## MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

## Annual Address to the National Congress.

Considerable Portion of the Document Is Devoted to Chinese Affairs.

## DISCUSSES PHILIPPINES

Congress Is Urged to Pass the Ship Subsidy Measure and the Army Bill and Attention Is Called to the Necessity of a Cable to Mawaii—Reduction of Revenue Asked.

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To the Senate and House of Representatives: At the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the fifty-sixth congress with evidences on every hand of individual and national prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of republican institutions. Your countrymen will join with you in felicitation that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before, and that love for it and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period of our history.

The republic was never so strong, because never so strongly intrenched in the hearts of the people as now. The Constitution, with few amendments, exists as it left the hands of its authors. The additions which have been made to it proclaim larger freedom and more extended citizenship. Popular government has demonstrated in its 124 years of trial here its stability and security, and its efficiency as the best instrument of national development and the best safe-

guard to human rights. When the sixth congress assembled in November, 18.0, the population of the United States was 5,308,483. It is now 76,-304,799. Then we had sixteen states. Now we have forty-five. Then our territory consisted of 909,000 square miles. It is new 3,846,595 square miles. Education, religion and morality have kept pace with our advancement in other directions, and while extending its power the government has adhered to its foundation principles and abated none of them in dealing with our new peoples and possessions. A nation so preserved and blessed gives reverent thanks to God and invokes His guidance and the continuance of His care and favor.

CHINA COMES FIRST.

The Horrors of the Pekin Siege and the Timely Rescue.

In our foreign intercourse the dominant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Apart from this our relations with the powers have been

ORIGIN OF CHINESE TROUBLES.

The recent troubles in China spring from the anti-foreign agitation which for the past three years has gained strength in the northern provinces. Their origin lies deep in the character of the Chinese races and in the traditions of their government. The Taiping rebellion and the opening of Chinese ports to foreign trade and settlement disturbed alike the homo-

geneity and the seclusion of China. Meanwhile foreign activity made itself felt in all quarters, not alone on the coast, but along the great river arteries and in the remoter districts, carrying new ideas and introducing new associations among a primitive people which had pursued for centuries a national policy

of isolation. The telegraph and railway spreading their waterways, the merchant and the missionary penetrating year by year farther to the interior, became to the Chinese mind types of an alien invasion, changing the course of their national life and fraught with vague forebodings of disaster to their beliefs and their self-

For several years before the present troubles all the resources of foreign diplomacy, backed by moral demonstrations of the physical force of fleets and arms, have been needed to secure due respect for the treaty rights of foreigners and to obtain satisfaction from the responsible authorities for the sporadic outrages upon the persons and property of unoffending sojourners, which from time to time occurred at widely separated points in the northern provinces, as in the case of the outbreaks in Sze-Chuen

and Shantung. Posting of anti-foreign placards became a daily occurrence, which the repeated reprobation of the imperial power failed to check or punish. These inflammatory appeals to the ignorance and superstition of the masses, mendacious and absurd in their accusations and deeply hostile in their spirit, could not but work cumulative harm. They aimed at no particular class of foreigners; they were impartial in attacking everything for-

MURDERS OF MISSIONARIES. An outbreak in Shantung, in which German missionaries were slain, was the too natural result of these malevolent teachings. The posting of seditious placards,

exhorting to the utter destruction of foreigners and of every foreign thing, continued unrebuked. Hostile demonstrations toward the stranger gained strength The sect commonly styled the Boxers developed greatly in the provinces north of the Yang-Tse, and with the collusion

of many notable officials, including some in the immediate councils of the throne itself, became alarmingly aggressive. No foreigner's life, outside of the protected treaty ports, was safe. No foreign interest was secure from spoliation. The diplomatic representatives of the powers in Peking strove it vain to check his movement. Protest was followed by demand and demand by renewed protest,

to be met with perfunctory edicts from the palace and evasive and futile assurences from the tsung-il-yamen. The cirde of the Boxer influence narrowed about Peking, and while nominally stigmatized as seditious, it was felt that its spirit pervaded the capital itself, that the imperial forces were imbued with its docrines, and that the immediate counselors of the empress dowager were in full sympathy with the anti-foreign movement.

The increasing gravity of the conditions n China and the imminence of peril to our own diversified interests in the emas well as to those of all the other reaty governments, were soon appreciby this government, causing it proound solicitude. The United States from the earliest days of foreign intercourse with China had followed a policy of peace, omitting no occasion to testify good will, to further the extension of lawful trade, to respect the sovereignty of its government, and to issue by all exitimate and kindly but earnest means the fullest measure of protection for the lives and property of our law-abiding cit-izens and for the exercise of their benefi-cent callings among the Chinese people.

UNITED ACTION OF POWER

The president's annual message to taining 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 through-

> With gratifying unanimity the responses coincided in this common policy, enabling me to see in the successful termination of these negotiations proof of the friendly spirit which animates the various powers interested in the untrammeled development of commerce and industry in the Chinese empire as a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial

In this conclusion, which I had the gratification to announce as a completed engagement to the interested powers on March 29, 1900, I hopefully discerned a potential factor for the abatement of the distrust of foreign purposes which for a year past 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 antiforeign movement in the northern provinces most immediately influenced by the

Manchu sentiment. Seeking to testify confidence in the willingness and ability of the imperial administration to refress the wrongs and prevent the evils we suffered and feared, the marine guard, which had been sent to Pekin in the autumn of 1839 for the protection of the legation, was withdrawn at the earliest practical moment, and all pending questions were remitted, as far as we were concerned, to the ordinary resorts of diplomatic intercourse.

SLAUGHTER BY BOXERS. The Chinese government proved, however, unable to check the rish, 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, penetrated into Manchurla up to the Russian border, and through their emissaries threatened a like rising throughout northern China.

Attacks upon foreigners, destruction of their property and slaughter of native converts were reported from all sides. The tsung-li-yamen, already permeated with hostile 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 the other powers that a combined fleet should be assembled in Chinese water 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 legauntil some 400 men were assembled in the capital as legation guards.

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 railway open an attempt of the foreign ships to make 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 antiforeign element and strengthen the Boxers to oppose the relieving column. Two days later the Taku forts were

captured after a sanguinary conflict. Severance of communication with Pekin followed, and a combined force of additional guards, which was advancing to Pekin by the Pei-Ho, was checked at Lang Fang. The isolation of the legations was complete.

HEROISM OF THE LEGATIONS. The siege and the relief of the legations has passed into undying history. In all the stirring chapter which records the heroism of the devoted band, clinging to hope in the face of despair, and the undaunted spirit that led their relievers through battle and suffering to the goal, it is a memory of which my countrymen may be justly proud that the honor of

our flag was maintained alike in the slege and the rescue, and that stout American hearts have again set high, in fervent emulation with true men of other race and language, the ir-omitable courage that ever strives for the cause of right and justice. By June 19 the legations were cut off. An identical note from the yamen ordered each minister to leave Pekin, under promised escort, within twenty-four hours. To gain time they replied, asking | small islands lying west of the Sulus, prolongation of the time, which was aft-

erward granted, and requesting an interview with the tsung-li-yamen on the following day. No reply being received, on the morning of the 20th the German minister, Baron von Ketteler, set out for the yamen to obtain a response, and on the way was murdered.

An attempt by the legation guard to recover his body was folled by the Chinese. Armed forces turned out against the legations. Their quarters were surrounded and attacked. The mission compounds were abandoned, their inmates taking refuge in the British legation, where al the other legations and guards gathered for more effective defense. Four hundred persons were crowded into its narrow compass. Two thousand native converts were assembled in a near by palace under protection of the foreigners. Lines of dease were strugthened, trenches du barricades raised and preparations made to stand a slege, which at once began. "From June 20 until July 17," writes Minister Conger, "there was scarcely an hour during which there was not firing upon some part of our lines and into some of the legations, varying from a single shot to a general and continuous attack along the whole line." Artillery was placed around the legations and on was placed around the legations and on the overlooking palace walls, and thou-sands of 3-inch shot and shell were fired, destroying some buildings and damag-ing all. So thickly did the balls rain that when the ammunition of the besieged rai low, five quarts of Chinese bullets wer gathered in an hour in one compound an

gian, Italian and Dutch legations were then and subsequently burned.

ATTITUDE IN CHINA.

America's attitude has been sinvaried and was first broadly defined by a circular to the powers of July 3 last, this country's policy as then defined being "to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to 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." Of course, in addition to this broad and generous view e? the rights and interests of all nations, there has since been added the question of reparation for injuries received the past summer and the indemnity for the expenses necessarily incurred in connection with the relief of the legations. On this point the president says: "We forego no jot of our undoubted right to exact exemplary and deterrent punishment of the responsible authors of the criminal acts whereby we and other nations have suffered grievous injury."

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While the hope is expressed that a complete settlement of all the questions involved may be reached, it is admitted that the question of indemnity is one of "grave concern," as measured in money alone, a sufficient recompense may be beyond the power of China to pay. The president is disposed to think, however, that due compensation may be made by increased guaranties for foreign rights and immunities and "by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world."

RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUN-

Following the China question and situation there are brief statements in respect to the relations of the United States to other countries of the world, which, on the whole, are satisfactory. There seems to be some friction over the treatment of Americans in Austria in regard to military service, but it is stated representations have been made whenever the course adopted has appeared unduly

COURT OF ARBITRATION.

It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce the formal notification at ratifications of the convention for the pacific settlement of international putes by sixteen powers, namely, the United States, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Spain, Sweden and Norway and the Netherlands. Japan also has since ratified the convention.

The administrative council of the permanent court of arbitration has been organized and has adopted rules of order and a constitution for the international arbitration bureau.

In accordance with article 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 Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, ex-president of the United States; Melville W. Fuller of Illinois, chief justice of the United States; John W. Griggs of New Jersey, attorney general of the United States, and George Gray of Delaware, a judge of the Circuit Court of the United States.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL

Progress Being Made in the Effort to Construct Great Waterway.

The all-important matter of an interoccanio canal has assumed a new phase. Adhering to its refusal to reopen the question of the forfeiture of the contract of the Maritime Canal Company, which was terminated for alleged non-execution in October, 1899, the kovernment of Nicaragua has since supplemented that action by declaring the so-styled Eyre-Cragin option void for non-payment of the stipulated advance. Protests in relation to these acts have been fied in the State Department and are under consideration. Deeming itself relieved from existing engagements, the Nicaraguan government shows a disposition to deal freely with the canal question either in the way of negotiations with the United States or by taking measures to promote the wat-

Overtures for a convention to effect the building of a canal under the auspices of the United Stries are under consideration. In the meantime the views of the congress upon the general subject, in the light of the report of the commission appointed to examine the comparative merits of the various transisthmian ship canal projects, may be awaited.

I commend to the early attention of the senate the convention with Great Britain to facilitate the construction of such a canal and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention commonly called the Clayton-

The long standing contention with Pertugal growing out of the seigure of the Delagoa Bay Railway has been at last determined by a favorable award of the tribunal of arbitration at Berne, to which it was submitted. The amount of the award, which was deposited in London 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 con-

Another illustration of the policy of this government to refer international disputes to impartial arbitration is seen in the agreement reached with Russia to submit the claims on behalf of the American sealing vessels seized in Bering Sea to determination by T. M. C. Asser, a distinguished statesman and jurist of Thanks are due to the imperial Russian government for kindly aid rendered by

ts authorities in eastern Siberia to American missionaries fleeing from Man-NEW RELATIONS 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 abeyance by reason of the late war. A new convention of extradition is approaching completion, and I should be much pleased were a commercial arrangement to follow. I feel that we should not suffer to pass any opportunity to reaffirm the cordial ties that existed between us and Spain from the time of our earliest independence and to enhance the mutual bnefits of that commercial intercourse which is natural between the two countries. By the terms of the treaty of peace the

line bounding the ceded Philippine group in the southwest failed to include several which have always been recognized as under Spanish control. The occupation of Sibutu and Cagayan Sulu by our naval forces elicited a claim on the part of Spain, the essential equity of which could not be gainsaid.

In order to cure the defect of the treaty by removing all possible ground of future misunderstanding respecting the interpretation of its third article, I directed the negotiation of a supplementary treaty, 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 archipelage ying outside the lines described in said third article, and agrees that all such stands shall be comprehended in cession of the archipelago as fully as if they had been expressly included within cession the United States is to pay to Spain the sum of \$100,000.

A bill is now pending to effect the recommendation made in my last annual message that appropriate legislation be message that appropriate legislation be had to carry into execution article 7 of the treaty of peace with Spain, by which the United States assumed the payment of certain claims for indomnity 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 Samout Islands in the

AID FOR MERCHANT MARINE. American vessels during the past three

American vessels during the past three years have carried about 9 per cent of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest part of American trade. The remarkable growth of our steel industries, the progress of shipbuilding for the domestic trade, and our steadily maintained expenditures for the navy have created an opportunity to place the United States in the first rank of commercial maritime

REGULATION OF TRUSTS.

In my last annual message to the congress I called attention to the necessity for early action to remedy such evils as might be found to exist in connection with combinations of capital organized into trusts, and again invite attention to my discussion of the subject at that time. The whole question is so-far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the congress, resulting in wise and judicious ac-Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious, and which are within federal jurisdiction should be promptly

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Rebellion Almost at an End-Recommendations.

In my last annual message I dwelt at some length upon the condition of affairs in the Philippines. While seeking to impress upon you that the grave responsibility of the future government of those islands rests with the congress of the United States, I abstained from recommending at that time a specific and finaform of government for the territory actually held by the United States forces, and in which as long as insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. I stated my purpose, until the congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will to use the authority bested in me by the 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, placing. to that end, at the disposal of the arm) and navy all the means which the liberality of the congress and the people have provided. No contrary expression of the will of the congress having been made, have steadfastly pursued the purpose so declared, employing the civil arm as well toward the accomplishment of pacification and the institution of local governthents within the lines of authority and

FAITH OF THE ARMY KEPT. The articles of capitulation of the city of Maniia on Aug. 13, 1898, concluded with

these words: "This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments, and its private property of all descriptions are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

I believe that this piedge has been faithfully kept. As high and sacred an obilgation rests upon the government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom and wise, firm and unselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity to all the people of the Philippine islands, charge this commission to labor for the full performance of this obligation, which concerns the hotor and conscience of their country, in the firm bone through their labors all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set their land under the sovereignty and the protection of the people of the United States.

PEACE IS ASSURED. Progress in the hoped-for direction has been favorable. Our forces have aucthe islands, overcoming the organized forces of the insurgents and carrying order and administrative regularity to all quarters. What opposition remains for the most part, scattered, obeying no concerted plan of strategic action, operating only by the methods common to the traditions of guerrilla warfare, which, while ineffective to alter the general control now established, are still sufficient to beget insecurity among the populations that have felt the good results of our control and thus celay the conferment upon them of the fuller measures of local self-government, of education and of industrial and agricultural development which we stand ready to give to

By the apring of this year the effective opposition of the dissatisfied Tagalas to the authority of the United States was virtually ended thus opening the door for the extension of a stable administration over much of the territory of the archipelago. Desiring to bring this about, appointed in March last a civil commission composed of William H. Taft of Ohio, Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Luke E. Wright of Tennessee, Henry C. Ide of Vermont and Professor

Bernard Moses of California. PROGRESS TOWARD PEACE Coincidentally with the entrance of the commission upon its labors I caused to be issued by Gen. MacArthur, the military governor of the Philippines, on June 21, 1900, a proclamation of amnesty in generous terms, of which many of the insurgents took advantage, among them a number of important leaders.

This commission, composed of eminent citizens representing the diverse graphical and political interests of the country, and bringing to their task the ripe fruits of long and intelligent service in educational, administrative and judicial careers, made great progress from the outset. As early as Aug. 21, 1900, submitted a preliminary report, which will be laid before the congress, and from which it appears that already the good effects of returning order are felt; that business, interrupted by hostilities, is improving as peace extends; that a larger area is under sugar cultivation than ever before; that the customs revenues are greater than at any time during the Spanish rule; that economy and efficiency in the military administration have created a surplus fund of \$6,000,000, available for needed public improvements; that a stringent civil service law is in preparation; that railroad communications are expanding, opening up rich districts, and that a comprehensive scheme of education is being organized. THREE RULES TO BE INVIOLABLE.

It is evident that the most enlightened thought of the Philippine islands fully they had been expressly included within appreciates the importance of these prin-those lines. In consideration of this cipies and rules, and they will inevitably within a short time command universal assent. Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines therefore must be imposed three inviolable rules:

That no person shall be deprived of life, litterty or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal processors

case to be a vituees against himself that the right to be secure against unreasonable states and selsures chall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involventary pervitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of atvialner or ex-post facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press of the rights of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religious or prohibiting the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed.

RULES AS TO LAND AND CHURCH. It will be the duty of the commission to make a thorough investigation into the titles to the large tracts of land held or claimed by individuals or by religious orders; into the justice of the claims and complaints made against such landholders by the people of the island or any part of the people, and to seek by wise and peaceable measures a just settlement of the controversies and redress of wroags which have caused strife and bloodshed in the past. In the performance of this duty the commission is enjoined to see that no injustice is done; to have regard for substantial rights and equity, disregarding technicalities so far as substantial right permits, and to observe the following rules:

"That the provision of the treaty of

"That the provision of the treaty of Paris pledging the United States to the protection of all rights of property in the islands, and as well the principle of our own government which prohibits the taking of private property without due process of law, snail not be violated; that the welfare of the people of the islands, which should be a paramount consideration, shall be attained consistently with this rule of property right; that if it becomes necessary for the public interest of the people of the islands dispose of claims to property which the commission finds to be not lawfully acquired and held, disposition shall be made thereof by due legal procedure, in which there shall be full opportunity for fair and impartial hearing and judgment; that if the same public interests require the extinguishment of property rights lawfully acquired and held due compensation shall be made out of the public treasury therefor; that no form of religion and no minister of no form of religion and no minister of religion shall be forced upon any community or upon any citizen of the islands. that, upon the other hand, no minister of religion shall be interfered with or molested in following his calling, and that the separation between state and church shall be real, entire and absolute."

ADMINISTRATION OF ISLANDS. The next subject in order of importance should be the organization of government in the larger administrative divisions correspondping to countries, departments or provinces in which the common interests of many or several municipalities falling within the same tribal lines or the same natural geographical limits may best be subserved by a common administration. Whenever the commission is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the islands is such that the central administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control they will report that conclusion to you with their recommendations as to the form of central government to be established for the purpose of taking over

SUPPORTED BY MILITARY FORCE. All legislative rules and orders, estabishments of government and appointments to office by the commission will take effect immediately, or at such times as they shall designate, subject to your approval and action upon the coming in of the commission's reports, which are to be made from time to time as their action is taken. Wherever civil governments are constituted under the direction of the commission such military posts, garrisons and forces will be coninued for the suppression of insurrection and brigandage and the maintenance of law and order as the military commander shall deem requisite, and the miltary forces shall be at all times subject under his orders, to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of their authority.

Later reports from the commission show yet more encouraging advance toward insuring the benefits of liberty and good government to the Filipinos, in the interest of humanity and with the aim of building up an enduring, self-supporting and self-administering community in those far eastern seas. I would impress upon the congress that whatever legislation may be enacted in respect to the Philippine Islands should be along these generous lines. The fortune of war has thrown upon this nation an unsought trust which should be unseifishly discharged, and devolved upon this government a moral as well as material responsibility toward these millions whom we I have upon another occasion called the Filipinos "the wards of the nation." Our obligation as guardian was not lightly assumed; it must not be otherwise than honestly fulfilled, aiming first of all benefit those who have come under our fostering care. It is our duty so to treat them that our flag may be no less beloved in the mountains of Luzon and the fertile sones of Mindanae and Negros than it is at home, that there as here it shall be the revered symbol of liberty, enlightenment and progress in every avenue of development.

The Filipinos are a race quick to learn and to profit by knowledge. He would be rash who, with the teachings of comtemporaneous history in view, would fix a limit to the degree of culture and advancement yet within the reach of those people if our duty toward them be faithfully performed.

The message then touches upon Porto Rico and Cuba, reciting the history of the adoption of the Constitution of the latter country.

OTHER POINTS OF MESSAGE.

OUR MILITARY CONDITION. The present strength of the army is 100,000

men-45,000 regulars and 25,000 refunteers. Da-

der the act of Mach 2, 1898, on June 30 next

the present volunteer force will be discharged and the regular army will be reduced to &-447 officers and 29,025 enlisted men, In 1888 a hoard of officers convened by Prestdent Cleveland adopted a comprehensiva scheme of coast defense fortifications, which involved the outlay of something over one hundred mil-Con dollars. This plant received the approval of the congress, and since then regular approprintions have been made and the work of fortification has steadily progressed. More than \$60,000,000 have been invested a great number of forts and gans, with all the complicated and scientific machinery and elestrical appliances necessary for their use. The proper care of this detensive machinery requires men trained in its ose. The number of men necessary to perform this duty alone is ascertained by the War Department at a minimum allowance to be 18,420. There are fifty-eight or more military poets in the Unit ed States other than the coast defense fortifi carlions. The number of these posts is being cepriantly increased by the congress. More existence and others to be built provide accommodations for and if fully garries require 28,000 troops, Many of these are along our frontier or at important stre points, the occupation of which is no We have in Cuba between 5,000 and 5,000 troops. For the present day troops in that island cannot be withdrawn or materially dininished, and certainly not until the cor lished and its stability a In Porto Rico we have to 1,638, which includes set native troops. The in the Phil

most striking new development is the sion of paral free delivery. This is almost wholly within the last year, beginning of the fiscal year live like of routes in operation was only most of these had been running less the mouths. On the 15th of Horember, is mumber had increased to 2.84, reach forty-four states and territories and a population of 1.801.234. The number plications now pending and awaiting searly equals all these granted up to test time, and by the close of the carry year about 1.000 routes will have been lished, providing for the deliv delivery at the scattered humas of about 2.560 population.

This service amelierates the todation of fair life, conduces to good roads and quickers are extends the dimensionation of general information. Experience thus far has tended to allot the apprehension that it would be so expensive as to forbid its remeral adoption or make it a serious burden. Its actual application has abown that it increases postal receipts and culto accompanied by reductions in other branches of the service, so that the augmented reseases and the accomplished savings together materially reduce the set cost. The oridance which point to these expellations are presented in detail in the annual report of the point mater general, which, with its recommendations, is recommended to the consideration of the congress. The full development of this prethe congress. The full development of this cisl service, however, requires such a forge lay of money that it should be undertaken after a careful atudy and thorough u ing of all that it involves. Very efficient service has been the navy in connection with the in the Philippines and the recent disturbant in Chine. A very antisfactory settlement he been made of the long-pending question of the

price has been secured and the necessity for government armor plant avoided. NEW VESSELS FOR NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy for new re for additional officers and men which the cuired increase of the navy makes commend to the favorable action of the of a status to the memory of the late Admira David D. Forter, I commond also the establishment of a satisficial nevel reserve and of the grade of vice admiral. Provision should be made, so recommended by the secretary, to estable rewards for special merit. Many of there who residered the most distinguished as vice during the recent was with Spain have recived in return so recognition from the secretary. gress the measure now pending for the

menufacture of armor plate. Att.

crived in return no recom The total area of public lands on after the Secretary of the Interior is appealing 1,477,561,662 acres, of which 227,668,500 o hern ricerred for turious perposes. The lie lands disposed of during the year and to 11,451,587,58 acres, including 65,631.68 a of Indian lands, an increase of 4,571,671.69 the sale of lands during the foral year \$1,879,758.10, an increase of \$3,800,688.76 on The results obtained from our forest bare demonstrated its window and the sity in the interrut of the gubile for the thousand and increased appropriations in congress for the carrying or of the work. June 35, 1800, there were thirty-serves reacress, created by presidential position

puring the past of \$6,685,680 seres.

During the past year the Olympis tens
in the state of Wantington, was reduced
to acres, leaving its present area of 1,50
acres. The Present reserve is Arisons was
creesed from 10,560 acres to \$2,00 acres, the Big Horn reserve, in Wyanting, was from 1,127,680 acres to 1,185,600 acres. A reverve, the Santa Thee, in California, bracking an area of 165,000 acres, true man during this year. On Oct. 26, 2008, the Ci-Creek forest reserve in Wysening, was conwith an area of \$4,200 series. At the end of the flench peak there to the pension roll 965,535 names, a net h of 2,550 ever the flacal year 1800. The between \$2,000,000 and \$6,000,000 abels and M prints registered. The

ween \$1,547,827.68, showing w rerable action is invited thorons.

HAWAII AND THE CENSUS.

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