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VERY COMMONPLACE.

Message of President Cleveland Criticized as Such by Statesmen.

FAINT PRAISE FROM HIS FRIENDS.

Mr. Cleveland Commits a Breach of the Privileges of the House

IN STATING A COMMITTEE REPORT

Before the Members of the Committee Are Made Aware of It.

SOME ASTOUNDING FEATURES

Of the Document Called Attention to by Members and Senators in Interviews—The Message States the Internal Revenue Features of the Tariff Bill While the Majority of the Committee Say They Have Not Agreed Upon Them—The Republican Members Know Nothing of Them—An Unprecedented Ignoring of Courtesy and Propriety—General Opinion That the Message is Feeble and Ordinary—Opening of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—It is not often that the public awaits a President's message with the intense interest which has been manifested in the document to-day sent to Congress. The message was listened to with close attention in both houses and the views of members on the document are pertinent and interesting just at this time.

Ex-Speaker Reed said: "I dislike to comment on the message because it would not seem to do it in adequate terms. It is largely made up of a wearisome resume of the reports of his secretaries which have hardly improved by condensation. On the Hawaiian question we are left as much in the dark as ever, and must wait the news of the next steamer just as we have been waiting so long. That part of the message which relates to the tariff is most surprising. It associates that the house committee in charge of that subject has formulated plans and devised methods of taxation which as a member of the committee I have not even heard proposed. It is a rather unusual sensation to learn of the deeds of the committee, not in the committee room, but from the President of the United States. Has that committee ceased even in form to be composed of both parties, and has it without even the formality of a vote in open committee informed the President of its determination in such way that the President can officially communicate it to the house? How long has it been part of our system that the committee is not an independent branch, and above all the committee which controls the purse, shall report to Congress through the President? Is this the result of the rumored blending of the appointive with the legislative power?"

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, chairman of the last committee on ways and means, and of the banking and currency committee of the present Congress, said: "In reference to the tariff the message is clear and forcible. In this the message will receive the cordial commendation of every Democrat in the land and of many others who regard that our present protective system is injurious to the best interests of the people."

"In reference to the currency the President very hopefully anticipates that a survey of the situation after public confidence is restored will lead to a permanently sound currency. This view of the subject excludes definitely and forever the policy of allowing expedients of state banks. It is evidently opposed to the repeal of the ten percent tax on the circulation of state banks."

"In reference to Hawaii the President takes the only course which is consistent with international honor and comity."

Mr. Dooliver, of Iowa: "The message is in most respects formal. In the matters of public interest that are in dispute the message lacks any satisfying exposition. In respect to Hawaii, the President conceals from Congress all information that is important, and seems to know really less about the situation than is known to the general public. As to the silver question, the President lacks the courage to state his views, and commits the whole subject to the policy of delay. On the question of issuing bonds to maintain our currency and to meet the deficit of insufficient revenues the President's language is wanting in definiteness, and makes no pretense of a leadership of small opinion. He seems to have exhausted his power of leadership in the mid-summer attack on the interests of silver. The President's views on the tariff are well known, and his ardent support of the proposed Wilson bill surprises nobody."

Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee: "The President's message is all right. He is especially right on the tariff." Mr. Tracy, of New York: "I am satisfied with it. It is a good message." Mr. Caldwell, of Ohio: "The President indicates that every pensioner received his pension by fraud, and defends his action in suspending pensions without giving the soldiers a hearing, by asserting it is the French method. He still maintains his un-American policy regarding the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani. His recommendations of an income tax upon corporations will decrease the wages of workmen."

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine: "It is the first executive document which directly impugned and charged malfeasance in office and practically treason upon a United States minister, against whom nothing was charged by the administration up to the time his resignation was accepted. The people of London may be aware of the policy which the President has pursued, and his authority for making war, tearing down and putting up governments, but we do not."

HIDE BOUND THEORIES. Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania: "The President says that 'after full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of tariff reform and have confided the work of the accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it.' I infer that by the latter expression the President means the majority of the ways and means committee; and by 'tariff reform,' the proposed nongovernmental bill proposed a week ago. It would seem that the President has not yet heard the news from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa. When he refers to the reduction of tariff charges on the necessities of life, I suppose he has a reference to champagne and brandy. The fact that the President re-asserts the time-worn and so often, under the operation of the McKinley bill, so emphatically disproven assertion that a protective tariff increases the cost of goods to the consumer, shows what a hide bound theorist the President is, and how facts weigh nothing with a tariff reformer. On the whole he must be a most devoted admirer of the President who can find in the message any strengthening of the Democratic position on the tariff question."

Senator Voorhes: "In the main the message is a sound, strong document. I have not examined it carefully and cannot go into details. I think it will be well received by the country."

Senator McPherson: "It is excellent all the way through. I was especially pleased with the general finances and the tariff and as to the principles involved in the tariff bill."

Senator Murphy: "It is a good message."

A DEMOCRATIC CRITICISM. Senator Palmer: "The President goes more into detail than usual with him. The suggestions are generally in the line of Democratic thought. The paragraph relating to Hawaii merely shows the President's intention to take the question to the Senate. I have no special objection to what he says regarding pensions, but I have an idea that his impressions are wide of the mark concerning fraudulent pensions. I do not know how it is among the colored ex-soldiers of the south, but my information leads me to believe that in the north not two per cent of the pensions are fraudulent."

Senator Morrill: "The President's entire sentiment of a tariff bill not yet agreed upon in committee was very unexpected and remarkable."

Senator Hoar: "It was a most remarkable message in several respects. It treats the important questions affecting the welfare of the country feebly and briefly. The imputation of civil service reform to the effect that the law was enacted because of fear of public opinion and not because of the conviction of the legislators who enacted it is without precedent. This reflection comes with an ill-grace from a President who has dealt as the existing President has dealt with the consular service of the United States without even taking the advice of the secretary of state and whose appointment of Van Alen has been such an offense to the country's sense of decency. The message is further remarkable in stating the report of a committee of one of the houses, namely the ways and means committee of the house, before the committee has determined upon and before some of its members have been made aware that the matters spoken of were in the hands of the committee. Such a course is a breach of the privileges of the house and would not be tolerated in other times by a President, even by his most zealous admirers."

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon: "I was very much surprised to learn from the President's reference to Hawaii that the proposition is really entertained by the administration of re-enthroning the queen. The Wilson bill, which the President endorses, strikes a fatal blow at all the industries of the Pacific coast."

Senator Hale: "The message is made up of details. As to Hawaii, he leaves that to the future. We expected him to favor the Wilson bill, and the Republicans are opposed to it."

Senator Lodge: "The most of the message was taken up with perfectly harmless routine business. The clause about Hawaii appears to announce the extraordinary doctrine that it is our duty to overturn a government we have recognized in order to recognize another government. On this theory, we ought instantly to restore Texas to Mexico, and France, which entered into an alliance with us during the revolution, ought now to restore us, by force, if necessary, to England."

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS FAYORED. Senator Power: "I understand the message was printed in London this morning. It must have been given out there yesterday, so our British neighbors should have more time to tell us what to do about it."

than Congress and the people. His statement of the Hawaiian question will be generally and justly criticized and cannot be defended."

Senator Jones, of Nevada: "The message contains no suggestions or recommendations which hold out any hope for silver while the present administration is in power."

Senator Platt: "It scarcely deserves a comment."

A number of other senators, most of whom were Democrats, were seen by Associated Press representatives, but declined to express their views. Among these were Sherman, of Ohio; Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Hill, of New York; Daniel, of Virginia; Mills, of Texas; Coke, of Texas; Jones, of Arkansas; Cockrell, of Missouri; Smith, of New Jersey; Harris, of Tennessee, and Walthall, of Mississippi.

How the President's Message Was Received—A Surprising Feature of It. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The encircling galleries of the house, except those reserved for the President and the diplomatic corps, which looked gloomy and vacant, were filled to overflowing with eager and expectant persons when Speaker Crisp, dignified and stately, ascended the rostrum at high noon to-day and rapped the regular session of the Fifty-first Congress to order. Conspicuous upon the floor were the two vacant chairs of Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, the "father of the house," and his colleague, Mr. Lile, the representative at-large from the Kentucky state. Their desks were draped in black and covered with floral tributes.

The roll call showed 270 members present. Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, then escorted H. S. Bundy, of Ohio, elected to succeed the late Representative Enoch, to the bar of the house and the speaker with uplifted hand administered the oath of office to him. The formal session of the house followed. The first act of legislation in order were adopted, the first by Mr. Sayres notifying the senate that a quorum was present in the house and that it was ready to proceed to business, and the second by Mr. Wilson for the appointment of a committee of three to join a like committee of the senate and inform the President that Congress was ready to receive any communication he had to make.

At 1:35 p. m., Mr. Pruden, the white house executive clerk, appeared with the President's message and Speaker Crisp read it before the house. Clerk Kerr read it in a clear firm voice. The galleries remained silent and the members leaning forward in their chairs, listened attentively to Mr. Cleveland's views as they fell from the lips of the clerk of the house. During the reading of the first portion of the message relating to our foreign resolutions, ex-Speaker Thos. B. Reed burst through a side door and came rolling across the area in front of the speaker's rostrum. When he reached his seat, he deliberately lit a cigar, and sat puffing away complacently, while the reading proceeded. As the reference to the Hawaiian affair was reached the members straightened up and gave the closest possible attention, but no expression either of approval or disapproval was indulged in. There seemed to be a general air of disappointment, however, that so little space was allotted to this question.

The recommendations relative to an international monetary conference and the request for further authority on the issue on bonds, caused many significant shakes of the head on the part of extreme silver men.

The President's bold endorsement of the pension policy of the interior department, of civil service reform, and his appeal for rigid economy in appropriations also attracted attention.

A SURPRISE. When the reference to the tariff was reached the members crowded about the clerk's desk. The forceful utterance relative to the duty of Congress on the tariff question and the hearty endorsement given the Wilson bill seemed to please the Democratic members greatly, but much surprise was evident when that section of the message was read stating that the ways and means committee had embraced in its plans several additional internal revenue taxes and a small tax on incomes of certain corporations. As it was understood the internal revenue features and the income tax had not been absolutely decided upon, the President's announcement came in the nature of a surprise.

A roar of applause greeted the conclusion of the reading of the message. General Bingham, who had been selected by the President to remain in the house to announce the death of Representative O'Neill and Lilly, was then recognized. A committee was appointed to attend the funeral of the late Representative O'Neill, among them being Messrs. McDowell, Mutchler and Robinson, of Pennsylvania; and then at 3 p. m., as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased members the house adjourned.

BRITISH COMMENTS

On the President's Message are of a Friendly Character.

MR. CLEVELAND'S TRUE POLICY

Is Seemingly to Cultivate Close Relations With England

IS THE TENOR OF THEIR REMARKS

Pleased With the Free Trade and Hawaiian Sentiments Expressed.

FREE RAW MATERIALS THE THING

Which Comforts England, While She is Not Satisfied that the Tariff on Manufactured Products is Not to be Wiped Out Altogether—The American Press Not Quite So Well Pleased With the Document—Democratic Papers Say it is Cautious and Conservative, and Republican Papers Unite That it is Not Remarkable for Originality.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Daily News will say of President Cleveland's message: "The message is well worthy of the national crisis in which it is delivered. The inference from Mr. Cleveland's facts and figures, whether be it intended or not, is that it is the true policy to cultivate close relations with us. It seems generally agreed that the new tariff proposals will not largely affect our trade with the United States."

The Chronicle will say: "In the references to Brazil and the Bering Sea in President Cleveland's message, there is nothing that might not have been expected by the President and his friends. It is obvious with the reference to Hawaii. In awaiting Mr. Cleveland's question, the friction that would probably have been caused thereby interference at the time, has been avoided, but the result is the same." With regard to the reform of the tariff, the Chronicle says that while the President will have the good wishes of every sound economist in the battle he has begun, it would be premature to regard it as already won because the biggest battalions are at present on his side.

The Telegraph says: "The portion of the message which displays President Cleveland at his best is his reference to Hawaii. Such a frank and honest admission of a mistake and the declaration of his intention to reverse it reflects the highest credit upon the President, and indirectly upon the nation also. The President was evidently convinced that the American public would be magnanimous enough to uphold his action, and he was probably right in so thinking."

WOULD PLEASE US ON A LEVEL. The Times will say: "The message exhibits clear and well reasoned views of policy in addition to much force of character. Mr. Cleveland does not make a mistake, many of his predecessors have done, in timid temporizing and ambiguities. The portions of the message bearing upon foreign affairs are conceived in a highly creditable spirit. Considering the Chauvinism of our American kinfolk it is the more creditable that the President has frankly admitted the wrong done to Hawaii. Mr. Cleveland would doubtless be delighted to go as far as the Wilson bill, but he recognizes that the obstacle to progress caused by a deficit in the Wilson bill would benefit American workmen and place manufacturers upon something like a level with their foreign competitors. Whether these changes in the long run will benefit British industry and trade is doubtful."

GLAD OF FREE RAW MATERIALS. The Standard will say to-morrow: "President Cleveland stood like a rock. No words could be clearer and no attitude could be sounder from an American standpoint. The President and his cabinet have chosen a battle ground with remarkable shrewdness. In our opinion they will carry the new tariff measure with less difficulty than they did the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act. From our point of view, and in regard to Mr. Cleveland's friendly attitude towards England, we might also repeat the proposed new tariff as the work of an enemy. Its natural consequence is to create a new competitor for our business abroad and we can only hope that experience and the benefit of cheap raw material may lead to better things in other directions."

Pittsburgh Comments. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 4.—Commenting upon the President's message the Dispatch (Ind. Rep.) will say to-morrow: "Some of President Cleveland's messages have been notable for the brevity with which he summarized the condition of public affairs; others have been notable for the freedom with which he discarded the usual routine and gave his entire attention to some public issue. The message sent to Congress yesterday is remarkable for possessing neither quality or originality, and for sticking closely to the commonplace form. The President surveys mankind from China to Peru, according to the usual practice of reference to the issues that are practically monopolizing public attention."

The Post (Dem.) will say: There is nothing of a radical or sensational character about President Cleveland's message. Especially on the two subjects uppermost in men's minds he is cautious and conservative.

The Commercial Gazette (Rep.) will say: The position assumed by Mr. Cleveland on the leading question now before the country is substantially as foreshadowed by the Commercial Gazette. The only exception is in regard to currency legislation, concerning which the President is wary and cautious. There is no sign of caution or wavering as to the tariff. The inference is plain and unmistakable that the Wilson bill is an embodiment of the economic theories of Grover Cleveland, and that it will be enacted as it stands under the party lash, if such a thing is possible.

HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

Minister Willis Evidently Finds Matters Different From What He Represented. As He Will Have to Change the Plans He Was to Carry Out.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON

Declines to Discuss the Message, but Refers to Its Length.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—Ex-President Harrison was asked to-night if he had read the President's message and replied that he had just finished its perusal, but declined to talk upon it for publication.

"The impropriety of an ex-President discussing publicly a President's message," said he, "is very palpable, and I do not care to do so. I am a Republican and President Cleveland is a Democrat; consequently we differ radically in our views and opinions, and his suggestions and recommendations are not in accordance with my ideas. I notice, however, that he goes down the line of the departments and lists a host of them fully. Its length, too, is greater than the average message."

St. Louis Papers. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 4.—The Republic (Dem.) will say to-morrow: "If the message outlines any special policy it is that he (Mr. Cleveland) will be content from the hour when his pen traces the name of Grover Cleveland at the bottom of a tariff reform bill to be judged by his countrymen as administrator."

The Globe Democrat (Rep.) will say: The Hawaiian matter is destined to make trouble for the administration, and Mr. Cleveland appears to have a foreboding of this, but he proposes to adhere to the policy which he has marked out for himself. His views on the financial questions are wise.

A Colorado Opinion. DENVER, Col., Dec. 4.—The Times speaking editorially of President Cleveland's message says: "Weighed in the balance of the interests of the people the President is found wanting. The present financial laws appear to suit him except that a little more should be done for Wall street and the single standard. He swallowed the Wilson bill regardless of the November verdict."

Where Does the Courage Come in? CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 4.—The Plain Dealer says of the message: "It is a manly, straightforward document. When history makes up its galaxy of great Americans Grover Cleveland will stand out and be known as Cleveland the unchangeable. It is not strange that the people trusted him for his honesty and admired him for his courage."

THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The National League Issues an Address to the American People.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The National League for the Protection of American Institutions has issued the following address to the public in defense of the American free common school system: "The practice of nations in the support of schools where the nation of church and state prevails, furnishes no precedent for the United States. We are not looking to monarchies for instruction concerning the best training of youth to fit them for citizenship in this republic."

"Popular suffrage here rests for its safe exercise upon the character and intelligence of all classes of the people. The republic for its own preservation has established and must insist upon maintaining a free common school system of education."

"It must be maintained without compromise; it is the only institution capable of converting the dangerously heterogeneous elements of our population into a safe homogeneous citizenship."

"The tax for the maintenance of public schools levied upon all citizens whether they have children to educate or not is for the public good and not for private benefit."

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Green B. Raum, jr., son of the ex-commissioner of pensions has failed in business.

The Nietheroy arrived at St. Thomas, West Indies, last Monday, on her way to Brazil.

A fire in Power's dry goods company in St. Paul, last night, caused a total loss of nearly \$100,000, fully covered by insurance.

A special from Hamilton, Ont., says that Thomas Axworthy, Cleveland's defaulting ex-treasurer, is at death's door of Bright's disease.

Governor Waite, of Colorado, removed State Penitentiary Commissioner Reynolds on the ground of malfeasance in office. He was charged with having kept on deposit in his bank in Canon City prison money which should have been turned over to the state.

The Destroyer, which was expected to sail for Brazil yesterday, was seized in New York by deputy United States marshals. The seizure was made at the instigation of John N. Robbins, lessee of the Boston dry dock, who has done all the recent work upon the vessel.

Gov. Llewellyn, of Kansas, has issued a remarkable circular. It is addressed to all police boards and renders nugatory all vagrant laws. In brief it argues the rights of tramps and declares city ordinances known as vagrant acts as flagrant violations of the constitution. Men, he says have a right to go from place to place and "seek happiness in their own way."

THE MESSAGE

Is Mainly a Resume of the Various Department Reports.

NO IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATION.

Absolutely Nothing in It of Unusual Interest.

AS A STATISTICAL DOCUMENT

Showing the Condition of the Public Business It is Valuable.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIR TOUCHED UPON

And the Wilson Tariff Bill Commended as an Embodiment of Democratic Tariff Reform Theories—The Hawaiian Matter to be Treated in a Supplemental Message When Further News is Received from Honolulu—Relations With Foreign Governments—Considerable Space Devoted to a Discussion of the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Following is President Cleveland's first annual message, transmitted to Congress to-day:

The Congress of the United States: The constitutional duty which requires the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient is fittingly entered upon by commending to the Congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of departments, who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the government.

In an effort to abridge the communication as much as is consistent with its purpose I shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of the departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced therein, and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy.

SOUTH AMERICAN RELATIONS.

My predecessor having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long standing missions of boundary dispute, tendered to the President by the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by those states to lay before me evidence and arguments in behalf of their respective governments.

The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, which we carry on important commercial. Several vessels of our navy are now at Rio de Janeiro. The struggles being between the established government, which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the national capital and chief seaport, and lacking as it does the elements of divided administration, I have failed to see that the arguments can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. Thus far the position of our government has been that of an attentive, but impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to disavow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late naval commander in the waters in saluting the revolting Brazilian admiral, being indispensed to countenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrection. The convention between our government and Chile, having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, has been maintained by the organization of the claims commission failing to agree upon the third member of the commission, the good offices of the president of the Swiss republic were invoked, as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organization was gratifying alike to the United States and Chile.

THE QUESTION OF ASYLUMS.

The vexatious question of so-called lozation asylum for offenders against

Dr. Irvine, the prison physician, Dr. E. J. Carroll and Dr. C. G. Oramer examined the body and pronounced the man dead. The body was not disfigured and the execution was pronounced successful.

Johnson Knows Our Plans. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. VA., Dec. 4.—Jack Finn, of New York, was knocked out here to-night by Charley Johnson, the St. Paul welter-weight. Both men were in prime condition. Johnson knocked his man down four times and put him to sleep for five minutes with a finish right hander on the chin.

Dastardly Assassination. HAZLETON, Miss., Dec. 4.—The most dastardly assassination in the annals of this county took place here to-day in the killing of Hon. E. C. Williamson, mayor of this town, by Kirby Miller, a notorious tough and hoodlum. Last morning the mayor had Miller arrested for gambling.

Miller evidently harbored the purpose which he carried out to-day by arming himself with a heavy bludgeon, and wounding Williamson, beat him to death. He was arrested.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio generally late, except snow burries on the lakes southerly winds, warmer.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY. As furnished by C. S. DENNEY, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets. 7 a. m. 29 7 p. m. 33 9 a. m. 31 9 p. m. 35 12 m. 30 12 m. 36 Weather—Fair.

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THE INTELLIGENCER WORLD'S FAIR Art Portfolio! PART 2. Coupon No. 2. To secure this superb souvenir of this of 60 coupons like this of different numbers with 10c in stamps or coin to ART PORTFOLIO DEPARTMENT Intelligencer Office, 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street. Write your name and address plainly.