# MIST. THR OREGON

VOL. XVI.

# Text of President's Annual Address.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE

# FOLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES

Robellion Is Nearly Ended and Makes Recommendation for Future Government-All Governments Are Friendly to the United States - Favors Gold.

To the Benate and House of Representa-

At the threshold of your deliberations At the threamont of your counsy, are called to mourn with your counservation the death of Vice-President Ho-trymon the death of Vice-President Ho-Any Government. morning of November 31 tast. His great acul new rests in eternal pence. His pri-vate life was pure and clevated, while his puble career was ever distinguished by large capacity, staltuless integrity and ex-alted modives. He has been removed from alted modives. 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 priceloss legacy and example.

 Inclusion of universe and Peace with the country in the observations of peace and friends increasing powerment of the wind counter of the counter of the second in biological and experts for the year in the largest ever shown by a single in the order and experts for the year in the largest ever shown by a single in the order and experts for the year in the largest ever shown by a single in the order and experts for the year in the largest ever shown by a single in the reasing powerment of the wind the year in the largest ever shown by a single in the reasing the people and intervent of the wind the year is and experts for the year in the largest ever shown by a single in the reasing the people and intervent in a lown haltory. Our exports for the year in the intervent is and experts for the year in the intervent in the theory on the peoples of other is and experts for the year in the intervent in the intervent or the water of the more than a flow, while the export for the work of the peoples of other is an intervent of the work of the peoples of other is the states to satisfy the water of the peoples of other is the states to satisfy the water of the peoples of other is the states to satisfy the water of the intervent in the large of the peoples of other is the states to satisfy the water of the peoples of other is the states to satisfy the water of the peoples of other is the states to satisfy the water of the intervent in the large of the peoples of other is the state in the intervent in the large of the peoples of other is the state intervent of the peoples of other is the state in the intervent The and relations of peace and friends, where years more manner to the same dow.
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upon the disputed questions involved in the subject of combinations in re-straint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed the investigation of this subject, and the conclusions and the subject are undetermined. The subject is one giving five for more than the united States combatants. This has been an easy task, in view of the positive declarations of both livitish and Boer authorities that the personal and property rights of our clil-sens should be observed. Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Protoria, the United States consuly was authorized, upon the request of the British government, and with the assent of the South African and Orange Free State governments. In the dis-charge of the function I am happy to say that abundant opportunity has been af-forded to show the impartiality of this government to both the combatants for the fourth time in the present decade. recommendations at which they may ar-rive are undetermined. The subject is one sivias rise to many divergent views as to the nature and variety or cause and ex-tent of the injuries to the public which may arise from large combinations con-cutrating more or less numerous enter-prises and establishments, which previous 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 merchandles or community by sup-pressing natural and ordinary competi-tion, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general community by sup-pressing natural and ordinary competi-tion, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general community by sup-pressing natural and ordinary competi-tion, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general community by sup-pressing natural and ordinary competi-tion, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general community by sup-pressing natural and ordinary competi-tion, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general community by sup-pressing natural and ordinary compet-tion, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general community by sup-pressing natural and ordinary competi-cations. If this present law can be ex-tended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay. Whatever power the congress puscesses over this most import-ant subject should be promptly ascer-tanted and asserts.

### Obligations to Cuba Must Be Kept.

Obligations to Cuba Must Be Kept. This nation has assumed before the world a grave responsibility for the fu-ture good government of Cuba. We have accepted a trust, the fulfiliment of which calls for the sternest integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest wisdom. The new Cuba yet to arise from the sahas of the past must needs be bound to us by the of singular intimacy and strength. If its enduring welfare is to be assured. Whether there these shall be organic or con-ventional, the destinies of Cuba are in some rightful form and manner irre-vocably linked with our own, but how and how far is for the future to determine in the ripeness of events. Whatever be the outcome, we must see to it that free Cuba he a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure. Our mis-sion, to accompilsh which we took up the gage of battle. Is not to be fulfilled by turning adrift any bounds framed commonwealth to face the vicinitized which to or often attend weak-est the sum of the source of the fulles of the fulling by the incomput-A review of our relations with foreign states is presented, with such recom-

of certain Austrian and Hungarian sub-jects by the authorities of the state of Pennsylvania, at Lattimer, while sup-pressing an unlawful turnult of miners, Beptember 10, 1997. 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 estab-lished doctors that the superprint may vicinitudes which too often attend weak-er states, whose natural wealth and abun-dant resources are offset by the incongrui-ties of their political organisation and the recurring occasions for internal rivalries to sap their strength and dissipate their en-ergies. The greatest bleaving which can come to Cuba is the restoration of her ag-ricultural and industrial prosperity, which will give employment to idle men and re-establish the pursuits of peace. This is her chief and immediate need. On the 19th of tast August an order was made for the taking of the census in the island, to be completed on the 30th of November,

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

ST. HELENS, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1899.

the insurgents.

The insurgents. The days later an order of the insurgent government was issued to its adherents who had remained in Manila, of which General Olts justly observes that "for barbarous intent it is unequaled in mod-ern times." It directs that at 8 o'clock on the night of the 16th of February, the territorial militia shall come together in the streets of San Pedro, armed with their bolos, with guns and ammunition where convenient; that Filipino families only shall be respected; that all other individuals, of whatever race they may be, shall be exterminated without any compassion, after the extermination of the streets and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamise and tracheries which they have committed upon us. Have no compassion Ten days later an order of the insurgent

committed upon us. Have no compassion upon them; attack with vigor." upon them; attack with vigor." A copy of this fell, by good fortune, into the hands of our officers, and they were able to take measures to control the rising, which was actually attempted on the night of February 22. a week later than was originally contemplated. A con-siderable number of armed insurgents en-tered the city by waterways and swamms, and, in concert with confederates inside, attempted to destroy Manila by fire. They were kept in check during the night, and the ayst day driven out of the city, with heavy loss.

What the Commission Found.

What the Commission Found. This was the unhappy condition of af-fairs which confronted our commissioners on their arrival in Manila. They had come with the hope and intention of co-operation with Admiral Dewey and Ma-jor-General Otis in establishing peace and order in the archipelago, and the largest measure of self-government compatible with the true welfare of the people. What they actually found can best be set forth in their own words: "Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us Wa were attacked by a bold, adven-

we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adven-turous and enthusiastic army. No alterus. We were attacked by a bold, advent turous and enthusiastic army. No alter-native was left us, except ignominious retreat. If is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to aurselves and our flag demanded that force should be met with force. Whatever the future of the Fhilippines may be there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewy whon it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with anafety to the inhabitanis."

safety to the inhabitants." The course thus clearly indicated has been unfinchingly pursued. The rebel-lion must be put down. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. With a devotion and milantry worthy of its most brilliant history, the army, ably and loyally as-sisted by the navy, has carried on this un-welcome but most righteous campaign with richly deserved success. The noble self-sacrifice with which our soldlers and exsolt-sacrince with which our solders and sallors, whose terms of service had ex-pired, refused to avail themselves of their sight to return home as long as they were needed at the front, forms one of the brightest pages in our annals. Although their operations have been somewhat intheir operations have been somewart or terrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, they have gained ground steadily in every di-rection, and now look forward confidently meeting acceleration of their has to a speedy completion of their task. The unfavorable circumstances con nected with an active campaign have not been permitted to interfere with been permitted to interfere with the equally important work of reconstruc-tion. Again I invite your attention to the report of the commissioners for the inter-esting and encouraging details of the work already accomplished in the es-tablishment of peace and order and the inauguration of self-governing municipal life in many portions of the archipelago. Civil Government in Negros. A notable beginning has been made in the establishment of a government in the island of Negros, which is deserving the island of Negros, which is descripting of special consideration. This was the first island to accept American sovereign-ty. Its people unreservedly proclaimed allegiance to the United States, and adopted a constitution looking to the es-tablishment of a popular government. It was impossible to guarantee to the peo-ple of Negros that the constitution so adopted should be the ultimate form of covarament. Such a question, under the adopted should be the ultimate form of government. Such a question, under the treaty with Spain and in accordance with our own constitution and laws, came ex-clusively under the jurisdiction of con-gress. The government actually set up by the inhabitants of Negros eventually proved unsatisfactory to the natives them-selves. A new system was put into force by order of the major-zeneral commandby order of the major-general command-ing the department, of which the foling the department, of which the fol-lowing are the most important elements: It was ordered that the government of the island of Negros should consist of a military governor, appointed by the United States military governor of the Philippines, and a civil governor and an advisory council elected by the people. The military governor was authorized to ap-point secretaries of the treasury, interior, agriculture, public instruction, an attor-ney-general and an auditor. The "seat of government was fixed at Bacolor. The military governor exercises the supreme ney-general and all addition. The severitive power that a Bacolor. The military governor exercises the supreme executive power. He is to see that the laws are executed, appoint to offices and fil all vacancies in office not otherwise provided for, and may, with the approval of the military governor of the Philipping, remove any officer from office. The civil governor advises the military governor on all public and civil questions, and presides over the advisory council. He, in general, performs the duites which are performed by accretaries of state in our own system of government. The advisory council consists of elght members lected by the pople within iterritorial limits, which are defined in the order of the commanding general.

Outbreak of the insurrection. The prompt accomplishment of this work by the American army and naive save him other ideas and ambitions, and insidious suggestions from various quar-ters perverted the purposes and intoxinons with which he had taken up arms. No sooner had our army captured Manila the the filipino forces began to assume an attitude of suspicion and hostility, which the filipino forces began to assume the people of the benefi-the states of the filipino forces began to assume the the great mass of them that peace and forbar and forbar ance was the aggression the filipinos continually increased up the fractice to autority of the United States. The future government of the full the states. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to as. If we coept them in a spirit worthy of our mos and traditions, great opportunity comes

The Duty of Congress. The future government of the Philip-finestrists with the congress of the Unit-dependence on the construction of the Unit-states. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to as. If we are an ever been confided to a state of the second them in a spirit worth of our race with them. The islands lie under the with them. The islands lie under the with them. The islands lie under the with the of aw and equity. They can-there of our flag. They are ours by were them at once to anarchy and finally the abandoned. If we desert them we have them at once to anarchy and finally to deserd, among the rival powers, by barbariam. We fling them, a golden which which would permit another to be deserd, among the rival powers, being new we hope, the dawn of a state of being as we hope, the dawn of a state of the containing of an era of misery and being the unique times, would have dawn of the the many push.

ened their unhappy past. It does not seem desirable that I should recommend at this time a specific final form of government for these islands. When peace shall be restored it will be the duty of congress to construct a plan of government which shall establish and maintain freedom and order and peace in the Philippines. The insurrection is still existing and when it terminates, further information will be required as to the actual condition of affairs before inaugu-rating a permanent scheme of civil gov-sernment.

The full report of the commission, nor

The full report of the commission, now in preparation, will contain information and suggestions which will be of value to congress, and which I will transmit as soon as it is completed. As long as the insurrection continues, the military arm must necessarily be supreme.

### LAWS FOR ALASKA.

### Seconsity for Immediate Legislative Action.

A necessity for immediate legislative ad A necessity for immediate legislative ac-lion exists in the territory of Alaska. Substantially the only law providing a civil government for this territory is the act of May 17, 1884. This is meager in its provisions and is fitted only for the ad-ministration of affairs in a country spatse-ly inhabited by civilized people and unim-portant in trade and production, as was Alaska at the time this act was passed. The increase in pooulation by immigra-Anakar at the time this act was passed. The increase in population by immigra-tion during the past few years, consequent upon the discovery of gold, has produced such a condition as calls for more ample facilities for local soit-government and more numerous conventences of civil and judicial administration.

### THE PUERTO RICANS.

### Hardships Worked by the Laws at Present in Force.

Present in Force. I recommend that legislation to the same end be had with reference to Puerto Rico. The time is ripe for the adoption of a temporary form of government for this island, and many suggestions made with reference to Alaska are applicable also to Puerto Rico. The system of civil juriagradence now adopted by the people of this island is described by competent lawyers who are familiar with it, as thoroughly modern and scientific, so far as it relates to matters of internal bush-ness, trade, production and social and private rights is general. The cities of the island are governed under charters which probably require very little or no change. So that with relation to matters of post econcern and private rights, it is not probable that much, if any, legislation is desirable; but with reference to pub-le administration and the relations of the bushe to the observer ware them

# THE NEWS OF THE WEEK LATER NEWS. From All Parts of the New World and the Old. OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraph Columns

The postmaster of Boston has resigned An illicit oleomargarine factory has

been unearthed at Chicago. The Payne-Hanna subeidy bill has

een introduced in the house. Jeffries and Corbett are planning to

fight at the Paris exposition and France is horrified.

Ninety Boer prisoners are said to have been massacred at Eland's laagto by British soldiers.

General Hughes is now occupying 20 Panay towns. His lines extend 35 miles north of Ilo Ilo.

The United States supreme court has decided that the conductor of a freight train is not a vice-principal. England is buying mules, horses, canned goods, hay and rails in this country for shipment to South Africa.

An Astoria contractor wants to haul the stranded lightship overland from Ocean beach to Baker's bay. He claims

it can be done. A cablegram from Hong Kong says that Aguinaldo is now ready to sur-render if Consul Wildman will receive him. The junta at Hong Kong advised

him to take such action. The industries of Cula are in a de plorable condition. In two provinces the destruction of sugar interests alone is estimated at \$680,000,000, and there are no efforts at rebuilding.

Huntington has bought another big block of Southern Pacific stock and there are said to be others in on the deal. Railroad men believe the Vanderbilts are in some way concerned.

The shelling of the British camp at Ladysmith has been far more effective than previous reports have led people to believe. Hundreds were killed and wounded from the Boer bombardment.

Rapid telegraph system will revolutionize all correspondence. Such low rates will be made that merchants can

afford to use the system instead of the mails. It is to be placed in operation at once. To avoid an injunction a telephone

company laid its wires in the streets of New York at midnight. The new company will have a long distance line across the country and will fight the Bell Company. Tolls will be only one-half those at present.

The British transport Ismore was driven ashore near Cape Town. Private Merritt, of Battery B, com-

r Lord, of Oregon, 1 Ex-Goy departed for Argentins, to take his post as United States minister.

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Englishmen are depressed by the sit-

nation in Africa. Arizona will apply for statchood to

the present congress The Americans have occupied Bang-

aed, province of Abra. Steamers will leave Portland every

10 days for Cape Nome. The Kentucky election commission

gives Taylor's plurality as 2,883. The Filipinos' treasury was captured by the Americans at Mangatarem.

The government's herd of reindeer in Alaska is rapidly increasing and now numbers 2,600.

It is announced that Russia will resume this month diplomatic relations with the vatican.

Bishop Henry Potter, of New York, has arrived in Manila on a brief visit to study the Philippines.

A gas explosion killed many coal miners at Carbonado, Wash. Cause of the accident is a mystery.

The British artillery arm in South Africa has been materially strength-ened by the arrival of six big guns.

Commander Charles I. Howell is dead at New York city. He was chief engineer of the Maine when she was blown up.

Lady Francis Cook, formerly Tennis Clafflin, announces her intention to forsake England and take up her residence in New York.

Two hundred miners are on a strike at the Tesla coal mines, California, because of a dispute with the superintendent over the wage schedule.

The horticultural commissioners of Southern California propose to estab-lish a quarantine against infected nursery stock imported from foreign countries.

General Gregorio del Pilar was killed in a fight with the Thirty-third infantry, 18 miles northwest of Cer-vants. The insurgents lost 70 men in the engagement.

The Vananda group of mines near Baker City was sold for \$1,500,000. The property is to be extensively developed by the new owners, who are Brit-ish Columbia capitalists.

Genral Grant's expedition in Lazon has visited Orani and several western towns, meeting small bands. He killed several of the rebels and captured a quantity of munitions of war. The British at Ladysmith made a brilliant sortie and captured a strong Boer position. The movement was

made at night and was a surprise to the besiegers. Two guns were de-stroyed and one taken. New York wants both the big con-

ventio

The investment of Maleking is closer than ever.

John S. Chase, the socialist mayor of Haverhill, Mass., has been reelected.

Ten shipwrights from Seattle took the places of the strikers at Vallejo navy yard.

heavy loss.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION. Acquisition of the Islands-The Fill-

A Fitting Time to Make Provision for

Its Continuance. I urgently recommend that, to support he existing gold standard and to mainthe existing gold samilard and to man-tain the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts, the morretary of the treasury be given additional power and charged with given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and mploy such other effective means as to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends. The au-thority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as could-tons may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the government, the contrary, such widespread e that gold seeks the treasury, nandling paper money in exchange, yet very situation points to the present as most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the govern-ment to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilised world recog-nizes as the best.

### OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Industrial Greatness Should De Sup-

plemented by Sea Progress. The value of an American merchant ma-fue to the extension of our commercial rade and the strengthening of our power on the sea invite the immediate netion upon the sea invites the immediate action of congress. Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so joing as the remarkable growth of our inlong as the remarkable growth of our in-iand industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the sea. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country mariline strength commensurate with its indus-trial achievements and with its rank among nations of the sarth. The past year has recorded exceptional activity in the past of conyear has recorded exceptional activity in our shippards, and the promises of con-tinual prospectity in shipbuilding are abun-dant. Advanced legislation for the protec-tion of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the govern-ment and since, shows results for the past loss unsambed in our records of year unequaled in our records or of any other power. We shall fall

those of any other power. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable car-rying trade of the world. Last year American vessels transported a smaller share of our experts and imports than during any former year in all our history, and the measure of our depend-ence upon foreign shipping was painfully manifested to our people. Without any

Atlantic in the neighborhood of the Artric river to the bay of Panama, on the Pa-cific side. Good progress has been made, but under the law a comprehensive and complete investigation is called for, which will require much labor and considerable time for its accomplishment. The work will be prosecuted as expeditionsly as possible, and a report may be expected at the earliest practicable date. The great importance of this work can-not be too often or too strongly pressed upon the attention of the congress. In my message of a year ago I expressed my

upon the attention of the congress, in my messenge of a year ago I expressed my views of the necessity of a canal which would link the two great oceans, to which I again invite your consideration. The reasons then presented for early action are even stronger now.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA. Alaska Boundary Contention and Other Unsettled Questions. In my last annual message, I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Brit-in fin respect to the Dominion of Canada. By means of an executive agreement, a joint high commission had been created for the purpose of adjusting all unsettled questions between the United States and Canada, embracing 12 subjects, among which were the questions of the fur seals, the fisheries of the coast and contiguous inland waters, the Alaska boundary, the transit of merchandise in bond, the atlen labor laws, mining rights, reciprocity in trade, revision of the agreement respect-ing naval vasseds in the Great Lakes, a more complete marking of parts of the boundary, provision for the conveyance of criminals, and for wrecking and salvage. Much progress had been made by the commission toward the adjustment of many of these questions, when it became of views was entertained respecting in the failure of an agreement to the means the failure of an agreement failure of insurgents. of views we concerned to a large a second se ceeded with, some on which work advanced as to assure the probability of a settlersent. This being declined by the British commissioners, an adjournment was taken until the boundary should be adjusted by the two governments. The subject has been receiving the careful atadjusted by the two governments. The subject has been receiving the careful at-tention which its importance demands, with the result that a modus vivendi for provisional demarkations in the region about the head of Lynn canal has been agreed upon, and it is hoped that the negoliations now in progress between the two governments will end in an agree-ment for the establishment and delimita-tion of a permanent boundary.

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Philippines was instructed to declare that we came not to make war on the people of the country, "nor upon any part or facilos among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights." That there should be no doubt as to the paramount authority there, on the 17th of August, it was directed that "there must be no joint occupation with the in-surgents"; that the United States must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occu-pled by their military and naval forces; that the insurgents and all others must recognise the military occupation and aurecognize the military occupation and au thority of the United States. As early a December 4, before the cession and in an-ticipation of that event, the commander in Manlia was urged to restore peace and

Manila was urged to restore peace and tranquility, and to undertake the estab-lishment of a beneficient government, which should afford the fullest security for life and property. On the list of December, after the treaty

On the list of December, after the treaty was signed, the commander of the forces of occupation was instructed "to announce and proclaim, in the most public manner, that we come, not as invaders and com-querors, but as friends to protect the na-tives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights." The same day, while erdering General Oils to see that peace should be preserved in Ilo Ilo, he was admonished that: "It is most important that there should be no conflict with the insurgents." On the first day of January, 1899, general orders reitorated that the kindly inten-tions of this government should in every passible way, be communicated to the insurgents.

### The Philippine Commission

The Philippine Commission. On the fist of January, I announced my intention of dispatching to Manila a com-mission composed of three gentlemen of the highest character and distinction, thoroughly acqualated with the Orient, who, in association with Admiral Dewey and Major-General Otis, were instructed to "facilitate the most humane and ef-fective ends and to secure, with the least possible delay, the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and procepty to the inhabitants." These gentlemen were Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of the Inhabitants." These gentlemen were Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell university; the Hon. Charles Den-by, for many years minister to China, and Professor Dean C. Worcester, of the university of Michigan, who had made a most careful study of life in the Phil-ippines.

Agreement With Sultan of Sulus. The authorities of the Sulu Islands have

accepted the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain, and our flag States to the rights of Spain, and our has floats over that territory. On the 16th of August, 1899, Brigadier-General Bates, United States volunteers, negotiated an agreement with the suitan and his prin-cipal chiefs, which I transmit herewith.

cipal chiefs, which I transmit herewith. **Rebellion Nearly Ended**. I communicate these facts to the con-greas for its information and action, keysthing indicates that with the speedy suppression of the Tagal rebellion, life in the archipelago will soon assume its ordi-nearly course under the protection of our isovereignty, and the people of those fa-treedom which they have never before known. Already hundreds of schools are open and filled with children. Religious freedom is sacredy assured and enjoyed, and the courts are dispensing justice.

ic administration and the relations of the islands to the federal government there are many matters which are of pressing

### OTHER MATTERS DISCUSSED.

### Mob Law Denounced - Lynchings Must Not Be Tolerated.

The love of law and sense of obedie and submission to the lawfully c tuted tribunals are imbedded in tured tribunals are imbedded in the hearts of our people, and any viola-ton of these sentiments and disregard of their obligations justly arouses public condemnation. The guaranties of life, lib-erty and of civit rights should be faithfully upheld; the right of trial by jury re-spected and defended. The rule of the courts should assure the public of the ourts should assure the public prompt trial of those charged with crit prompt trial of these charged with crim-inal offense, and upon conviction the pun-ishment should be commensurate with the enormity of the crime. Those who in disregard of law and public peace, unwilling to await the judgment of court and jury, constitute themselves judges and executioners should not excape the severest penalties of their crimes.

Extending the Classified Service.

Extending the classified service. The executive order of May 5, 1866, ex-tending the limits of the classified serv-ice, brought within the operation of the civil service law and rules nearly all of the executive civil service not previously classified. Some of the inclusions were found wholly illog call and unsuited to the work of the several departments. The evolumition of the rules to many of the application of the rules to many of the places so included was found to result in friction and embarrossment. After long places so included was found to readily in friction and embarrossment. After long and very thorough consideration, it be-came evident to the heads of the depart-ments responsible for their efficiency that in order to remove these difficulties and promote an efficient and harmonious ad-promote an efficient and harmonious adainistration, certain amendments were recessary. These amendments were prowere necessary. These amendments were pro-mulgated by me in executive order dated May 29, 1899.

### Anniversary of Washington's Death

The 14th of December will be the one nundredth anniversary of the death of hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington. For a hundred years the re-public has had the priceless advantage of the lofty standard of character and conduct which he bequeathed to the American people. It is an inheritance which time, instead of washing, continu-ally increases and enriches. We may justly hope that in the years to come the benigmant influence of the father of his country may be even more potent for good than in the century which is draw-ing to a close. I have been glad to learn that in many parts of the country the people will fittingly observe this historic anniversary. versary.

### Responsibilities of Congress

Responsibilities of Congress. Presented to this congress are great op-portunities. With them come great re-sponsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensitive of them as we contemplate tha new and grave problems which confront us. Athing only at the public good, we cannot err. A right interpretation of the people's will and of duty cannot fall to insure wise measures for the weifare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States, and inure to the common interest and lasting honoi to the common interest and lasting honol

of our country. Never has this nation had more abun-Never has this fation had more about dant cause Waan during the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold bless-ing and mercles, for which we make reverent acknowledgment. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

mitted suicide at San Francisco Archbishop Chapelle will sail for

Manila on the transport Sherman. Thirty-eight wheelmen started in a six-days' bicycle race in New York. General Methuen is believed to have

resumed the advance to Kimbereley. Four vessels from Brazil are quarantined in New York for fear of plague.

The schooner Eureka, on the beach near Coquille river, will be a total loss. After 82 days the Glory of the Seas has arrived at 'Frisco from Puget Sound.

The postmaster at Cape Nome reports to Washington that the district is as rich as is represented.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, objected to the swearing in of Roberts, of Utah, as oon as congress opened.

A big log boom gave away at Chehalis and 2,000,000 feet of logs are afloat in Gray's harbor.

Appropriations for the three state schools in Oregon are running short and the schools may have to quit.

The United States supreme court has declared that a combination of pipe manufacturers is unconstitutional.

Eastern woolen mills have bought ,250,000 pounds of wool in St. Louis at one sale. It is the biggest sale ever made in the West.

The Lake Whatcom Shingle Company has purchased a block of 3,600 acres of fine timber, thought to contain 120, 000,000 feet, all in Skagit county The purchase price was \$50,000, and a railway will be built to the timber.

Among the river and harbor improve ments cestimatd for under continuous contracts on which the sum asked for is \$100,000 or more are the following Oakland, Cal., harbor, \$180,000; San Francisco harbor, \$170,000; San Pedro habor, \$200,000; Everett, Wash., harbor. \$150,000; Gray's harbor, Wash. \$345,000. Also the following river and harobr improvements: Mouth of Brazos river, Tex., \$220,000; lower Willamette river below Portland, Or., \$200,000; Columbia river at the cas-

Chickamagua is to have a confederate monument to cost \$65,000.

Baltimore claims the largest negro population of any city in the world.

Chicago bomb throwers.

Commissioner Evans has granted a sension of \$15 per month to Adelaide W. Bagley, mother of Lientenant Worth Bagley, who was killed in the war with Spain.

Legality of the war revenue act is involved in the inheritance tax case before the United States supreme court.

The Six Chinese Companies, of San Francisco, have subscribed \$4,000 to promote commercial relations between China and the United States.

The New York coffee exchange has petitioned the authorities to release the coffee cargo of the plague ship Taylor. They claim there is no danger.

Chaplain Shields, being tried at San Francisco by court-martial for drunkenness, will try to prove that his brother clergymen are persecuting him.

Beet-sugar men are much disturbed over recent discussion. Their industry is flourishing, but free sugar from the islands they say would be disastrous to them.

The German ship Wansbek, which has arrived at Astoria, lost two men on the voyage from Philadelphia, and the boatswain says it was the captain's fault.

Crawford, the soldier who permitted Wardner bull-pen prisoners to escape, was dishonorably discharged and sentenced to 18 years six months imprisonment.

Dispatches indicate that the Boers are making all preparations for a hasty retreat to the Transvaal borders in the event of defeat at Tugela and Ladysmith.

A Kentucky mob had no mercy for a negro who murdered and outraged a woman. He was dragged through the streets at the end of a rope and finally bound to a stake and barned alive.

Sick soldiers were compelled to fight at Vigan. The Americans had but one company and 150 sick men. They had fight 800 Filipinos. The attack was made in the early morning, and it became a hand to hand conflict.

Fighting has ceased between the Mexicans and Yaquis, the Indians having retreated. It is said they may be joined by others. A courier says the Yaqui's losses in killed and wounded, during 10 days' fighting were estimated at 200. The Mexican losses were 15 killed and 30 wounded.

Erastus Lathrop, of Westfield, Mass., in his will left \$15,000 to D. L. Moody Cornelius Vanderbilt was fined \$110 for failure to act as juror in New York.

The commissioner of education urges the American system of schools for col onies.

Ira D. Sankey, the singer, t to be associated with Mr. Moody is to become an evangelist on his own ac-count and will conduct a series of 1evivals in várious cities this winter.

cades, Oregon, \$125,000; waterway connecting Lakes Union and Washingtan. \$100,000.

The Berlin police forcibly dissolved an anarchist meeting in memory of the