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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

National Chief Executive's Annual Review of the Affairs of State.

A FIRM STAND TAKEN FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE

The Philippine Question Discussed in a Statesmanlike Manner, Accepting Responsibility for Present and Asking Congress to Decide for the Future—Trusts and Financial Problems Aably Reviewed and Recommendations Made—Foreign Relations.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The president's message was transmitted to congress this afternoon. The full text is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice President Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of November 21 last. His great soul now rests in eternal peace. His private life was pure and elevated, while his public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity and exalted motives. He has been removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his lofty character, his devotion to duty, his honesty of purpose and noble virtues remain with us as a priceless legacy and example.

The Fifty-sixth congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home, and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown in a single year in all our history. Our exports for 1899 alone exceed by more than a billion dollars our imports and exports combined in 1870. The imports per capita are 20 per cent less than in 1870, while the exports per capita are 58 per cent more than in 1870, showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population as well as to contribute to those of the peoples of other nations.

Exports of agricultural products were \$784,776,142. Of manufactured products we exported in value \$329,592,140, being larger than any previous year. It is a noteworthy fact that in only one year in all our history when the products of our manufactures sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 1898 and 1899.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, including \$11,796,314.14, part payment of the Central Pacific railroad indebtedness, aggregated \$610,982,094.35. Customs receipts were \$208,128,481.75, and those from internal revenue \$273,437,161.51.

For the fiscal year the expenditures were \$700,033,664.02, leaving a deficit of \$89,111,569.67.

The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the sinking fund this year will aggregate \$640,958,112, and upon the basis of present appropriations the expenditures will aggregate \$600,958,112, leaving a surplus of \$40,000,000.

Treasury's Strong Condition.

The strong condition of the treasury with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the secretary of the treasury to take action under the provisions of section 3694, Revised Statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Recently exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year by \$12,412,359.91, and, as mentioned above, the secretary of the treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately \$40,000,000 at the end of the year. Under such conditions it was deemed advisable and prudent to resume compliance with the provisions of the sinking fund law, which for eight years has not been done because of the deficiency in the revenue. The treasury department therefore offers to purchase during November \$25,000,000 of the 5 per cent loans of 1897 or the 4 per cent funded loan of 1897, at the current market price. The amount offered and purchased during November was \$18,408,600. The premium paid by the government on such purchases was \$2,263,521 and the net saving in interest was about \$2,885,000.

The success of this operation was sufficient to induce the government to continue to offer to purchase bonds to and including the 23d day of December, inst., unless the remainder of the \$25,000,000 called for should be presented in the meantime for redemption. Increased activity in industry with its welcome attendant employment of labor at higher wages—gives to the body of people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with larger areas of land under cultivation, the increasing volume of agricultural products, corn, wheat, flax, and other crops, and the increasing volume of money supply. This is especially noticeable at the crop harvest and crop moving period.

NATIONAL BANK RECOMMENDATIONS.

In its earlier history the national banking act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needful additions to the circulation could from

from foreign flag merchant vessels essential for those operations. The other great nations have not hesitated to adopt the required means to develop their commerce as a factor in national defense and as one of the surest and speediest means of obtaining for their producers a share in foreign markets. Like vigilance and effort on our part can not fail to improve our situation, which is regarded with humiliation at home and with surprise abroad. Even the seeming sacrifice which at the beginning may be involved, will be offset later by more than equivalent gains.

The expense is as nothing compared to the advantage to be achieved. The establishment of our merchant marine involves in a large measure the extension of industrial progress and the extension of our commercial triumphs. I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and uphold our sea carrying capacity and the products of agriculture and manufacture, which, with the increase of our navy, mean more work and wages to our countrymen, as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world.

The Trust Problem.

Combinations of capital organized in trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of the congress. The industrial commission, created by the act of the congress of June 18, 1888, has been engaged in extended hearings upon the disputed questions involved in the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed their investigation of this subject, and the conclusions and recommendations at which they may arrive are undetermined.

The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the nature and variety of cause and extent of the injuries to the public which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments, which previously to the formation of the combination were carried on separately.

It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community, by suppressing competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious not only to the common law but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended so as to give authority to check these monopolies, which should be done without delay. Whatever power the congress possesses over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted.

President Harrison in his annual message directed attention to the subject of "earnest attention should be given by congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called 'trusts' is matter of federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out healthy competition and to monopolize the production and sale of an article of commerce and general necessity they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation."

PRESENT TRUST LAWS. An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies was passed by congress on the 2d of July, 1890. The provisions of this statute are comprehensive and stringent. It declares every contract or combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in the restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, to be unlawful. It denounces as a criminal every person who makes any such contract or engages in any such combination or conspiracy, and provides a punishment by fine or imprisonment. It invests the several circuit courts of the United States with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of the act, and makes it a duty of the several United States district attorneys, under the direction of the attorney general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. It further confers upon any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by the act the power to sue therefor in any circuit court in the United States, and to recover the amount in controversy, and to recover three-fold the damages by him sustained and the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney fees. It will be perceived that the act is aimed at every kind of combination in the nature of a trust or monopoly in restraint of interstate or international commerce.

The prosecution by the United States of offenses under the act of 1890 has been frequently resorted to in the federal courts, and notable efforts in the restraint of interstate commerce, such as the trans-Mississippi Freight Association and the Joint Traffic Association, have been successfully opposed and suppressed.

President Cleveland in his annual message of Dec. 7, 1896—more than six years subsequent to the enactment of this law—after stating the evils of these trusts which he said were "dealing with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the courts themselves as interpreted by the Supreme Court have been unable to remedy the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation, it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obsta-

For a Merchant Marine.

AS TO GREENBACKS. In this connection I repeat my former recommendation that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

AS TO GREENBACKS.

The value of an American merchant marine to the extension of our commercial trade and the strengthening of our power upon the sea invites the immediate action of congress. Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the sea. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among the nations of the earth. The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards, and the promises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the government and since, shows results for the past fiscal year unequalled in our records or those of any other power. We shall fall to realize our opportunities, however, if we do not promptly regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world.

Last year American vessels transported a smaller share of our exports and imports than during any former year in all our history, and the measure of our dependence upon foreign shipping was painfully manifested to our people. Without any choice of our own, but from necessity, the departments of the government charged with military and naval operations in the East and West Indies had to obtain

THE ROBERTS CASE UP

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Reading of President's Message in Both Houses—Death of Senator Elect Hayward.

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UNIFORM LAWS NEEDED.

It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations may be obtained and that means may be found for the congress within the limitations of its constitutional power so to supplement an effective code of state legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States designed to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred.

Foreign Relations.

A review of our relations with foreign states is presented with such recommendations as are deemed appropriate. The long-pending boundary dispute between the Argentine republic and Chile was settled in March last by the award of the Permanent Tribunal, on which the United States minister at Buenos Ayres served as umpire.

WITH HUNGARY.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim of the Austro-Hungarian government for indemnity for the killing of certain Austrian and Hungarian subjects by the authorities of the state of Pennsylvania at Latimer, while suppressing an unlawful tumult of miners September 19, 1897. In view of the verdict of acquittal rendered by the court before which the sheriff and his deputies were tried for murder, and following the established doctrine that the government may not be held accountable for injuries suffered by individuals at the hands of the public authorities while acting in the line of duty in suppressing disturbances after due consideration of the claim advanced by the Austro-Hungarian government, it is only equitable to decline liability to indemnify the sufferers.

BELGIUM AND CATTLE.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the Belgian government has mitigated the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States, to which I referred in my last annual message. Having been invited by Belgium to participate in a congress, held at Brussels, to revise the provisions of the general act of July 2, 1890, for the repression of the African slave trade, to which the United States was a signatory party, this government prepared not to be represented by a plenipotentiary, but reserved the right of accession to the result. Notable changes were made, those especially concerning this country being in the line of the increased restriction of the deleterious trade in spirituous liquors with the native tribes, which this government has long and earnestly advocated. The amended general act will be laid before the senate, with a view to its advice and consent.

BOLIVIAN INSURRECTION.

Early in the year the peace of Bolivia was disturbed by a successful insurrection. The United States minister residing at his post attending to the Bolivian interests in that quarter and using besides his good offices for the protection of the interests of British subjects in the absence of their national representative. On the establishment of the new government our minister was directed to enter into relations therewith.

Gen. Pardo was elected president of Bolivia on October 23.

Our representative has been instructed to use all permissible friendly endeavors to induce the government of Bolivia to amend its marriage laws so as to give legal status to the non-Catholic and civil marriages of aliens within its jurisdiction and strong hopes are entertained that the Bolivian law in this regard will be brought, as was that of Peru some years ago, into harmony with the general practice of modern states.

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T.-R. ALLETTIN.

NOTICE TO READERS.

NEWS OF TODAY

PAGES FOUR AND FIVE.

PAGES SIX AND SEVEN.

MARKETS AND GENERAL.

COUNTING THE VOTE

Canvass of the Kentucky Election Returns Continues Amid Excitement—Bradley Makes Statement.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 5.—The board of election commissioners this morning resumed canvass of the vote of the late election.

The canvass was continued, counties to which no objection were made being entered as returned and others passed for later consideration. In the midst of the proceedings Governor Bradley walked into the room and asked that he be permitted to make a statement, which was accorded. He denied, with some asperity the statement that he had soldiers there in citizens' clothes. He declared that not a single soldier was there by his order; that some officers had come, but not by his orders. He then left the room and, addressing the crowd outside, asked that it disperse, telling one man wearing a uniform to go and take it off.

THE SENATE.

Death of Senator-Elect Hayward Another Bereavement for the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Another sorrow had fallen upon the senate before it convened today in the death of Senator-elect Hayward, of Nebraska. While he was not officially a member of that body, he was in every other sense regarded as one of the senate. Platt, of Connecticut, and Jones, of Arkansas, his committee to inform the president that the senate was in session, reported that duty performed. Date of Hayward's death was given as Nov. 24, 1899, the president's secretary, then appeared with the message of the president and its reading was begun.

W. F. MILLER CAPTURED.

Promoter of the Franklin Syndicate Caught in Montreal.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—William F. Miller, promoter of the Franklin Syndicate of Brooklyn, was captured yesterday morning in Montreal. News of his arrest was conveyed to the main office of the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency here in a brief telegram from General Manager William Sutherland. Miller was captured at Montreal, where he had been located in Montreal and that the identification was complete. Later in the day another message announced that the prince of "Pump W" swindlers had been safely lodged behind the bars.

SIX-DAY BIKE RACE.

Eaton-Walthour Team in the Lead at 10 O'clock This Morning.

New York, Dec. 5.—The score at 10 o'clock this morning in the two-team, six-day bicycle race, which began Sunday night, was as follows: Eaton-Walthour, 687 miles; Miller-Waller, 686 miles; 9 laps; Gimm-Pierce, 686 miles; 9 laps; May-Meachern, 686 miles; 7 laps; Fisher-Chevalier, 686 miles; 3 laps; Stevens-Thurville, 686 miles; 1 lap; Babcock-Sims, 682 miles; 1 lap; Schlaner-Forster, 682 miles; 1 lap; Davidson-Boake, 681 miles; 6 laps; Thoma-Dickerson, 682 miles; 5 laps; The-Pastaire, 607 miles; 8 laps.

BANK SAFE DYNAMITED.

Private Bank Robbed of \$3,000 at Poplar Grove, Ill.

Rockford, Ill., Dec. 5.—The safe of the private bank at Poplar Grove was dynamited last night. The robbers secured \$3,000 and escaped.

Another Burglary at Cornell.

Pontiac, Ill., Dec. 5.—The bank at Cornell, Ill., was entered by burglars, who dynamited the safe and secured \$5,000. Two men suspected of the crime were arrested.

Burglars Get \$5,000.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Burglars dynamited a safe in Bowler's brewery and secured \$5,000 in revenue stamps.

READY TO SURRENDER

Aguinaldo Signifies His Willingness to Give Himself Up If Guaranteed Protection.

Junta at Hong Kong Advises Him to Throw Himself on United States' Mercy.

Hughes' Forces Extend Their Lines to Pana, the Rebels Refusing to Fight.

New York, Dec. 5.—The Evening World's Hong Kong special says: Filipinos here announce that Aguinaldo is ready to surrender if Consul Wildman will receive him at Manila. The Filipino junta, in communication with Aguinaldo last week, advised him to throw himself on the mercy of the United States.

Hughes Advances Lines.

Manila, Dec. 5.—Hughes occupies Santa Barbara and Cabutuan, island of Panay, his lines extending thirty-five miles north of Iloilo. He has occupied twenty towns. The inhabitants are returning with their fear of the Americans diminishing as they learn they will be well treated. It is impossible to get the insurgents to fight. They are retreating to the mountains. No more organized resistance is expected. Artillery wagon mules and water buffaloes are being used for packing. Hughes continues advancing north and spreading his lines.

Think They Have Aguinaldo.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 5.—A man is under arrest here on suspicion of being Aguinaldo. Harry Treat, the New York copper miner, while on his steamer on Sunday, fell in with several passengers who had just departed from a China steamer and asked for passage to the island. One of them bore a striking resemblance to Aguinaldo, and the copper miner promptly had him placed under lock and key until his vessel arrived at Vancouver, when he handed him over to the police for examination.

Puzzled by Wheeler.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Notwithstanding the repeated statements to the effect that Gen. Joe Wheeler is about to return to Washington to resume his seat in congress, the officials of the war department are puzzled. One to whom he is supposed to have been captured. Mr. Treat is persistent in his claim that he has captured Aguinaldo.

Hepburn's Unlikely Draw.

Washington, Dec. 5.—There was considerable excitement in the house yesterday afternoon while the drawing for seats was in progress. As Representative "Pats" Hepburn of Iowa was assigned to the "Cherokee Strip," this portion of the house is occupied in common by democrats and republicans, and as Hepburn is one of the bitterest enemies in the house, it was considered a good joke at his expense to place him where he will be compelled to rub elbows with the democratic members, which it is believed will intensify his partisanship. For his immediate neighbor Mr. Hepburn has "Henry Clay" of New York, one of the aspirants for the leadership of the minority, a free silver advocate who is imbued with all the populistic and persistent ill-feelings his views upon the house in long-winded speeches. When it was seen that Mr. Hepburn would be compelled to sit next to Henry Clay in this undesirable portion of the house for this session the members on both sides went wild with delight, and applauded Hepburn as he reluctantly crossed the hall of the house and dropped into his new seat.

Fatal Fire in Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—One fireman was killed by a falling wall, another injured and a property loss of about \$75,000 were the results of a fire last night that destroyed the plants of Harry Bros. & Co. and John A. Mahoney, Clay Twenty-first street, between Throop and Loomis streets. Both firms manufacture sash, doors and blinds.

Believe Webster Succeeded.

Buffalo, Dec. 5.—An afternoon paper says that evidence accumulates to support the theory that John H. Webster, husband of Nellie McHenry, committed suicide in the rapids above Niagara Falls on Nov. 20. Friends are convinced that he is dead. It is supposed business troubles were the cause.

Shot by Burglars.

New York, Dec. 5.—Postmaster and Express Agent H. B. Fellows, of Scarsdale, started home late last night. He was shot down by an unknown assassin. The satchel in which he carried the express money and receipts of the postoffice is missing. Fellows died today.