and conditions in respect to commerce and commercial vessels in all of the islands of Samoa as those posessed by Germany.

Cuban Administration.

My annual message of last year was necessarily devoted in great part to a consideration of the Spanish war and of the results it wrought and the condiions it imposed for the future. I am peace has restored friendly relations beween the two powers. Effect has been given to its important provisions. The vacuation of Porto Rico having already been accomplished on Oct. 18, 1898, nothing remained necessary there to continue the provisional military con-trol of the island until the congress should enact a suitable governnent for the ceded territory. Of the character and scope of the measures to that end I shall treat in another part of The withdrawal of the authority of

Spain from the island of Cuba was ef. 1st of May. fected by Jan. 1, so that the full re-establishment of peace found the relin-quished territory held by us in trust for the inhabitants, maintaining under the direction of the executive such government and control therein as should conserve public order, restore the productive conditions of peace so long disturbed by the instability and disorder which prevailed for the greater part of the preceding three decades, and build up that tranquil development of the domestic state whereby alone can be realized the high purpose as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by the congress on April 19, 1898, by which the United States disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba, except for the pacification thereof, and as. this government to do everything posserted its determination when that was accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people. The pledge contained in this resolution is of the highest honorable obligation and must be sacredly kept. I believe that substantial progress has been made in this direction. All the administrative measures adopted in Cuba have aimed to fit for a regenerated existence by enforcing the supremacy of law and justice; by placing wherever practicable the machinery of administration in the hands of the inhabitants; by instituting needed sanitary reforms; by spreading education; by fostering industry and trade; by inculcating public morality, and, in short, by taking every rational step to aid the Cuban people to attain to that plane of self conscious respect and self reliant unity which fits an enlightened community for self government within its own sphere, while enabling it to fulfill all outward obliga-

Claims Against Turkey.

The United States minister to Turkey continues under instructions to cowardice. The aggressions of the Fili- rights, should be faithfully upheld, the for early action are even stronger now. tion of the just claims for injuries suf- just before the time set by the senate of fended. wrongs done to them by the Ottoman advance, was made all along the Amer- the judgment of court and jury, constiauthorittes. Some of these claims are ican lines, which resulted in a terribly tute themselves judges and executioners of many years standing. This govern- destructive and sanguinary repulse of should not escape the severest penalties ment is hopeful of a general agreement | the rebels. in this regard.

stances, of American productions in completion of their task. Turkey has attracted attention of late. notably in regard to our flour. In these, as in all instances, wherever ocbe subjected in a foreign country, upon specious pretexts, to discrimination country, this government will use its provided by the statutes.

Recent Peace Conference.

In response to the invitation of his majesty, the emperor of Russia, delegates from 26 countries were assembled at The Hague on May 18 as members of mained faithful to the precept of avoid- a conference in the interest of peace. The occasion seemed to be opportune

for the serious consideration of a plan for the pacific adjustment of international difficulties; a subject in which the American people have been deeply interested for many years, and a definite project for a permanent interna-tional tribunal was included in the instructions to the delegates of the United

The final act of the conference includes conventions upon the amelioration of the laws and customs of war on land, the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva convention of 1864 and the extension of indicial methods to international cases. The convention for the pacific settlement of international conflicts embodies the leading features of the American plan with such modifications as were rendered necessary by the great diversity of views and interests represented by the delegates. The four titles of the convention pro-

peace; the exercise of good offices and mediation: the formation of commissions of inquiry and international arbi-

vide for the maintenance of the general

Army Statistics. Since my last annual message and in obedience to acts of congress of April 22 and 26, 1898, the remaining volunteer force enlisted for the Spanish war, consisting of 34,831 regulars and 110,202 volunteers, with over 5,000 volunteer officers, have been discharged from the military service. I recommend that the congress provide a special medal of honor for the volunteers, regulars, sailors and marines on duty in the Philippines who voluntarily remained in the ervice after their terms of enlistment had expired.

By the act of March 22, 1899, congress gave authority to increase the regular army to a maximum not exceeding 65,-000 enlisted men and to enlist a force of the country at large. By virtue of this our race and our traditions a great opauthority the regular army has been in- portunity comes with them. creased to the number of 61,999 enlisted and 26,322 enlisted men of the regular another to seize them unquestioned army and 594 officers and 15,389 chlisted | Their rich plains and valleys would be 504 officers and 14,189 men of the volun- shed. teer force are on the ocean enroute to The advent of Dewey's fleet in Ma-

officers and 15,388 of the volunteers, of an era of misery and violence worse making an aggregate of 1,499 officers than any which has darkened their unand 45,966 men. When the troops now happy past.

The suggestion has been made that under orders shall reach Manila the force in the archipelago will comprise we could renounce our authority over 2.051 officers and 63,483 men.

During the past year we have reduced our force in Cuba and Porto Rico. In Cuba we now have 384 officers and 10,- found, I am sure, worthy of your seri-796 enlisted men; in Porto Rico 87 offi- ous attention. Such an arrangement cers and 2,855 enlisted men and a bat- would invoive at the outset a cruel talion of 400 men composed of native breach of faith. It would place the Porto Ricans, while stationed throughout the United States are 910 officers for nothing better than to accept our and 17.317 men, and in Hawaii 122 authority, at the mercy of the minority officers and 453 men.

Philippines Problem. On the 10th of December, 1899 'the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed. It provided, among other things, that Spain should cede to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine islands; that the United States should gratified to announce that the treaty of | pay to Spain the sum of twenty millions of dollars, and that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories thus ceded to the the congress. The treaty was ratified by the senate on the 6th of February, 1899, and by the government of Spain on the 19th of March following. The gress voted the sum contemplated by

over to the Spanish government on the In this manner the Philippines came to the United States. The islands were ceded by the government of Spain, which had been in undisputed possession of them for centuries. They were accepted, not merely by our authorized agents in Paris under the direction of the executive, but by the constitutional and well considered action of the representatives of the people in both houses of congress. I had every reason to believe, and I still believe, that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and the aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people. From the earliest moment, no opportheir welfare, and of the intention of ernment for this island.

sible to advance their interests. Aguinaldo's Claim. The claim of the rebel leader that he was promised independence by any offiand is categorically denied by the very witnesses who were called to prove it. The most the insurgent leader hoped for when he came to Manila was the liberation of the islands from the Spaning for years without success to throw

The prompt accomplishment of this work by the American army and navy gave him other ideas and ambitions. and insidious suggestions from various quarters perverted the purposes and in-tentions with which he had taken up

fered by American citizens in the dis- the United States for a vote upon the Those who, in disregard of law and orders of several years past, and for treaty, an attack, evidently prepared in the public peace, unwilling to await

With a devotion and gallantry worthy In the Turkish empire the situation of its most brilliant history, the army, of our citizens remains unsatisfactory. ably and loyally assisted by the navy. Our efforts during nearly forty years to has carried on this unwelcome but most zation, seems on the brink of national served success. Although their operafailure through the announced policy of tions have been somewhat interrupted the Ottoman porte to refuse recognition and checked by a rainy season of unuof the alien statutes of native Turkish sual violence and duration, they have subjects naturalized abroad since 1867. gained steadily in every direction and

Treaty With Sulus. The authorities of the Sulu islands have accepted the succession of the curring, when American products may United States to the rights of Spain, and our flag floats over that territory. ment with the sultan and his principal article 1, the sovereignty of the United and acknowledged.

the archipelago and its depencies on

land and sea. Piracy is to be suppressed and the sultan agrees to co-operate heartily with the United States authorities to that end and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice persons engaged in piracy. All trade domestic products of the archipelago Jolo, when carried on with any mart the Philippine islands and under the American flag, shall be free, unlimited

and undutiable. The United States will give full protection to the sultan in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon im. The United States will not sell the island of Jolo or any other island of the Jolo archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the sultan. Salaries for the sultan and his associates in the administration of the islands

of \$760 monthly. Article 10 provides that any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the ight to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value. The agreement by General Bates was made subject to confirmation by the president and to future modifications by the consent of the parties in interest. I have confirmed said agreement, subject to the action of the congress and with the reservation which I have directed shall be communicated to the sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to use or, give the consent of the United States to the exstence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago. I communicate these facts to the

congress for its information and action. Everything indicates that with the peedy suppression of the Tagalo rebel-ion, life in the archipelago will soon resume its ordinary course under the protection of our sovereignty and the ople of those favored islands will enoy a prosperity and a freedom which they have never before known.

Cannot Be Abandoned. The future government of the Philippines rests with the congress of the United States. Fewer graver responsi bilities have ever been confided to us. 35,000 volunteers, to be recruited from If we accept them in a spirit worthy of

The islands lie under the shelter of men and 2,248 officers, and new our flag. They are ours by every title volunteer regiments have been or of law and equity. They cannot be ganized aggregating 33,050 enlisted men abandoned. If we desert them, we and 1,524 officers. The new troops to leave them at once to anarchy and take the places of those returning from finally to barbarism. We fling them, a the Philippines have been transported golden apple of discord, among the rival to Manila to the number of 581 officers powers, no one of which could permit men of the new volunteer force, while the scene of endless strife and blood-

The force now in Manila consists of the dawn of a new day of freedom and 905 officers and 36,578 regulars and 594 progress, will have been the beginning

the islands and giving them independence could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be peaceable and loyal majority, who ask for nothing better than to accept our

armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against each other and defending them against any foreign power with which they chose to quarrel. In short, it would take from the congress of the United States the power of declaring war and vest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagal leader of the hour. It does not seem desirable that I should recommend at this time a spe-United States should be determined by cific and final form of government for these islands. When peace shall be restored it will be the duty of congress to construct a plan of government which shall establish and maintain freedom ratifications were exchanged on the 11th and order and peace in the Philippines. of April, and the treaty publicly pro-claimed. On the 2nd of March the conwhen it terminates further information will be required as to the actual condithe treaty and the amount was paid tion of affairs before inaugurating a permanent scheme of civil government. use the authority vested in me by the

Until congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, I shall constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands, as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. Our flag has never waived over any community but in blessing. I believe the Filipinos will soon recognize the fact that it has not lost its gift of benediction in this worldwide journey to their shores. Porto Rican Affairs.

I recommend that legislation be had

with reference to the government of tunity was lost of assuring the people Porto Rico. The time is ripe for the of the islands of our ardent desire for adoption of a temporary form of gov-

It is desirable that the government of the island, under the law of belligerent right, now maintained through the executive department, should be superseded by an administration entirely cer of the United States in return for civil in its nature. For the present purhis assistance has no foundation in fact pose I recommend that congress pass a law for the organization of a temporary government which shall provide for the appointment by the president, subject to confirmation by the senate, of a governor and such other officers as the genish control, which they had been labor. eral administration of the island may require and for legislative purposes, on subjects of a local nature not partaking of a federal character.

A legislative council, composed partly of Porto Ricans and partly of citizens of the United States, shall be nominated and appointed by the president. Lynch Law Condemned.

The love of law and the sense of obe-No sooner had our army captured Ma- dience and submission to the lawfully nila than the Filipino forces began to constituted judicial tribunals, are emassume an attitude of suspicion and bedded in the hearts of our people, and hostility which the utmost efforts of any violation of these sentiments and our officers and troops were unable to disregard of their obligations, justly disarm or modify. Their kindness and arouses public condemnation. The forbearance were taken as a proof of guarantees of life, liberty, and of civil

for their crimes.

What I said in my inaugural address of March 4, 1897, I now repeat: "The constitutional authorities should be cheerfully upheld. Lynchings should bring about a convention of naturali- righteous campaign with richly de- not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the laws. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly adminis-The arbitrary treatment, in some in- now look forward confidently to a speedy tration of justice, must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests."

National Celebration. In accordance with the act of con-

gress providing for an appropriate national celebration in the year 1900 of On Aug. 10, 1899. Brigadier General J. the establishment of the seat of governcompared to the like products of another C. Bates, U. S. V., negotiated an agree-ment in the District of Columbia, I have appointed a committee consisting chiefs, which I transmit herewith. By of the governors of all the states and territories of the United States, who States over the whole archipelago of have been invited to assemble in the the messengers, Rhodes and Ramsey, Jolo and its dependencies is declared city of Washington on Dec. 21, 1899, which, with the committee of congress | there was only one robber.

The United States flag will be used in and the District of Columbia, are charged with the proper conduct of the

Congress, at its last session, appropriated \$5 000 "to enable the chief engineer of the army to continue the examination of the subject and to make or secure designs, calculations and estimates for a memorial bridge from the most convenient point of the naval observatory grounds or adjacent thereto, across the Potomac river to the most convenient point of the Arlington estate property.

In accordance with the provisions of this act the chief of engineers has selected four eminent bridge engineers to submit competitive designs for a bridge combining the elements of strength and durability and such architectural embellishment and ornamentation as will fitly apply to the dedication, "a memohave been agreed upon to the amount | rial of American patriotism." The designs are now being prepared and as soon as completed will be submitted to the congress by the secretary of war.

Civil Service Changes. The executive order of May 6, 1896, extending the limits of the classified service, brought within the operation of the civil service law and rules nearly all of the executive civil service not previonsly classified.

Some of the inclusions were found wholly illogical and unsuited to the work of the several departments. The application of the rules to many of the aces so included were found to result n friction and embarrassment. After long and careful consideration it became evident to the heads of the departments responsible for their efficiency that in order to remove these difficulties and promote an efficient and harmonious administration certain amendments were necessary. These amendments were promulgated by me in executive order dated May 29, 1899.

The principal purpose of the order was to except from competitive examination certain places involving fiduciary responsibilities or duties of a strictly confidential, scientifical or executive character. These places were comparatively few in number. The order provides for the filling of a much larger number of places, mainly in the outside service of the war department, by what is known as the registration system, under regulation to be approved by the president, similar to those which have produced such admirable results in the navyyard service.

Great Opportunities. Presented to this congress are great opportunities; with them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be pro-foundly sensitive of them as we contem-plate the new and grave problems which of the company is to manufacture harlic good, we cannot err. A right interpretation of the people's will, and of duty, cannot fail to insure wise measures for the welfare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States, and to inure to the common interest and lasting honor of our Duncan, A. H. Foster, F. M. Farr and country. Never has this nation had E. N. Nicholson. The mill, it is bia. more abundant cause than during the stated, is an assured fact. Mr. Fant past year for thankfulness to God for manifold blessings and mercies, for which we make reverent acknowledg-WILLIAM MCKINLEY. ment Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1899.

HARPERS INSOLVENT.

Well Known Publishing Firm to Go Into the Hands of

A New York dispatch says: The business and assets of the publishing firm of Harper & Bros. have been taken possession of, as a preliminary to the appointment of a receiver, by the State Trust company, acting in behalf of the first mortgagees of the property. Although the proceeding was in the nature of a mortgage foreclosure, the step was taken upon the suggestion of the directors of the firm and with the friendly concurrence of J. Pierpont Morgan, the largest creditor. It has been known for some time that Harper & Bros. were in

financial difficulties. From statements made public, it appears that the action of the State Trust company was taken at the instance of Colonel Harvey himself, who, as a result of a personal investigation of the affairs of the firm, frankly admitted that to attempt to put the corporation's finances upon a sound and durable basis while staggering under so heavy a load of indebtedness, without beginning to build up the business again from the bottom, would be "little short of insane." In taking the course he did, Colonel Harvey acted with the consent and approval of the members of the Harper family and of

the principal creditors. Although J. Pierpont Morgan was willing to advance more money to the firm, Colonel Harvey, in a statement given out, made it plain that he was the constabulary force for some time. fifty-one counties five, unwilling to assume any responsibility for the payment of interest upon the \$3,500,000 mortgage which rests upon the property, and the settlement of unsecured claims amounting approximately to \$2,000,000, without first a thorough readjustment of the

company's finances. A special clause in the mortgage held upon the property enabled the State Trust company, as trustee under the mortgage, to take possession of the assets and operate the business at any time. It was under this clause that it stepped in and ap-pointed Colonel Harvey to manageand con-

ONE LONE HIGHWAYMAN

Holds Up Two Express Messengers and Levants With Loot. An unknown white masked man

car pear Branchville, S. C., on the Southern railway Friday night. The train had just left the station Sollcitor Henry, and has indicated when Messengers Ramsey and Rhodes that it will be entirely agreeable to were covered with two revolvers held him if the case be dropped, as agreed

in the hands of the stalwart robber. upon. One messenger was made to stand with his hands over his head and the other was commanded to hand over the money packages in the safe. \$1,700 was secured and the robber, after warning the messengers not to put a foot outside the car until the train had got under headway again, pulled the bell cord and jumped off as the train slowed up.

One of the safes in the car, which escaped the robber's notice, contained \$8,000. The sheriff of Dorchester, with six men and two hounds, were hurried to the scene of the robbery and took up the chase.

The train robbed was from Columbia and Augusta for Charleston. A special from Branchville says that two men committed the robbery, but who arrived in Charleston, says that the mills were buying all the cot-

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE GLEANINGS

Notes of Interest Culled

From Various Sources.

Governor Acted Promptly. Governor McSweeny received recently a letter from Governor Candler, of Georgia, in regard to keeping smallpox out of Augusta. Governor McSweeney will do everything in his power to have the disease not only kept out of the Georgia city, but to stamp it out in this state. Governor Candler says in part:

"It has been reported to me by Dr. Foster, the health officer of the city of Angusta, that smallpox exists on the Southbound railroad, in Hampton county, and at Allendale and other points in that vicinity, and Dr. Foster has asked me to communicate with your excellency and ask your co-operation in an effort to prevent the spread of the disease. Augusta is peculiarly exposed. Smallpox exists in some twenty-five counties in this state already, but they are all in the western and southern part of the state. We have no board of health in Georgia, but I have an expert in the field all the time to aid local authorities in the arrest and suppression of the disease and we think we are making very good headway. Any assistance you may render us through your health officers in the neighborhood contiguous to Georgia will be greatly appreciated by me and by the people of this state." Governor McSweeney immediately

wired instructions to the state board of health as soon as the cases were reported to him and an expert has been sent to take charge of them at every point. The governor wrote Governor Candler, assuring him of the hearty co-operation of himself and the South Carolina board of health.

New Charters Granted. A commission for a charter was is sued recently to the Southern Harrow company, of Rock Hill. The corporators named are J. B. Johnson, A. F. Ruff, J. R. Barron, S. D. Cross, E. E. Poag. The capital stock of the comrows and agricultural implements.

A commission for a charter has been issued to the Monarch Cotton Mills, of Union. . The capital stock of the new mill is to be \$200,000. The corporators named are John A. Fant, T. C. is at the head of the enterprise.

Robber Still at Large. At last accounts the "highwayman" who stole the money of the Southern Express Company was still in possession of his liberty as well as the "long green." The indications are that the gentleman will continue in a state of untrammelled freedom if the joint reward of the Southern Express Company and the Southern Railway is ex-pany and the Southern Railway is exward is \$500, with several very strong strings attacked to it. The thief must

be captured, proof to convict must be didates, while A. E. furnished and the stolen money refurnished and the stolen money recovered. The messengers in the car were Messrs. Rhodes and Sanders, not Ramsey, as was reported. The name of one of the gentlemen was given incorrectly in the excitement just subsequent to the loss. A thorough checking up of the accounts showed that the money stolen amounted to \$1,470, most of which was consigned to the

Bank of Charleston. Mr. O. M. Sadler, superintendent of the Southern Express Company, and Mr. A. M. Richardson, route agent, are working diligently on the case. It is the opinion of the express people that the robber was a professional of large calibre.

Soon Tired of His Job. Magistrate C. E. Dozier, of Britton's Neck, Marion county, has tendered his stances. resignation as magistrate. He has not been an office-holder for over a week

Removed For Cause. Governor McSweeny has removed for conduct unbecoming a State officer" J. H. Austell, who has been on total of 119 in the state. Governor McSweeney said that charges stated, were passed over to had been preferred against Mr. Ausered immediately upon so tell and that the removal was made the work of the canvolvy after a careful investigation had

been made into the reports.

A Row Compromised. Governor McSweeney has received letter from Governor Russell, of North Carolina, in which he states that he understands that the Lancaster case, which resulted in the issuance of a requisition for James A. Donahue and the two Hares, has been compromised, and upon the assurance of the compromise being agreeable to

out their agreement, and this is acceptable to all parties. They were charged with kipnapping a child and assault and battery. It is stated that the compromise is agreeable to the robbed a Southern Express company prosecutor, McManus. Governor McSweeney has referred all the papers and the whole matter to velopment company in

all sides he has released the two

prisoners, on condition that they carry

Short On Cotton Beceipts.

The Charleston News and Courier

remarks: "The figures posted at the Cotton Exchange and the empty docks along the water front testify to the falling off of the cotton business in Charleston. The statement of cotton received to date since September 1, of the present year, shows a shortage of a little more than 120,000 bales, and this with a price of two and one-fourth cents advance in price over last year. The figures for the present year were 147,271, for the corresponding Saturday a year ago 267,280. The quotation for middling was 71 cents and for the for middling was 7½ cents and for the corresponding Saturday of last year 5 cents. And the worst of it is that the cotton men do not now expect business to sink up to any great extent. It was

ton, and that there would be a chance for factors and exporters when the mill men were satisfied, but that time seems as far away as ever."

Death of Cadwallader Jones.

Colonel Cadwallader Jones, a col in the confederate army and once a prominent politician, died in Columbia the past week. Colonel Jones graduated, 1832, at the University of North Carolina. Two of his sons w colonels in the Spanish war—Will Jones of South Carolina and Joh stone Jones of California. The gran father of the deceased was an aid

General Lafayette. The funeral services were held Trinity church, in Columbia, the vices being conducted by Dr. Eva The members of Camp Hamp C. V., turned out in a body to at the services and the Confederate of at Book Hill sent an honorary de

Will Bring Bodies Home At the recent convention of 'veterans" of the 2d South C regiment (Spanish war) it was to ask that the bodies of the members of the regiment w members of the regiment who did to the government. Col. Willie as chairman of the special common took the matter up at once at tained the written request of the ilies of two of the deceased to and the war department has the necessary orders for brings bodies home.

At the Baptist convention the past week, the Rev. We son made an enthusias against the practice of las against the practice of large ations to state colleges an correspondingly small app to common schools. He at \$450,000 was appropriated to the education of 120,000 common schools, while the appropriated for the add 2,500 in the state colleges to

Resolutions to take pressing sentiment again of affairs were referred to to report later in the conv

May Go to Walking to attend the me

COUNTING VOT

The Kentucky Election sioners Begin Their

sioners met in the office tary of state at Frank day morning to can

ng to aid Go and there is no da Taylor and the entire the action of the bo

members of the legisle enlisted in a contest und confidence in the repassing of five con contests, and is inclined to

lieved that Goebel, and

will attempt to contest the ther, as it is doubted if

Fifty-one counties were by the board during the d

GROWTH OF THE S

The most important of the dustries reported during the include a bag factory in V brass foundry in Kentucky; in North Carolina and T works in Mississippi; brick works, capital \$200,000, in chemical works in Bir trict; coal mines in Arkan Carolina and West Vis struction company in A ing coop and woodenware Louisians; two section mill pi and North Carolina in South Carolina and T Carolinas; gas works in hardware company in I lumber mills in Georgia, North Carolina and Tenns stores companies in Florida a sissippi; phosphate mines in Tessee; a planing mill in Georgia; mili in North Carolina; a mill in Georgia.—Tradesman noogs.)

CHAMBERLAIN'S GAS

Calls Forth a Protest From Chang the London Newspaper

With few exceptions the newspape of London dissent from Mr. Chambe lain's Anglo-Saxon-Tuetonic allian speech at Leicester last Thursda wherein he claimed that such an all

that Mr. Chamberlain