

President McKinley Reviews Our War With Spain.

PRaises Army and Navy.

Also Urges The Establishment of a Larger Army and Navy.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Their Future Government Will Await the Ratification of the Peace Treaty—The Government of the Philippines is Left to Congress to Settle—Military Rule is Urged in All Possessions Until Legislation has been Carried Through—It is Suggested that the Cubans be Aided After Treaty is Ratified With a View to Giving Them Free Government—100,000 Standing Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—President McKinley's second annual message, a document of unusual length, was read to the two Houses of Congress immediately after they assembled for the third and closing session of the Fifty-fifth Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war, our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity, evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in all fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present Congress has increased the Treasury receipts to the amount estimated by its authors, the finances of the Government have been successfully administered and its credit advanced to the first rank, while its currency has been maintained at the world's highest standard. Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country. A review of the relation of the United States to other powers, always appropriate, is this year of primary importance, in view of the momentous issues which have arisen, demanding in one instance the ultimate determination by arms and involving far-reaching consequences which will require the earnest attention of the Congress.

Spanish Misrule in Cuba.

In my last annual message your full consideration was given to the question of the duty of the Government of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban insurgents as being by far the most important problem with which we were then called upon to deal. The considerations then advanced, and the exposition of the views therein expressed, disclosed my sense of the extreme gravity of the situation. Setting aside, as logically unfounded or practically inadmissible, the recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, intervention in favor of one or the other party, and forcible annexation of the island, I concluded it was honestly due to our friendly relations with Spain, that should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of reform, to which she had become irretrievably committed. Within a few weeks previously she had announced comprehensive plans, which it was confidently asserted would be efficacious to remedy the evils so deeply affecting our own country, so injurious to the true interests of the mother country as well as to those of Cuba, and so recumbent to the universal sentiment of humanity.

The ensuing month brought little sign of real progress toward the pacification of Cuba. The autonomous administrations set up in the capital and some of the principal cities appeared not to gain the favor of the inhabitants nor to be able to extend their influence to the large extent of territory held by the insurgents, while the military arm, obviously unable to cope with the still active rebellion, continued many of the most objectionable and offensive policies of the Government that had preceded it. No tangible relief was afforded the vast numbers of unhappy reconcentrados, despite the reiterated professions made in that regard and the amount appropriated by Spain to that end. The proffered expedient of zones of cultivation proved illusory; indeed, no less practical nor more delusive promises of succor could well have been tendered to the exhausted and destitute people, stripped of what made life and home dear and herded in a strange region among unsympathetic strangers hardly less necessary than themselves.

By the end of December the mortality among them had lightened increased. Conservative estimates from Spanish sources placed the deaths among these distressed people at over forty per cent, from the time General Weyler's decree of reconcentration was enforced. With the recognition of the Spanish authorities, a scheme was proposed for relief by charitable contributions raised in this country and distributed, under the direction of the Consul-General and the several Consuls, by noble and earnest individual effort through the organized agencies of the American Red Cross. Thousands of lives were thus saved, but many thousands more were inaccessible to such forms of relief, and the footing without comprehensive plan, developing only the same spasmodic encounters, barren of strategic result, that had marked the course of the earlier ten years' rebellion as well as the present insurrection from its start. No alternative save physical exhaustion of their combatant and therewith

Destruction of the Maine.

At this juncture, on the 15th day of February, occurred the destruction of the ship Maine while rightfully lying in harbor of Havana on a mission of international courtesy and good will—a catastrophe, the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart profoundly. It is a striking evidence of the poise and sturdy good sense distinguishing our national character that this shocking blow, falling upon a generous people, already deeply touched by preceding events in Cuba, did not move them to an instant, desperate resolve to tolerate the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a deed, by whomsoever wrought. Yet the instinct of justice prevailed, and the nation anxiously awaited the result of the searching investigation at once set on foot. The finding of the Naval Board of Inquiry established the origin of the explosion was external, but by a mine, and only halted, through lack of positive testimony, to fix the responsibility of its authorship.

Preparations for War.

All these things carried conviction to the most thoughtful, even before the finding of the naval court, that a crisis in our relations with Spain and toward Cuba was at hand. So strong was this belief that it needed but a brief executive suggestion to the Congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps speedily probable emergency of war, and the remarkable, almost unique, spectacle was presented of a unanimous vote of both houses, on the 9th of March, appropriating \$50,000,000 for the national defense, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, "to be expended at the discretion of the President."

Congress Takes Quick Action.

The response of the Congress, he continues, after nine days of earnest deliberation, during which the almost unanimous sentiment of your body was developed on every point save as to the expediency of coupling the proposed action with formal recognition of the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful Government of that island—a proposition which failed of adoption—the Congress, after conference, on the 19th of April, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the Senate and 31 to 6 in the House of Representatives, passed their memorable joint resolution.

The message continues by saying that a copy of the resolutions was at once communicated to the Spanish Minister at Washington, who immediately demanded his passports. They were given to him, and the Spanish interests were left in the protection of the French Ambassador and the Austrian-Hungarian Minister.

Simultaneously with the notice of the joint resolution, the Madrid Government, by its Spanish Minister, its text was cabled to General Stewart L. Woodford, the American Minister at Madrid, who was to communicate it to the Spanish Government. Before he could do so the Spanish Minister of State notified him that, upon the President's approval of the joint resolution, the Madrid Government, regarding the act as "equivalent to an evident declaration of war," had ordered its Minister in Washington to withdraw, thereby breaking off diplomatic relations between the two countries and ceasing all official communication between their respective representatives. General Woodford thereupon demanded his passports and quitted Madrid the same day.

The President reviews the preparations for the beginning of hostilities. Spain having initiated the war, a blockade of the north coast of Cuba was proclaimed, and the call for volunteers was issued. The various Governments were notified of the existence of war, in order that their neutrality might be assured. The response to the initial call for 125,000 troops was instant and generous, and a second call for 75,000 additional volunteers was issued.

The navy is referred to, showing its condition when war was declared, as well as the means employed to protect the Atlantic seaboard and the cities lying along the coast from any possible attack. The Signal Service was organized and an auxiliary fleet created, which was officered and manned by the naval militia of the several States. Mines were also laid in the various harbors.

Devey's Glorious Victory at Manila.

The next engagement was destined to mark a memorable epoch in maritime warfare. The Pacific fleet, under Commodore George Dewey, had lain for some weeks at Hong Kong, upon the colonial proclamation of neutrality being issued and the customary twenty-four hours' notice being given, it repaired to Mrs. Bay, near Hong Kong, whence it proceeded to the Philippine Islands under telegraphed orders to capture or destroy the formidable Spanish fleet then assembled at Manila. At daybreak on the 1st of May the American fleet entered Manila Bay, and after a few hours' fighting effected a total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of ten warships and a transport, besides capturing the naval station and forts at Cavite, thus annihilating the Spanish naval power in the Pacific Ocean and completely controlling the bay of Manila, with the ability to take the city at will. Not a life was lost on our ships, the wounded only numbering seven, while not a vessel was materially injured. For this gallant achievement the Congress, upon my recommendation, fitly bestowed upon the actors preference and substantial reward.

The effect of this remarkable victory upon the spirit of our people and upon the fortunes of the war was instant. A prestige of invincibility thereby attached to our arms, which continued throughout the struggle. Reinforcements were hurried to Manila, under the command of Major-General Merritt, and firmly established within sight of the capital, which lay helpless before our guns.

On the 7th day of May the Government was advised officially of our victory at Manila, and at once informed of the commander of our fleet which troops would be ready to land. The information was received on the 10th day of May, and the first army expedition sailed May 25, and arrived off Manila June 30. Other expeditions soon followed, the total force consisting of 64,000 officers and 15,058 enlisted men. Only a few days were necessary to take a life and property, and to attend the early storming and capture of the city, and therewith the absolute military supremacy of the whole

group. The insurgents, however, had resumed the active hostilities suspended by the uncompleted truce of December 11. Their forces invested Manila from the north and east, and were not to be constrained. Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, upon attempting an assault. It was fitting that whatever was to be done in the way of decisive operations in that quarter should be accomplished by the strong arm of the United States alone. Obedying the stern precept of war which enjoins the overcomer of the adversary and the extinction of his power wherever ascertainable as the speedy and sure means to win a peace, divided victory was not permissible, for no partition of the rights and responsibilities attending the enforcement of a just and advantageous peace could be thought of.

The message continues with a review of the public land and naval operations. He does not treat them at length, but refers to the reports to the departmental reports for details. He states that with the destruction of Cervera's fleet Spain's efforts on the ocean virtually ceased, and ends this part of the document by relating how the last scene of the war was enacted at Manila, the place where it started. He closes his references to military and naval matters by a tribute to the fighters.

Praise for All Our Fighters.

It is fitting that I should bear testimony to the patriotism and devotion of that large portion of our army which, although eager to be engaged in the most arduous and, unfortunately, was not required outside of the United States. They did their whole duty, and like their comrades at the front have earned the gratitude of the nation. In like manner, the officers and men of the army and of the navy who remained in their departments and stations faithfully performing their duty, and whose requests for assignment in the field and at sea I was compelled to refuse because their services were indispensable here, are entitled to the highest commendation. It is my regret that there seems to be no provision for their suitable recognition.

In tracing these events we are constantly reminded of our obligations to the Divine Master for His watchful care over us and His safe guidance, for which the nation makes reverent acknowledgment and offers humble prayers for the continuance of His favor.

Spain Sues for Peace.

Spain, having realized that she had lost the President states, now sued for peace. The signing of the protocol is referred to, and then the message relates the details of the negotiations which ended in a suspension of hostilities. Under the terms of the military commissions to superintend the evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the adjacent islands and the peace commission. Continuing, he says:

Peace Commission's Work.

Pursuant to the fifth article of the protocol, I appointed William R. Day, lately Secretary of State; Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye and George Gray, Senators of the United States, and Whitelaw Reid to be the Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States. Proceeding in due season to Madrid, they there met on the 1st of October five Commissioners similarly appointed on the part of Spain. Their negotiations have made hopeful progress, so that I trust soon to be able to lay a definite treaty of peace before the Senate, with a review of the steps leading to its signature.

Government of New Possessions.

I do not discuss at this time the government of the future of the new possessions which will come to us as a result of the war with Spain. Such discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime, and until Congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military Governments which have existed since our occupation, and give to the people security in life and property and encouragement under a just and equitable rule.

Independence Alone for Cuba.

As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island, it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with this people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations with them be on a basis of equality. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people, and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people. Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent, and humane Government, created by the people as a result of their own free international obligations, and which shall encourage thrift, industry and prosperity, and promote peace and good will among all of the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new government. Until the people are able to take a permanent and stable Government inaugurated military occupation will be continued.

Friendly Relations With All Nations.

With the one exception of the rupture with Spain, the intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations has been marked with cordiality, and the close of the eventful year finds most of the issues that necessarily arise in the complex relations of sovereign States adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties to a just and honorable solution by amicable agreement. The President dwells at some length on the long unsettled boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chile, and expresses pleasure that his efforts to induce them to resort to arbitration have been successful. He also mentions the cables of American corporations in the transmission between Buenos Ayres and the cities of Uruguay, Brazil and the Atlantic cities of South America may be freed from an almost prohibitory discrimination. He favors an international agreement for an interchange of messages over connecting cables.

Then taking up home topics he says:

Austria and the Lattimer Strike.

On the 10th day of September, 1897, a conflict of striking miners and the Sheriff of Luzerne County and his deputies, in which twenty-two miners were killed and forty-four wounded, of whom ten of the killed and twelve of the wounded, were Austrian and Hungarian subjects. The deplorable event naturally aroused the solicitude of the Austro-Hungarian Government, which, on the assumption that the killing and wounding involved the unjustifiable misuse of authority, claimed reparation for the sufferers. Apart from the searching investigation and peremptory action of the authorities of Pennsylvania, the Federal Executive took appropriate steps to learn the merits of the case, in order to take a position to meet the just complaint of a friendly power. The Sheriff and his deputies, having been indicted for murder, were tried and acquitted after protracted proceedings and the hearing of hundreds of witnesses, on the ground that the killing was in the line of their official duty to uphold law and preserve public order in the State. A retrial of the trial and reported its course fully. With all the facts in its possession, this Government expects to reach a harmonious understanding on the subject with that of Austria-Hungary, notwithstanding the renewed claim of the latter after learning the result of the trial, for indemnity for its injured subjects.

After an extended reference to the year's events in Central America, he details the following paragraph to the Nicaragua Canal:

Nicaragua Canal a Necessity. The Nicaragua Canal Commission, under the Chairmanship of Rear-Admiral John C. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, under the authority of a provision in the Sundry Civil

act of that year, has nearly completed its labor, and the results of its inquiry into the proper route, the surveys and the construction of the interoceanic canal by a Nicaragua route will be laid before you. In the performance of its task the commission received all the possible courtesy and assistance from the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which thus testified their appreciation of the importance of giving a speedy and efficient solution to the great project that has for so many years engrossed the attention of the respective countries.

As the scope of the recent inquiry embraced the whole subject, with the aim of making plans and surveys for a canal by the most convenient route, it necessarily included a review of the results of previous surveys and plans, and in particular those adopted by the Maritime Canal Company under its existing concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, so that to this extent those grants necessarily hold as essential a part in the deliberations and conclusions of the Canal Commission as they have held and must of need hold in the discussion of the matter by the Congress. Under these circumstances, and in view of overtures made to the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica by other parties for a new canal concession, predicated on the assumed approaching lapse of the contracts of the Maritime Canal Company with those States, I have not hesitated to express my conviction that considerations of expediency and national policy as between the several Governments interested in the construction and control of an interoceanic canal by this route require the maintenance of the status quo until the Canal Commission shall have reported and the United States Congress shall have had the opportunity to pass financially upon the whole matter during the present session without prejudice to the question of any change in the existing conditions.

Nevertheless, it appears that the Government of Nicaragua, as one of its last sovereign acts before merging its powers in those of the newly formed United States of Central America, has granted an optional concession to another association, to be known as the Panama Canal Company, of the present grant. It does not appear what surveys have been made or what route is proposed under this contingent grant; so that an examination of the feasibility of its plans is necessarily not embraced in the report of the Canal Commission. All these circumstances suggest the urgency of some definite action by the Congress at this session, if the labor of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized. That the construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready intercommunication between our eastern and western seaboard demands that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce in the Pacific, and that our national policy now more imperatively than ever calls for its control by this Government, are propositions which, I doubt not, the Congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon.

Open Door in China.

The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire, and the recent reports, whereby portions of its maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European powers; but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necessity of our staple productions for Chinese uses has built up in those regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment by the new occupants, has obtained the approval of our Government, and has become an actor in our own position among nations, having a large Pacific coast, and a constantly expanding direct trade with the farther Orient, gives us the equitable claim to consideration and friendly treatment in this regard and it will be my aim to subserve our large interests in that quarter by all means appropriate to the constant policy of our Government. Warships have been stationed at Tien-Tsin for more ready observation of the disorders which have invaded even the Chinese capital, so as to be in a position to act should need arise, while a guard of marines has been sent to Peking to afford the Minister the same measure of authoritative protection as the representatives of other nations have been constrained to employ.

Trade With Our New Islands.

The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines resulting from the war compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy by the United States. There should be established regular and frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States, under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands. Spain furnished its own communication of about a million of dollars worth of mail steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's market as well as with trade centers of the home Government. The United States will not undertake to do this. It is our duty to furnish the people of Hawaii with facilities, under national control, for the export and import trade. It is also our duty to call for legislation which shall be prompt, durable and liberal. The part which American merchant vessels and their seamen perform in the war with Spain demonstrates that this service, furnishing both pickets and the second line of defense, is a national necessity, and should be encouraged in the most substantial way.

The President renews his recommendation that suitable appropriation be made to provide for a commission of experts to be appointed to investigate the cause and prevention of yellow fever.

A Larger Army Wanted.

An increase of the army is urged, the President declaring that there can be no question that at this time, and probably for some time in the future, 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation.

England's Cordiality.

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of American interests in Spanish jurisdiction was assured by the diplomatic and consular representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate and arduous trust with tact and zeal, eliciting high commendation. I may be allowed to make fitting allusion to the instance of Mr. Ramsden, Her Majesty's Consul at Santiago de Cuba, whose untimely death after distinguished service and untiring efforts during the siege of that city was sincerely lamented.

Mention is then made of the consent of the Canadian Government to allow four United States revenue cutters to pass from the great lakes to the Atlantic Coast by the way of the Canadian canals and the St. Lawrence River. It will give the President much pleasure in communicating to Congress a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada.

Hawaii.

The annexation of Hawaii is referred to. Pursuant to the terms of the joint resolution adopted by Congress July 7, 1898, and accepting the offered cession, and incorporating the ceded territory into the United States, the President directs that the civil, judicial and military powers theretofore exercised by the officers of the Republic of Hawaii should continue to be exercised by those officers until Congress shall provide a government for the incorporated territory, subject to my power to remove such officers and to fill the vacancies. A commission was appointed, consisting of John T. Morgan of Alabama, Robert H. R. Mitt of Illinois, Stanford B. Dole of Hawaii and Walter F. Frear of Hawaii, to confer and recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they should deem necessary or proper.

The report of the Commission, which is now completed and will be laid before Congress at an early date. The difference between the United States and Japan, arising out of alleged mistreatment of Japanese immigrants, was amicably adjusted by the payment of a reasonable indemnity to the Government of Japan.

The message then states the action of the Mexican Government in giving notice on January 21, 1898, that it takes effect a year from that date, of the termination of the Extraterritorial Convention of December 11, 1891, agreed to by the Governments of the United States and Canada. In connection therewith the President asks for an amendment of the existing extraterritorial statute.

The suggestion is then made that Congress authorize a conference of representatives of the United States and Mexico to consider the problem of the Mexican free zone, it being provocative of smuggling into this country along an extensive and thinly guarded land border.

The Government of Peru has given notice of its intention to abrogate the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation concluded with this country, August 31, 1854.

The proposal of the Czar for a conference to discuss the general reduction of the vast military establishments of the world is referred to. His Majesty was at once informed of the sympathy of our Government and of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference. It is also stated that the claims of owners of American sailing vessels for seizure by Russian cruisers in Bering Sea are being pressed to a settlement.

Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration.

The arbitral tribunal appointed under the treaty of February 2, 1897, between Great Britain and Venezuela to determine the boundary line between the latter and the colony of British Guiana is to convene at Paris during the present month, and the President expresses much gratification thereat. He also says that the experience of the last year having brought forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war we desire, in common with civilized nations, to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by peaceable trade and commerce. He therefore urges the calling of an anti-privateering conference.

National Finances.

On the subject of national finances the message states that the Government's receipts from excise duties, and then says that the "provisions made for strengthening the resources of the Treasury in connection with the purpose and power of the Government to maintain the present standard, and have established more firmly than ever the national credit at home and abroad, and the evidence of this is found in the inflow of gold to the Treasury."

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

On the Release of Greenbacks.

This recommendation was made in the belief that such provisions of law would insure a greater degree of the safety of the present standard, and better protect our currency from the dangers to which it is subjected from a disturbance in the general business conditions of the country: In my judgment, the present condition of the Treasury amply justifies the immediate recommendation of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold held should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold. It is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required; on the contrary, there is an obvious demand for such legislation.

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The annexation of Hawaii is referred to. Pursuant to the terms of the joint resolution adopted by Congress July 7, 1898, and accepting the offered cession, and incorporating the ceded territory into the United States, the President directs that the civil, judicial and military powers theretofore exercised by the officers of the Republic of Hawaii should continue to be exercised by those officers until Congress shall provide a government for the incorporated territory, subject to my power to remove such officers and to fill the vacancies. A commission was appointed, consisting of John T. Morgan of Alabama, Robert H. R. Mitt of Illinois, Stanford B. Dole of Hawaii and Walter F. Frear of Hawaii, to confer and recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they should deem necessary or proper.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin, beauty without it. Cascarets Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day with Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c. 25c. 50c. 75c. 1.00. 1.50. 2.00. 2.50. 3.00. 3.50. 4.00. 4.50. 5.00. 5.50. 6.00. 6.50. 7.00. 7.50. 8.00. 8.50. 9.00. 9.50. 10.00. 10.50. 11.00. 11.50. 12.00. 12.50. 13.00. 13.50. 14.00. 14.50. 15.00. 15.50. 16.00. 16.50. 17.00. 17.50. 18.00. 18.50. 19.00. 19.50. 20.00. 20.50. 21.00. 21.50. 22.00. 22.50. 23.00. 23.50. 24.00. 24.50. 25.00. 25.50. 26.00. 26.50. 27.00. 27.50. 28.00. 28.50. 29.00. 29.50. 30.00. 30.50. 31.00. 31.50. 32.00. 32.50. 33.00. 33.50. 34.00. 34.50. 35.00. 35.50. 36.00. 36.50. 37.00. 37.50. 38.00. 38.50. 39.00. 39.50. 40.00. 40.50. 41.00. 41.50. 42.00. 42.50. 43.00. 43.50. 44.00. 44.50. 45.00. 45.50. 46.00. 46.50. 47.00. 47.50. 48.00. 48.50. 49.00. 49.50. 50.00. 50.50. 51.00. 51.50. 52.00. 52.50. 53.00. 53.50. 54.00. 54.50. 55.00. 55.50. 56.00. 56.50. 57.00. 57.50. 58.00. 58.50. 59.00. 59.50. 60.00. 60.50. 61.00. 61.50. 62.00. 62.50. 63.00. 63.50. 64.00. 64.50. 65.00. 65.50. 66.00. 66.50. 67.00. 67.50. 68.00. 68.50. 69.00. 69.50. 70.00. 70.50. 71.00. 71.50. 72.00. 72.50. 73.00. 73.50. 74.00. 74.50. 75.00. 75.50. 76.00. 76.50. 77.00. 77.50. 78.00. 78.50. 79.00. 79.50. 80.00. 80.50. 81.00. 81.50. 82.00. 82.50. 83.00. 83.50. 84.00. 84.50. 85.00. 85.50. 86.00. 86.50. 87.00. 87.50. 88.00. 88.50. 89.00. 89.50. 90.00. 90.50. 91.00. 91.50. 92.00. 92.50. 93.00. 93.50. 94.00. 94.50. 95.00. 95.50. 96.00. 96.50. 97.00. 97.50. 98.00. 98.50. 99.00. 99.50. 100.00. 100.50. 101.00. 101.50. 102.00. 102.50. 103.00. 103.50. 104.00. 104.50. 105.00. 105.50. 106.00. 106.50. 107.00. 107.50. 108.00. 108.50. 109.00. 109.50. 110.00. 110.50. 111.00. 111.50. 112.00. 112.50. 113.00. 113.50. 114.00. 114.50. 115.00. 115.50. 116.00. 116.50. 117.00. 117.50. 118.00. 118.50. 119.00. 119.50. 120.00. 120.50. 121.00. 121.50. 122.00. 122.50. 123.00. 123.50. 124.00. 124.50. 125.00. 125.50. 126.00. 126.50. 127.00. 127.50. 128.00. 128.50. 129.00. 129.50. 130.00. 130.50. 131.00. 131.50. 132.00. 132.50. 133.00. 133.50. 134.00. 134.50. 135.00. 135.50. 136.00. 136.50. 137.00. 137.50. 138.00. 138.50. 139.00. 139.50. 140.00. 140.50. 141.00. 141.50. 142.00. 142.50. 143.00. 143.50. 144.00. 144.50. 145.00. 145.50. 146.00. 146.50. 147.00. 147.50. 148.00. 148.50. 149.00. 149.50. 150.00. 150.50. 151.00. 151.50. 152.00. 152.50. 153.00. 153.50. 154.00. 154.50. 155.00. 155.50. 156.00. 156.50. 157.00. 157.50. 158.00. 158.50. 159.00. 159.50. 160.00. 160.50. 161.00. 161.50. 162.00. 162.50. 163.00. 163.50. 164.00. 164.50. 165.00. 165.50. 166.00. 166.50. 167.00. 167.50. 168.00. 168.50. 169.00. 169.50. 170.00. 170.50. 171.00. 171.50. 172.00. 172.50. 173.00. 173.50. 174.00. 174.50. 175.00. 175.50. 176.00. 176.50. 177.00. 177.50. 178.00. 178.50. 179.00. 179.50. 180.00. 180.50. 181.00. 181.50. 182.00. 182.50. 183.00. 183.50. 184.00. 184.50. 185.00. 185.50. 186.00. 186.50. 187.00. 187.50. 188.00. 188.50. 189.00. 189