Text of President's Annual Address.

POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES

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

To the Senate and House of Representa-

At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice-Pres dent Hobart, who passed from this life on the toorning 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 molives. He has been removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his lofty character, his devotion to duly his honesty of purpose and noble virtues remain with us as a priceless legacy and example.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY. Prosperity at Home and Peace With All Governments.

The 56th congress convenes in its first The soft 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 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 1859 alone exceeded by more than \$1,000,-000,000 our imperis and exports combined in 1850. The imports per capita are 20 per cent less than in 1870, while the exports per capita are is 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 154,776,142. Of manufactured prod-ucts we exported in value \$29,522,146, beall our history when the products manufactures sold abroad exceeded those ught abroad were 1898 and 1899.

FINANCES OF THE NATION. Receipts and Disbursements for the

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 26, 1826, includ-ing \$11,728,314 14, part payment of the Cen-tral Pacific indebtedness, aggregated \$125,-982,004 25. Of this sum, customs receipts were \$206,128,481 75, and those from inter-nal revenue \$273,437,161 51. For the fiscal year the expenditures were \$100,093,564 62, leaving a deficit of \$89,111,552 67.

The secretary of the treasury estimates the basis of present appropriations the expenditures will aggregate \$60,958,112, leaving \$40,000,000. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1859, the internal revenue receipts were increased about \$100,000,000.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

A Fitting Time to Make Provision for

Its Continuance.
I urgently recommend that, to support he existing gold standard and to maintain the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the 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 secretary of the treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends. The aumay be necessary to these ends. The au-thority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as condi-tions 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, but, on the contrary, such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury, most fitting time to make adequate ment to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recog-

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

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 in-land industries remains. long as the remarkable growth of our in-land industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the sea. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legisla lon which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its indus-trial achievements and with its rank trial achievements and with its rank among nations of the earth. The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our shippards, 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 unequaled in our records or those of any other power. We shall fall to realize our opportunities, however, if

of securing our share in the valuable car-rying 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 depend-ence 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 in the West Indies had to obtain from foreign flags merchant vessels essential for these operations.

PROBLEM OF THE TRUSTS.

Need of Early Amendment of the Exlating Law.

Combinations of capital, organized into of products consumed by the people, are of the hope of the American people that provoking public discussion and should the war might be averted, good offices early claim the attention of congress. The united States representative at Pretoria act of congress of June 18, 1898, was early instructed to see that all neutral has been engaged in extended hearings. American interests be respected by the

upon the disputed questions involved in the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed the 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 or cause and extent of the injuries to the public which may arise from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments, which previous to the formation of the combination were carried on sepa-ately. It is universally conceded that combinations which eigross or control the market of any particular with the they are to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competitor, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competitor, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, where the public well as the formation of the fourth time in the present decade.

Obligations to Cuba Must Be Kept.

This nation has assumed before the world a grave responsibility for the full tended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay. Whatever power the congress possesses over this most import-ant subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

No Dispute of Serious Character With Any Government.

A review of our relations with foreign states is presented, with such recom-mendations as are deemed appropriate. In my last annual message I adverted to the claim of the Austro-Hungarian up government for indemnity for the killing to of certain Austrian and Hungarian subjects by the authorities of the state of Pennsylvania, at Lattimer, while sup-pressing an unlawful tumult of miners. Pressing an unlawful tumult of miners, dant resources are offset by the incongruities of acquittal rendered by the court before twhich the sheriff and his deputies were tried for murder, and following the established doctrine that the government may be a superior of the political organization and the recurring occasions for internal rivatives to tried for murder, and following the established doctrine that the government may be a superior of the present the strength and dissipate their energies. The greatest blessing which lished doctrine that the government may not be held accountable for injuries suf-fered by individuals at the hands of the public authorities while acting in the line of duty in suppressing disturbances of the public peace, this government, after due consideration of the claim advanced by the Austro-Hungarian government, was constrained to decline liability to indem-nify the sufferers.

It is gratifying to be able to announce

that the Heigian government has mitigated the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States, to which I referred in my last annual message,

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Status of the Negotiations for the Inter-Ocean Waterway.

The contract of the Maritime Canal The contract of the Maritime Canal Company, of Nicaragua, was declared furfeited by the Nicaragua government on the 10th of October, on the ground of nonfulfillment within the 10-year term stipulated in the contract. The Maritime Canal Company has lodged a protest washest this action, alteging rights in the premises which appear worthy of consideration. This government expects that Nicaragua will afford the protestants a full and fair hearing upon the merits of the case.

The Nicaragua canal commission, which has been engaged upon the work of examination and survey of a ship canal of examination and survey of a ship canal route across Nicaragua, having completed its labors and made its report, was dissolved on May 21, and on June 10 a new commission, known as the Isthmian canal commission, was organized under the terms of the act approved March 2, 1899, for the purpose of examining the American isthmus with a view to deter-mining the most practicable and feasible route for a ship canal across that isth-The secretary of the treasury ceitmates mus. with its probable cost and other that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$60,358,112 and upon the basis of present appropriations the ex-Q. Walker, United States navy (retired), entered promptly upon the work intrusted to it, and is now carrying on examinaions in Nicaragua along the route of the Panama canal, and in Darien from the Panama canal, and in Darien from the Atlantic in the neighborhood of the Artric river to the bay of Panama, on the Pacific 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 require much labor and considerable time for its accomplishment. The work will be prosecuted as expeditiously 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 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

GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA.

Alaska Boundary Contention and

Other Unsettled Questions. In my last annual message, I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. joint high commission had been created for the purpose of adjusting all unsc.tted 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 iniand waters, the Alaska boundary, the transit of merchandize in bond, the alien labor laws, mining rights, reciprocity in trade, revision of the agreement respect-ing naval vessels 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 apparent that an irreconcilable difference of views was entertained respecting the climitation of the Alaska boundary. It the failure of an agreement to the mean-ing of articles iii and iv of the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, which defined the boundary between Alas-ka and Canada, the American commissioners proposed that the subject of the boundary be laid aside, and that the re-maining questions of difference be pro-ceeded with, some of which were so far advanced as to assure the probability of a settlement. This being declined by the settlement. This being declined by the British commissioners, an adjournment was taken until the boundary should be subject has been receiving the careful attention 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 negotiations now in progress between the two governments will end in an agree-

Attitude in Anglo-Boer War. Apart from these questions growing out f our relationship with our northern neighbor, the most friendly disposition and ready agreement have marked the and ready agreement have marked the discussion of the numerous matters aris-

ing in the vast and intimate intercourse of the United States with Great Britain. This government has maintained an atti-tude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boe tangling alliances as to affairs not of our own direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kind expression would have welcomed any kind expression of the hope of the American people that the war might be averted, good offices

upon the disputed questions involved in combatants. This has been an easy task,

This nation has assumed before the world a grave responsibility for the future good government of Cuba. We have accepted a trust, the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest windom. The new Cuba yet to arise from the ashes of the new route needs he bound to us by of the past must needs be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength, if its enduring welfare is to be assured. Whether these ties shall be organic or conventional, 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 be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within not a hasty experiment bearing within theil the elements of failure. Our mission, to accomplish which we took up the gage of battle, is not to be fulfilled by turning adrift any loosely framed commonwealth to face the vicinsitudes which too often attend weakricultural 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 her chief and immediate need. On the 19th of last August an order was made for

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Acquisition of the Islands-The Fillpine Insurrection.

On the 10th of December, 1888, the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed. It provided, among other things, that Spain should cede to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, that the United States to Spain the sum of 125. States should pay to Spain the sum of \$29. 000,000 and that the civil rights and politi-cal status of the native inhabitants of the territories thus ceded to the United States should be determined by the con-gress. The treaty was ratified by the sen-ate on the 6th of February, 1898, and by the government of Spain on the 19th of March following. The ratifications were exchanged on the 11th of April, and the treaty publicly proclaimed. On the 2d of March, the congress voted the sum con-templated by the treaty, and the amount On the 24 of was paid over to the Spanish government on the lat of May. In this manner the Phillippines came to the United States. The Islands were coded by the government of Spain, which had been in undisputed pes-session of them for centuries. They were accepted not merely by our authorized ommissioners in Paris, under the direction of the executive, but by the constitutional and well-considered action of the repre-

this government to do everything possible to advance their interests. In my order of the 19th of May, 1888, the commander of the military expedition dispatched to the Philippines was instructed to declare that we came not to make war on the people of the country, "nor upon any part or faction 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 1"th 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 occuand property within the territory cc. unied by their military and naval forces that the insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and au-thority of the United States. As early as Manila was urged to restore peace and tranquility, and to undertake the estab-

which should alroyd the fullest security for life and property.

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 conquerors, but as friends to protect the nature for their boundary in this complexion. tives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights." The same day, while ordering General Otis to see that peace should be preserved in 110 110, 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 retterated that the kindly intentions of this government should in every possible way, be communicated to the

On the 21st of January, I announced my intention of dispatching to Manila a commission composed of three gentlemen of the highest character and distinction, thoroughly acquainted with the Orient. who, in association with Admiral Dewey and Major-General Otts, were instructed to "facilitate the most humane and ef-fective ends and to secure, with the least generous protection of life and proeprty to the inhabitants." These gentlemen were Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell university; the Hon. Charles Den-by, for many years, ministents. 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-

consideration in the senate, these commis-sioners set out on their mission of good will and liberation. Their character was a sufficient guaranty of the beneficient purwill and insertation. Their character was sufficient guaranty of the beneficient purpose with which they went, even if they had not borne the positive instructions of this government which made their errand pre-eminently one of peace and friendship. But before their arrival in Manila, the s'nister ambition of a few leaders of the Filipinos had created a situation full of embarrassments for us and most grievous

in its consequences to themselves.

The clear and impartial preliminary re The clear and impartial preliminary re-port of the commissioners, which I trans-mit herewith, gives so lucid and compre-hensive a history of the present insurrec-tionary movement that the story need not be here repeated. It is enough to say that the claim of the rebel leader, that he was promised independence by any officer of the United States in return for officer of the United States in return for his assistance has no foundation in fact, and is categorically denied by the very witnesses who were called to prove it. The most the insurgent leader hoped for when he came back to Manila was the liberation of the islands from the Spanish control, which they had been laboring for years, without success, to throw off.

Business is beginning to circulate in its

Outbreak of the Insurrection.

Outbreak of the Insurrection.

The prompt accomplishment of this work by the American army and navy gave him other ideas and ambitions, and institutes suggestions from various quarters perverted the purposes and intentions with which he had taken up arms. No sconer had our army exptured Manila than the Filipino forces began to assume an attitude of suspicion and hostility, which the utmost efforts of our officers and troops were unable to disarm or modify. Their kindness and forbearance was taken as a proof of cowardice. The aggression

Ten days later an order of the insurgent government was issued to its adherents who had remained in Manila, of which General Otis justly observes that "for harbarous intent it is unequaled in mod-ern times." It directs that at 8 o'clock on the night of the lith of February, the territorial militia shall come together in the streets of San Pedro, armed with hole below with super and amountain 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 army of occupation, and adds: "Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the army of an exterminate them. the Americans and exterminate them. that we may take our revenge for the infamies and treacheries which they have committed upon us. Have no compassion upon them; attack with vigor."

A copy of this fell, by good fortune, into the bands 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 entered the city by waterways and swamps, and, in concert with confederates inside, attempted to destroy Manila by fire. They were kept in check during the night, and the next day driven out of the city, with

This was the unhappy condition of afcome with the hope and intention 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. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alter-native was left us, except ignominious retreat. It 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 ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met with force. Whatever the future of the Philippines 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 Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants?

The course thus clearly indicated has and well-considered action of the representatives of the people of the United States in both houses of congress.

I had every reason to believe, and I still order is restored. With a devotion and believe, that this transfer of sovereignty galiantry worthy of its most brilliant was in accordance with the wishes and the aspirations of the great mass of the sisted by the navy, has carried on this unrefused to avail themselves of their right 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 in-terrupted and checked by a .miny season of unusual violence and duration, they have gained ground steadily in every di-rection, and now look forward confidents.

o a speedy completion of their task.

The unfavorable circumstances consected with an active campaign have not ly important work of reconstrucreport of the commissioners to esting and encouraging details of work already accomplished in the ort of the commissioners for the interesting 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 first island to accept American sovereignadopted a constitution looking to the establishment of a popular government. It was impossible to guarantee to the people of Negros that the constitution so 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-The government actually set up inhabitants of Negros eventually selves. A new system was put into force 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 appoint secretaries of the treasury, interior, agriculture, public instruction, an attorney-general and an auditor. The seat of government was fixed at Bacolor. The fill all vacancies in office not otherwise provided for, and may, with the approva of the military governor of the Philip-pines, remove any officer from office. The civil governor advises the military govervii governor advises the military governor on all public and civil questions, and presides over the advisory council. He, in general, performs the duties which are performed by secretaries of state in our own system of government. The advisory council consists of eight members elected by the neonle within territorial. elected by the people within territorial the commanding general.

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 floats over that territory. On the 10th of August, 1899, Brigadier-General Bates, United States volunteers, negotiated an agreement with the sultan and his principal chiefs, which I transmit herewith.

Rebellion Nearly Ended. I communicate these facts to the congress for its information and action. Everything indicates that with the speedy suppression of the Tagal rebellion, life in the archipelago will soon assume its ordinate. nary course under the protection of our sovereignty, and the people of those fa-

few months ago, is now a populous and thriving mart of commerce. The earnest and unremitting endeavors of the comand unremitting endeavors of the com-mission and the admiral and major-gen-eral commanding the department of the Pacific to assure the people of the benefi-cent intentions of this government, have had their legitimate effect in convincing the great mass of them that peace and safety and prosperity and stable govern-ment can only be found in a loyal accept-ance of the authority of the United States.

The Duty of Congress. The future government of the Philip-pines rests with the congress of the Unit-ed States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and traditions, great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to berhaviour. We filter them, solden to barbarism. We fling them, a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which would permit another to seize them unquestioned. Their rich plains and valleys would be the scene of of being, as we hope, the dawn of a new day of freedom and progress, would have been the beginning of an era of misery and violence worse than any which has darkened 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-

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.

Necessity for Immediate Legislative Action.

A necessity for immediate legislative a tion 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 sparsely inhabited by civilized people and unim-portant in trade and production, as was Alaska at the time this act was passed. The increase in population by immigra-tion during the past few years, consequen upon the discovery of gold, has produced such a condition as calls for more ample facilities for local self-government and more numerous conveniences of civil and judicial administration.

THE PUERTO RICANS.

Hardships Worked by the Laws at 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 jurisprudence now adopted by the people of this island is described by cor lawyers who are familiar with thoroughly modern and scientific. which probably require very little or no change. So that with relation to matters of local concern and private rights, it is not probable that much, if any, legislation is desirable; but with reference to pub ile administration and the relations of the islands to the federal government there are many matters which are of pressing

OTHER MATTERS DISCUSSED.

Law Denounced - Lynchings

love of law and sense of obedience of our people, and any violaerty and of civil rights should be faithfully spected and defended. The rule of the courts should assure the public of the prompt trial of those charged with crim prompt that of those charged with criminal offense, and upon conviction the punishment 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 escape the severest penalties of their crimes.

Extending the Classified Service The executive order of May 6, 1896, ex-tending the limits of the classified service, 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 illogical and unsuited to the work of the several departments. The application of the rules to many of the in friction and embarrassment. After long and very thorough consideration, it be-came evident to the heads of the departments responsible for their efficiency that ministration, certain amendments were necessary. These amendments were pro-mulgated by me in executive order dated Anniversary of Washington's Death

The 14th of December will be the one hundredth anniversary of the death of nundredth 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 American people. It is an inheritance which time, instead of wasting, continuwhich time, instead of wasting, continu-ally increases and enriches. We may justly hope that in the years to come the benignant 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

Responsibilities of Congress.

Presented to this congress are great opportunities. With them come great re-ponsibilities. The power confided to us acreases the weight of our obligations to increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensitive of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Alming 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 welfare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States, and inure to the common interest and lasting honor of our country.

of our country, dant cause than during the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold bless-ing and mercies, for which we make reverent acknowledgment. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New been unearthed at Chicago. World and the Old.

Comprehensive Review of the Impor ant Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraph Columns

The Samoan treaty was signed at Washington.

This year's hop product of Washingon amounts to 33,983 bales.

The new Austrian budget provides for a consul-general in Chicago

The tone of the Japanese press on the war in the Transvaal is decidedly pro-British.

Genreal Joe Wheeler writes that the Filipino war is being prolonged by the antis in this country.

The British railway companies have agreed to convey free to the port of embarkation, all books, papers and periodicals intended for use of the troop

engaged in South Africa. General Leonard Wood will be the master of all Cuba under the direction of the president until the time comewhen congress takes action by provid ing a new civil government for the

tsland. The Hernandez revolution is gaining ground in Venezuela from day to day, and is supported by leading members of the financial and commercial worlds who supply the revolutionists with all

the arms and money they need. The British dead and wounded at the hard-fought battle of Modder river aumbered hundreds. The war department has given one the information that the total number of causualties was 452, and the number killed, 73

The Boer loss was slight. Bubonic plague has made its entry into Japan, five undoubted cases having been reported at Kobe, three already proving fatal. The pest is traced to cotton imported from China. Much of New York at midnight. The new dismay prevails in the infected city and the most drastic measures are being taken by the authorities.

According to late advices the great drought in Australia was broken in October Terrific storms followed doing great damage, opecially to buildings. The Adamstown Roman Catholic school, in which 40 children were as sembled, collapsed. One scholar was

killed and two others seriously injured. It has been definitely settled that the auditing department of the Oregon six-days' bicycle race in New York. Short Line is to be brought under the supervision of Auditor Erastus Young, of the Union Pacific, and all accounts for both lines audited at Omaha. It auditing department is soon to follow in the wake of the Short Line.

Lawton has reached Bayombong.

The battle of Graspan was the first battle fought on Free State territory.

The internal revenue collected in Oregon the last fiscal year amounted to \$418,775.

Troops in Cuba are to be removed. General Wood has given his approval of such action.

Secretary Gage will probably con tinue the purchase of government bonds for another month or more. Ex-Collector of Customs Thomas J

Black, died suddenly of heart trouble and asthma at Portland, Or. Four blocks of business houses were

laid in ashes in Philadelphia. The total loss is estimated at \$3,000,000. The iron and steel trade is rather

quiet in some lines, but prices are holding up, and scarcity is predicted. President McKinley is considering a plan for dividing Cuba into two parts and placing Geanels W. Wood and Lud-

low in charge. The Oregon, Samara and Callao, with 160 bluejackets and marines captured the port of Vigan, province of

south Slicos, notrh of Manila. American manufacturers are selling to the outside world over \$100,000,000 worth of iron and steel in excess of any

earlier year in their history. General Methuen, in command of the British forces, was slightly wounded at Modder river. Colonel Northcott and Lieutenant-Colonel Stopford were

The great Thanksgiving football game at Portland between the Multnomahs and the Olympics, of San Francisco, resulted in a tie, neither side

scoring Eight thousand Boers were defeated by General Methruen in the hottest battle of the war. The fight took place at Modder river and lasted 10

hours. Great Britain has protested vigorous ly to this government against the orpanization of expeditions here, intended, presumably, for the assistance or the Boers.

The Vanderbilts now have the B. & O. They have also acquired Morgan holdings in the Big Four and Cheaspeake & Ohio. This is a combination not contemplated.

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

Baltimore claims the largest negro population of any city in the world. an anarchist meeting in memory of the

Chicago bomb throwers. Commissioner Evans has granted a pension of \$15 per month to Adelaide W. Bagley, mother of Lieutenant Worth Bagley, who was killed in the war with Spain.

LATER NEWS.

The postmaster of Boston has

An illicit oleomargarine factory has The Payne-Hanna subsidy bill has

been introduced in the house Jeffries and Corbett are planning to

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS fight at the Paris exposition and France

Ninety Boer prisoners are said to have been massacred at Eland's langto 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 surrender if Consul Wildman will receive him. The junta at Hong Kong advised him to take such action.

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. General Andrade, the exiled presi-

dent, prophesies a gloomy future for Venezuela. He says there is a revolution within a revolution and the country is on the verge of anarchy. He will remain in Puerto Rico. To avoid an injunction a telephone company laid its wires in the streets

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, comnitted suicide at San Francisco.

Archbishop Chapelle will sail for Manila on the transport Sherman. Thirty-eight wheelmen started in a

General Methuen is believed to have resumed the advance to Kimberelev.

Four vessels from Brazil are quaran-The schooner Eureka, on the beach

near Coquille river, will be a total loss,

After 32 days the Glory of the Seas has arrived at 'Frisco from Puget Five persons at a Thanksgiving party

in Medford, Or., had a combined age of 376 years. 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

soon 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 scohols 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 Owing to the death of Vice-President Hobart, the president's message was not sent to congress on Monday.

Section men on the Southern Pacific

near Milwaukie, Or., struck because they could not go home to meals and lodging. Eastern woolen mills have bought 1,250,000 pounds of wool in St. Louis

at one sale. It is the biggest sale ever made in the West. The latest report from the Modder river camp says the Boers were not

driven to retreat, but marched away in the night after the battle. 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 improvements eestimatd 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 cascades, Oregon, \$125,000; waterway connecting Lakes Union and Washington, \$100,000.

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 Berlin police forcibly dissolved the American system of schools for col-

> Ira D. Sankey, the singer, who us to be associated with Mr. Moody is become an evangelist on his own ac-count and will conduct a series of ac-vivals in various cities this winter,

An epidemic of influence in Engla