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WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY DECEMBER 9, 1898.

ANNUAL MESSAGE

Of the President to the Congress on the State of the Union.

FEW RECOMMENDATIONS MADE.

A Summary of Events Leading up to the Spanish War--Salient Points of that Conflict Rehearsed -- No Hint as to the Future Governments of Porto Rico and the Philippines--Increase of the Army and Navy Advocated -- Treasury Notes Taken in Payment for Gold to be Paid Out Again

Only for Gold.

ident sent the following message to suls, by noble and earnest individual congress today;

sentatives:

"Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war, our ing without comprehensive plan, depeople rejoice in a very satisfactory veloping only the same spasmodic enand steadily increasing degree of pros- counters, barren of strategic result, perity, evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Manu- the present insurrection from its start. facture has been productive, agricul- No alternative save physical exhaustural pursuits have yielded abundant tion by either combatant and therereturns; labor in all fields of industry | lay in sight, but how far distant no is better rewarded; revenue legisla- one could venture to conjecture.

20

Washington, December 5 .- The pres- the consul general and the special coneffort through the organized agencies of the American Red Cross. Thousands "To the Senate and House of Repre- of lives were thus saved, but many thousands more were inaccessible to such forms of aid.

"The war continued on the old footthat had marked the course of the earlier ten years' rebellion as well as withal the practical ruin of the island, though that resort involved 'hostile

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE

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 address of November 18, 1897, but without the inpairment 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 control, and on the other with the insurgent population holding the interior country unrepresented in the so-called parliament, and defiaut at the suggestion of sung for peace. THE ENTIRE MATTER LEFT TO

CONGRESS.

"Grieved and disappointed at this barren outcome of my sincere endeavors to reach a practical solution, I felt it my duty to remit the whole question to the congress. In the message of session. April 11, 1898, I announced that with this last overture in the direction of immediate peace in Cuba, and its disappointing reception by Spain, the effort of the executive was brought to an end. I again reviewed the alternative courses of action which had been 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

NICARAGU Senator Morgan Gives Notice of an Impor-

tant Amendment to the Bill.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

Made to the Senate in Executive Session-The Importance of Action Shown-Senator Morgan's Harsh Criticism of the Nicaraguan Government and the Company Securing the New Concession-The Appointment of Senators on Such Com missions Criticised -- The House Passes the Anti-Scalping Railroad Ticket Bill.

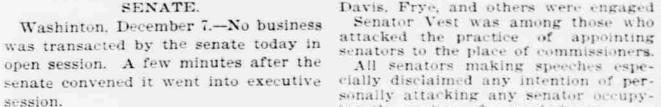
SENATE.

Semi-meekly Messenger.

Washinton, December 7 .-- No business was transacted by the senate today in open session. A few minutes after the

At 2:15 o'clock business in open session was resumed, the death of Representatives Northway, of Ohio, and Love, of Mississippi, was announced and the senate adjourned as a mark of respect to their memories.

As a result of the meeting of the senate on the Nicaragua canal today, Senator Morgan gave notice of an amendment to the Nicaraguan canal bill, authorizing the immediate issuthe redemption of all outstanding and the cancellation of all obligations. the canal, dealing exclusively with the fact that the government of Nicaragua granted a concession to construct a canal to another company than the Maritime Canal Company. He deals with "'The long trial has proved that the this transaction in severe terms, upas well as that of the American citicourse of Nicaragua to jealousy of Costo "obstruct a great national policy in selling out to a trans-continental railroad company for the defeat of a sus-



ing the position of commissioner. After two and a half hours of discussion the question was referred to the judiciary committee with instructhe nomination of the commissioners. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house today passed the antiticket scalping bill by a note of 199 to the railroads to put an end to the busines of ticket scalping. The inter-state commerce commission first called attention to the subject in its report of 1888, and it has been before congress stock, except that held by the govern- were given both to the representatives of the railroads and the scalpers, and Mr Sherman, of New York, secured 174 pledges for the measure. It was, how-He submitted at the same time a report ever, deemed inadvisable to bring the will make a short address to the stumeasure forward until the present ses- dents. sion. The debate today lasted four sides. None of the amendments offered were adopted and the bill passed as reported by the committee. inter-state commerce act to provide vannah will include a military parade with a certificate and made it unlaw- evening. ful for an officer of such carrier to supply tickets to any but authorized agents. It makes a violation of these provisions a misdemeanor and provides for the redemption of unused or penalties for forging or altering tickets. hours will be spent in reviewing Genhad been repeatedly recommended by the inter-state commerce commission that it had the support of newspapers and commercial bodies and that over 3,000 petitions in its favor had been brokerage business as illegal. The amount of fraud practiced, if known, would startle any one unfamiliar with the facts. He displayed a great mass of fraudulent tickets/ which he said practiced upon the railroads and the innocent travelling public NO FINANCIAL LEGISLATION. Washington, December 7.-The house committee on banking and currency was to have held its first meeting today, but no quorum appeared. Chairman Walker says it is not likely that the committee will have any further hearings on financial affairs, or will take further action in shaping currency legislation. A currency and banking bill framed by a special committee headed by Representative Mc Cleary, of Minnesota, is now on the opinion exists within the committee as to the regularity with which this bill was reported and steps have been taken to have it withdrawn from the



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[M'KINLEY'S SOUTHERN TOUR]

To Attend the Atlanta Jubilee To Visit Several Other Southern Cities

Washington, December 7. - The president and members of his party, who will attend the peace jubilee exercises at Atlanta will leave Washingtions to investigate and report upon ton December 13th, at 2 o'clock, reaching Atlanta between 8 and 9 o'clock the following morning, spending Wednesday and Thursday in attendance 101. This section is the culmination upon the jubilee, where the president of a ten years' struggle on the part of will deliver an address and attend the banquet of Thursday evening. The party will leave Atlanta Thursday at midnight, reaching Tuskee the folever since in one form or another. Dur- lowing morning at 9 o'clock. Three ing the last session extensive hearings hours will be spent there inspecting the normal and industrial institute of which Booker T. Washington is president. It is expected that the president

tion passed by the present congress has increased the treasury's receipts to the amount estimated by its author; the finances of the government have been successfully administered and its credit advanced to the first rank, while its currency has been and good will-a catastrophe the suspimaintained at the world's highest cious nature and horror of which stirrstandard; military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit national character that this shocking and served to cement more closely blow, falling upon a generous people, than ever the fraternal bounds between every section of the country.

"A review of the relations of the afe no longer the existence of a con-United States to other powers always appropriate, is this year of primary importance in view of stinct of justice prevailed and the nathe momentous issues which have tion anxiously availed the result of arisen, demanding in one instance the ultimate determination by arms of inquiry established that the origin and involving far reaching conse- of the explosion was external by a quences which will require the earnest submarine mine and only nalted name of civilization, in behalf of enattention of the congress.

REVIEW OF CUBAN AFFAIRS.

"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 called upon to deal. The considerations then advanced, and the exposition of the views therein expressed, disclosed my sense of the extreme gravity of the was presented of a unanimous vote of yal forces of the United States as situation. Setting aside, as logically both houses on March 9th, appropriat- might be necessary, with added auunfounded or practically inadmissa. ble, the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, the recogni- | the discretion of the president.' That tion of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, intervention in favor of one or the other party and forcible annexation of the island. I concluded it was honestly due to our which comprised modern vessels of the ment of that island-a proposition 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 efficacious to remedy the evils so deeply affecting our own country, so injurious to the ACTION OF THE CONTINENTAL true interests of the mother country, as well as to those of Cuba, and so repugnant to the universal sentiment of humanity.

THE SITUATION.

"The ensuing month brought little

MAINE.

ruary last, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine while rightfully lying in the harbor of Havana on a mission of international courtesy ed the nation's heart profoundly. It is a striking evidence of the poise and sturdy good sense distinguishing our already deeply touched by preceding events in Cuba, did not move them to an instant, desperate resolve to tolerdition of danger and disorder at our

doors that made possible such a deed, by whomsoever wrought. Yet the inthe searching investigation at once set on foot. The finding of the naval board through lack of positive testimony, to dangered American interests which fix the responsibility of its authorship. HASTY PREPARATION FOR WAR.

"All these things carried conviction to the most thoughtful, even before president to take measures to secure a the finding of the naval court, that a full and final termination of hostilicrisis in our relations with Spain and ties between Spain and the people of towards Cuba was at hand. So strong Cuba and to secure in the island the was this belief that is needed but a establishment of a stable government. brief executive suggestion to the con- capable of maintaining order and obgress to receive immediate answer to serving its international obligations, the duty of making instant provision insuring peace and tranquility and the for the possible and perhaps speedily securing of its citizens as well as our probable emergency of war, and the remarkable, almost unique, spectacle those ends to use the military and naing \$50,000,000 'for the national defense | thority to continue generous relief to and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at this act of prevision came none too soon, was disclosed when the applica- nine days of earnest deliberation, durtion of the fund was undertaken. Our ing which the almost unanimous sencoasts were practically undefended. timent of your body was developed on Our navy needed large provision for every point save as to the expediency increased ammunition and supplies, of coupling the proposed action with and even numbers to cope with any a formal recognition of the republic sudden attack from the navy of Spain, of Cuba as the true and lawful governhighest type of continental perfection. which failed of adoption-the congress, Our army also required enlargement after conference on the 19th of April, of men and ammunition. The details by a vote of 42 to 35 in the senate, and of the hurried preparation for the 311 to 6 in the house of representatives, dreaded contingency is told in the re- approved the memorable joint resoluports of the secretaries of war and of tion declaring: the navy, and need not be repeated here. It is sufficient to say that the Cuba are, and of right, ought to be, outbreak of war, when it did come, free and independent. found our nation not unprepared to meet the con lict.

POWERS.

'Nor was the apprehension of coming strife confined to our own country.

It was felt by the continental powers | from Cuba and Cuban waters. which, on April 6th, through their am SPAIN'S INABILITY TO BETTER bassadors and envoys, addressed to States be and he is hereby directed the executive an expression of hope and empowered to use the entire land that humanity and moderation might and naval forces of the United States. fication of Cuba. The autonomous ad- tions would lead to an agreement, which, while securing the maintenance of peace would afford all necessary into effect. guarantees for the re-establishment of hope the envoys had expressed that peace might be preserved in a manand menacing to our interests and tranquility, as well as shocking to our sentiments of humanity, and, while interested 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.

constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce ance, with a guarantee by this govern-"At this juncture, on the 15th of Feb- as to guide the eventful settlement.' ment, of \$5,000,000 worth of bonds for The grounds justifying that step were in the interest of humanity, the duty to protect life and property of our citizens in Cuba, the right to check in- ments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica jury to our commerce and people through the devastation of the island and, most important, the need of removing at once and forever the con- upon the situation with reference to stant 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:

> object for which Spain has waged the holding the rights of the Maritime war cannot be attained. The fire of in- Company for the present and for an surrection may flame or may smolder extension of its concessions for ten with varying seasons, but it has not years more. The report arraigns the been, and it is plain that it cannot be conduct of the republic of Nicaragua extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a zens securing the new concession in condition which can no longer be en- most severe terms, attributing the dured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the ta Rica and that of the concessionaries give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.' posed competition. "In view of all this, the congress was asked to authorize and empower the point:

own, and for the accomplishment of the starving people of Cuba.

THE RESOLUTION OF APRIL 19TH.

"The response of the congress, after

1. " 'That the people of the island of

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

3. " 'That the president of the United mark the course of this government and to call into the actual service of protest against the practice of appoint-

The committee adduces as a justification of the new report the seriousness of the situation, saying on this

'The serious consequences likely to result to the United States from this unprecedented and unwarranted action of the late government of Nicaragua and the evident purpose to force our government into payment of a large sum as compensation for the future consent of the republic of the United States of Central America to the creation of a maritime canal through the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua requires the committee to present the grounds upon which it insists that this proceeding is without any support in law, justice or equity and that it violates the hitherto cordial relations of the United States with Nicaragua."

The report takes issue with the contention of Nicaragua that that country owns both banks of the San Juan river, calling attention to the fact that Costa Rica has equal rights, since the arbitration of President Cleveland, as the owner of one bank of the stream. Attention is called to the fact.

It is then set forth that Costa Rica's interests in the canal are as great as those of Nicaragua, "and it follows that the action of both republics is essential of the right of either to claim a forfeiture of the concession. If Nicaragua claims that the concession it has granted is forfeited Costa Rica has the right to assert that it is not forfeited. It is claimed that the consent of this country is also necessary to any

sion. The senate had a long debate in executive session today upon the subject of confirmation of the Hawaiian commissioners. The debate was started by Senator Hoar, who made a vigorous sign of real progress toward the paci- and people, and that further negotiation the United States the militia of the ing senators upon such a commission. He said these senators were, when apand became the duly authorized gen-4. "'That the United States hereby erals of the president. What became

calendar. BILL TO INCREASE THE ARMY. Representative Hull, chairman of the house committee on military affairs,

today introduced a bill increasing the regular army to approximately 100,000 men. The bill was framed at the war department and has the approval of proceeding on the part of Nicaragua the secretary of war. It is not the bill looking to the forfeiture of the conces. | framed by General Miles, as this measure has not the high rank proposed by the Miles bill and some of the appointments are open to officers of the volunteer or from civil life. It provides for a lieutenant general and what is considered a sufficient increase of major and brigadier generals to command an army of 100,000 men. The artillery arm is organized, separating them into coast and field artillery but promotion to be by seniority of the whole army. The bill provides for the three battalion formation. The staff corps are increased about 40 per cent., and with the exeception of the adjutant general, inspector general, and ordnance, are open to appointments from the volunteer or civil life. The most noticeable change is in that of the medical department in which provision is made for a hospital corps of 3,000 privates. with necessary non-commissioned officers, with a largely increased number of surgeons and assistant surgeons. All officers and men serving in the sub-tropical countries are to have an increase of 25 per cent. in pay. Under the immediate control of the president, inhabitants of the new countries may be enlisted in the organizations there serving. The bill gives a total of fourteen regiments of artillery, twelve of cavalry and thirty infantry.

The party will star' for Savannah on hours and was spirited upon both Friday afternoon, either by way of Montgomery, Ala., or Macon, reaching Savannah Saturday morning between The bill requires carriers subject to the 8 and 9 o'clock. Their exercises in Saeach agent authorized to sell tickets a public reception and a banquet in the

Their party will spend Sunday quietly and will start on the return trip just after midnight reaching Macon, Ga., the following morning bepartially used tickets and also provides tween 8 and 9 o'clock. Here several Mr. Sherman said this legislation eral Wilson's command, of which about 8,000 troops are stationed at Macon.

This party will reach Washington early the following morning Tuesday presented to the house during the pres- the 20th inst. Besides the president ent congress. The business communi- and Mrs. McKinley the party will inties had come to look upon the ticket clude Secretary Gage and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Alger and Mrs. Alger, Secretary Long and Miss Long, Postmaster General Smith and Mrs. Smith, Secretary Bliss and Miss Bliss, Secrewould give a faint idea of the frauds | tary Wilson and M ss Wilson, Major General Joseph Wheeler, Secretary Porter, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou and Mr. Andelbert S. Hay.

OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION

Mr. Cleveland Emphatic on the Subject - Ex-Secretary Sherman Expresses Strong Opposition - Other **Prominent Men with Them**

Princeton, N. J., December 7.-Former President Grover Cleveland was interviewed today on the new policy house calendar, but some difference of of the United States and dictated the following to the Associated Press:

"Without going at all into details, I wish to say that I am ardently opposed to every feature of this annexation and expansion policy. The public ought to know pretty well what my convictions were on Hawaiian question during my administration. I have not changed my mind and remain opposed to all this annexation from Hawaii to the Philippines.

Boston, December 7.-At the meeting of the Anti-Imperialism League's executive committee today a letter was read from John Sherman saying:

"My hope is that the senate of the United States will reject the treaty and leave the people of the islands free from the shackles of Spain and the distant domination of the United States. I sympathize with Aguinaldo n his ambition to found a republic in the China sea, near the equator and hope he may become the Washington of a new nation, absolutely free from European and American influences." Bishop Potter, of New York, and James C. Carter, of New York, were added to the list of vice presidents of the league. More than 500 petitions, protesting against an imperalistic policy regarding Spain's conquered possessions have been received at the Washington and Boston offices of the league, each petition bearing many signatures, and it was decided today, to begin at once presenting the petition to the senate.

ministrations set up in the capital and some of the principal cities appeared tants nor to be able to extend their representation, I said I shared the influence to the large extent of territory he'd by the insurgents, while ner to terminate the chronic condition the satisfary arm, obviously unable to of disturbance in Cuba so injurious cope with the still active rebellion. continued many of the most objectionable and offensive polices of the government that had preceded it. No appreciating the humanitarian and distangible relief was afforded to the vast numbers of unhappy reconcentradoes despite the reiterated professions made in that regard and the amount appropriated by Spain to that end. The proffered expedient of zones of cultivation proved illusory; indeed, no less. practical nor more delusive promises of succor could well have been ten lered to the exhausted and destitute people, stripped of all that made life and | home dear, and herded in a strange region among unsympathetic strangers hardly less necessitous than them- | tates of duty, no effort was relaxed | selves.

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR THE STARVING.

"By the end of December, the mortality among them had frightfully increased. Conservative estimates from ing the recognition of her people's formal demand that it at once relin-Spanish sources placed the deaths right to independence. Besides this, among these distressed people at over the instant revocation of the order of the island of Cuba and withdraw its 40 per cent, from the time General reconcentration was asked, so that the forces therefrom, coupling this demand of the Spanish authorities a scheme ish effort, might be put in a way to the island, in conformity with for the services for such work was too contributions raised in this country, resumption of the wellnigh destroy-

STILL HOPING TO AVOID WAR.

"Still animated by the hope of a peaceful solution and obeying the dicto bring about a speedy ending of the object continued actively with the govcrnment of Spain, looking to the immediate conclusion of a six monhs' arinistice in Cuba, with a view of effectand distributed under the direction of] ed productive energies of the island,

several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions pointed acting under the direction of

not to gain the favor of the inhabi- | order in Cuba. In responding to that disclaims any disposition or intention of their functions as senators, he askto exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or ed, when the report they make, as in control over said island except for the the case of the Hawaiian commission, pacification thereof and asserts its de- came before the senate, a co-ordinate termination when that is accomplish- branch of the government. ed to leave the government and control of the island to its people.'

> DEPARTURE OF SPANISH MINIS-TER.

"This resolution was approved by the executive on the next day, April 20th. 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 spirit of American instituions. to the French ambassador and the Austria-Hungary minister.

"Simultaneously with its communication to the Spanish minister here. Cuban struggle. Negotiations to this General Woodford, the American minister at Madrid, was telegraphed con- those in which the offices indicated. firmation of the text of the joint resolution and directed to communicate it the position of commissioner in such to the government of Spain, with the quish its authority and government in

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

The method of appointing senators on commissions was defended by Senators Morgan and Platt, of Connecticut, who claimed there was nothing incon-

sistent in so doing. Other speakers in the controversy were Senators Chandler and Bacon, in oppositon to the too free exercise by the president of the power of appointing senators to other positions. They pointed out that there was a law on the statute books inhibiting citizens from holding two offices with pay at the same time and insisted that such appointments were contrary to the

Senator Aldrich was among those who contended for the right of the president to bring into service of the country the talents of senators and members of congress in other lines than

Senator Aldrich made the point that duties as those of the Hawaiian commission and the Paris peace commission was not inconsistent with the performance of senatorial duties. Those positions were, he said, not offices in

The Coat of Arms of the Battleship Cristobal Colon

Washington, December 7 .- The navy department has communicated with the commandant of the navy yard at Norfolk with a view of bringing to Washington for display in the navy department the coat of arms taken from the Weyler's decree of reconcentradoes sufferers, returning to their homes and ; with the announcement of the inten- , the usual interpretation of the word sunken Spanish battleship Cristobal was enforced. With the acquiescence aided by united American and Span- tions of this government as to the fu- and to prevent the president's calling Colon. This is a splendid specimen of bronze work and if its size will admit was adopted for relief by charitable support themselves, and, by orderly, the fourth clause of the resolutions, often to deprive him of the best assist- it, it will be placed on exhibition in the ance available in special cases like large reception room of the secretary

A Big Street Car Deal

St. Louis, December 7 .- Negotiations which have been proceeding for over three months have resulted in the sale to a New York syndicate represented by Brown Bros., of the Lindell and the Missouri street railway systems of St. Louis for \$,500,000. The papers consummating the deal have been signed by Edward Whitaker, president of both

the Lindell and the Missouri companies and the actual transfer will be made within a few days of the receipts of the agreement by Brown Brothers in New York.

Russell A. Alger, Jr., Injured

Grandmere, Que., December 7 .- Russell A. Alger, Jr., son of the American secretary of war, and manager of his father's pulp company here was badly injured on Sunday by being thrown from his toboggan.

those which Senator Morgan, Cullom, 1 of the navy.