NATIONAL POLICY CALLS FOR ITS CONTROL BY THIS GOVERNMENT.

—President M'Kinley on the Nicaragua Canal.

The President Calls for a Larger Army and Navy.

FIFTEEN NEW WAR SHIPS.

National Expansion Calls for Increased Mercantile Marine Also.

PHILIPPINES LEFT TO CONGRESS

The President May Send in Another Message When the Treaty of Peace Is Signed.

The President begins his message with a history of the war, beginning with the vexatious condition of affairs in Cuba, the sinking of the Maine and all the events which finally culminated in the surrender of Santiago. He thus speaks of the men who so bravely fought:

Heroism of Soldiers and Sailors.

The story of this successful campaign is told in the report of the Secretary of War, which will be laid before you. The individual valor of officers and soldiers was never more strikingly shown than in the several engagements leading to the surrender of Santiago, while the prompt movements and successive victories won instant and universal applause. To those who gained this complete triumph, which established the ascendancy of the United States upon land, as the fight off Santiago had fixed our supremacy on the seas, the earnest and lasting gratitude of the nation is unsparingly due. Nor should we alone remember the gallantry of the living. The dead claim our tears, and our losses by battle and disease must cloud any exultation at the result and teach us to weigh the awful cost of war, however rightful the cause or signal the victory.

The Porto Rican campaign and the capture of Manila are then taken up, after which the President says:

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 ordered to the post of greatest exposure, fortunately 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 navy who remained in their departments and stations faithfully performing most important duties connected with the war, 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.

Praise for Miss Clara Barton.

In this connection it is a pleasure for me to mention in terms of cordial appreciation the timely and useful work of the American Red Cross, both in relief measures preparatory to the campaigns, in sanitary assistance at several of the camps of assembling, and, later, under the able and experienced leadership of the president of the society, Miss Clara Barton, on the fields of battle and in the hospitals at the front in Cuba. Working in conjunction with the Governmental authorities and under their sanction and approval, and with the enthusiastic co-operation of many patriotic women and societies in the various States, the Red Cross has fully maintained its already high reputation for intense earnestness and ability to exercise the noble purposes of its international organization, thus justifying the confidence and support which it has received at the hands of the American people. To the members and officers of this society and all who aided them in their philanthropic work, the sincere and lasting gratitude of the soldiers and the public is due and freely accorded.

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.

The peace negotiations are set forth with much detail, which leads to this statement:

I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime, and until the 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 beneficent rule.

We Must Help the Cubans

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 close and reciprocal. 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 of Cuba, capable of performing all internal 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 there is complete tranquillity in the island and a stable Government inaugurated, military occupation will be continued.

Our relations with other nations is a subject of felicitation, and then the President takes up the Lattimer tragedy:

On the 10th of September, 1897, a conflict took place at Lattimer, Pa., between a body of striking miners and the Sheriff of Luzerne County and his deputies, in which twenty-two miners were killed and twelve of the wounded were Austrian and Hungarian subjects. This 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 urgent 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 representative of the Department of Justice attended 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.

Nicaragua Canal Needs Urgent Action.

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 June 4 of that year, has nearly completed its labors, and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the proper route, the feasibility and the cost of construction of an interoceanic canal by a Nicaraguan 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 practical outcome 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 by some of 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 international 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 finatically upon the whole matter during the present session without prejudice by reason 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 become effective on the expiration of the present grant. It does not appear what surveys have been made or what route is proposed under the present 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 labors of the past are to be utilized and the linking 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 seaboards demanded by 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.

Prospective Expansion in the Pacific.

The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire, 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 obviated the need of our country becoming an actor in the scene. Our 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. The territories of Kiao Chou, of Wei-Wai and of Port Arthur and Talienwan, leased to Germany, Great Britain and Russia, respectively, for terms of years, will, it is announced, be open to international commerce during such alien occupation; and if no discriminating treatment of American citizens and their trade be found to exist, or be hereafter developed, the desire of this Government would appear to be realized.

Protection for Americans in China.

Meanwhile there may be just ground for disquietude in view of the unrest and revival of the old sentiment of opposition and prejudice to alien people which pervades certain of the Chinese provinces. As in the case of the attacks upon our citizens in Szechuan and at Kutien in 1895, the United States Minister has been instructed to secure the fullest measure of protection, both local and imperial, for any menaced American interests, and to demand, in case of lawless injury to person or property, instant repetition of appropriate to such case. 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 Pekin to afford the Minister the same measure of authoritative protection as the representatives of other nations have been constrained to employ.

There is now every prospect that the participation of the United States in the Universal Exposition, to be held in Paris in 1900, will be on a scale commensurate with the advanced position held by our products and industries in the world's chief marts.

Mr. Handy's death rendered it necessary for another to take up and complete his unfinished work, and on January 11 last Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, was designated to fulfil that task. His report was laid before you by my message of June 14, 1898, with the gratifying result of awakening renewed interest in the projected display. By a provision in the Sundry Civil Appropriation act of July 1, 1898, a sum not to exceed $650,000 was allotted for the organization of a commission to care for the proper preparation and installation of American exhibits and for the display of suitable exhibits by the several executive departments, particularly by the Department of Agriculture, the Fish Commission and the Smithsonian Institution, in representation of the Government of the United States.

Space at the Paris Exposition.

Pursuant to that enactment, I appointed Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago, Commissioner-General with an Assistant Commissioner-General and a secretary. Mr. Peck at once proceeded to Paris, where his success in enlarging the scope and variety of the United States exhibit has been most gratifying. Notwithstanding the comparatively limited area of the exposition site—less than one-half that of the World's Fair at Chicago—the space assigned to the United States has been increased from the absolute allotment of 157,403 square feet reported by Mr. Handy, to some 202,000 square feet, with corresponding augmentation of the field for a truly characteristic representation of the various important branches of our country's devopment.

Mr. Peck's report will be laid before you. In my judgment, its recommendations will call for your early consideration, especially as regards an increase of the appropriation to at least $1,000,000 in all, so that not only may the assigned space be fully taken up by the best possible exhibits in every class, but the preparation and installation be on so perfect a scale as to rank among the first in that unparalleled competition of artistic and inventive production, and thus counterbalance the disadvantage with which we start as compared with other countries whose appropriations are on a more generous scale, and whose preparations are in a state of much greater forwardness than our own.

Negotiations to the same end with Germany have been set on foot. Meanwhile no effort has been relaxed to convince the Imperial Government of the thoroughness of our inspection of pork products for exportation, and it is trusted that the efficient administration of this measure by the Department of Agriculture will be recognized as a guarantee of the healthfulness of the food staples we send abroad to countries where their use is large and necessary.

Cordial Relations with England.

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of Americans and their 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.

It will give me special satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. It is the earnest wish of this Government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in our relations with the neighboring Dominion. The trade between the two countries is constantly increasing, and it is important to both countries that all reasonable facilities should be granted for its development.

Of Hawaii the President says:

The Commissioners having fulfilled the mission confided to them, their report will be laid before you at an early day. It is believed that their recommendations will have the earnest consideration due to the magnitude of the responsibility resting upon you to give such shape to the relationship of those mid-Pacific lands to our home Union as will benefit both in the highest degree, realizing the aspirations of the community that has cast its lot with us and elected to share our political heritage, while at the same time justifying the foresight of those who for three-quarters of a century have looked for the assimilation of Hawaii as a natural and inevitable consummation in harmony with our needs and in fulfilment of our cherished traditions.

The questions heretofore pending between Hawaii and Japan growing out of the alleged mistreatment of Japanese immigrants were, I am pleased to say, adjusted before the act of transfer by the payment of a reasonable indemnity to the Government of Japan.

Sympathy with the Czar's Peace Project.

The proposal of the Czar for a general reduction of the vast military establishments that weigh so heavily upon many peoples in time of peace was communicated to this Government, with an earnest invitation to be represented in the conference which it is contemplated to assemble with a view to discussing the means of accomplishing so desirable a result. His Majesty was at once informed of the cordial sympathy of this Government, with the principle involved in his exalted proposal, and of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference.

The active military force of the United States, as measured by our population, territorial area and taxable wealth is, and under any conceivable prospective conditions must continue to be, in time of peace so conspicuously less than that of the armed powers to whom the Czar's appeal is especially addressed that the question can have for us no practical importance save as marking an auspicious step toward the betterment of the condition of the modern peoples and the cultivation of peace and good will among them, but in this view it behooves us as a nation to lend countenance and aid to the beneficent project.

Indemnity Asked for Turkey.

The newly accredited Envoy of the United States to the Ottoman Porte carries instructions looking to the disposal of matters in controversy with Turkey for a number of years. He is especially charged to press for a just settlement of our claims for indemnity by reason of the destruction of property of an American missionary resident in that country during the Armenian troubles of 1895, as well as for the recognition of older claims of equal justness.

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

Finances Strengthening the Treasury.

The provisions made for strengthening the resources of the Treasury in connection with the war have given increased confidence in 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.

In my judgment the present condition of the Treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once 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 it. The importance of adequate provision which will insure to our future a money standard related as our money standard now is to that of our commercial rivals, is generally recognized. The companion proposition that our domestic paper currency shall be kept safe, and yet be so related to the needs of our industries and internal commerce as to be adequate and responsive to such needs is a proposition scarcely less important. The subject, in all its parts, is commended to the wise consideration of the Congress.

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 colonies, at an annual cost of about $2,000,000, steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's market as well as with trade centres of the home Government.

Increases in Merchant Marine.

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 their export and import trade. It will be conceded that the present situation calls for legislation which shall be prompt, durable and liberal. The part which American merchant vessels and their seamen performed in the war with Spain demonstrates that this service, furnishing both pickets and the second line of defence, is a national necessity, and should be encouraged in every constitutional way. Details and methods for the accomplishment of this purpose are discussed in the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which the attention of Congress is respectfully invited.

In my last annual message, I recommended that Congress authorize the appointment of a commission for the purpose of making systematic investigation, with reference to the cause and prevention of yellow fever.

This matter has acquired an increased importance as a result of the military occupation of the islands of Cuba and the commercial intercourse between this island and the United States which we have every reason to expect. The sanitary problems connected with our new relations with the island of Cuba and the acquisition of Porto Rico are no less important than those relating to finance, commerce and administration. It is my earnest desire that these problems may be considered by competent experts, and that everything may be done which the most recent advances in sanitary science can offer for the protection of the health of our soldiers in those islands and of our citizens who are exposed to the dangers of infection from the importation of yellow fever. I therefore renew my recommendation that the authority of Congress may be given, and that suitable appropriation be made to provide for a commission of experts to be appointed for the purpose indicated.

Urgent Need for a Larger Army.

Under the act of Congress approved April 26, 1898, authorizing the President in his discretion "upon a declaration of war by Congress or a declaration by Congress that war exists," I directed the increase of the regular army to the maximum of 62,000 authorized in said act. There are now in the regular army 57,862 officers and men. In said act it was provided "that at the end of any war in which the United States may become involved the army shall be reduced to a peace basis by the transfer in the same arm of the service or absorption by promotion or honorable discharge or transfer of supernumerary enlisted men, and nothing contained in this act shall be construed as authorizing the permanent increase of the commissioned or enlisted force of the regular army beyond that now provided by the law in force prior to the passage of this act except as to the increase of twenty-five majors provided for in section 1 hereof." The importance of legislation for the permanent increase of the army is, therefore, manifest, and the recommendation of the Secretary of War for that purpose has my unqualified approval.

There can be no question that at this time, and probably for some time in the future, 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation. At all events, whether that number shall be required permanently or not, the power should be given to the President to enlist that force if in his discretion it should be necessary, and the further discretion should be given him to recruit for the army within the above limit from the inhabitants of the islands with the government of which we are charged. It is my purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as Congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will only be an act of justice, and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employments to help the country in its emergency.

In my last annual message I stated: "The Union Pacific Railway main line was sold under the decree of the United States Court for the District of Nebraska on the 1st and 2d November of this year. The amount due the Government consisted of the principal of the subsidy bonds, $27,236,512, and the accrued interest thereon, $31,211,711.75, making the total indebtedness $58,448,223.75. The bid at the sale covered the first mortgage lien and the entire mortgage claim of the Government principal and interest." This left the Kansas Pacific case unconcluded. By a decree of the court in that case an upset price for the property was fixed at a sum which would yield to the Government only $2,500,000 upon its lien. The sale at the instance of the Government was postponed first to December 15, 1897, and later upon the application of the United States was postponed to the 16th day of February, 1898. Having satisfied myself that the interests of the Government required that an effort should be made to obtain a larger sum, I directed the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act passed March 3, 1887, to pay out of the Treasury to the persons entitled to receive the same the amount due upon all prior mortgages upon the Eastern and Middle divisions of said railroad out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Whereupon the Attorney-General prepared a petition to be presented to the court, offering to redeem said prior liens in such manner as the court might direct, and praying that thereupon the United States might be held to be subrogated to all the rights of said prior lien holders, and that a receiver might be appointed to take possession of the mortgaged premises and maintain and operate the same until the court or Congress otherwise directed. Thereupon the Reorganization Committee agreed that if said petition was withdrawn and the sale allowed to proceed on the 16th day of February, 1898, they would bid a sum at the sale which would realize to the Government the entire principal of its debt, $6,303,000.

Sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Believing that no better price could be obtained, and appreciating the difficulties under which the Government would labor if it should become purchaser of the road at the sale, in the absence of any authority by Congress to take charge of and operate the road, I directed that upon the guarantee of a minimum bid which should give the Government the principal of its debt the sale should proceed. By this transaction the Government secured an advance of $3,803,000 over and above the sum which the court had fixed as the upset price and which the Reorganization Committee had declared was the maximum which they would pay for the property.

It is a gratifying fact that the result of these proceedings against the Union Pacific system and the Kansas Pacific line is that the Government has received on account of its subsidy claim the sum of $64,751,223.75, an increase of $1,897,163.76 over the sum which the Reorganization Committee originally agreed to bid for the joint property, the Government receiving its whole claim, principal and interest, on the Union Pacific, and the principal of its debt on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Fifteen New War Ships Called For.

The following recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy relative to the increase of the navy have my earnest approval:

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

Three sheathed and coppered armored cruisers of about 12,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $4,000,000 each.

Three sheathed and copper protected cruisers of about 6,000 tons trial displacement; to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suitable for vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $2,150,000 each.

Six sheathed and coppered cruisers of about 2,500 tons trial displacement, to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armament, $1,141,800 each.

I join with the Secretary of the Navy in recommending that the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral be temporarily revived, to be filled by officers who have specially distinguished themselves in the war with Spain.

SOME OPINIONS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

REPRESENTATIVE M'MILLIN (Dem.), Tennessee—On the most important question confronting the nation—What shall we do with our newly acquired possessions?—the President's message reminds me of the caption of the last chapter of Johnson's "Rasselas," "The conclusion in which nothing is concluded."

REPRESENTATIVE RICHARDSON (Dem.), Tennessee—It is disappointing that he failed to tell us what we are to do with the new possessions. It is just as appropriate now as it will be after the treaty of peace for him to tell us what is to be the future of the new territory. It might help to get the treaty ratified if he had solved that problem.

REPRESENTATIVE WALKER, Chairman Committee on Banking and Currency—I am asked what I think of the currency and banking features of the President's message. I do not see that it has any such features. It contains only one recommendation as to the currency, repeating that of a former message, to change the United States legal tender notes into gold certificates, which would add to the burden of taxation without in any degree favorably affecting the general banking and currency situation.

SENATOR JONES, of Arkansas—Some of us do not favor the increase of the standing army, and the President has no right to assume that a majority stand with him on that proposition. There is no war in existence and none is imminent. The threat of the President to hold the volunteers in the service until the standing army is increased beyond what the consciences of Senators and members dictate looks to me like a menace and an effort to dictate, which I consider an outrage and unpardonable.

REPRESENTATIVE BLAND (Dem.), Missouri—The message, so far as the currency question is concerned, contains nothing new and nothing beyond former recommendations. I might remark that on the great leading issue—which is and will be the paramount question—the free coinage of silver, the message is ominously silent.

REPRESENTATIVE AMOS J. CUMMINGS (Dem.), New York—It is a clear, concise statement of facts without speculation, suggestion or recommendation. I have an idea that the real message will be sent in hereafter.

CHAIRMAN DINGLEY, of the Ways and Means Committee—An excellent resume of the important events of the last year, with a clear presentation of the existing situation, and valuable suggestions that will aid materially at the proper time hereafter in solving the different problems before us.

GOVERNOR-ELECT ROOSEVELT—What message? Oh, yes, of course. I haven't read it yet.

SENATOR PASCO (Dem.), Florida—What strikes me is the absence of any reference to points concerning which we most desire information.

SENATOR TELLER, Colorado—There will be some disappointment over the President's failure to indicate what form of government should be provided for our new possessions. The friends of bi-metallism, either national or international, will find no encouragement from anything that the President says in his message. The President in the most emphatic way indicates his intention to maintain the gold standard.

SENATOR PLATT, of New York—I commend the expression of a determination to increase the standing army and to maintain order in Cuba until the Cubans can take care of themselves.

SENATOR FORAKER, of Ohio—A good presentation of facts generally, but a little indefinite on the question of Cuban independence.

REPRESENTATIVE HITT, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs—His simple proposition to let the new possessions alone under just and firm governments by the military arm which conquered them, gives us time for plenty of discussion of all the propositions for their permanent government.

MR. GROSVENOR (Rep.), of Ohio—The message is not along beaten paths. It is not encumbered with platitudes, and is written in a very attractive style. The contribution to history in the elaborate recitation of the events of the war is in good taste and devoid of boasting or vanity.

GENERAL WHEELER (Dem.), of Alabama—It is a clear and comprehensive resume of events which transpired during an eventful period of our country's history. It will be referred to as one of the noted State papers.

REPRESENTATIVE BINGHAM, of Pennsylvania—A brave, clear and comprehensive message. Strong as the President is in the confidence and esteem of the people, his message will insure greater confidence, if possible, and strengthen his recommendations to Congress in carrying out a wise and Christian policy.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW—The President's recommendation for the increase of the army and the navy will meet universal approval, especially the increase of the navy. His financial recommendation is excellent, as is his suggestion for the encouragement of trade with our new possessions.

JOHN EAMES, of H. B. Claflin & Co.—The part of the President's message which interests me most is the recommendation of an appropriation for the appointment of a commission to investigate the industrial conditions in the Chinese Empire. The President might have gone further and dealt more fully with the question of the exports and the commerce of this country. The enlargement of markets in China and other places in the Orient for the raw products and manufactures of the United States is, I believe, the only solution to the problem of overproduction.

Reduced Rates for Students.

New York Central will sell round trip tickets at reduced rates to instructors and students going home for the holidays. For information address M. C. Roach, General Eastern Passenger Agent, No. 413 Broadway, New York; F. J. Wolfe, General Agent, Albany, N. Y., or any New York Central ticket agent.

FATHER AND THREE SONS CURED OF ITCHING RASH

I take pleasure in letting you know how much CUTICURA REMEDIES have done for me, my father and two brothers. In the fall of '95, I began to be afflicted with an itching rash under my chin. It kept spreading until it was all over my body. I could not sleep but was compelled to lie awake and scratch all the time. My father and two brothers were afflicted with the same thing, at the same time. We all suffered terribly for a year and a half, trying in the meantime all the remedies we could find, but received no benefit. I happened to see CUTICURA REMEDIES advertised and how they had cured others from itching skin diseases, and we thought we would try them. I bought three cakes of CUTICURA SOAP and three boxes of CUTICURA (ointment) and they *cured the four of us completely*. Any person doubting the truth of this statement can write me. RICHARD ANDERSON, Feb. 22, '98. Genova, Box Elder Co., Utah.

ECZEMA FOR YEARS CURED BY CUTICURA

I had an attack of Eczema several years ago and found myself in the clutches of a monster whose business it was to torture me and make life miserable. CUTICURA REMEDIES were recommended to me by my druggist, Mr. T. P. Van Winkle of Hartford City, Ind. I used altogether three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, with frequent baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and the use of the CUTICURA (ointment), and in four months found myself cured. Feb. 23, 1898. DAVID COLE, Roll, Ind.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMORS.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollient skin cures, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

"How to Cure Torturing Skin Diseases," free.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

STEINWAY

Steinway & Sons solicit inspection of a large and select stock of their regular styles of Grand and Upright Pianos, embracing some new designs recently introduced.

Special attention is directed to their ART DEPARTMENT and the magnificent display of painted, carved and decorated cases in choicest woods, conforming to the architectural requirements of almost every art-period. Special designs furnished upon application.

STEINWAY & SONS,

107-109 East 14th Street, New York.

Use Woodbury's Facial Soap Use Woodbury's Facial Cream.

Wrinkles, blotches, pimples, blackheads, rough, red or oily skin speedily removed and cured, and the skin rendered soft, smooth and white. Send 10 cents for Beauty Book, and receive sample of each. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 W. 42d st., New York, and 163 State st., Chicago.

Order in advance the Christmas number of the Sunday Journal, so that you may make sure of getting it next Sunday. It will be filled with news, art, science and literature. One supplement, consisting of Tissot's pictures of the Life of Christ, is declared by eminent clergymen to be the most beautiful publication ever made by a newspaper.

Read the "Wants"

NEW YORK JOURNAL BRANCH OFFICES:

BROADWAY: 1267, near Thirty-second St.

HARLEM: 250 West 125th St.

BROOKLYN: 311 Washington St.