line per insertion. OFFICE-In Record Building, Oak Street COUNTY OFFICERS.

Circuit Court Commissioners | JOHN C. St. CLAIR
NATH'L H. BACON Surveyor C. Byron Fratt Drain Commissioner Joseph P. Beistler Franklin Gowdx Corrners Frank Green T. W. Reynolds Superintendents of Poor Geo. A. Correll Muler, VILLAGE OFFICERS:

President. W. H. KELLER
Clerk. WILL N. BRODRICK
Treasurer. HERBERT ROE
ASSESSOT. FREDERIC G. LEWIS
TRUSTEES: CHAS. F. PEARS, I. L. H. DODD,
CHAS. BISHOP, FRANK S. WHITMAN,
J. A. ARTHUR, D. L. BOARDMAN.
City Marshal FRED. W. ELDREDGE
Attorney. A. A. WORTHINGTON
Health Officer JAMES A. GARLAND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS. Supervisor.

Clerk.

O. P. Woodworth

Treasurer.

Salma Barmore

Highway Commissioner.

Members Board of Review.

John Montague

(C. E. Saens

Justices.

W. H. Keller

W. H. Recens

ustices Willan Begler
Willan Broceus
John Graham
MRS. Eliza Emert
Frederic G. Lewis Constables: John C. Wenger, Fred Eldridge, John B. Peters, Clifton Hamilton Health Officer...Lester E. Peck

Business Directory.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.— Sunday services: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.; Junior C. E. at 3:00 p. m.; Sen. C. E. at 6:00 p. m.; S. S. at 12:00 m. Other services: Cottage prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:00; Church prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:00; Ladies' aid every Wednesday atternoon at 4:30; Teachers' meeting Friday evening at 7:00. Pastor's receiving days—Tuesday and Friday afternoon, 2 to 4.

E. R. Black, Pastor, 11 N. Detroit St. UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—Rev. G. S. Slusser, Pastor. Sabbath services: Sabbath School 12:00 M.; Preaching 10:30 A.M.; Young People's Meeting 5:45 P. M. Prayer Meeting and Bible Reading Thursday even-ing 7:00. Everybody invited to all these services.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Rec. E. W. Shepard, Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12 M. Y. P. prayer meeting Thursday evening. Cottage prayer meeting Thesday evening. Covenant meeting Saturday before the first Sunday of each month, with communion the first Sunday of the month. Strangers always welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. H. L. POTTER, Pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching 10:30 s. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath School 12:00 m.; Junior League 3:30 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:00 p. m.; Prayer meeting Thursday creating 7:00 p. m. Members are expected and strangers are always welcome DRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. James Pro-

van, Pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching to:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sabbath School 12:00 M. Young People's meeting 6:00 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, 7:30. All are cordially invited,

IVANGELICAL CHURCH, corner Oak and IV Second Sts. Rev. F. C. Berger, Pastor. Residence 47 Main St. Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School 11.43 p. m., Mrs. F. C. Berger, Supt. Young People's Alliance every Sunday at 6.30 p. m. Prayer service Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. All sects are free. All cordially velcomed.

O. O. F. -Buchanan Lodge No. 75 holds its regular meeting, at Odd Fellows Hall, on each Tuesday evening. . regular meeting Monday evening on or before he full moon in each month.

(1 A.R.-Wm. Perrott Post No.32. Regular T. meeting on the first and third Saturday vaning of each mouth. Visiting comrades al-OYLVIA CHAPTER, No. 74, O. E. S. holds a regular meeting Wednesday evening on or be fore the full moon in each month.

DOBERT HENDERSON, M. D., Physician and D. Surgeon. Office, Rough's Opera House Block. Residence, No. 90 Front Street. Calls answered all hours of the day and night. M. BRODRICK, M. D. Homeopathic Physician, &c. Office at the drug store of W. N. Brodrick. Residence 71 Front Street.

Consultation Free.

Dr. E. O. Colvin, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Telephone from office to house accessible from the street at all hours of day or night. Office over Curner & Carmer's shoe store. Residence, 15 Cavuga Street.

W. C. STRYKER, D. D. S.

Office over Noble's Store.

In Galien Monday of each week.

J. Asa Garland, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office:- Roe Block, Front Street.

esidence:-Front St. opp. Presbyterian church L. E. PECK, M. D.

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. OFFICE IN NOBLE BLOCK. Residence at H. N. Mowrey's, No. 11 Lake St. Buchanan, Mich

Orville Curtis, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON Office, Main St. Tel. 47, Heddon. Residence at C. D. Kent's

MUS. Z. R. WHEELOCK, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Women and Children's diseases a specialty.

Calls day or night promptly attended to. Office hours: 9 to 10 a.m. 1 to 3, 7 to 10 p. m Office in connection with G. L. Bailey, M. D. Telephone Heddon 15

DR. CLAUDE B. ROE,

Dentist. OFFICE HOURS:
8:30 A. M. TO 12 M.
1:30 P. M. TO 4 P. M.
BUCHANAN, MICH.

J. F. HAHN. UNDERTAKER. Residence, N. Oak street, Buchanan.

Funeral car furnished if desired A NEW LINE OF

Calls answered day or night.

TRIMMED HATS

LOWEST PRICES. CALL AND SEE THEM

AT THE **C**MPORIUM

MILLINERY STORE

3 Doors West of Postoffice. . . . W ANTED—SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY
Persons in this state to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is
mainly office work conducted at home. Safary
straight \$900 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no more, no less salary. Monthly \$75.
References. Enclose self-addressed stamped
envelope. Herbert E. Hess, President, Dept., M,
Chicago. Sep. 8—Mar. 2

W ANTED—SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY
Persons in this state to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is
mainly office work conducted at home. Salary
straight \$900 a year and expenses—definite, bona
fide, no more, no less salary. Monthly \$75.
References. Enclose self-addressed stampet
envelope. Herbert E. Hess, President, Dept., M,
Chicago. Sep. 8—Mar. 2

BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XXXII.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1898-

lations.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

All "copy" for change of advertisements must be in our office by Wednesday of each week to ensure the change

K. O. T. M. notice. Elson-photographs. Binns, Holiday goods. Patricians, special meeting. Holiday excursions-read local. Edwards Bros., closing out sale.

Read Leslie's Weekly prospectus. Buchanan Tp. tax collections-local. Chas. W. Matthews-Bertrand taxes. Prospectus North American Review. First National Bank meeting. Read no

A. Jones & Co. can suit you in holiday gifts. Read their ad. D. L. Boardman advertises gloves and andkerchiefs this week. Demorest's Magazine in connection with

RECORD. Ad. in another column. G. E. Smith & Co. are advertising a nice line of useful articles for Christmas.

The W. B. Club will meet with Mrs. D. L. Boardman Monday even-

The Buchanan Cabinet Co's factory is running over-time, to keep up with orders.

Hear Sprague, the impersonator. He gives "Merchant of Venice", under the auspices of the High school.

Fridays will be ladies' night at the Commercial Club rooms, and all members are urged to bring their ady friends.

The Self Culture Class will meet at 2 o'clock, Friday afternoon. Lesson. from Massachusetts to King Philip's War; Puritans, Mrs. Marble; Quakers' Mrs. East; Bible History. Miss Sam-

Mrs. C. D. Kent has received word from Dr. O. Curtis, who recently went to Ballston Center, N. Y., to recuperate. Dr. Curtis writes that he is improving and expects to be well enough to be back at his practice in Buchanan by Christmas.

That same big, jolly, profitable singing-school that met last winter at the Geyer school house will run again this winter. Come to the first meeting next Monday evening at 7 o'clock, repared to join at a very small price for the term, or come and taste and

see, anyway. We have a splendid combination to offer you of the RECORD, the Cosmopolitan and the Thrice-a-Week World, all three papers for the remarkable price of \$2.35 for the three for one year. This is but a sample of what we can do in clubbing rates. Call and 'see us, and get your year's

reading through the RECORD. Mrs. C. D. Kent very pleasantly entertained the Bay View reading circle and their friends at her home last Tuesday evening. An interesting program consisting of readings, papers and music, was well rendered by members of the circle, after which Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Crotser surprised the company by serving dainty re-

freshment. About forty-five guests

were present. The Bay View reading circle meets with Mrs. Crotser next Tuesday evening. The following is the program: Roll-call; quotations from the Spanish Student; Music, Mrs. Crotser; Biographical sketch of famous Spanish discoverers, Cora Dumbolton; Charles I. of Spain and Charles V, of Germany, Claude Moulton; Review of first article in November magazine, Earl Light; Current events; History, chapters 18 and 19; Spanish

place to expectorate. It is quite an

Messrs. D. L. Boardman, Chas. Bishop

and H. O. Weaver, being unable to

decide "flipped" a cent to settle the

question. The cake was then award-

ed to Mrs. J. R. Bishop and Roy

Davis. After the cake walk the prize

was divided among the guests pres-

ent, after which a general good time

was enjoyed. The meeting will held

at the home of Mrs. J. R. Bishop, and

the topic for conversation will be

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

plete message of President McKinley

to Congress. The message is one

that deserves careful reading, as no

message has ever had so important

matters to deal with since that Presi-

dent Lincoln. The message show

President McKinley to be the same

careful, judicious and wise President

as he has shown himself to be in all

the trying positions in which he has

been placed. Read the message, and

then be proud of the man who holds

the position of Chief Executive of

the grandest country on the globe.

We present to our readers the com-

Current Events.

brought to our city.

is an emergency errand. Vistas, pages 88 to 103.

Dr. Claude B. Roe has now added a fixture to his already complete office which makes his the finest Dental office in this part of the country. We refer to his new Clark Fountain Spittoon, which has a constant cur-HIGHWAY FUND. rent of pure, clean water flowing Ed. Covell, labor......\$ 1 37-F. W. Eldredge, salary, Nov...... 35 00 through it—making it a beautiful fixture as well as a perfectly sanitary

dently Dr. Roe means to keep up with the times in his profession. It is the first thing of its kind ever The meeting of the "30 Club" at the home of Mrs. C. H. Fuller last evening was a very pleasant event, nearly thirty being present notwithstanding the storm. An enjoyable program was rendered as follows: Piano solo, Miss DeMott; select reading, Mrs. Russell; solo Mrs. D. L. Boardman. This program was followed by a cake walk which was

A. J. Carothers, gravel..... W. Showalter, labor....

a source of much fun. The judges, | Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Go., hose and supplies....... 235 75
W. H. Keller, sunds.......... 2 54 Harry Smith, labor, ww......... 5 4
CHAS. F. PEARS, 5 40 I. L. H. DODD, Moved by Trustee Bishop, supported by Trustee Arthur, that the re-

port of the Finance Committee be accepted and orders drawn for the several amounts from funds specified. Ayes, Arthur, Bishop, Dodd and Moved by Trustee Dodd, supported by Trustee Pears, that a summary

read and the same accepted and placed on file. Ayes, 4. President Keller appointed Trustees mittee to investigate the petition praying for a curfew ordinance and report at next meeting.
On motion of Trustee Dodd, sup-

adjourned. W. N. BRODRICK, Clerk.

Buchanan Township Tax Collections. I will be at the First National Bank, Buchanan, on and after De cember 10th, for the purpose of recerving payment for taxes of Bu

S. BARMORE, Treasurer.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS

Mr. I. Edwards has returned from CIRCUIT COURT. Bert Bailey is visiting friends in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. S. E. Smith was a Niles visittor. Friday. Mrs. James Provan returned from Chicago Friday.

PERSONAL.

Sheriff-elect Avery, of Centerville, was in town Monday.

Mr. P. G. Skirven went to Chicago on business, Tuesday. Mr. Ira M. Ullery of South Bend was in town, Monday. Mr. Norman Nims of Berrien Cen-

tre was in town to-day. Dr. H. E. Lough made a business trip to Galien, this week, Mr. Enos Holmes went to St. Jo-

seph on business, Monday. Mr. F. B. Cutshaw and son Ernest were in Galien, last Thursday. Mr. and Mrs Frank Phiscator of

Baroda were in town, Monday. Mrs Fitch of Niles is spending a few days with Mrs. E. Kelsey. Mr. A. J. Arthur returned on Sat urday from his Southern trip.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Slater of Colorado are visiting friends in town. Mrs. W. A. Magoon and Miss Aubrey left on Tuesday for Muskegon.

Mrs. Anna M. Keller is still quite sick at the home of her son, W. H Keller. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Richards Jr. and

Mrs. J. R. Bishop were in South Bend Mrs. Chas. Smith, of Glendora, was the guest of Buchanan relatives

last week. Mr. J. H. Jones of Coloma, was in town today attending the Odd Fellows meeting.

Mr. Geo. Rhoades and his sister, Miss Della, visited their brother at Laporte, over Sunday.

Niles visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Noble, on Sunday. Mr. John G. Ham spent Sunday with his parents, leaving for his home in New York on Monday after-

Mr. Walter Noble and children of

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Searls and daughter of Helena, Montana, are visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Geo. Searls.

W. C. Hicks, N. S. Justice of the order of Patricians, and Frank H. Platt were in town Wednesday evening in the interests of the order.

Milbird Wray and son, who has been visiting his brother, Riley Wray and family, for the past two weeks, returned to their home at Concord, Minn., last Monday.

* * * COMMON COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL MINUTES. A regular meeting of the Common Council of the Village of Buchanan was held in the Council Cham ber, Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, 1898.

President Keller presiding. Present-Trustees Arthur, Bishop, Dodd and Pears. Absent-Trustees Boardman and

Whitman. The minutes of the regular meetng Nov. 3, was read and approved. The following petition with numerous signers was presented and

read by Mrs. Siekafoose: To the Common Conneil of Buchanan:--We, the undersigned, do respectfully petition your honorable body to pass a curfew ordinance, which shall make it unlawful for any child or children under the age of sixteen years to be loitering on the street or elsewhere out of doors in this town, in the night season, after the hour of 8 o'clock p. m. in winter and 9 o'clock in summer unless accompanied by parent or other adult guardian, or bearing a newly written, dated and signed statement from such parent or guardian that it

The report of the Finance Commitee was presented and read, as fol-

BUCHANAN, Mich., Dec. 6, 1898. The Finance Committee to whom was referred the following bills report favorably on the same and would therefore recommend their allowance, as per statement

- 1	O. O. Hamilton, team work.	-	•
	Luther Hamilton, labor	2	50
		\$56	28
1	GENERAL FUND,		
	Alert Hose Co., salary\$	90	00
	Al. Frame, wood, paid	1	7
	John Able, " " · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2.	2!
	A. Emmerson, sundries,	_	50
	Beckwith Estate, lighting		
	E. S. Roe, supplies	43	
	D. V. Brown, nightwatch		5
	M. C. R. R., freight, coal, paid, ww.	58	-
	Standard Oil Co., oil, ww	17	
	F. Barnes, labor, ww	_	0
	Geo. Howard, salary, Nov. ww	40	
	1 20 22 22 20 10 1	40	-
	Jos. Anstis, sunds, ww	-	0
	Caster Curran, Buttrett coal, ww.	22	-
	Pittsburgh Oil Co, B comp, ww	35	11

Finance Com

report of the Street Commissioner be

ported by Trustee Pears, the Council

* * *

chanan township.

Judge Coolidge handed down an opinion, Thursday morning, sustaining the demurrer of the defendant to the plaintiff's declaration in the ease Radicker vs. the Village of Berrien Springs. S. H. Kelley is attorney

for the defendant. In the case of Nathan V. Lovell vs. R. D. Farmer et al an order has been entered setting aside and vacating the decree formerly entered in this cause subject to further orders of the Court or modification of the decree.

Fred B. Collins, Democratic candidate for Sheriff, has filed an affidavit of expenses, which amounted to

\$197.23. John Howard has reason to be happy on account of the jury's verdict, which was rendered at about 8:30 o'clock, Thursday night. It was guilty of assault and battery. The sudden leap from murder to this charge of guilty of assault was a surprise to many, Howard was be given a sentence of 60 days in the county jail. He was first arrested on the charge of the murder of Amelia Callender, alias Ida Ross, but the defense in the minds of the jury showed that her death was not due to Howard, blow.

The case of the people vs. Geo. Burket for assault on Amiel Schultz with intent to do great bodily harm was tried. Attorney G. M. Valentine is ill and Hon. N. A. Hamilton is prosecuting the case. Attorney James O'Hara appears for Burket. It will be remembered that some time last summer Schlutt and Burket quarreled over some newlypurchased pigs and Schlutt was badly bruised in the encounter. Hence the arrest. The testimony in the case was finished Friday and the arguments of the attorneys were made. The court will instruct the jury a week from next Monday after which they will retire to decide on a verdict.

The motion of C. N. Sears to set aside the verdict of guilty in the case of the people vs. James Lee for larceny was argued Friday and Judge Coolidge has taken it under advisement.

John Williams who was found guilty of attempted murder of Mrs. Shoemaker, will be sentenced a week from next Monday unless some new developements occur.

Frances M. Norton has been granted a divorce from her husband, Willard A. Norton, on the ground of non-

A. A. Patterson, Trustee, through his attorney, Sam H. Kelly, has brought suit against Charles H. and Mary Godfrey to enforce a contract. He claims that the Godfrey property across the canal was purchased according to a contract with which now, it is claimed, the defendants | 24:39. "Leader, Flora Currier. The

refuse to comply. A return on appeal has been filed from Justice Smith's court in the case of Collum Rigney vs. Georgiana Almendinger. The plaintiff was given a judgment of \$48.50 for towing and the defendant has appealed the

Judge Coolidge adjourned court Friday afternoon until Monday,

DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS. Samuel Freeman of Niles, through his attorney, Chas E. White. has filed a bill of divorce from his wife, Jennie Freeman, on the ground of

aduletry. Ermina Shively, through her attorney, Sam H. Kelley, has filed a bill of divorce from her husbaud, Homer H. Shively, on the ground of extreme cruelty.

SENATORIAL CANVASS. The Senatorial canvassers have completed the count for the last election, which is as follows: Blakeslec, Starr, Swcetland

Berrien.... 5 814 4 423 Total vote....8 670 . 6 858 Total vote, 15,786. Mr. Blakeslee's plurality over Mr. Starr,

MARRIAGE LICENSES. Austin L. Smith, 70, Benton Harbor; Louisa Allen, 61, same. Olin L. Illiff, 26, Sodus; Belle Jenkins, Rolland S. Easton, 33, Dowagiae; Mat

tie Wright, 22, Berrien.

Germaine Stanley, 26, Hagar; Myrtle Schmuhl, 20, same. FARMER'S INSTITUTE.

To be Held at Four Places in Berrien

County in January. The vice presidents of the Berrien county Farmers' Institute have decided upon the following places and dates for the next institutes. The dates are Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 18, 19, 20 and 21, in Buchanan, Galien, Watervliet and St. Joseph, respectively.

The programs for each place are left with the local vice presidents and committee. It comes the time of year when farmers can best attend and it is to

his interest to attend and take an active part and exchange ideas. New methods as well as old ones are usually discussed and treated upon.

Bertrand Township Tax Notice. I will be at the First National Bank, Buchanan, Dec. 17-31, Jan. 7, First National Bank, Niles, Dec. 15-29, Jan. 5. at Dayton Dec. 21-28, Jan.

CHAS. W. MATTHEWS. ***** * * FOR SALE .- 2 head of good sound work horses and 2 Jersey cows, fresh soon. Can be seen at the farm of Willard French, F. E. FRENCH.

trand township.

BENTON HARBOR. From our Regular Correspondent. Dec. 6, 1898. Coal went up 50c per ton, Dec. 1. Fire bugs are at work at St. Jo-

This is the season for the election of officers in our numerous lodges. C. J. Brown, one of our most popular grocers, has sold out. The lecture of Rev. McIntire, on "Buttoned up People", was greatly

enioved. · A preparatory school for the study of law has been added to the college. The boys of Company I received military overcoats of blue from the

government last week.

Rev. E. A. Whitman, who built the first Methodist church in this city several years ago, preached here last Sunday evening. Berrien county sends forty-three students to Ann Arbor and seventeen

to Ypsilanti. Sixteen of the former

and eight of the latter are from this

Some of our merchants are complaining because since the establishment of rural mail delivery, those who live just outside of town, supply themselves from the little country stores, as they do not now need to

> * * * NEW TROY.

come to town.

December 7, 1898. We have been having a revival of religion and many have been led to see "where they are at." This city is noted for picty and Sawyer for law. This town has a boom. Nearly the whole town has been reshingled, and in the spring the intentions are to whitewash it overhead. Mr. Phillips has his new hotel opened; M. W. Boyce has his new wagon shop in operation, the grist mill runs night and day with two sets of millers, Jas. Gonder has built a new barn, Wm. Findel a new barn: Dr. Lipscomb a new barn, Bro. Crawford a new house, barn and cyclone cellar, Wm. Pierce a new barn, and a great many minor improvements—beside

in the spring. \diamond \diamond \diamond CHURCH NOTES.

we have rabbit three times a day-

they (the rabbits) are so plentiful no

one pretends to buy any meat. We

they will hold out till suckers come

Will meet with Mrs. Porter Henderson on Oak street, Friday, Dec. 9. All ladies cordially invited.

The Epworth League devotional meetingwill be held, Sunday evening, at 15 minutes before six o'clock. The subject for December is "All for Christ". Subject of the evening, "Walking with Christ", Ref., Luke pledge taken, to attend the chapter and church, should receive added emphasis these days. Come and take

part in the service. LARGER HOPE. Elder Paton will preach, Sunday morning and evening, Dec. 41. Subjects: "The Power and Design of God's Grace". and "Israel's History a Proof of the Truth of Christianity".

EVANGELICAL. Pastor F. C. Berger will be at Lima, Ind., over next Sunday, to officiate at the re-dedication of his home church, which has been remodeled of late. Mr. Court J. Eastman will preach next Sunday morning. No services in the evening.

Quarterly meeting and communion services Sunday, Dec. 18. Rev. W. H. Wagner of Marshall will be present and preach on Saturday afternoon, and Sunday morning and even-

PRESBYTERIAN. Regular services will be conducted by the pastor next Sunday morning and evening.

CHRISTIAN. The great gospel meetings at the Christian church are nearing a close. Never in the history of Buchanan has there been such an awakening. Evangelist Scoville is a power in God's hands with the simple gospel. One hundred and forty-five have thus far stood for Christ; nearly all of these have already been baptised. Boys and girls, young men and young women—the very best of Buchanan's coming citizens-fathers, mothers and grandparents have come to Christ. The meetings will close Sunday. Let every one use these last days for the salvation of themselves and

others. Special service at 3 p. m. Sunday for members and converts only. * * * Bill of Fare

For Friday noon, December 16th, at the Ladies' Exchange at the Presbyterian church: Roast Pork with apple sauce, roast beef with brown gravy, potatoes, turnips, beets, cabbage salad, pickles, cheese, mirce pie, pumpkin pie, brown bread, white bread, tea and coffee.

Chicken pie, potatoes, turnips, tomatoes, cabbage salad, pickles, heese, mince pie, pumpkin pie brown bread, white bread, tea and Supper will be served both nights. Meals 15 cents.

Circle No. 2 of the M. E. Aid Soci-9, for the collection of taxes for Berety, Mrs. Morley leader, will give a library social at the parsonage on Wednesday evening, Dec. 14. Refreshments will be served during the evening. A good time is promised to all. Admittance 10 cents.

Patronize the Ladies' Exchange.

* * *

EDUCATIONAL

SCHOOL NOTES.

BUCHANAN SCHOOLS. HIGH SCHOOL.

The Buchanan public schools will close for the Holiday vacation on the | Co., both of Niles, to satisfy mortevening of Dec. 23, irst. School will resume on the morning of Jan. 3, EIGHTH GRADE.

The Class of 1903 have elected the following officers for two months: President, Leah Ray; Vice President, Eva Morris; Secretary, Pauline Havener: Treasurer, Bertha Smith. Monday the classes in Civil Government discussed the question: Re-

solved, That women should vote. In the first division, the affirmative side gave the best points; in the second division, the affirmative side. We are studying the trial scene in

"Merchant of Venice", Each pupil has committed to memory Portia's speech on "Mercy".

SIXTH GRADE. Robert Snyder has returned from his visit with friends in Chicago, and

has again entered school. Several pupils are absent this week on account of illness. FIFTH GRADE. Ruth East and Frank Lister are

absent on account of illness. Arithmetic classes have begun in fractions. FOURTH GRADE.

Some of our sick have returned to

school, but several are still unable to Lucile Brockett won in the last spelling contest. THIRD GRADE,

In the spelling contest, last Friday,

Ross Batten spelled the school down.

The pupils are interested in the "Story of Ulysses". FIRST GRADE. Lyle Kingery and Oliver Christopher are back in school, after more

The First grade pupils are very much interested in the story, "How Cedric became a Knight".

The following pupils wrote all the numbers perfectly, last week: War- on February 8. ren Avery, Goldie Edgin, Mildred Roe, Ruby Zimmerman, Irma Deissner, Kenneth Peters, Fred Wood, Hildred Camp, Herbert Brockett, Leland Robinson, Clarence Dickinson, Johnnie Long, Alosia Richerson, James Aldrich, Edward Hess, Paul

* * *

NEW OFFICERS. A number of Lodges have elected new officers for the ensuing year, as follows:

BERRIEN COUNTY LODGE NO. 6, I. O O. F.

M. Updike, V. G. J. Rice, R. S. C. L. Knott, P. S. W. T. Adams, Treas. Robert McOmber Trustee for three

NILES COUNCIL NO. 19, ROYAL & SELECT MASTERS-E. C. Griffin, I. M. W. T. Dougan, D. M, C. S. Quimby, P. C. John Woodruff, Treasurer. W. J. Edwards, Recorder. Fred Durm, C. G.

I. W. Leach, N. G.

L. E. Wood, Steward. Enoch Flega' Sentinel. BUCHANAN CAMP NO. 836, M. W. A. S. Arney, V. C. O. P. Woodworth, W. A. A. Emerson, E. B. W. F. Runner, C. F. G. Lewis, E.

G. W. Rose, W. L. D. McGowan, S. Physicians-N. M. Brodrick, E O. Colvin, R. Henderson. Managers-1 year, R. A. Myler: 3 vears. N. M. Broderick.

Delegates to County Camp—R. A. Myler, A. Emerson, N. M. Brodrick, I. L. H. Dodd. Alternates W. F. Runner, S. Arney, F. L. Raymond, J. P. Beistle.

BUCHANAN LODGE NO. 75, I. O. O. F. W. H. Keller, N. G. H. E. Bradley, V. G. Lee Miller, R. S. W. H. Hurlbutt, L. S. W. G. Hathaway, Treas,

J. P. Anstis, Trusee three years.

K. O. T. M. NOTICE. On Tuesday evening, Dec. 20, 1898 Cutler Tent No. 21, K. O. T. M., will nominate and elect officers for the ensuing year. A movement is on foot to vote salaries to all officers elected. Every Sir Knight should be present and have a voice in these important W. W. EAST, matters.

Sir Kt. R. K. Special Meeting. Special meeting of the Patricians next Wednesday evening, December 14th. Election of officers will take W. H. KELLER, Clerk.

+ + +
Hannis Taylor, late United States Minister, to Spain, presents through the pages of the North American Review for December a most important and timely contribution to the national literature of the day. In "The Work of the Peace Commission". Mr. Taylor strongly depreciates the making of Spain a victim of spollation in the settlement of the Cuban and Phillipine questions, and emplores the American poople to re-Saturday noon, December 17th; member the vast moral responsibilities devolving upon them at this fateful moment in their national history. Among the short articles in December North American Review are: "The Decision Against Railway Pooling", by Roswell Miller, President of the St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee Railway; "Financial Wrong in Porto Rico", by Lieutenant Clarence Wiener, and "Concerning Ethics and Etiquette", by Geraldine Meyrick.

* * * A. Jones & Co. have just received a big invoice of new goods for the holidays.

MAY BE SOLD.

NUMBER 45.

The Niles Paper Mill Co., The Ohio Paper Mill Co.. Both Located at Niles, the Dam and Plants May Be Sold at Public Sale December 30. Two important decrees have just been entored on the books of the

County Clerk. Some time ago John W. Ulm commenced foreclosure proceedings against the Ohio Paper Mill Co. and the Niles Paper Mill gages held by Ulm. Both decrees were made by Judge Buck of Kalamazoo, owing to certain business re-

The first is that on the 30th of December a public sale will be made of all property, including the dam, belonging to the Ohio Paper Mill Co., if \$180,297.28 is not paid before th n to satisfy the mortgages.

The second was the same as the first, except that the Niles Paper Mill Co. must pay \$47,692 or their plant is to be sold. The sales will be under the direction of N. H.

Meeting of Odd Eellows'.

An Odd Fellows meeting was held at Odd Fellows hall today commencing at 10 a. m., the object being to make arrangements to invite a special meeting of the Grand Lodge in this county and transact such business as might come before the meeting. There were present delegates from the lodges at Niles, Dayton, Bangor, Bridgeman, Baroda, Galien, Benton Harbor, Coloma, Glendora, Buchanan, Berrien Springs and Berrien Centre. Mr. N. Nims, of Berrien Centre was chosen chairman, and Geo. A.

meeting. On motion it was decided to hold the seesion at Niles, on the 8th day of February, 1899. The following committees were appointed: On correspondence, Geo. A. Matthews, of Niles, B. D. Harper, Buchanan; N. Nims, Berrien Centre. On Finance, J. H, Jones, Coloma; O. Nutting, Benton Harbor; C.B. Rozell, Dayton; B. K. Hornell, Bangor; E. Helmick, than a week's absence on account of Berrien Springs. To make arrangements for a District organization, T. Mars, Berrien Centre, J. H. Jones, Coloma, John C. Dick, Buchanan.

Mathews, of Niles, as secretary of the

meeting adjourned to meet of Niles

After a pleasant social time the

The Treaty of Peace Completed. Special to Buchanan Record. CHICAGO, Dec. 8, 2:35 p. m.-A Paris dispatch says the treaty of peace has been finished, and Judge Day is quoted as saying that all points are settled upon which there was any possibility of disagreement, only engrossment remaining. The Spanish commissioners to-day refused to cede a coaling station in the Car-

oline Islands to the United States. Mr. Edgar Kelsey is improving

Mr. Edgar Ham has been on the sick list since Sunday. Miss Zula Redden entertained a

number of friends on Monday evening.

So far this week gives Buchanan a

Mrs.W. N. Brodrick has been very sick since Sunday but is feeling some better to-day.

These days wood goes up the chim-

taste of genuine winter weather.

ney, and soon Santa Claus will come down the chimney. A few friends of Miss Carrie Schreiber gave her a fine oyster supper last evening, all having a pleasant time.

Mr. I. L. H. Dodd last evening and had an enjoyable time. The great impersonator, H. A. Sprague, will assist the High school to give you the "Merchant of Venice".

The Bethany class of the M. E.

Sunday school met at the home of

Dec. 12. You'll be there. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society met with Mrs. A. L. Sewell on Tuesday afternoon. Quite a num ber were present, notwithstanding the storm.

R. G. Dun & Co's Review says:

The report of failures for the month of November is extremely gratifying because it shows not only a decrease in number and a smaller amount of liabilities than in any other month excepting three summer months since the monthly record began, but because careful analysis shows a striking improvement both in the small and in the large features, and in nearly all classes of industry and trade. Considering that failures are usually smaller in summer months than in November, the monthly return may be considered about the best ever made, and shows a condition of financial soundness rarely

Revival of gold imports, \$1,000,000 for the week, is merely a recognition of enormous indebtedness of other countries to the United States, but scarcely a beginning of payment. Though the past week's exports of produce were small, the balance due to this country on the trade of November was again over \$60,000,000. Heavy sales of American securities from London were made, 50,000 shares in one day to avoid movement of gold, but it is significant that London's purchases of such securities exceeded sales for the week by 30,000 shares. The certainty that New York can draw many millions from Europe at its pleasure tends to keep the market remarkably steady, and with over \$2,000,000 more net receipts from the interior, it is so well supplied with funds that rates are ruling lower than in European markets. A striking feature has been the enormous purchases of bonds, amounting to \$105,000,000 for the month, far surpassing all records.

WILL MAKE YOU -----SMILE-----

When You See and Price Our

GIFT BOOKS, BRUSH, COMB and MIRROR SETS, JUVENILE BOOKS, ALBUMS,

TOYS AND GAMES, GLOVE AND HANDK'RCH'F SETS, GLASS MEDALLIONS, POCKET BOOKS AND PURSES. DIARIES, 1899, FOUNTAIN PENS, COLLAR AND CUFF SETS,

MUSIC ROLLS,

WORK BOXES.

ATOMIZERS, FINE PERFUMES,

BIBLES, ETC.

We take mail subscriptions for all the leading Magazines etc.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

The First National Bank of Buchanan, at Buchanan, in the State of Michigan, at the close of Business, Dec 1, 1898. RESOURCES.

Agents) 9,235.94

Due from State Banks and Bankers 264.55

Due from approved reserve agents 51,719.91

Checks and other cash items 35.0°

Notes of other National Banks 1,250.00

Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents 68.93

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in \$50,000.00 Surplus fund 10,000.00 Undivided profits, less expenses and \$216,401.48

County of Berrien. Ses.
I, Herbert Roe, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief HERBERT ROE, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of Dec. 1898. ALISON C. ROE, Notary Public.

John W. Beistle, Chas. F. Pears, C. H. Baker.

Miss Artie Logan had her pony killed yesterday, as ti was too old to travel any distance. The pony was twenty-eight years of age. Help the High school and enjoy a

Monday evening. A dollar's worth of entertainment for 20 cents, next Monday evening. It is the "Merchant of Venice" by the impersonator, Sprague.

fine impersonation, all for 20c, next

friendly assurance of the powers that she is better off without islands and colonies and navies and such things. The balance of trade in favor of the United States for ten months is \$160,60,206,802, the importation of

Spain is being confronted by the

gold for the year is \$120,596246, and the gold in the treasury exceeds \$241,-000,000. Admiral Schley says the war taught three great lessons: First, we learned to know ourselves; second, Europe and all the world learned to know ns; third, it completely reunited the

for rapid evolution, and the country was equal to the occasion. No other magazine in world so fully and fairly presents the opinions of the leading writers and thinkers on all questions of public interest as

* * * *

"The Merchant of Venice", is the theme. Dec. 12, is the time. 20c is the price. You are the one invited.

The North American Review.—Boston

Journal.

 \diamond \diamond \diamond Buy your Presents at A. JONES & CO'S. * * *

DEL JORDAN. * * * Guesing contest for a soild gold watch at Jordan's grocery To the one

* * * Cash paid for butter and eggs.

DEL JORDAN. * * * Elson will make \$4.00 Carbon Platina Cabinets for \$1.98, with one

 \diamond \diamond \diamond A. JONES & CO'S.

* * * The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Buchanan on January 15. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m, for the election of a Board of Directors.

 \diamond That will be a great treat. "The Merchant of Venice, Dec. 12.

The Vandalia Line will sell excuron nearest Vandalia Line Ticket Agent, or address

> A. JONES & CO'S, *** * ***

Don't forget the "Merchant of Ven-' ice", Dec. 12. It will be grand.

ST. Louis, Mo: * * *

E. A. Ford, Gen'l Pass'ı Agent.

***** * *

American people." The time came

 \diamond \diamond \diamond Call at the Opera House Hardware for Weather Strips.

I have enlarged my stock of groceries, fruit and confectionery, and have added a line of bakery goods. I am now prepared to deliver on short notice, all staple and fancy groceries at lowest market prices.

guessing nearest the amount of money in a jar, a gold watch will be given DEL JORDAN.

large Mantello included. A bargain of a life-time. All work guaranteed first-class. These prices good from December 15th to February 1st and no longer. Christmas Goods, at

HERBERT ROE, Cashier. 45w4

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS. ion tickets at reduced fares stations to points on its own line, and also to many points on connecting lines. For full particulars call

Fine Jewelry, at For a good meal, go to

ARTHUR'S Restaurant

In shape, the newest style. In price, the most reasonable. We also have a line of Shoes that will stand the hardest walks of life, the meanest weather, and the roughest treatment.

Our stock of Slices for Ladies and Children is as full in variety as our men's assortment.

Call and See Us

CARMER & CARMER, BUCHANAN, MICH.

Connerpolo lo . Assertable cello

5 G.E. Spijy&Go. 🖇

&0000000000

South Bend, Inc.

HANDKEROMIEFS

ាសម៉ូសជានា ការស្រី ១៩ ១១៤៨១ ដែលជាមិលាស់

umbrellas.

Note and to have state a milesofance wall. The fact helding a group to in Indies'. The sign to state ends for gentlemen The date Self opening solve and the form of Silks fundatella os tal alli serve ami tassel. We show a fine that he condition the

Ship to a men way a showing by as DRESS GOODS.

We show the surface please comments Start In a Course of quality at granger to the confording of the stime price. The mass of them lave.

MILLIMERY.

die hoert Paristes sprient marte from to wood in we wish their make as well no these year weather pay signification The price one for Stanfel Sith to.

fairfuez and a hert car what payer ents Die erlage ber geel eef geelee Bit bie Riff. We have implied of Trimmed tiers also of our own make, that are and Aless in style and quality, at \$1.

We have mildness that can by bedding at your face. Jaw you the Hylo of hat that will be most becom-

CLOAKS.

" We infer the Lander and Misses" Jackers at 82 and 84. One hundred Ladies' Dress Skirts.

While we nivertise special things in each department, we have all the year round the liquet steel of goods : to be festial mywhere.

COME AND SEE US.

GEO. WYWAN & CO

South Bend, ind. W Closed evenings greept Saturday.

Old Papers

Por Patting on Successive Wrapping Furniture. Cleaning Glassware. Marga Useful.

> o cents a package.

For sale to THE EL composition.

Onimproved First - Class Farms, at LOWEST RATES. Amounts of \$500,00 and up, on long time. Special privileges for thirty days. Weite for terms to-day. O. E. FIFIFLD. Loan Agent.,

BENTON HARBOR, - - - MICHIGAN.

IT'hat Shall I Give-

- For Christmas? That is a perplexing question, and only three weeks before Christmas is here.

LET ME HELP YOU DECIDE, EASILY, QUICKLY.

COME AND PIL BE GLAD TO DO SO.

A. JONES & CO.

A SURPLUS.

This week we will give you bargains in canned goods as we have a surplus that must go.

2 pound can String Beans..... 5e 2 pound can Pumpkin 5c 1 Gal. can Apples (Battle Creek Pack)......21e

Our Holiday Goods are in. Don't fail to see them. TREAT BROS.

Buchanan Record.

D. H. BOWER. FIGURER AND PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1898.

President McKinley in His Message.

A Comprehensive Story of the War with Spain and Its Great Results.

Discussion of Government of Our New Possessions Deferred Until Treaty Is Ratified.

He Gives Some General Ideas on the Subject-The Annexation of Sandwich Islands.

Need of Further Currency Legislation Is Pointed Out-His Views on Many Other Topics.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Following is the full text of President McKinley's annual mes-sage read at the opening of the last session of the Fifty-first 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 increasing degree of prosperity evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recerded. Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in the fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the prosent congress has increased the treasury's receipts to the amount estimated by its authors, the linances 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 dement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the United States to other powers, always appropriate, is this year of primary importance in view of the momentous issues which have prisen, demanding in one instance the ultimate defermination by arms and involving for-reaching consequences which will require the earnest attention of the congress. y the largest volume of business ever re-

SPAIN AND CUBA.

Led Up to the War. In my last annual message very full consideration was given to the question of the duty of the government of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection as being by far the most important problem with which we were then called upon to deal. The considerations the advanced and the expension of the pertant problem with which we were then called upon to deal. The considerations then advanced, and the exposition of the views therein expressed, disclosed my school of the extreme gravity of the situation. Setting aside, as logically unfounded or practically inadmissible, the recognition of the lidependence of Cuba, neutral intervention to the 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 she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of reform to which she had become irrevocably committed. Within a few weeks previously she had announced comprehensive plans, which it was confidently asserted would be effections 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 repugnant to the universal sentiment of humanity.

The ensuing month brought little sign of real progress toward the pacification of Caba. The autonomous administration 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 cipal 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 defusive promises of succor could well have been tendered to the exhausted and destitute people, stripped of all that made life and home dear and herded in a stranger region among unsympathetic strangers hardly less necessitous than themselves.

By the end of December the mortality among them had frightfully increased. Conservative estimates from Spanish

sources blaced the deaths among these dissources placed the deaths among these distressed people at over 40 per cent. from the time Gen. Weyler's decree of reconcentration was enforced. With the acquiescence of the Spanish authorities a scheme was adopted for relief by charitable contributions raised in this country and distributed under the direction of the consul-general and 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 aid.

many thousands more were inaccessible to such forms of aid.

The war centinued on the old 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 either combatant and there-without the result of the island lay in sight, but how far distant no one could venture to conjecture.

Destruction of the Maine.

At this juncture, on the 15th of February

Bestruction of the Maine.

At this juncture, on the 15th of February last, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine, while rightfully lying in the 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 no longer the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a deed by whomscever 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 that the origin of the explosion was external by a submarine mine, and only halted through lack of positive testimony to fix the responsibility of its authorship.

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 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 speediity 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 defenses and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the president." That this act of provision came none too soon was disclosed when the pprication of the fund was undertaken. Jur for's were practically undefended. Our navy needed large provision for increased

Action of Congress.

navy needed large provision for increased ammunition and supplies, and even numbers to cope with any sudden attack from the navy of Spain, which comprised modern vessels of the highfest type of continental perfection. Our army also required enlargement of men and munitions. The details of the hurried preparation for the dreaded contingency is told in the reports of the secretaries of war and of the navy, and need not be repeated here. It is sufficient to say that the outbreak of the war, when it did come, found our nation not unprepared to meet the conflict.

Nor was the apprehension of coming strife confined to our own country. It was felt by the continental powers which, on April 6, through their ambassadors and envoys, addressed to the executive an expression of hope that humanity and moderation might mark the course of this government and people, and that further negotiations would lead to an agreement which, while securing the maintenance of peace, would afirm all necessary guarantees for the reestablishment of order in Cuba. In responding to that representation, I also shared the hope that the envoys had expressed that peace might be preserved in a manner to terminate the chronic condition of disturbance in Cuba so injurious and menacing to our interests and tranquility, as well as shocking to our sentiments of humanity; and, while appreciating the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication they had made on behalf of the powers, I stated the confidence of this government, for its part, that equal appreciation would be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfill a duty to humanity by ending a situation, the indefinite prolongation of which had become insufferable.

Efforts Continued. navy needed large provision for increased

Efforts Continued.

Still animated by the hope of a peaceful solution and obeying the dictates of duty, no effort was relaxed to bring about a speedy ending of the Cuba nstruggle. Negotiations to this object continued actively with the government of Spain, looking to the immediate conclusion of a six months' armistice in Cuba with a view to effect the recognition of her people's right to independence. Besides this, the Instant revocation of the order of reconcentration was asked, so that the sufferers, returning to their homes and aided by united American and Spanish effort might be put in a way to support themselves and, by orderly resumption of the well-nigh destroyed productive energies of the island, contribute to the restoration of its tranquility and well-being.

Negotiations continued for some little time at Madrid, resulting in offers by the Spanish government which could not but be regarded as inadequate. It was proposed to confide the preparation of peace to the insular parliament, yet to be convened under the autonomous decrees of November, 187, but without impairment in any wise of the constitutional powers of the Madrid government, which, to that end, would grant an armistice, if solicited by the insurgents, for such time as the general in chief might see fit to fix. How and with what scope of discretionary powers the insular parliament was expected to set about the "preparation" of peace did not appear. If it were to be by negotiation with the insurgents, the issue seemed to rest on the one side with a body chosen by a fraction of the electors in the districts under Spanish coattrol, and on the other with the insurgent population Efforts Continued.

districts under Spanish control, and on the other with the insurgent population holding the interior country, unrepresented in the so-called parliament, and defiant

at the suggestion of suing for peace. CONGRESS ASKED TO ACT.

Whole Question Submitted to Legislators on April 11. Grieved and disappointed at this barren outcome of my sincere endeavors to reach a practical solution, I felt it my duty to re-mit the whole question to the congress. In the message of April 11, 1898, I announced

that with this last overture in the direc-

disappointing reception by Spain, the effort of the executive was brought to an end. I again reviewed the alternative course of action which I had proposed, concluding that the only one consonant with international policy and compatible with our firm-set historical traditions was intervention as a neutral to stop the war and check the hopeless sacrifice of life, even though that resort involved "hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement."

The grounds justifying that step were: The interests of humanity; the duty to protect life and property of our citizens in Cuba; the right to check injury to our commerce and people through the devastation of the island, and, most important, the need of removing at once and forever the constant menace and the burdens entailed upon our government by the uncertainties and perils of the situation caused by the unendurable disturbance in Cuba. I said:

"The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smolder with varying seasons, but it has not been, and it is plain that it cannot be, extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to actual war in Cuba, must stop."

In view of all this, the congress was asked to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure to the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity, and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and for the accomplishment of those ends to the starving people of Cuba.

Action of Con

added authority to continue generous relief to the starving people of Cuba.

Action of Congress Approved.

The response of the congress, after nine days' of carnest 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 a 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 311 to 6 in the house of representatives, passed the memorable joint resolution, declaring:

"First. That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

"Second. That it is the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States does hereby demand, the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third. That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

"Fourth. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

Diplomatic Relations Ended.

Diplomatic Relations Ended.

This resolution was approved by the executive on the next day, April 20. A copy was at once communicated to the Spanish minister at this capital, who forthwith announced that his continuance in Washington had thereby become impossible, and asked for his passports, which were given him. He thereupon withdrew from Washington, leaving the protection of Spanish interests in the United States to the French ambassador and the Austro-Hungarian minister. Simultaneously with its communication to the Spanish minister Gen. Woodford, the American minister at Madrid, was telegraphed confirmation of the text of the joint resolution and directed to communicate it to the government of Spain with the formal demand that it at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its forces therefrom, coupling this demand with announcements of the intentions of this government as to the future of the island, in conformity with the fourth clause of the resolution, and giving Spain until noon of April 23 to reply.

The demand, although, as above shown, officially made known to the Spanish envoy here, was not delivered at Madrid. After the instruction reached Gen. Woodford or the morning of April 21, but before he could present it, 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 with-Diplomatic Relations Ended. ordered its minister in washington to with early, energy of earing on diplomatic re-lations between the two countries and ceas-ing all official communication between their respective representatives. Gen. Woodford therupon demanded his pass-

ports and quitted Madrid the same day.

WAR IS DECLARED. Spain and Other Countries Notified of Beginning of Hostilities. Spain having thus denied the demand of the United States and initiated that comattends a state of war, the executive now ers authorized by the resolution were at once used by me to meet the enlarged contingency of actual war between Spain and the United States. On April 22 I proclaimed a blockade of the northern coast o Cuba, including ports on said coast be tween Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the Cuba, including ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba; and on the 23d I called for volunteers to execute the purpose of the resolution. By my message of April 25, the congress was informed of the situation and I recommended formal declaration of the existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain. The congress accordingly voted on the same day the act approved April 25, 1898, declaring the existence of such war, from and including the 21st day of April, and reenacted the provision of the resolution of April 20, directing the president to use all the armed forces of the nation to carry that act into effect. Due notification of the existence of war as aforesaid was given April 25 by telegraph to all the governments with which the United States maintain relations, in order that their neutrality might be assured during the war. The various governments responded with proclamations of neutrality, each after its own methods. It is not among the least gratifying incidents of the struggle that the obligations of neutrality were impartially discharged by all, often under delicate and difficult circumstances.

In further fulfillment of international

by all, often under delicate and difficult circumstances.

In further fulfillment of international duty, I issued April 26 a proclamation announcing the treatment proposed to be accorded to vessels and their cargoes as to blockade, contraband, the exercise of the right of subjects and the immunity of neutral flags and neutral goods under enemy's flag. A similar proclamation was made by the Spanish government. In the conduct of hostilities the rules of the declaration of Paris, including abstention from resort of privateering, have accordingly been observed by both belligerents, although neither was a party to that declaration.

Response to Call for Volunteers.

Response to Gall for Volunteers.

Our country thus, after an interval of half a century of peace with all nations, found itself engaged in deadly conflict with a foreign enemy. Every nerve was strained to meet the emergency. The response to the initial call for 125,000 volunteers was instant and complete, as was also the result of the second call of May 25 for 75,000 additional volunteers. The ranks of the regular army were increased to the limits provided by the act of April 26. The enlisted force of the navy on the 15th of August, when it reached its maximum, numbered 24,123 men and apprentices. One hundred and three vessels were added to the navy by purchase, one was presented to the government, one leased, and the four vessels of the International Navigation company, the St. Paul, St. Louis, New York and Paris, were chartered. In addition to these the revenue cutters and lighthouse tenders were turned over to the navy department and became temporarily a part of the auxiliary navy. Response to Call for Volunteers.

Strength of the Navy.

The maximum effective fighting force of the navy during the war, separated into classes, was as follows: Four battleships of the first class, one battleship of the second class, two armored cruisers, six coast defense monitors, one armored ram, 12 protected cruisers, three unprotected cruisers, 18 gunboats, one dynamite cruiser, 11 torpedo boats, 14 old vessels of the old navy, including monitors: Auxiliary navy: Auxiliary cruisers, 28 converted yachts; 27 converted tugs, 19 converted colliers, 15 revenue cutters, four lighthouse tenders and 19 miscellaneous vessels.

Defense of the Const.

Much alarm was felt along Car entire Atlantic seaboard lest some attack might be made by the enemy. Every precaution was taken to prevent possible injury to our great cities lying along the coast. Temporary garrisons were provided, drawn from the state militia; infantry and light batteries were drawn from the volunteer force. About 12/000 troops were thus employed. The coast signal service was established for observing the approach of an enemy's ships to the coast of the United States and the life-saving and lighthouse services cooperated, which enabled the navy department to have all portions of the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Texas, under observation. The auxiliary navy was created under the authority of congress, and was officered and manned by the naval militia of the several states. This organization patrolled the coast, and performed the duty of a second arm of defense.

Planting of Mines. Planting of Mines.

Planting of Mines.

Under the direction of the chief of engineers submarine mines were placed at the most exposed points. Before the outbreak of the war permanent mining casemates and cable galleries had been constructed at all important harbors. Most of the torpedo material was not to be found in the market and had to be specially manufactured. Under date of April 19 district officers were directed to take all preliminary measures, short of the actual attaching of the loaded mines to the cables, and on April 22 telegraphic orders were issued to place the loaded mines in position. The aggregate number of mines placed was 1,535 at the principal harbors from Maine to California. Preparations were also made for the planting of mines at certain other harbors, but owing to the early destruction of the Spanish fleet these mines were not belong. of the Spanish fleet these mines were no The Signal Corps.

The signal Corps.

The signal corps was promptly organized and performed service of most difficult and important character. Its operations during the war covered the electrical connection of all coast fortifications, the establishment of telephonic and telegraphic facilities for the camps at Manila, Santiago and in Porto Rico. There were constructed 300 miles of line at ten great camps, thus facilitating military movements from those points in a manner heretofore unknown in military administration. Field telegraph lines were established and maintained under the enemy's fire at Manila and later the Manila-Hong-Kong cable was reopened. In Porto Rico cable communications were possed over a discontinued reopened. In Porto Rico cardiacontinued cations were opened over a discontinued

route, and on land the headquarters of the commanding officer was kept in telegraphic or telephonic communication with the division commanders of four different lines of operation. There was placed in Cuban waters a completely outfitted cable ship with war cables and cable gear suitable both for the destruction of communications belonging to the enemy and the establishment of our own. Two ocean cables were destroyed under the enemy's batterles at Santiago. The day previous to the landing of Gen. Shafter's corps at Caimanera, within 20 miles of the landing place, cable communications were established and cable station opened, giving direct communication with the government at Washington. This service was invaluable to the executive in directing the operations of the army and navy.

With a total force of over 1,800, the loss was, by disease in camp and field, officers and men included, only five.

was, by disease in camp and field, officers and men included, only five.

War Revenues.

The national defense under the \$50,000,000 fund was expended in large part by the army and navy and the objects for which it was used are fully shown in the reports of the several secretaries. It was a most timely appropriation, enabling the government to strengthen its defense and making preparations greatly needed in case of war. This fund being inadequate to the requirements of equipment and for the conduct of the war, the patriotism of the congress provided the means in the war revenue act of June 13, by authorizing a three per cent, popular loan not to exceed \$400,000,000 and by levying additional imposts and taxes. Of the authorized loan, \$200,000,000 were offered and promptly taken, the subscriptions so far exceeding the call as to cover it many times over, while, preference being given to the smaller bids, no single allotment exceeded \$5,000. This was a most encouraging and significant result, showing the vast resources of the nation and the determination of the people to uphold their country's honor.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WAR. Lending Engagements and Thrilling Achievements Recounted. It is not within the province of this message to narrate the history of the extraordinary war that followed the Spanish declaration of April 21, but a brief recital of its more salient features is appropriate. The first encounter of the war in point of date took place April 27, when a detach-ment of the blockading squadron made a

reconnoissance in force at Malailas, shelled the harbor forts and demolished several new works in construction.

Devey's Victory.

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 24 hours' notice being given. it repaired to Mirs bay, near Hong-Kong, whence it proceeded to the Philippine islands under telegraphic orders to capture or destroy the formidable Spanish fleet then assembled at Manila. At daybreak on the 1st of May the American force entered Manila bay and after a few hours' engagement effected the 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 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 present permanent, 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. Reenforcements were hurried to Manila under the command of Maj, Gen. Merritt, and firmly established within sight of the capital, which lay helpless before our guns. On the seventh day of May the sovenment was advised officially of the victory of Manila, and at once inquired of the capital, which lay helpless before our guns. On the seventh day of May the storming and capture of the city and therewith the absolute military occupancy of the whole group. The insurgents meanwhile had resumed the active hostilities suspended by the uncompleted truce of December, 1897. Their forces i

permissable, for no partition of the rights and responsibilities attending the enforcement of a just and advantageous peace could be thought of.

Following the comprehensive scheme of general attack powerful forces were assembled at various points on our coast to invade Cuba and Porto Rico. Meanwhile navel demonstrations were made at several

invade Cuba and Porto Rico. Meanwhile naval demonstrations were made at several exposed points. On May 11, the cruiser Wilmington and torpedo boat Winslow were unsuccessful in an attempt to silence the batteries at Cardenas, against Matanzas, Worth Bagley and four seamen falling. These grievous fatalities were strangely enough among the very few which occurred during our naval operations in this extraordinary conflict.

Advance of Cervera's Fleet. Advance of Cervern's Fleet.

extraordinary conflict.

Advance of Cervera's Flect.

Meanwhile the Spanish naval preparations had been pushed with great vigor. A powerful squadron under Admiral Cervera, which had assembled at the Cape Verde islands before the outbreak of hostilities, had crossed the ocean and by its erratic movements in the Caribbean sea delayed our military operations while baffling the pursuit of our fleets. For a time fears were felt lest the Oregon and Marietta, then nearing home after their long voyage from San Francisco of over 15,000 miles, might be surprised by Admiral Cervera's fleet but their fortunate arrival dispelled these apprehensions and lent much needed reenforcements. Not until Admiral Cervera took refuge in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba about May 9 was it practicable to plan a systematic military attack upon the Antillean possessions of Spain.

Several demonstrations occurred on the coasts of Cuba and Porto Rico in preparation for the larger event. On May 13 the North Atlantic squadron shelled San Juan de Porto Rico. On May 30 Commodore Schley's squadron bombarded the forts guarding the mouth of Santiago harbor. Neither attack had any material result. It was evident that well-ordered land operations were indispensable to achieve a decisive advantage.

Hobson's Band of Heroes.

Hobson's Band of Heroes. The next act in the war thrilled not alone the hearts of our countrymen but the world by its exceptional heroism. On the night of June 3 Lieut. Hobson, aided by seven devoted volunteers, blocked the narrow outlet from Santiago harbor by sinking the collier Merrimae in the channel, under a fierce fire from the shore batteries, escaping with their lives as by a miracle, but falling into the hands of the Spaniards. It is a most gratifying incident of the war that the bravery of this little band of heroes was cordially appreciated by the Spaniards, who sent a fig of truce to couffy Admiral Sampson of their safety and to compliment them on their daring act. They were subsequently exchanged July 7. The next act in the war thrilled not alone

Fall of Grantanamo. By June 7 the cutting of the last Cuban cable isolated the island. Thereafter the invasion was vigorously prosecuted. On June 10, under a heavy protecting fire, a landing of 600 marines from the Oregon, Marblehead and Yankee was effected in Guantanamo bay, where it had been determined to establish a naval station. This important and assential port was taken mined to establish a naval staticn. This important and essential port was taken from the enemy after severe fighting by the marines, who were the first organized force of the United States to land in Cuba. The position so won was held, despite desperate attempts to dislodge our forces. By June 16 additional forces were landed and strongly intrenched. On June 12 the advance of the invading army under Maj. Gen. Shafter landed at Bajquiri, about 15 miles east of Santiago. This was accomplished under great difficulties, but with marvelous dispatch.

THE SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN. Its Successful Issue Gave Us the Entire Eastern End of Cuba. On June 23 the movement against Santiago was begun. On the 24th the first serious engagement took place, in which the First and Tenth cavalry and the First United States volunteer cavalry, Gen. Young's brigade of Gen. Wheeler's division, participated, losing heavily. By nightfall, however, ground within five miles of San-tiago was won. The advantage was steadtiago was won. The advantage was steadily increased. On July 1, a severe battle took place, our forces gaining the outworks of Santiago; on the second El Caney and San Juan were taken after a desperate charge, and the investment of the city was completed. The navy cooperated by shelling the town and the coast forts. Sinking of the Spanish Fleet.

ing the town and the coast forts.

Sinking of the Spanish Ficet.

On the day following this brilliant achievement of our land forces, July 3, occurred the decisive naval combat of the war. The Spanish fleet, attempting to leave the harbor, was met by the American squadron under command of Commodore Sampson. In less than three hours all the Spanish ships were destroyed, the two torpedo boats being sunk, and the Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Cristobal Colon driven ashore. The Spanish admiral and over 1,300 men were taken prisoners, while the enemy's loss was deplorably large, some 600 perishing. On our side but one man was killed, on the Brooklyn, and one man was seriously wounded. Although our ships were repeatedly struck, not one was seriously injured. Where all so conspicuously distinguished themselves, from the commanders to the gunners and the unnamed heroes in the boiler rooms, each and all contributing toward the achievement of this astounding victory, for which neither ancient nor modern history affords a parallel in the completeness of the event and the marvelous disproportion of casualties, it would be invidious to single out any for especial honor. Deserved promotion has rewarded the more conspicuous actors—the nation's profoundest gratitude is due to all of those brave men who by their skill and devotion in a few short hours crushed the sea power of Spain and wrought a triumph whose decisiveness and far-reaching consequences can scarcely be measured. Nor can we be unmindful of the achievements sequences can scarcely be measured. Nor can we be unmindful of the achievements of our builders, mechanics, and artisans for their skill in the construction of our for their skill in the construction of warships.

With the catastrophe of Santiago Spain's effort upon the ocean virtually ceased; A spasmodic effort toward the end of June to send her Mediterranean fleet under Admiral Camara to relieve Manila was abandoned, the expedition being recalled after it had passed through the Suez canal.

Capture of Santiago. The capitulation of Santiago followed. The city was closely besieged by land, while the entrance of our ships into the harbor cut off all relief on that side. After a fruce to allow of the removal of noncombatants protracted negotiations continued from

ority 3 until July in, when, under menace of immediate assault the preliminaries of surrender were agreed upon. On the 17th Gen. Shafter occupied the city. The capitulation embraced the entire eastern end of Cuba. The number of Spanish soldiers surrendered was 22,000, all of whom were subsequently conveyed to Spain at the charge of the United States.

Gratitude of the Nation.

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 ascendency 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. Gratitude of the Nation.

MILES AT PORTO RICO. A Brief History of the Expedition to That Island.

With the fall of Santiago, the occupation of Porto Rico became the next strategic necessity. Gen. Miles had previously been

assigned to organize an expedition for that purpose. Fortunately he was already at Santiago, where he had arrived on the 11th of July, with reenforcements for Gen. Shafter's army. With these troops, consist-ing of 3,415 infantry and artillery, two com-Dewey's Victory.

Shafter's army. With these troops, consisting of 3,415 infantry and artillery, two companies of engineers and one company of the signal corps, Gen. Miles left Guantanamo on July 21, having nine transports convoyed by the fleet under Capt. Higginson, with the Massachusetts (flagship). Dixie, Gloucester, Columbia and Yale, the two latter carrying troops. The expedition landed at Guanica July 25, which port was entered with little opposition. Here the fleet was joined by the Annapolis and the Wasp, while the Puritan and Amphirite went to San Juan and joined the New Orleans, which was engaged in blockading that port. The major general commanding was subsequently reenforced by Gen. Schwann's brigade of the Third army corps, by Gen. Wilson, with a part of his division, and also by Gen. Brooke, with a rart of his corps, numbering in all 16,973 officers and men. On July 27 he entered Ponce, one of the most important ports in the island, from which he thereafter directed operations for the capture of the island.

With the exception of encounters with the enemy at Guayama, Hermiguerez, Coamo and Yauco, and an attack on a force landed at Cape San Juan, there was no serious resistance. The campaign was prosecuted with great vigor, and by the 12th of August much of the island was in our possession and the acquisition of the remainder was only a matter of a short time. At most of the points in the island our troops were enthusiastically welcomed. Protestations of loyalty to the flag and gratitude for delivery from Spanish rule met our commanders at every stage. As a potent influence toward pe.ice, the outcome of the Porto Rican expectition was of great consequence, and generous commendation is due to those who participated in it.

Fig. 10 Manila.

The last scene of the war was enacted at Fall of Manila.

The last scene of the war was enacted at Manila, its starting place. On August 15, after a brief assault upon the works by the land forces, in which the squadron assisted, the capital surrendered unconditionally. The casualties were comparatively few. By this conquest of the Phillippine islands, virtually accomplished when the Spanish capacity for resistance was destroyed by Admiral Dewey's vietory of the 1st of May, was formally sealed. To Gen. Merritt, his officers and men for their uncomplaining and devoted services for their gallantry in action, the nation is sincerely grateful. Their long voyage was made with singular success, and the soldierly conduct of the men, most of whom were without previous experience in the military without previous experience in the military service, deserves unmeasured praise. Our Losses.

Our Losses.

The total casualties in killed and wounded in the army during the war was as follows: Officers killed, 23; enlisted men killed, 257; total. 280; officers wounded, 113; enlisted men wounded, 1,464; total, 1,577. Of the navy: Killed, 17; wounded, 97; died as result of wounds, 1; invalided from service, 6; total, 91. It will be observed that while our navy was engaged in two great battles and in numerous perllous undertakings in the blockades and bombardment and more than 50,000 of our troops were transported to distant lands and engaged in assault and siege and battle and many skirmishes in unfamiliar territory, we lost in both arms of the service a total of 1,668 killed and wounded; and in the entire campaign by land and sea we did not lose a gun or a flag or a transport or a ship, and with the exception of the crew of the Merrimac, not a soldier or sailor was taken prisoner. Troops Return.

On August 7, 46 days from the date of the landing of Gen. Shafter's army in Cuba, and 21 days from the surrender of Santiago, the United States troops commenced ambarkation for home and our entire force was returned to the United States as early as August 24. They were absent from the United States only two months. Tribute to Patriotism.

Tribute to Patriotism.

It is fitting that I should bear testimony to the patriotism and devotion of that large portion of our army which, although cager 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 of the navy who remained in their departments and stations of the navy, performing most important duties connected with the war, and whose requests for asignment in the field and at sea it 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.

Work of the Red Cross. Work of the Red Cross.

wision for their suitable recognition.

Work of the Red Cross.

In this connection, it is a pleasure for me to mention in terms of cordial appreciation the timely and useful work of the American National Red Cross, both in relief measures preparatory to the campaign, in sanitary assistance at several of the camps of assemblage 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 cooperation of many patriotic women and societies in the various states, the Red Cross has fully maintained its already high reputation for intense eagerness and ability to exercise the noble purpose of its international organization, thus justyfying 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 is 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 acknowledgement, and offers humble prayer for the continuance of His favor.

PEACE OVERTURES. Spain Takes Steps to Bring About Close of the War. The annibilation of Admiral Cervera's fleet, followed by the capitulation of San-

tiago, having brought to the Spanish gov-

ernment a realizing sense of the hopelessness of continuing a struggle now becoming wholly unequal, it made overtures of neace through the French ambassador, who with the assent of his government, had acted as the friendly representative of Spanish in-terests during the war. On the 20th of July, M. Cambon presented a communication signed by the duke of Almodovar, the Spanish minister of state, inviting the United States to state the terms upon which it would be willing to make peace. On July 50, by a communication addressed to the duke of Almodovar and handed to M. Cambon, the terms of this government were answered evidentically as in the present duke of Almodovar and handed to M. Cambon, the terms of this government were announced, substantially as in the protocol, afterwards signed. On August 10, the Spanish reply, dated August 7, was handed by M. Cambon to the secretary of state. It accepted unconditionally the terms imposed as to Cuba, Porto Rico and an island of the Ladrones group, but appeared to seek to introduce inadmissible reservations in regard to our demand as to the Philippines. Conceiving that discussion on this point could neither be practicable or protitable, I directed that in order to avoid misunderstanding the matter should be forthwith closed by proposing the embodiment in a formal protocol of the terms in which the negotiations for peace were to be undertaken. The vague and inexplicit suggestions of the Spanish note could not be accepted, the only reply being to present as a virtual uitimatum a draft of protocol embodying the precise terms tendered to Spain in our note of July 30, with added stipulations of detail as to the appointment of commissioners to arrange for the evacuation of the Spanish Antilles. On August 12 M. Cambon announced his receipt of full powers to sign the protocol so submitted. Accordingly, on the afternoon of August 12, M. Cambon, as the plenipotentiary of state, as the plenipotentiary of the United States, signed a protocol, providing:

The Protocol.

The Protocol. "Article 1. Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.
"Article 2. Spain will cede the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and also an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States. States.
"Article 3. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines." of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines."

The fourth article provided for the appointment of joint commissions on the part of the United States and Spain to meet in Havana and San Juan, respectively, for the purpose of arranging and carrying out the details of the stipulated evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies.

The fifth article provided for the appointment of not more than five commissioners on each side, to meet at Parls not later than October 1, and to proceed to the negotiations and conclusions of a treaty of peace, subject to ratification according to the respective constitutional forms of the two countries.

The sixth and last article provided that upon the signature of the protocol hostilities between the two countries should be suspended, and that notice to that effect should be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

Mostilities Suspended. Immediately upon the conclusion of the protocol I issued a proclamation of August 12, suspending hostilities on the part of the United States. The necessary orders to that end were at once given by telegraph. The blockade of the ports of Cuba and San Juan de Porto Rico was in like manner raised. On August 18 the muster out of 100,000 volunteers, or as near that number as was found to be practicable, was ordered. On December 1.101,165 officers and men had been mustered out and discharged

The Most Popular Christmas Gifts are Gloves and Handkerchiefs. OUR LINE IS COMPLETE. GLOVES-in all the new shades, Blues, Oxblood, HANDKERCHIEFS—by the thousand from......5c to 50c REMEMBER US.

JOHN CHESS ELLSWORTH,

D. L. Boardman.

North Michigan Street.

Underwear

This sort of wea her makes one think of warmer clothing. have made ample preparations to meet your requirements in Underwear, and at such a range of price that I can give you from CHEAP GOODS to HIGHER COST FINEST, from Cotton Fleecek to Softest All Wool. Quotations below are on PART of line only. MY AS-SORTMENT IS COMPLETE.

Ribbed Fleeced Lined Children's 25c—all sizes Ribbed Non-Shrinkable Fleeced (Size — 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 A Very Elastic, Serviceable Garment. Sanitary Goods---Flat, Not Ribbed, Full Fleeced Ladies'......\$1.00

(Size - 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 Children's..... Price—25c 30c 35c 35c 37½ 45c 50c 50c 50 Extra fine-Ladies' Ribbed Australian Wool, \$1.75 per piece. The Staley Underwear Comment on this line of goods to South Bend people is unnecessary.
I carry a full line of it.

Union Suits

Are growing in popular favor; hundreds wearing UNION SUITS to-day, and express themselves as Thoroughly Pleased with them.

> A Heavy Ribbed Cotton Fleeced

Price-45c 45c 50c 50c 50c Men's......\$2.00 The Elliott Buttonless Union Suits. These goods are not fleeced but have a soft brush finish. They fasten with a ribbon-tie at neck instead of buttons. Black Tights. Natural Wool, Ribbed, Fleeced.

Wool Plated, White and Natural. Oneita Union Suits.

Soft and pliable—a luxury to wear them. Ladies' all-wool......\$2.50, \$3.00 Oneita Low Priced Line.

Hosiery

High spliced heel, double thread sole. A Superior Stocking25c, 35c, 50c Wool, Merino and Cashmere Hose. Ladies'......15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

A Special School Stocking at 19c. Maco, or White Foot Hose.

Prices......10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c Fancy Hose in Plaids and Stripes. Price......25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 Sateen, Moreen and Alpaca Underskirts--All Grades.

John C. Ellsworth

A GREAT LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

The Prairie Farmer—a weekly Agricultural and Live Stock Journal-one dollar a year. It is admittedly the leader of the agricultural and live stock papers of the United States. It covers the entire field of agriculture, darying, live stock breeding and live stock feeding. It is edited for western farmers and stockmen who carry on diversified work; in fact, it is the farmer's newspaper. The regular subscription price is one dollar a year; but in order that every one of our readers may get it next year, we will send it a full year with our own paper for only \$1.50. This low price may be withdrawn anytime; we request our readers to act promptly. Hand in your order or send it to us.

HAVE YOU SEEN Our \$4.00 Mantello Cabinets on Special Portrait Velox: if not. come in and get acquainted with them. We make 'em this month for \$2.19.

BRADLEY, Two doors west of P. . O

A CTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERY WHERE for "The Story of the Philippines' by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Govern ment as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olymphia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimiul of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books, Outfit free. Address, F. M. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bidg., Chicago. The book was written in army camps at San Fran

W ANTED—SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY
Persons in this state to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is
mainly office work conducted at home. Salary
straight \$900 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no more, no less salary. Monthly \$75.
References. Enclose self-addressed stamped
nvelope. Herbert E. Hess, President, Dept. M,
Chicago. Sep. 8—Mar. 2

Berrien Co. Abstract Office, Court House, St. Joseph, Mich. Money to loan on improved farms at six and seven per cent according to amount and time.

Farms for sale \$30 per acre and upward. Abstracts of Title and titles examined. Telephone orders at our expense, if in a hurry, and abstracts will be sent by first mail, prompt service and lowest prices. Berrien Exchange Bank, Berrien Springs. Mr Wilkinson will be at the Bank every Thursday.

DIX & WILKINSON.

ABSTRACTS of TITLE To all lots or tracts of land in Ber rien county furnished by the Benton Harbor Abstract Co.§

Money to Loan. Conveyancing.

Office Under Hopkins' Drug Store. relephone 71. BENTON HARBOR, MICH. Received a Full Line of Piece Goods for

GENTLEMEN'S FINE CLOTHING

The Latest Novelties The Largest Stock and Lowest Prices

Buchanan, Mich.

Tons of It.

Of Coal. It's hard or soft, You'll have a hot

If you buy my Coal. Besides LUMBER. I've only

one Specialty and that is COAL

Wm. Monro

Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son.

Druggists and Booksellers, are again ready to supply their customers

School Books and School Supplies

AT THE OLD STAND,

Dedd's Sarsaparilla, 75c per bottle.

Remember we still sell

SLAUGHTER SALE.

I Pound Coffee..... 07e 1 Pound Ginger Snaps...... Wash Bowl and Pitcher 42e 1 Set Cups and Saucers. 34c Tin Cups, each...... 01c

Gloves and Mittens and the Largest Grocery Line in Buchanan.

W. H. KELLER, Now located in | Bell Phone No. 27. Reynold's building. | Heddon Phone No. 31.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL The Niagara Falls Route."

TRAINS EAST. LEAVE BUCHANAN. ght Express, No. 8......12:20

 Mail, No. 6.
 9:47 Å

 Fast Eastern Express, No. 14.
 5:20 P M

 Chicago & Kalamazoo Accom., No. 22 7:22 P M

 TRAINS WEST LEAVE BUCHANAN.

Kalamazoo Accom., No. 21 8:13 A N X. & Chi. Special, No. 15. . . 12:35 M 4:13 P M A. F. Psacock, Local Agent. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A.

VANDALIA LINE TIME TABLE. In effect Sept. 18, 1898. Trains leave Galien, Mich., as follows: FOR THE NORTH.
No. 6, Ex. Sun., 1:30 P. M. For St. Joseph
No. 14, Ex. Sun., 8:35 A. M. For St. Joseph

FOR THE SOUTH.
No. 3, Ex. San., 11:09 A. M. For Terre Haute
No. 15, Ex. San., 6:08 P. M. For Logansport For Complete Time Card, giving all trains and stations, and for full information as to rates through cars, etc., address

C. M. WHEELER, Agent.

Terre Haute, Ind.

Or E. A. FORD, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railw**a**v BIG FOUR ROUTE.

THE POPULAR ROUTE BETWEEN THE MICHIGAN CITIES AND ALL SOUTHERN POINTS. Trains carrying passengers leave Niles follows:

GOING NORTH GOING SOUTH. GOING NORTH GOING SOUTH.

[0. 22 1:18 p m | No. 23 7:55 a m

[0. 24 5:45 p m | No. 25 1:57 p m

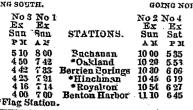
[0. 28* 5:02 a m | No. 27* 6:13 p m

*The above train runs between Benton Harbor del Elbrart poly.

L. G. SMITH, Agent,
Benton Ha or,
OSCAR G. MURRAY, Traffic Manag,
Cincinnati, O.
C. S. BLACKMAN, Trav. Pass. Agt.,
Anderson, Ind.

Anderson, Ind. E. O. McCornick, Pas. Traffic Man., Cincinnati, O. Milwaukee, Benton Harbor & Columbus

Railway Co. Time Table. EFFCETIVE WEDNESDAY, OCT, 19, 1898 STATIONS.





Lee Bros. XGO.

or longer.

Money to Loan on approved security.

Exchange bought and Sold.

Your patronage solicited.

BUCHANAN RECORDA

THURSDAY, DEC. S. 1898.

Our Clubbing List.

can save you money on your period-

icals for the coming year. Call and

get our prices and see what we can

A corner in broom corn is threat-

Hon. E. L. Hamilton's address in

Detroit had a blizzard Monday

that was the worst in over twelve

Mrs. Catharine Maxon of Benton

Hon. E. L. Hamilton left Niles for

Washington last Thursday to be pres-

ent at the opening of Congress Mon-

We are under obligation to Ex-

Senator John Palton for a copy of his able and eloquent address delivered on the occasion of the unveil-

ing of the Austin Blair Statue, at

S. Barmore, pharmacist at Richter

& Co.'s, expects to move his house-

hold goods and family from Buchanan the first of next week. He has

rented the Barman house on Cedar

Mr. J. J. Roe has received a letter

requesting him to sing at a series of

special meetings to be held in Janu-

ary by Rev. Dr. D. R. Lucas at Ionia.

Mich. Mr. Roe has not yet decided

ter sixteen years of management.

The new editor will be Mr. A. R.

Beyerle, formerly of the Goshen

Times force. Mr. Ainger will con-

The doctors of Berrien county

(medical society) meet at Benton

Harbor to-day. An election of offi-

cers, then a banquet and toasts. Among the toasts are "The Specialist," Dr. F. N. Bonine; "Tabercu-

Buchanan should feel compliment-

ed in being designated as one of the four places at which Farmer's Insti-

tutes were to be held this winter. The date for Buchanan is January

18th, and our people should do all

that is in their power to aid those who have the matter in charge.

Levi T. Hull, aged 69 years, for 50

years editor of the St. Joseph County

Advertiser, at Constantine, Mich, died

last week from nervous prostration.

the oldest editors of the state, who

Mr. Percy G. Skirven has been ten-

dered an excellent position by the

Armour Fertilizer Co. of Chicago,

which he has accepted. His territo-

ry will be in north-western Pennsyl-

vania, with his headquarters at Erie,

Pa. His family will remain here, as

Mr. Skirven will still his residence

at Buchanan. The RECORD wishes

Mr. Skirven, abundant success in his

Farmers' institutes are likely to be

made exceptsonally interesting and

lively this season. In addition to

discussing the proposed reform of

county and township government.

the troublesome Philippine question

is likely to receive consideration at

these institute meetings. The Grange

has had the expansion question be-

fore it in various parts of the country,

and it is quite likely that farmers'

hand in the general discussion.

Cass County Abstract Books Sold.

Harsen D. Smith and Chas. O. Har-

mon have bought of Mrs. S A. Cow-

gill the abstract books for this coun-

* * *

Buchanan Commercial Club.

The annual meeting of the Buchan-

an Commercial Club was held at the

Club Rooms, Monday evening, and a

good attendance was noted. The following officers were elected for

the ensuing year: F. T. Plimpton,

President; Chas. Bishop, Vice Presi-

dent; J. C. Wenger, Secretary; Her-

bert Roe, Treasurer. New members

were elected to the number of twentyeight, and the club gives every evi-

dence of being one of the booming

institutions of the town. The club

will devote especial attention to mat-

ters pretaining to the commercial in-

* * *

Letters unclaimed remaining in the

the same office.

tinue his residence in Sturgis.

losis," Dr. F. R. Belknap.

Lansing, Oct, 12, 1998.

street .- Niles Daily Star.

Harbor has been granted a pension

of \$12 per month.

Washington will be Hotel Ingelside.

R. E. LEE, CASHIER.

and Savings Departments on time deposits if left three months

TO BE FOUND AT MORRIS' THE FAIR,

REMEMBER THE

Buchanan, Mich.

"(STATE PROBLEMS CONTINUED.) from one service, s,602 fibre will be mustered out by the 10th of the month. Also a corresponding number of generals and general staff officers have been honorably discharged from the service. Evacuation Commission.

Evacuation Commission.

The military committees to superintend the evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the adjacent islands were forthwith appointed. For Cuba, Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Maj. Gen. Matthew C. Butler; for Porto Rico, Maj. Gen. John C. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winseld S. Schley, Brig. Gen. W. Gordon, who soon afterwards met the Spanish commissioners at Havana and San Juan, respectively. The Porto Rican joint commission speedily accomplished its task, and by October 18 the evacuation of the island was completed. The United States flag was raised over the island at noon on that day. The administration of its affairs has been provisionally intrusted to a military governor until the congress shall otherwise provide. The Cuban joint high commission has not the terminated its labors. Owing to the Entered at the Post-office at Buchanan, Mich. as second-class matter. Only 166 out of a possible 575 of the weekly newspapers in Michigan are accorded a circulation in actual figures by the American Newspaper Directory for 1896, and the publishers of the Directory will gunrantee the accuracy of its rating by a reward of one hundred dollars to the first person who successfully assails it. Advertisers should note the fact that the BUCHANAN RECORD is one of the 166 that are not afraid to let their customers know just what they are buying. The Cuban joint high commission has not yet terminated its labors. Owing to the difficulties in the way of removing the large numbers of Spanish troops still in Cuba the evacuation cannot be completed before the 1st of January next. We have arrangements whereby we

Peace Commission Named. Peace Commission Named.

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 Paris, they there met on the 1st of October five commissioners similarly appointed on the part of Spain. The negotiations have made hopeful progress, so that I trust soon to be able to lay a definitive treaty of peace before the senate, with a review of the steps leading to its signature.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Discussion of Their Future Government Is Deferred. 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 gov-ernments which have existed since our ocbe my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our occupation and guarantee the people security in life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule. 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 these 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 international obligations and which shall encourage thrift, industry and prosperity, whatever may have been their 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 tracquillity in the island and a stable government inaugurated military occupation will be continued.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS. Aside from the War with Spain They

whether he can arrange to attend or Are Very Cordial, With the exception of the rupture with F. B. Ainger has disposed of his Spain, the intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations has been marked with cordiality and the close of the interest in the Sturgis Journal, afof sovereign states adjusted or presenting no serious obstacle to ajust and honorable solution by amicable agreement.

A long unsettled dispute as to the extended boundary between the Argentine Republic and Chili, stretching along the Andean crests from the southern border of the Atacama desert to Magellan straits, nearly a third of the length of the South American continent, assumed an acute stage in the early part of the year and afforded to this government occasion to express the hope that the resort to arbitration, already contemplated by existing conventions between the parties, might prevail despite the grave difficulties arising in its application. I am happy to say that arrangements to this end have been perfected, the questions of fact, upon which the respective commissioners were unable to agree, being in course of reference to her Britannic majesty for determination. A residual difference touching the northern boundary line across the Atacama desert, for which existing treaties provided no adequate adjustment, bids fair to be settled in like manner by joint commission, upon which the United States minister at Buencs Ayres has been invited to serve as umpire in the last resort.

I have found occasion to approach the Argentine government with a view to removing differences of rate charges imposed upon the cables of an American corporation in the transmission between Buenos Ayres and the cities of Uruguay and Brazil of through messages passing from and to the United States, Although the matter is complicated by exclusive concessions by Uruguay and Brazil to foreign comparies, there is strong hope that a good understanding will be reached and that the important channels of commercial communication between the United States and the Atlantic cities of South America may be freed from an almost prohibitory discrimination.

In this relation I may be permitted to express my sense of the fitness of an interaction in the transposition of the properties of the fitness of an interaction of the properties of the fitness of an interaction of the fitness of a no serious obstacle to ajust and honorable solution by amicable agreement. He was born in Monroe county, New York, Feb. 14, 1830. He is one of who had remained continuously in

Atlantic cities of South America may be freed from an almost prohibitory discrimination.

In this relation I may be permitted to express my sense of the fitness of an international agreement whereby the interchange of messages over connecting cables may be regulated on a fair basis of uniformity. The world has seen the postal system developed from a congeries indeperdent and exclusive service into a well-ordered union, of which all countries found the manifold benefits. It would be strange were the nations not in time brought to realize that modern civilization, which owes so much of its progress to the annihilation of space by the electric force, demands that this all-important means of communication, a heritage of all peoples, to be administered and regulated in their common behoof. A step in this direction was taken when the international convention of 1884, for the protection of submarine cables was signed, and the day is, I trust, not far distant when this medium for the transmission of thought from land to land may be brought within the domain of international concert as completely as is the material carriage of commerce and correspondence upon the face of the waters that divide them.

The claim of Thomas Jesterson Page against Argentina, which has been pending many years, has been adjusted. The sum awarded by the congress of Argentina was \$4,242.35.

Austria-Hungary.

Austria-Hungary.

The sympathy of the American people has justly been offered to the ruler and the people of Austria-Hungary by reason of the affliction that has lately befallen them in the assassination of the empressqueen of that historic realm.

On the 10th of September, 1887, a conflict took place at Lattimer, Pa., between a body of striking miners and the sheriff of Luzerne county and his deputies, in which 22 miners were killed and 44 wounded, of which 10 of the killed and 12 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 the peremptory action of the authorities of Pennsylvania, the federal executive took appropriate steps to learn the merits of the case in order to be in a position to meet 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 trials, reporting 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 indemity for its injured subjects.

Despite the brief time allotted for prepinstitutes may feel tempted to take ty, the consideration being \$4,000. Mr. Harmon, who has served four years as Register of Deeds is thoroughly familiar with the work, and with his family moved here, from Marcellus, to take charge of them, They will occupy their own residence on O'Keefe street .- Cassopolis Vigi-

for indemnity for its injured subjects.

International Expositions.

Despite the brief time allotted for preparation, the exhibits of this country at the Universal exposition at Brussels in 1897, enjoyed the singular distinction of a larger proportion of awards, having regard to the number and classes of articles entered, than those of other countries. The worth of such a result in making known our national capacity to supply the world's markets is obvious. Exhibitions of this international character are becoming more frequent as the exchange of commercial countries grows more intimate and varied. Hardly a year passes that this government is not invited to national participation at some important foreign center, but often on too short notice to permit of recourse to congress for the power and means to do so. My predecessors have suggested the advisability of providing, by a general enacepting such invitations and for representation of this country by a commission. This plan has my cordial approval.

Belgian Restrictions.

I trust the Belgian restriction on the importations of cattle from the United States, originally adopted as a sanitary precaution, will at an early date be satisfied as to their present and future of hardship and discrimination so as to admit live cattle under due regulation of their slaughter after landing. I am hopeful, too, of a favorable change in the Belgian treatment of our preserved and salted meats. The growth of direct trade between the two countries, not alone for Belgian consumption and Belgian products, but by way of transit from and to other continental states, has been both encouraging and beneficial. No effort will be spared to enlarge its advantages by seeking the removal of needless impediments and by arrangements for increased commercial exchanges. Belgian Restrictions. P. O. at Buchanan, for week ending

Central American Affairs.

The year events in Central America deserve more than passing mention. A menacing rupture between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was happily composed by the signature of a convention between the parties with the concurrence of the Guatamalan representative as a mediator, the act being negotiated and signed on board the United States steamer Alert, then lying in Central American waters. It is believed that the good offices of our envoy and commander of that vessel contributed toward this gratifying outcome.

In my last annual message the situation was prosented with respect to the diplomatic representation of this government in Central America, created by the association of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador under the title of the Greater Republic of Central America and the delegation of their international functions to the diet thereof. While the representative character of the diet was recognized by my predecessor and has been confirmed during my administration by receiving its accredited envoy and granting exquators to consuls commissioned under its authority, that recognition was qualified by the distinct understanding that the responsibility of each of the component sovereign republics toward the United States remained wholly unaffected. This proviso was needful inasmuch as the compact of the three republics was at the outset an association whereby certain representative functions were delegated to a tripartite commission, rather than a federation possessing centralized powers of government and administration. In this view of their relation and the relation of the United States to several republics, a change in the representation of this country in Central America was neither recommended by the executive nor initiated by congress; thus leaving one of our envoys accredited as heretofore separately to two states of the greater republic, Nicaragua and Salvador, and to a third state, Costa Rica, the other having been received only by the government of Guatemala.

Subsequently he three associat Central American Affairs.

NICARAGUAN CANAL.

some Definite Action on the Subject Is Urged. The Nicaraugua canal commission, under the championship of Rear Admiral John G. 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 intercegnic capal by a Nicara capally and the cost of construction of an intercegnic capal by a Nicara capally and the cost of construction of an intercegnic capal by a Nicara capally and the cost of construction of an intercegnic capal by a Nicara capally and the cost of construction of an intercegnic capally and the cost of construction of an intercegnic capally and the cost of construction of an intercegnic capally and the cost of construction of an intercegnic capally and the cost of construction of an intercegnic capally and the cost of construction of an intercegnic capally and the cost of construction of construction of capally and struction of an interoceanic canal by a Nicaraguan route will be laid before you. In the performance of its task the commission received all 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 grossed the attention of the respective countries.

As the scope of 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 held an essential part in the deliberations and conclusions of the canal commission as they have held and must needs 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 predicted 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 finally 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 this contingent granted, so that an examination of the feasibility of its plans is necessarily not embraced in the report of the canal commission. All these circumstances surgest the urgency of As the scope of recent inquiry embraced proposed under this contingent granted, 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 Hawiian islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce to 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. A convention providing for the revival of the late United States and Chilian claims commission but not considered because of the expiration of the time limited for the duration of the commission, was signed May 24, 1887, and has remained unacted upon by the senate. The term therein fixed for effecting the exchange of ratifications having elapsed, the convention falls unless the time be extended by amendment, which I am endeavoring to bring about, with the friendly concurrence of the Chilian government.

Tam endeavoring to bring about, with the friendly concurrence of the Chilian government.

Events in China,

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 predudiced 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 Chow, of Wei-Hai-Wei, and of Port Arthur and Tailen Wan, leased to Germany, Great Britain and Russia respectively for terms of years, will, it is announced, be open to international commerce during such allen 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.

In this relation, as showing the volume and value of our exchanges with China and the peculiarly favorable conditions which exist for their expansion in the normal course of trade, I refer to the communication addressed to the speaker of the house of representatives by the secretary of the treasury on the lith of last June, with its accompanying letter of the secretary of the treasury on the lith of last June, with its accompanying letter of the secretary of the treasury on the lath of last June, with its accompanying letter of the secretary of state, recommending an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industria Events in China.

The Cerruti Affair. Following close upon the rendition of the award of my predecessor as arbitrator of the claim of the Italian subject Cerrutingainst the republic of Colombia differences arose between the parties to the arbitration in regard to the scope and extension of the award, of which certain articles were contested by Colombia, while Italy claimed their literal fulfillment. The award having been made by the president of the United States as an act of friendly consid-

place the two peoples have won in the field of universal development.

France and Germany.

The commercial arrangement made with France on May 28, 1898, under the provisions of section three of the tariff act of 1897, went into effect on June 1, following. It has relieved a portion of our export trade from serious embarrassment. Further negotiations are now pending under section four of the same act, with a view to the increase of trade between the two countries to their mutual advantage. Negotiations with other governments, in part interrupted by the war with Spain, are in progress under both sections of the tariff act. I hope to be able to announce some of the resufts of these negotiations during the present assion of congress.

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. I transmitted to the senate on February 10 last information touching the prohibition of fresh fruits from this country, which had then recently been decreed by Germany on the score of the drastic steps taken in several states of the union against the spread of the pest, the elaborate reports of the department of agriculture being put in evidence to show the danger to German fruit growing interests should the scale obtain a lodgement in that country. Temporary relief was afforded in the case of large assignments of fruit then on the way by inspection and admission when found noninfected. Later the prohibition was extended to dried fruit waste. As was to be expected, the alarm reached to other countries, and Switzerland has adopted a similar inhibition. Efforts are in progress to induce the German and Switzerland has adopted a similar inhibi On a Friendly Footing. Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Ascontinued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of Americans and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction was assumed 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 inajesty's consul at Santiago de Cuba, whose untimely death after distinguished service and untiring effort during the siege of that city was sincerely lamented.

In the early part of April last, pursuant

In the early part of April last, pursuant to a request made at the instance of the secretary of state by the British ambassa-

dor at this capital the Canadian government granted facilities for the passage of four United States revenue cutters from the great lakes to the Atlantic coast by way of the Canadian canal and the St. Lawrence river. The vessels had reached Lake Ontario and were there awaiting the opening of navigation when war was declared between the United States and Spain. Her majesty's government thereupon, by a tween the United States and Spain. Her majesty's government thereupon, by a communication of the latter part of April, stated that the permission granted before the outbreak of hostilities would not be withdrawn, provided the United States government gave assurance that the vessels in question would proceed direct to a United States port without engaging in any hostile operation. This government promptly agreed to the stipulated condition, it being understood that the vessels would not be prohibited from resisting any hostile attack.

MID-SEASON REDUCTIONS ON JACKETS

January and February prices discounted now while the

sacrifice.

confident that you

can no-

where

else find such high

here. We

SHARP REDUCTIONS IN HIGH-CLASS

DRESS FABRICS.

is the time to make your selections from some of our ex-

clusive dress patterns; they are beauties, and the price-

If you intend having a new dress for the Holidays now

earnestly advise every lady who

has not made her winter purchase in this line to make a care

ful examination of our stock.

eration and with the sole view to an impartial composition of the matter in dispute, I could not but feel concern at such a miscarriage, and, while unable to accept the Colombian theory that I, in my official capacity, possessed continuing function as arbitrator, with power to interpret or revise the terms of award, my best efforts were lent to bringing the parties to a harmonious agreement as to the execution of its provisiens. A naval demonstration by Italy resulted in an engagement to pay the liabilities claimed upon their ascertainment; but this apparent disposition of the controversy was followed by a rupture of diplomatic intercourse between Colombia and Italy which still continues, although fortunately without acute symptoms hav-

and Italy which still continues, although fortunately without acute symptoms having supervened. Notwithstanding this, efforts are reported to be continuing for the ascertainment of Colombia's contingent liability on account of Cerruti's debts, under the fifth article of the award.

A claim of an American citizen against the Domingan republic for a public bridge over the Ozama river, which has been in diplomatic controversy for several years, has been settled by expert arbitration and an award in favor of the claimant amounting to about \$90,000. It, however, remains unpaid, despite urgent demands for its settlement according to the terms of the compact.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

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. The preliminary report of Moses P. Handy,

who under the act approved July 19, 1897.

was appointed special commissioner, with a view to securing all attainable informa-

standing by congress in regard to the par-

standing by congress in regard to the par-ticipation of this government in the Paris exposition, was laid before you by my mes-sage of December 6, 1897, and showed the large opportunities opened to make known our national progress in arts, science and manufactures, as well as the urgent need of immediate and adequate provision to enable due advantage thereof to be taken.

France and Germany.

We Will Occupy a Prominent

season is at its height. Its the result of a heavy overstock and Jackets

and Capes must be sold at any

75 Cents on the Dollar for new,

stylish cloaks at the height of the season is an innovation, but you will find them here at those prices.

AND CAPES.

The Canadian Negotiations. The Canadian Negotiations.

It will give me especial satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect of 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.

Reciprocity with Greece. The government of Greece strongly urges the onerousness of the duty here imposed upon the currants of that country, amounting to 100 per cent. or more of their market v lue. This fruit is stated to be exclusivel. a Greek product, not coming into competition with any domestic product. The question of reciprocal commercial relations with Greece, including the restoration of currants to the free list, is under consideration.

The long-standing claim of Berand Campbell for damages for injuries sustained from a violent assault committed against him by military authorities in the island of Hayfi has been settled by the agreement of that republic to pay him \$10,000 in American gold. Of this sum \$5,000 has already been paid. It is hoped that other pending claims of American citizens against that republic may be amicably adjusted.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII, enable due advantage thereof to be taken. Mr. Handy's death soon afterwards rendered it necessary for another to take up and complete his unfinished work, and on January II last Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, third assistant secretary of state, was designated to fulfill that task. His report was laid liefore 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 the representation of the government of the United States.

Pursuant to that enactment I appointed Mr. Readings W. Readings W. Readings of Salacana and Mr. Readings W. Readings The President Recites the Situation with Reference to the Islands. Pending the consideration by the senate of the treaty signed June 16, 1897, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the republic of Hawaii, providing for the annexation of the islands, a joint resolution to accomplish the same purpose by accepting the offered concession and incorporating the ceded territory into the union was adopted by the congress and approved July 7, 1888. I thereupon directed the United States steamer Philadelphia to con-United States steamer Philadelphia to convey Rear Admiral Miller to Honolulu, and entrusted to his hands this important legislative act, to be delivered to the president of the republic of Hawaii, with whom the admiral and the United States minister were authorized to make appropriate for transferring the soverand the Smithsonian institution, in the representation of the government of the United States.

Pursuant to that enactment I appointed Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago, commissioner-general, with an assistant commissioner-general and secretary. Mr. Peck at once proceeded to Paris, where his success in enlarging the scope and variety of the United States exhbit has been most gratifying. Notwithstanding the comparatively limited area of the exposition site—less than one-half of the world's fair at Chicago—the space assigned to the United States has been increased from the absotute 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 development. 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 exhibitor 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.

Where our artisans have the admitted capacity to 'excel, where our inventive genius has initiated many of the grandest discoveries of these later days of the century and where the native resources of our land are as limitless as they are valuable to emply the world's needs, it is our province, as it should be our earnest care, to lead in the .narch of human progress and not rest content with any secondary place. Moreover, if this be due to ourselves, it is no less due to the great French nation whose guests we become and whi arrangement's for transferring the sover eignty of the islands to the United States

Clairroyant Examinations Free. The first and most important thing for the proper understanding of and rational treatment of chronic or lingering disease of any kind, is its thorough examinations and true diagnosis. You can secure this with a full explanation of the cause, nature and extent of your disorder free of charge by enclosing a lock of hair. with name and age, to Dr. E. F. But-terfield, Syracuse, N Y Sept. 1-6mo

(Continued on lest page.)

Catarrh Can't Be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine, It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. it is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the two ingredients results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props. Sold by druggists, price 5c. 4 Bibles. It strikes us there should now be in Buchanan an extraordinary de-

mand for bibles. We have a nice line of them and they are for sale. BINNS. BINNS. FOR SALE. A house and lot, and small barn'

on small monthly payments; \$7 down; ten years time: no interest. J. G. HOLMES. For a rest from business cares, spend the evening with the "Merchant of Venice", Dec. 12.

Holiday Goods, at A. JONES & CO'S.

MAN **Baking Powder**

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

Whole Lot or

Goods

for a little bit of

MEOW IS A GOOD TIME TO PRACTICE economy. Do so by buying where you can get the best goods for the least price. I have a store full of

BARGAINS

Of all kinds and snall be glad to share their good things with my friends and patrons. Come and see us at the PEOPLE'S STORE.

S. P. HIGH.

HORSE BLANKETS BIG STOCK. LOW PRICES. COME A RUNNING.' E. S. ROE, HARDWARE.

A FULL LINE OF....

NEW PERFUMERIES

Soaps, Tooth Brushes, Tooth Powders, all kinds of Talcum Powders, and in fact everything for the

At The Store of W. N. BRODRICK.

HAVE YOU A SUIT

To buy for yourself or boys? An Overcoat, or anything it the Clothing line? If so, see the lines and prices I am showing.

Bought when wholesale people wanted to make room for next season's goods. The price at retail is less than early wholesale. All made by the best of manufacturers

The most stylish, up-to-date lines of Men's Box Calf Shoes in all shades. SCHOOL SHOES, strong and reliable. All quarantees lived up to.

W. Noble.



Just Received

...Fine Candies of all Kinds.

ALSO
GROCEPIES of the Best kindand quelify. W. F. POLLOCK.

The Largest and Best you ever saw for 10c

The Largest and Best you ever saw for 5c See them and you will have no others. No more like them can be obtained. Buy you some quick.

RUNNERS

AT River Street Greenhouses Orders for Flowers of all

kinds can be left at C. D. Kent's grocery, where bulbs can also be procured.

FLOUR IN BULK BY THE BARREL. Also Buckwheat Flour and Feed at the "NIMBLE NICKLE" B. T. MORLEY.

Harry Howe & Co.

HARDWARE, OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, BUCHANAN, MICH.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR "GLADSTONE, His Life and Public Services" by Thos. W. Handford. A wonderful story of a glorious career. Over 530 large, radiant pages. 100 superb, rare engravings. Itlchest, biggest, best and only endorsed "Gladstone book" published. Only \$1.50. Commission 50 per cent. Credit given. Freight paid. Outfit free. Drop all trash and clear \$300 a month with the only true and good "Gladstone book." Address The Dominion Company, Dept. 36, 352-356 Dearborn street, Chicago.



WANTED—SEVERAL THUSTWORTYM Persons in their own and nearby countries. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Solial, straight \$900 a year and expenses definite, to a feel no more, no less, galary. Monthly its References. Enclose self-addressed champed envelope. Herbert E. Hess, President, Bort, M. Chicago.

To stick things use MAJOR'S CEMENT. B.wareill Take no substitute.

terests of the fown.

GEO. W. NOBLE, P. M.

Dec. 5. Call for advertised letters. Mrs. Isadore Upham, Mrs. F. O. Ellsworth, Mr. Glenn Weaver, Henry P.

lant.

THOS. S. SPRAGUE & SUN,
Attorneys and Solicitors of Patents. United States and Foreign.
Correspondence solicited. Instruction pamphlet free, Wayne
Co. Sav.Rank Bidg., 38 W. CoxGRESS St., DETROIT, Estab, 1865,

H. E. Dickinson, Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agt., Benton Harbor, Mich.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1898.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

D. H. BOWER

TERMS SI.OO PER YEAR PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS DISCONTINUED AT EXPIRATION.

STATE PROBLEMS

They Are Ably Discussed by President McKinley in His Message. [From Third Page.]

This was simply but impressively accomplished on the 12th of August, last, by the delivery of a certified copy of the resolution to President Dole, who thereupon yielded up to the representative of the government of the United States the sovereignty and public property of the Hawalian Islands. erament of the United States the sovereignty and public property of the Hawailan
islands.

Pusuant to the terms of the joint resolution and in exercise of the authority thereby conferred upon me, I directed that the
civil, judicial and military powers theretofore exercised by the efficers of the goverament 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
vacancies. The president, officers and
troops of the republic thereupon took the
oath of allegiance to the United States,
thus providing for the uninterrupted continuance of all the administrative and
municipal functions of the annexed territory until congress shall otherwise enact.
Following the further provision of the
joint resolution I appointed Hon. Shelby
M. Cullom, of Illinois: John T. Morgan, of
Alabama: Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois: Sanford B. Dele, of Hawaii, and Walter F.
Green, of Hawaii, as commissioners to confer and recommend to congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian islands as
they should deem necessary or proper. The
commissioners having fulfilled the mission
rounded to them their report will be laid
hefore you at an early day. It is believed
that their recommendations will have the
carnest consideration due to the magnitude
of the responsibility resting upon you to
give such shape to the relationship of those
mil-Pacific lands to our home union as will
benefit both in the highest degree, realizing
the aspirations of the community that has
cast its let with us and elected to share our
political heritage, while, at the same time,
justifying the foresight of those who for the aspirations of the community that has cast its let 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 to the assimilation of Hawali as a natural and inevitable consummation, in harmony with our needs and in fulfillment of our cherished traditions.

The questions heretofore pending between Hawali and Japan, growing out of the alleged mistreatment of Japanese treaty 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.

Under the provisions of the joint resolution the existing customs relations of the Hawalian islands with the United States and with other countries remain unchanged until legislation shall otherwise provide. The consuls of Hawali, here and in foreign countries, continue to fulfill their commercial agencies, while the United States consulate at Honolulu is maintained for all proper services pertaining to trade and the revenue. It would be desirable that all foreign consuls in the Hawalian islands should receive new exequateurs from this government.

The attention of congress is called to the fact that, our consular effices having ceased to exist in Hawali and being about to cease in other countries coming under the soverighty of the United States, the provisions for the relief and transportation of destitute American scamen in these countries under our consular regulations will in consequence terminate. It is proper, therefore, that new legislation should be cracted upon this subject in order to meet that changed condition.

OUR EXTRADITION LAWS.

of the Terms of the Convention. The interpretation of certain provisions of the extradition convention of Decemher II, 1801, has been at various times the eccasion of controversy with the govern-ment of Mexico. An acute difference arose in the case of the Mexican demand for the delivery of Jesus Guerrera, who, having led a marauding expedition near the border with the proclaimed purpose of initiating an insurrection against President Diaz, escapedinto Texas. Extradition was refused escapedinto Texas. Extradition was refused on the ground that the alleged offense was political in its character, and therefore came within the treaty proviso of non-surrender. The Mexican contention was that the exception crity related to purely political offenses, and that, as Guerrera's acts were admixed with the common crime of murder, arson, kidnaping and robbery, the option of nondelivery became void, a position which this government was unable to admit, in view of the received international doctrine and practice in the matter. The Mexican government, in view of this, gave notice January 24, 1888, of the termination of the conclusion of a new confect. In this relation of may refer to the necessary of this relation of may refer to the necessary of this relation of may refer to the necessary of this relation of may refer to the necessary of the this relation of may refer to the necessary of the conclusion of the necessary of the this relation of may refer to the necessary of the conclusion of the necessary of the this relation of the necessary of the necessary of the conclusions are on foot.

In this relation, I may refer to the necessity of some amendment of our existing extradition statue. It is a common stipulation of such treaties that neither party sextradition statue. It is a common stipulation of such treaties that neither party
shall be bound to give up its own citizens,
with the added proviso in one of our
treaties that with Japan, that it may surrender if it see fit. It is held in this country,
by an almost uniform course of decisions
that where a treaty negatives the obligation to surrender the president is not invested with legal authority to act. The
conferment to such authority would be in
the line of that sound morality which
shrinks from affording secure asylum to
the author of a belnous crime. Again,
statutory provision might be well made for
what is styled extradition by way of transit, whereby a fugitive surrendered by one
foreign government to another may be conveyed acress the territory of the United
States to the jurisdiction of the demanding
state. A recommendation in this behalf,
made in the president's message of 189
vas not acted upon. The matter is presented for your consideration.

The problem of the Mexican free zone
has been often discussed with regard to its
inconvenience as a provocative of smuggling into the United States along an extensive and thinly guarded land border.
The effort made by the joint resolution of
March 1, 1855, to remedy the abuse charged
by suspending the privilege of free transportation in bond across the territory of the
Luited States to Mexico failed of good resuit, as is stated in report No. 702 of the
house of representatives, submitted in the
last session, March 11, 1898. As the question is one to be conveniently met by wise
concurrent legislation of the two countries
looking to the protection of the revenues
by harmonious measures operating equally on either side of the boundary, rather looking to the protection of the revenues by harmonious measures operating equally on either side of the boundary, rather than by conventional arrangements, I suggest that congress consider the advisability of authorizing and inviting a conference of representatives of the treasury departments of the United States and Mexico to consider the subject in all its complex bearings, and make report with pertinent recommendations to the respective governments for the information and the consideration of their congress.

Mexican Water Boundary.

Mexican Water Boundary.

The Mexican water boundary commission has adjusted all matters submitted to it to the satisfaction of both governments, save in three important cases; that of the Chamizal at El Paso, Tex., where the two commissioners failed to agree, and wherein, for this case only, this government has proposed to Mexico the addition of a third member; the proposed elimination of what are known as "Bancos," email isolated islands formed by the cutting off of bends in the Rio Grande, from the operation of the treaties of 184 and 1859, recommended by the commissioners and approved by this Mexican Water Boundary. the treaties of 1834 and 1859, recommended by the commissioners and approved by this government, but still under consideration by Mexico; and the subject of the "equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande," for which the commissioners recommended an international dam and reservoir, approved by Mexico, but still under consideration by this government. Pending these questions it is necessary to extend the life of the commission, which expires December 23 next.

The coronation of the young queen of the Netherlands was made the occasion of fitting congratulations. fitting congratulations.

The claim of Victor H. McCord against Peru, which for a number of years has been pressed by this government, and has on several occasions attracted the attention of the congress, has been satisfactorily adverted. A protocol was signed May 17, 188 justed. A protocol was signed May 17, 1898, whereby the fact of liability being admitted, the question of the amount to be award was submitted to the chief justice of Canada as sole arbitrator. His award sets the indemnity due the claimant at \$40,-600.

Trenty with Peru.

The government of Peru has given the prescribed notification of its intention to abrogate the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation concluded with this country August 31, 1857. As that treaty contains many important provisions necessary to the maintenance of commerce and good relations, which could with difficulty be replaced by the nomination of renewed provisions within the brief 12 months intervening before the treaty terminates, I have invited suggestions by Peru as to the particular provisions it is desired to annul in the hope of reaching an agreement whereby the remaining articles may be provisionally saved.

Ambassador to Russia. Ambassador to Russia.

His majesty, the czar, having announced his purpose to raise the imperial Russian mission at this capital to the rank of an embassy, I responded, under the authority conferred by the act of March 3, 1893, by commissioning and accrediting the actual representative at St. Petersburg in the capacity of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. The Russian ambassador to this country has since presented his credentials.

CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL. An Assurance Given of Our Readiness to Take Part in the Convention. The proposal of the czar for a general re-

duction 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 a comple 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 taxour 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 sid to the beneficent project.

project.

The claims of owners of American sealing vessels for science by Russian cruisers in Behring sea are being pressed to a settlement. The equities of the cases justify the expectation that a measure of reparation will eventually be accorded in harmony with precedent and in the light of the proven facts. mony with precedent and in the light of the proven facts.

The recommendation made in my special message of April 27 last is renewed, that appropriation be made to reimburse the master and owners of the Russian bark Hans for wrongful arrest of the master and detention of the vessel in February, 1896, by officers of the United States district court for the southern district of Mississippi. The papers accompanying my said message make out a most meritorious claim, and justify the urgency with which it has been presented by the government of Russia.

Death of King of Samoa.

Malicia Laupepa, king of Samoa, died on August 22 last. According to article 1 of the general act of Perlin "his successor shalf be duly elected according to the laws and customs of Samoa." Arrangements having been agreed upon between the signatories of the general act for the return of Matanfa and the other exiled Samoan chiefs, they were brought from Jaluit by a German war vessel and landad at Apia on September 18 last. Whether the death of Malleta and the return of his old-time rival Matanfa will add to the undesirable complications which the execution of the tripartite general act has heretofore developed remains to be seen. The efforts of this government will as heretofore developed remains to be seen. The efforts of this government will as heretofore be addressed towards a harmonious and exact fulfillment of the terms of the international engagement to which the United States became a party in 1899.

The Cheek claim against Siam after some five years of controversy has been adjusted by arbitration, under an agreement signed July 6, 1897, an award of 766. It iteals (about \$187,897), with release of the Cheek estate from mortgage claims, having been rendered March 11, 1898, in favor of the claimant, by the arbitrator, Sir Nicholas John Hannen, British chief justice for China and Japan.

An envoy from Siam has been accredited to this government and has presented his credentials.

Relatious with Switzerland. Death of King of Samoa.

Relations with Switzerland. Immediately upon the outbreak of the war with spain the Swiss government, fulfilling the high mission it has deservedly war with Spain the Swiss government, fulfilling the high mission it has deservedly assumed as the patron of the International Red Cross, proposed to the United States and Spain that they should severally recognize and carry into execution, as a medus vivendi, during the continuance of hostilities the additional articles proposed by the international conference at Geneva, October 10, 1805, extending the effects of the existing Red Cross convention of 1804 to the conduct of naval war. Fellowing the example set by France and Germany in 1870 in adopting such a mdus vivendi and in view of the accession of the United States to those additional articles in 1822 although the exchange of ratifications thereof still remain uneffected, 1. Swiss proposal was premptly and cordically accepted by us and simultaneously 1.9 Spain. This government feels a keen satisfaction in having thus been able to testify its adherence to the broadest principles of humanity even amidst the clash of war, and it is to be hoped that the extension of the Red Cross compact to hestilities by sea as well as on land may seen become an accomplished fact through the general promulgation of the additional naval Red Cross articles by the maritime powers now parties to the convention of field.

The important question of the claim of Swizerland to the jerpetual cantonal alliance of American citizens of Swiss origin has not made hopeful progress toward a solution, and controversies in this regard still continue.

Claims Against Turkey.

Claims Against Turkey. The newly accredited envoy of the United 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 the property of American missionaries resident in that country during the Armenian troubles of 1855 as well as for the recognition of older claims of equal justness. He is also instructed to seek an adjustment of the dispute growing out of the refusal of Turkey to recognize the acquired

refusal of Turkey to recognize the acquired citizenship of Ottoman-born persons naturalized in the United States since 1829, without prior imperial consent; and in the same general relation he is directed to endeavor to bring about a solution of the question which has more or less acutely existed since 1849 concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in matters of criminal procedure and punishment under article IV of the treaty of 1829. This latter difficulty grows cut of a verbal difference, claimed by Turkey to be essential, between the original Turkish text and the promulgated translation. After more than two years from the appointment of a consul of this country to Erzeroum he has received his exequateur. Great Britain and Venezuela.

Great Britain and Venezuela.

The arbitral tribunal appointed under the treaty of February, 1867, between Great Britain and Venezuela to determine the boundary line between the latter and the colony of British Gulana is to convene at Paris during the present month. It is a source of much gratification to this government to see the friendly resort of arbitration applied to the settlement of this controversy not alone because of the earnest part we have had in bringing about the result, but also because the two members named on behalf of Venezuela, Mr. Chief Justice Fuller and Mr. Justice Brewer, chosen from our highest court, appropriately testify the continuing interest we feel in the definitive adjustment of the question according to the strictest rules of justice. The British members, Lord Herschell and Sir Richard Collins are jurists of no less exalted repute, while the fifth member and president of the tribunal, M. F. De Martens, has earned a worldwide reputation as an authority upon international

tion as an authority upon international law.

The claim of Felipe Scandella against Venezuela for arbitrary expulsion and injury to his business has been adjusted by the revocation of the order of expulsion and by the payment of the sum of \$16,000. Bureau of American Republies. Bureau of American Republics.

I have the satisfection of being able to state that the burcan of the American republics, created in 18.0 as the organ for promoting comrectal intercourse and fraterial relations among the countries of the western 'lemisphere, has become a more efficient instrument of the wise purposes of its founders, and is receiving the cordial surport of the centributing members of the international union, which are actually represented in its board of management. A commercial directory, in two volumes, containing a mass of statistical matter descriptive of the industrial and commercial interests of the various countries has been printed in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French, and a monthly bulletin is published in these four languages and distributed in the Latin-American countries as well as in the United States, has proved to be a valuable medium for disseminating information and

furthering the varied interests of the international union.

During the past year the important work of collecting information of past. Albenefit to American industries and trade, through the agency of the diplematic and consular officers has been steadily advanced, and in order to lay such data before the public with the least delay the practice was begun in January, ISES, of issuing the commercial reports from day to day, as they are received by the department of state. It is believed that for promptitude as well as fullness of information the service thus supplied to our merchants and manufacturers will be found to show sensible improvement and to merit the liberal support of congress.

Burdens and Waste of War.

Burdens and Waste of War. The experiences of the last year bring forcibly nome 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.

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, as far as practicable, this inevitable loss and disturbance. This purpose can probably be hest 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 position to recommend it to other powers without the imputation of selfish motives. I therefore suggest for year consideration that the executive be authorized to correspond with the governments of the principle 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.

OUR FINANCES. Interesting Figures Regarding Revenues and Expenditures. The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1808, including \$84,751,228, received from sale of Pacific railroads, ammounted to \$465,321,355 and its expenditures to \$443,-655 ft. 668,582. There was collected from customs \$149,575,002 and from internal revenue \$170,900,641. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$321,725,479, a decrease of \$58,156,600

ed to \$224,725,479, a decrease of \$58,156,600 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to \$59,414,175, a decrease from the preceding year of \$90,524,608. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$24,212,608. The total tax collected on distilled spirits was \$92,546,999, on manufactured tobacco \$36,233,522, and on fermented liquors \$39,515,421. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$1,231,32,239, an increase of \$180,488,774 from the preceding year. It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1899, will be \$577,574,607 and its expenditures \$659,874,647, resulting in a deficiency of \$112,000,000.

Gold in the Treasury. On the 1st of December, 1898, there was held in the treasury gold coin amounting to \$138,411.547, gold bullion amounting to \$138,502.545, silver bullion amounting to \$33,502.540, and other forms of money amounting to \$451,963,981. On the same date the amount of money of all binds to \$250.545. ings, was \$1,836,879,504, an increase for the year of \$165,794,966. Estimating our population at 75,194,000 at the time mentioned the per capita circulation was \$25.09. On the same date there was in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$133,502,515.

The provision made for strengthening the resources of the treasury in connection with the war has given increased confidence in the purpose and power of the government to maintain the present standard, and has established more firmly than ever the national credit at home and abroad. A marked evidence of this is found in the inflow of gold to the treasury. Its net gold holdings on November 1, 1898, were \$239,885,160 as compared with \$153,573,147 on November 1, 1897, and an increase of net cash of \$207,756,100, November 1, 1897, to \$300,238,775 November 1, 1898. The present ratio of net treasury gold outstanding government liabilities, including United States treasury notes of 1890, silver certificates, currency certificates, including United States treasury notes of 1890, silver certificates, currency certificates, standard silver dollars, and silver coin, November 1, 1898, was 25.35 per cent. as compared with 16.96 per cent. November 1, 1897.

Recommendation Renewed.

Recommendation Renewed.

I renew so much of my recommendation of December, 1897, as follows: "That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed 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 debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States note—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." This hecommendation was made in the belief that such provisions of law would insure to a greater degree 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. Recommendation Renewed. Other Currency Legislation Needed.

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 and 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.

MARITHEE POLICY NEEDED. Other Currency Legislation Needed.

MARITIME POLICY NEEDED. The Acquirement of Foreign Territory Compels Its Prompt Adoption. 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 shuld be established regular and frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States, under the American flag, with the newly-acquired islands. Spain furnished to its colonies, at the annual cost of about \$2,000,(20), steamship lines communicating with
a portion of the world's markets as well
as with trade centers of the home government. The United States will not undertake to do less. 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 scamen performed 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 every constitutional way. Details and methods for the
accomplishment of this purpose are discussed in the report of the secretary of the
treasury, to which the attention of congress is respectfully invited.

Protection Against Vellow Fever.
In my last annual message I recommend-In my last annual message I recommended that congress authorize the appointment of a commission for the purpose of making systematic investigations 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 island of Cuba and the upation of the island of Cuba and th 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 soldlers 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 a suitable appropriation made to provide for a commission of experts to be appointed for the purpose indicated.

THE STANDING ARMY. The Importance of Its Increase Is Pointed Out. Under the act of congress approved April 26, 1898, authorizing the president in by congress, or a declaration by congres that war exists, I directed the increase of the regular army to the maximum of 62,660, authorized in said act. There are now in the regular army 57,802 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 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 service or absorption by promotion or honorable discharge under such regulations as the secretary of war may establish of supernumerary commissioned officers and the 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 25 majors provided for in section I hereof."

The importance of legislation for the permanent increase of 15 majors provided for in section I 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, low, towen 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 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 the congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only 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

try in its emergency. THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS. Plan Adopted for Making the Gov

ernment Secure.

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, the 1st and 2nd of November of this year. The amoun due the government consisted of the principal of the subsidy bonds, \$27,236,512, and the accrued interest thereon, \$31,211,511.07, making the total indebtedness \$35,458,223.75. The bid at the sale covered the lirst 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 \$2,50,000 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 February 16, 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 amounts due upon all prior mortgages upon the castern 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 tho 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 February 16 they would bid a sum at the sale which would realize to the government the entire principal of its debt, \$£, 303,000. Believing that no better price could be obtained and appreciating the difficulties under which the government which the court had fixed as the upset price, and which the government the principal of its debt, the sale should proseed. By this transaction the government as received on account of its subsidy claim the sum of \$34,751,22 the accrued interest thereon, \$31,211,511.07, making the total indebtedness \$55,448,223.75. The bid at the sale covered the first mort-

ben taken to foreclose the government's lien upon the Central Pacific Railroad company, but before action was commenced congress passed an act, approved July 7, 1898, creating a commission consisting of the secretary of the treasury, the stior-

ney-general and the secretary of the interior and their successors in office, with full power to settle the indebtedness to the government growing out of the issue of bonds in aid of construction of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific bond-aided railroads, subject to the approval of the president. No report has yet been made to me by the commission thus created. Whatever action is had looking to a settlement of the indebtedness in accordance with the act referred to will be duly submitted to congress.

NEW BUILDING NEEDED.

Structure Inadequate to Require-

ments of Department of Justice. I deem it my duty to call to the attention of congress the condition of the present building occupied by the department of jus-tice. The business of that department has Increased very greatly since it was established in its present quarters. The building now occupied by it is neither large enough nor of suitable arrangement for the proper accommodation of the business of the department. The supervising for the proper accommodation of the business of the department. The supervising architect has pronounced it unsafe and unsulted to the use to which it is put. The attorney general in his report states that the library of the department is on the fourth floor, and that all the space allotted to it is so crowded with books as to dangerously overload the structure. The first floor is occupied by the court of claims. The building is of an old and dilapidiated appearance, unsuited to tho dignity which should attach to this important department. A proper regard for the safety, comfort and convenience of the officers and employes would justify the expenditure of a liberal sum of money in the excition of a new building of commodious proportions and handsome appearance upon the very advantageous site already secured for that purpose, including the ground occupied by the present structure and adjoining vacant to that, comprising in all frontage of 201 feet on Pennsylvania avenue and a depth of 188 feet.

In this connection I may likewise refer to the inadequate accommodations provided for the supreme court in the capitol and suggest the wisdom of making provision for the erection of a separate building for the court and its officers and library upon available ground near the capitol.

The Postal Service.

The postal service of the country advances with extraordinary growth. Within

The postal service of the country advances with extraordinary growth. Within 20 years both the revenues and the expenditures of the post office department have multiplied threefold. In the last ten years 'hey have nearly doubled. Our postal business grows much more rapidly than our population. It now involves an expenditure of \$100,000,000 a year, numbers 73,000 post offices and enrolls 200,000 employes. This remarkable extension of a service which is an accurate index of the public conditions presents gratifying evidence of the advancement of education, of the increase of communication and business activity, and of the improvement of mail facilities leading to their constantly augmenting use.

Demands of the War.

menting use.

Domands of the War.

The war with Spain laid new and exceptional labors on the post office department. The mustering of the military and naval forces of the United States required special mail arrangements for every camp and every campaign. The communication between home and camp was naturally eager and expectant. In some of the larger places of rendezvous as many as 50,000 letters a day required handling. This necessity was met by the prompt detail and dispatch of experienced men from the established force and by directing all the instrumentalities of the railway mail and post office service as far as necessary to this new need. Congress passed an act empowering the postmaster-general to establish offices or branches at every military camp or station, and under this authority the postal machinery was speedily put into effective operation.

Under the same authority, when our forces moved upon Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, they were attended and followed by the postal service. Though the act of eongress authorized the appointment of postmasters where necessary, it was early determined that the public interests would be best subserved not by new designations, but by the detail of experienced men familiar with every branch of the service, and this policy was steadily followed. When the territory which was the theater of conflict came into our possession, it became necessary to reestablish mail facilities for the resident population as well as to provide them for our forces of occupation, and the former requirement was met through the extension and application of the latter obligation. I gave the requisite authority, and the same general principle was applied to this as to other branches of civil administration under military occupation. The details are more particularly given in the report of the postmaster-general, and, while the work is only just begun, it is pleasing to be able to say that the service in the territory which has come under our control is already materially improved.

THE NAVY.

Receive Executive Approval. The following recommendations of the secretary of the navy relative to the increase of the navy have my earnest ap-1. Three seagoing sheathed and coppered battleships of about 13,500 tons trial dis-placement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels 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.

2. 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.

3. Three sheathed and coppered 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.

each. See a the dand 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.

I earnestly urge upon congress the importance of early legislation providing for the taking of the twelfth census. This is necessary in view of the large amount of work which must be performed in the preparation of the schedules preparatory to the enumeration of the population.

PENSIONS. Over \$144,000,000 Paid Out During the Year. There were on the pension rolls on June 30, 1898, 993,714 names, an increase of near ly 18,000 over the number on the rolls on the same day of the preceding year. The amount appropriated by the act of December 22, 1896, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1898 was \$140,000,000. Eigh million seventy thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-six cents and seventy-two dollars and forty-six cents was appropriated by the act of March 31, 1898, to cover deficiencies in army pensions and repayments in the sum of \$12,-020,33, making a total of \$145,022,892.79 available for the payment of pensions during the fiscal year 1898. The amount disbursed from that sum was \$144,651,879,80, leaving a balance of \$3,431,012.99 unexpended on the 30th of June, 1898, which was covered into the treasury. There were 389 names added to the rolls during the year by special acts passed at the second session of the Fifty-fifth congress, making a total of \$480 pensions by congressional enactment since 1861.

The Patent Office. The total receipts of the patent office during the past year were \$1,253,948.44. The expenditures were \$1,081,633.79, leaving a surplus of \$172,314.65.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN. More Than 8,000,000 Acres Sold During the Year. The public lands disposed of by the government during the year reached 8,453,-896.92 acres, an increase of 614,780.26 acres over the previous year. The total receipts from public lands during the fiscal year amounted to \$2,277,995.18, an increase of \$190,063.90 over the preceding year. The lands embraced in the 11 forest reservations which were suspended by the act of June 4, 1897, again became subject to the tions which were suspended by the act of June 4, 1897, again became subject to the operations of the proclamations of February 22, 1897, creating them, which added an estimated amount of 19,931,360 acres to the area embraced in the reserve previously created. In addition thereto two new reserves were created during the year—the Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake reserve in California, embracing 1,644,594 acres, and the Prescott reserve in Arizona, embracing 10,240 acres; while the Pecos River reserve in New Mexico has been changed and enlarged to include 120,000 additional acres. At the close of the year 30 forest reservations, not including those of the Afognac forest and the fish culture reserve in Alaska, had been created by executive proclamations under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, embracing an estimated area of 40,719,474 acres.

The department of the interior has inaugurated a forest system, made possible by the act of July, 1898, for a graded force of officers in control of the reserves. This system has only been in full operation since August, but good results have already been secured in many sections. The reports received indicate that the system of patrol has not only prevented destructive fires from gaining headway, but has diminished the number of fires THE INDIANS,

The Condition of the Ruce Shows The special attention of the congress is called to that part of the report of the sec-retary of the interior in relation to the five civilized tribes. It is noteworthy that the general condition of the Indians shows marked progress. But one outbreak of serious character occurred during the year and that among the Chippewa Indians of and that among the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, which happily has been suppressed. While it has not yet been practicable to enforce all the provisions of the act of June, 1898, "for the protection of the people of the Indian territory and for other purposes," it is having a salutary effect upon the nations composing the five tribes. The Dawes commission reports that the most gratifying results and greater advance toward the attainment of the objects of the governments have been secured in the past year than in any previous year. I cannot too strongly indorse the recommendation of the commission and of the secretary of the interior for the necessity of providing for the education of the 50.00

\$CLOSING-OUT SALE!§

AT THE BOSTON STORE Goods will be slaughtered at and below cost

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday DON'T FAIL EDWARDS BROS.

Hand-Proofs of Three of Christy's Famous War Drawings Free

VERY carefully printed proof on heavy coated paper of

three magnificent war illustrations, by Christy (ready to frame), will be sent to you without charge on receipt of a remittance of \$1.25 from you for your subscription to the Bu-CHANAN RECORD and LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY for three

You will find during the next few months that Leslie's articles and illustrations on Uncle Sam's new colonies, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines will be of the greatest value and interest. No other publication has made as extensive preparations as has Leslie's for supplying its readers with the latest and most reliable information from these important points of military and commercial operations. These hand-proofs of Christy's original drawings make beautiful ornaments for either parlor or

library. Each picture is 14x22 inches in size. Remit \$1.25 to this office and you will receive both papers for three months and the pictures as a premium. BUCHANAN RECORD, Buchanan, Mich.

ૢઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽ઌ૽ઌ૽ઌ૽ઌ૽ઌ૽ઌ૽ઌ૽ઌ૽ DEMORESTS MAGAZINE

Demorest's

Family Magazine

DEMOREST'S contains more matter, artistic, scientific, so cial and practical than any one magazine contains. It is a magazine for the whole family, It gives as much general matter as an exclusively lit

It treats household topics as fully as a strictly domestic It gives as much interesting matter for young people as a strictly young people's public: a tigives as much fashion news as a strictly fashion paper. It is beautifully printed, is trated, and carefully edited.

Demorest's Magazine Fashion Department is in every way far ahead of that contained in any other publication. Subscribers are entitled each mouth to patterns of the latest fashions in women's attire, at no cost to them other than that necessary for postage and wrapping.

NO BETTER CHRISTMAS GIFT Than a year's subscription to Demorest's Magazine can be made.

Remit \$1.00 by money order, registered letter or check to DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE, 110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

GREAT SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFER

The Buchanan Record and FOR Demorest's Family Magazine. Send your Subscriptions to this Office.

white children resident in the Indian terri

AMERICAN FARMS. Resume of the Work of the Agricul

tural Department. The department of agriculture has been active in the past year. Explorers have been sent to many of the countries of the eastern and western hemispheres for seeds and plants that may be useful to the United States and with the further view of opening up markets for our surplus products The forestry division of the department is giving special attention to the treeless re-The forestry division of the department is giving special attention to the treeless regions of our country and is introducing species specially adapted to semi-arid regions. Forest fires which seriously intertere with production, especially in irrigated regions, are being studied that the losses from this cause may be avoided. The department is inquiring into the use and abuse of water in many states of the west and collating information regarding the laws of the states, the decisions of the courts and the customs of the people in this regard, so that uniformity may be secured. Experiment stations are becoming more effective, every year. The annual appropriation of \$270,000 by congress is supplemented by \$400,000 from the states. Nation-wide experiments have been conducted to ascertain the suitableness as to soil and climate and states for growing sugar beets. The number of sugar factories has been doubled in the past two years and the ability of the United States to produce its own sugar from this source has been clearly demonstrated.

The weather bureau forecast and ob-

Trom this source has been clearly demonstrated.

The weather bureau forecast and observation stations have been extended around the Caribbean sea to give early warning of the approach of hurricanes from the south seas to our fleets and merchant marine.

A COMING CENTENNIAL.

Plans for Observing Anniversary of Founding of City of Washington. In the year 1900 will occur the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington for the permanent capital of the government of the United States by authority of an act of congress ap proved July 16, 1790. In May, 1800, the archives and general offices of the federal government were removed to this place On the 17th of November, 1800, the national

government were removed to this place. On the 17th of November, 1800, the national congress met here for the first time and assumed exclusive control of the federal district and city. This interesting event assumes all the more significance when we recall the circumstances attending the choosing of the site, the naming of the capital in honor of the Father of His Country and the interest taken by him in the adoption of plans for its future development on a magnificent scale. These original plans have been wrought out with a constant progress and a signal success even beyond anything their framers could have foreseen. The people of the country are justly proud of the distinctive beauty and government of the capital and of the rare instruments of science and education which here find their natural home. A movement lately inaugurated by the citizens to have the anniversary celebrated with fitting ceremonles, including perhaps the establishment of a handsome permanent memorial to mark so historical an occasion and to give it more than local recognition, has met with general favor on the part of the public. I recommend to congress the granting of an appropriation for this purpose and the appointment of a committee from its respective bodies. It might also be advisable to authorize the president to appoint a committee from the country at large, which, acting with the congressional and District of Columbia committees, can complete the plans for an appropriate national celebration.

CONCLUSION. Several Important Subjects Com-

mended for Consideration. The alien contract law is shown by experience to need some amendment; a measure providing better protection for seamen is proposed; the rightful applica-tion of the eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration are suggested for consideration, and I commend these subjects to the careful attenmend these subjects to the careful attention of the congress.

The several departmental reports will be laid before you. They give in great detail the conduct of the affairs of the government during the past year and discuss many questions upon which the congress may be called upon to act.

(Signed) WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion. Dec. 5, 1898.

Our Clubbing List.

We have arrangements whereby we can save you money on your period. icals for the coming year. Call and get our prices and see what we can

WANTED—AGENTS FOR "GLADSTONE His Life and Public Services," by Thos. W. Handford. A wonderful story of a glorious carcer. Over 500 large, radiant pages, 100 superb, rare engrayings. Richest, biggest, best and only endorsed "Gladstone Book" published. Only \$1.50. Commission, 50 per cent. Credit given. Freight paid. Outfit free. Drop all trash and clear \$300 a month with the only true and good "Gladstone book." Address The Dominion Company, Dept. 36, 353-356 Dearborn street, Ohicago.

First publication November 24, 1898. Estate of Henry G. Houswerth, deceased.

OTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, -ss. DAt a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the city of St Joseph, on the 22nd day of Nov., in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present, JACOB J. VAN RIPER, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Henry G. Honswerth deceased. werin deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Albert E. Honswerth praying that administration of raid estate may be granted to him the said Albert E. Honswerth or to some other suittration of raid estate may be granted to him the said Albert E. Honswerth or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 19th day of December, next, at ten o'clock in the fore noon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the city of St. Joseph, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that the said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

orevious to said day of hearing.
[SEAL.] JACOB J. VAN RIPER, (A true copy.) Last publication December 15, 1898.

First publication December 1, 1898. Estate of John F. Reynolds, deceased. OTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien,—ss Probate Court for said County. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in said county, on Monday, the 23d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight. Present, Jacob J. Van Riper, Judge of Probate In the matter of the estate of John F. Reynolds deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, dnly verified of Carrie W. Reynolds, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to her, the said Carrie W. Reynolds, the executix named in the will of said deceased, or to some other suitable person.

will of said deceased, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 27th day of becember next, at ten o'clock in the foremon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the city of St. Joseph, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said Courty, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A time copy.)

JACOB J. VAN EIPER,

(A true copy.) JACOB J. VAN EIPER, [L. S.] Judge of Probate, Last publication, December 28, 1898.

IN THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND The Right Topics, By the Right Men,

At the Right Time.

It is essential to every American reader who wishes to keep up with the times. The N w York Sun says of it: 'THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW constantly offers to the public a programme of writers and topics that excite the reader and gratify the intellectual appetite. In this respect there is no other magazine that approaches the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW."

publication, but ALL SIDES OF ALL QUESTIONS in which intelligent readers are interested are promptly discussed in its pages, and facts and arguments are presented with all the ability and logical force of the most eminent writers in the world.

It is neither a partisan nor a sectarian

Subjects that concern the interests of **AMERICAN WOMEN**

receive constant and special attention.

50 Cents a Number: \$5.00 a Year. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. he North American Heview, New York, Peninsular Land

and Lumber Co. West coast of Florida on line of the Plant System Railway

40 acres for \$100. The most healthful climate for man and beast in

Winters mild, summers never ex cessively hot. More money crops and more net money from a farm in this favored country than in any

other section of America. Land rich loam, cheap and easily acquired. Write for detail infornation, maps, etc.

We want good reliable agents in every city and town in Michigan to who whom we will pay ten per cent commissions. Address

Peninsular Land and Lumber Co. 71 Broadway, New York.



STOMACH DISEASE!!

Faxwell Dyspepsia Cure does it every day. Cures for keeps. 23 Days' Treatment \$1.00

at your druggists, or prepaid any where in the U.S. A Demonstrator, lasting 41 days, sent anywhere in the U.S. for 25c, and your Quarter back if you're dissatisfied.

If bothered by Stomach or Liver, question us freely, let us show you what we can do and make you our friend

FAXWELL MEDICAL CO., South Bend, Indiana.

McClure'S Magazine

FOR 1899.

Among the Special features are A NEW SERIAL BY RUDYARD KIPLING

THE LATER LIFE OF LINCOLN

By Miss Ida M. Tarbell. THE NAVAL SIDE OF THE WAR, BY CAPT. MAHAN

A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR'S LIFE-REAL EXPERIEN-CES AND ADVENTURES

Contributions by the bighest authorities on new developments in SCIENCE, INVENTION, EXPLORATION

Embracing articles descriptive of A Plunge in the Diving Torpedo Boat Unsolved Problems of Astronomy

Submarine Navigation The Kite in Modern Warfare Telegraphing without Wires The Marvels of the Sea

Rudyard Kipling

Hamlin Garland

William Allen White

NEW YORK CITY

Life in the Deepest Mines What Peary is Doing in the Arctic The Telectroscope—Pictures by Tel-

SPLENDID SHORT STORIES

They will come from such writers as Robert Barr John A. Hill

Cutcliffe Hyne Morgan Robertson Clinton Ross

Sarah Orne Jewett Saran on ... Octave Thanet ' on I Elliott

We shall publish a number of very striking stories by new writer also a number of those short, crisp, dramatic episodes from real life

readers have come to know as a special feature of McCl.ure's.

THE S. S. McClure Company

200 EAST 25TH STREET

NEW YORK

The Affairs of Europe

are faithfully portrayed in the original and exclusive cable dispatches which THE CHI-CAGO RECORD prints daily from the leading capitals of the old world. This magnificent special service is in process of being greatly extended so as to include every important city in Europe; and it is supplemented by the full regular cable service of The Associated Press.

The Chicago Record, alone of all American newspapers outside New York city, now prints original and exclusive cable dispatches daily from the leading capitals of Europe.

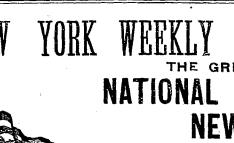
600000000 LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ALL POLITICAL PAPERS IN THE WEST Always American—Always Republican

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SUPPLIES ALL THE NEWS AND BEST CURRENT LITERATURE Every Column is Bright, Clean and Packed with News

> The Literature of its columns is equal to that of the best magazines. It is interesting to the children as well as the parents.

HE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint. -\$1.00—PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR—\$1.00—

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITIONS OF THE INTER OCEAN ARE THE BEST EVER SEEN IN THE WEST. The inter ocean's news is exclusive. Price of Daily by mail \$4.00 per year
Price of Sunday by mail \$2 00 per year
Daily and Sunday by mail \$6.00 per year



NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER For FARMERS and VILLAGERS,

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR \$1.25 THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE has an Agricultural Department of the highest mercomprehensive and reliable market reports, able editorials, interesting short stories, scientific and mechanical information, illustrated fashion articles, humorous pictures,

and is instructive and entertaining to every member of every family. THE BUCHANAN RECORD gives you all the local news, political and social, keeps you in close touch with your neighbors and friends, on the farm and in the village, informs you as to local prices for farm products, the condition of crops and prospects for the year, and is a bright, newsy, welcome and indispen

able weekly visitor at your home and fireside. SEND ALL ORDERS TO THE RECORD.