M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE

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.

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 II last. His great morning of November II last, his great the Austro-Hungarian government, was 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 ex-lated motives. He has been removed from the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States, to which I 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 price less legacy and example.

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

The 56th 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 frie'd-ship 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 by a single year in all our history. Our exports for 1889 alone exceeded by more than \$1,000,-000,000 our imports and exports combined in 1879. 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 prod-ucts we exported in value \$339,592,146, heucts we exported in value \$23,592,146, being larger than any previous year. It is a noteworthy fact that the only years in all our history when the products of our manufactures. tures sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 1898 and 1899.

FINANCES OF THE NATION. Receipts and Disbursements for the

Last Fiscal Year. Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, includ-ing \$11,798,314 14, part payment of the Cen-Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 20, 1829, including \$11,798,314 14, part payment of the Central Pacific indebtedness, aggregated \$610,582,004 25. Of this sum, customs receipts were \$206,128,481 75, and those from internal revenue \$273,487,161 51. For the fiscal year the expenditures were \$700,035,564 02, leaving a deficit of \$39,111,553 67.

The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal upon the attention of the Islands—The Filipine Insurrection.

On the 10th of December, 1828, 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 at the earliest practicable date.

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that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$640,958,112, and upon penditures will aggregate \$900,908,122 leaving \$40,000,000. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1850, the internal revenue receipts

views of the fluctuation of a canal which the territories thus ceded to the United would link the two great oceans, to which the gress. The treaty was ratified by the senting \$40,000,000. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1850, the internal revenue receipts the presented for early action at on the 6th of February, 1898, and by the contraction of the con were increased about \$100,00

THE GOLD STANDARD,

A Fitting Time to Make Provision for Alaska Boundary Contention and Its Continuance.

I urgently recommend that, to support the existing gold standard and to maintain the parity in value of the coins of ain in respect to the Dominion of Canada, the two metals (gold and silver) and the By means of an executive agreement, a 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 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 there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the government, but, on the contrary, such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury. demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the nizes as the best.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE,

Industrial Greatness Should Be Supplemented by Sen Progress.

The value of an American merchant matrade and the strengthening of our power upon the sea invites the immediate action of congress. Our national development one-sided and unsatisfactory so land 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 indus-trial achievements and with its rank among 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 framed at the beginning of the government and since, shows results for the past fiscal year unequaled in our records those of any other power. We shall fall to realize our opportunities, however, if test between Great Britain and the Boer we complacently regard only matters at states of Africa. We have remained 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 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 in the West Indies had to obessential for these operations.

PROBLEM OF THE TRUSTS.

Need of Early Amendment of the Existing Law.

Combinations of capital, organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production, and determine the prices of products consumed by the people, are provoking public discussion and should early claim the attention of congress. The industrial commission created by the act of congress of June 18, 1898, has been engaged in extended hearings 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 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 ex-tent of the injuries to the public which may arise from large combinations concentrating 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 engress

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 suits involved in such assets. on, whereby prices are unduly enhanced other part of this message.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

No Dispute of Serious Character With Any Government.

A review of our relations with foreign A review of our relations with local 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 government for indemnity for the killing of certain Austrian and Hungarian subjects by the authorities of the state of Pennsylvania, at Lattimer, while sup-pressing an unlawful tumult of miners, September 10, 1897. In view of the vertical acquittal rendered by the court before To the Senate and House of Representa- 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 of the public peace, this government, after due consideration of the claim advanced by nify the sufferers.

It is gratifying to be able to announce referred in my last annual message.

NICARAGUA CANAL,

Status of the Negotiations for the Inter-Ocean Waterway.

The contract of the Maritime Canal Company, of Nicaragua, was declared forfeited by the Nicaragua government on the 19th of October, on the ground of nonfulfillment within the 10-year term stipulated in the contract. The Maritime Canal Company has lodged a protest against this action, alleging rights in the premises which appear worthy of conaideration. This government expects that Nicaragua will afford the protestants a full and fair hearing upon the merits of Nicaragua canal commission,

which has been engaged upon the work of examination and survey of a ship canal route across Nicaragua, having completed route across Nicaragua, having completes its labors and made its report, was dissolved on May 2, and on June 10 a new commission, known as the Isthmian canal commission, was organized under the terms of the act approved March 3, 1899, for the purpose of examining the American isthmus with a view to determining the most practicable and feasible route for a ship canal across that isthroute for a ship canal across that isth-mus, with its probable cost and other essential details. This commission, un-der the presidency of Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, United States navy (retired). entered promptly upon the work intrusted to it, and is now carrying on examinations in Nicaragua slong the route of 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

message of a year ago I expressed my views of the necessity of a canal which are even stronger now.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA.

Other Unsettled Questions. In my last annual memage, I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Britjoint high commission had been greated 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 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 imitation of the Alaska boundary. In gold standard and of public confidence in the failure of an agreement to the meanthe ability and purpose of the government to meet all its obligations in the
money which the civilized world recogminer which defined the boundary between Alaska and Canada, the American commission-ers proposed that the subject of the boundary be laid aside, and that the fe-maining questions of difference be pro-ceeded with, some of which were so far reeded with, some of which were so far advanced as to assure the probability of a settlement. 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 attention which its importance demands, with the result that a modus vivendi for provisional demarkations in the 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 agreetion of a permanent boundary.

Attitude in Anglo-Boer War. Apart from these questions growing out f our relationship with our northern the most friendly disposition and ready agreement have marked the discussion of the numerous matters arising in the vast and intimate intercourse of the United States with Great Britain. This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate constates of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling sillances as to affairs not of our own direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kind expression of the hope of the American people that the war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered. United States representative at Pretoria was early instructed to see that all neutral American interests he respected by the combatants. This has been an easy task, in view of the positive declarations of tain from foreign flags merchant vessels both British and Boer authorities that the

personal and property rights of our citizens should be observed. Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria, the United States consil was authorized, upon the request of the British government, and with the assent of the South African and Orange Free State governments, to exercise the by, for many years minister to China, customary good offices of a neutral for and Professor Dean C. Worcester, of the the care of British interests. In the discharge of this function I am happy to say that abundant opportunity has been af-forded to show the impartiality of this

THE WEST INDIES.

-Progress Made. My annual message of last year was necessarily devoted in great part to a consideration of the Spanish war, the results it wrought, and the conditions it im-posed for the future. I am gratified to announce that the treaty of peace has restored friendly relations between the two powers. Effect has been given to its most important provisions. The evacuation of Puerto Rics having already been accom-plished on the 18th of October, 1898, nothing remained necessary there but to continue the provisional military control of the island until the congress should enact a

the public welfare. There must be a remedie public welfare. The production of the executive such government and control therein as should conserve public ortion of the executive such government and control therein as should conserve public ortion of the executive such government and control therein as should conserve public ortion of the executive such government and control therein as should conserve public ortion of the executive such government and control therein as should conserve public ortion of the executive such government and control therein as should conserve public ortion of the executive such government and control therein as should conserve public ortion of the executive such government and control therein as should conserve public ortion of the executive such government and control therein as should conserve public ortion of the executive such government and control therein as should conserve public ortion therein as should conserve public ortion of the executive such government and control therein as should conserve public ortion of the executive such government and control therein as should conserve public ortion of the executive such government and control therein as should be accounted by the control of the executive such government and control therein as should be accounted by the control of the executive such government and control therein as should be accounted by the control of the executive such government and control therein as should be accounted by the control of the ex disorder which prevailed for the greater part of the preceding three decades, and build up that tranquil development of the domestic state whereby alone can be redomestic State whereby alone can be alized the high purpose, as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by the congress on the 19th of April, 1898, by which the United States disclaimed any disposion or intention to exercise sovereignty, urisdiction or control over Cuba, for the pacification thereof, and asserted its determination when that was accomplished to leave the government and con-trol of the island to its people. The pledge contained in this resolution is of the highest honorable obligation and must

> be sacredly kept. be accredly kept.
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> I believe that substantial progress has been made in this direction. All the administrative measures adopted in Cuba have aimed to fit it for a regenerated existence by enforcing the supremacy of law to the complex of the progress of t and justice; by placing where it is practicable the machinery of administration in the hands of the inhabitants; by instituting needed sanitary reforms, by spreading education, by fostering industry and trade, by incubating public morality, and in short taking every rational step to aid the Cuban people to attain to that plane of self-conscious respect and self-reliant unity which fits an enlightened community for self-government within its own sphere while enabling it to fulfill all outward obligations.

Obligations to Cuba Must Be Kept. This nation has assumed before world a grave responsibility for the fu-ture 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 wisdom. The new Cuba yet to arise from the asher of the past must needs be bound to us by ties of singular initimacy and strength, it 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 itself the elements of fature. 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 victositudes which too often attend weakvicissitudes which too often attend weaker states, whose natural wealth and abun dant resources are offset by the incongrui-ties of their political organization and the recurring occasions for internal rivalries to sap their strength and dissipate their en-ergies. The greatest blessing 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 last August av order was made for the taking of the census in the island, to be completed on the 30th of November.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Acquisition of the Islands-The Fili-

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 should pay to Spain the sum of \$2).cal status of the native inhabitants of the territories thus ceded to the United the government of Spain on the 19th of March following. 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 was paid over to the Spanish government on the 1st of May. In this manner the Philippines came to the United States. The Islands were ceded by the government of Spain, which had been in undisputed pos-session of them for centuries. They were coepted 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-sentatives of the people of the United States in both houses of congress.

I had every reason to believe, and I still believe, that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and the aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people. From the earliest moment no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the Islands of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of this government to do everything possible the 19th of May, 1898, the commander of the military expedition dispatched to the Philippines was instructed to declare that in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights." 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-pied by their military and naval forces; that the insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States. As early as December 4, before the cession and in onicipation of that event, the commander in Manila was urged to restore peace and tranquility, and to undertake the establishment of a beneficient government, which should afford the fullest security

for life and property.
On the 21st 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 con-querors, but as friends to protect the natives 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 No No, he was admonished "It is most important that there should be no conflict with the insurgents.' On the first day of January, 1899, general orders reiterated that the kindly tions of this government should in possible way, be communicated to the insurgents.

The Philippine Commission, 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 Otis, were instructed to "facilitate the most humane and effective ends and to secure, with the least possible delay, the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and proeprty to the inhabitants." These gentlemen were Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell university; the Hon, Charles Dena most careful study of life in the Phil-

While the treaty of peace was under government to both the combatants for consideration in the senate, these commisthe fourth time in the present decade. will and liberation. Their character was a sufficient guaranty of the beneficient puroose 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 shieter 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 report of the commissioners, which I transmit herewith, gives so lucid and compre-hensive a history of the present insurrectionary movement that the story need not be here repeated. It is enough to say that the claim of the rebel leader, that or control the market of any particular island until the congress should enact a kind of merchandise or commodity necestary to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competitions. Of the character and scope of the pressing natural and ordinary competitions.

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 ontrol, which they had been laboring for

years, without success, to throw off. Outbrenk of the Insurrection. The prompt accomplishment of this work by the American army and navy gave him other ideas and ambitions, and insidious suggestions from various quarters perverted the purposes and intentions with which he had taken up arms. No sooner had our army captured Manila than the Filipino forces began to assume an attitude of suspinion 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 of the Filipinos continually increased, until, finally, just before the time set for the senate of the United States to vote upon the treaty, an attack, evidently prepared in advance, was made all along the American lines, which resulted in a terribly destructive and sanguinary repulse o

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 barbarous intent it is unequaled in mod ern times." It directs that at 8 o'clock on the night of the 14th of February, the territorial militia shall come together in the streets of San Pedro, armed with the streets of San Pedro, armed with their bolos, with guns and ammunition where convenient: that Fillpino families only shall be respected; that all other individuals, of whatever race they may be, shall be exterminated without any compression, after the extermination of the army of occupation, and adds: "Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the that we may take our revenge for the infamilies 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 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 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 heavy loss.

What the Commission Found.

This was the unhappy condition of af-This was the unappy condition of al-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 Maor-General Otis in establishing peace and order in the archipelago, and the largest measure of self-government compatil with the true welface of the people. What hey actually found can best be set forth 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 he war until the insurgents are reduced a submission. The commission is of the inion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadro 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 been unflinchingly pursued. The rebel-lion must be put down. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. With a devotion and gallantry worthy of its most brilliant history, the army, ably and loyally asleted by the navy, has carried on this unwelcome but most righteous campaign with righly deserved success. The noble self-sacrifice with which our soldiers and brightest pages in our annals. Although their operations have been somewhat interrupted 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 o a speedy completion of their task. The unfavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not 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 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 Negron. A notable beginning has been made in the establishment of a government in the island of Negros, which is deserving of special consideration. This was the first Island to accept American sovereign ty. Its people unreservedly proclaimed alleglance to the United States, and adopted a constitution looking to the establishment 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 treaty with Spain and in accordance with our own constitution and laws, came ex-clusively under the jurisdiction of congress. The government actually set up by the inhabitants of Negros eventually proved unsatisfactory to the natives themselves. A new system was put into force by order of the major-general command-ing the department, of which the following 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 executive power. He is to see that the laws are executed, appoint to offices and fill all vacancies in office not otherwise provided for, and may, with the approval provided for, and may, with the approval
of the military governor of the Philippines, 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 duties which
are performed by secretaries of state in
our own system of government. The advisory council consists of eight members
elected by the people within territorial elected by the people within territorial May 2, 1899.
Ilmits, which are defined in the order of Anniversary 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, Brigadler-General Bates, United States volunteers, negotiated an agreement with the sultan and his prin-cipal chiefs, which I transmit herewith. Rebellion Nearly Ended.

I communicate these facts to the con-Everything indicates that with the speedy suppression of the Tagal rebellion, life in the archipelago will soon assume its ordi-nary course under the protection of our sovereignty, and the people of those favored islands will enjoy a prosperity and a freedom which they have never before known. Already hundreds of schools are open and filled with children. Religious freedom is sacredly assured and enjoyed. and the courts are dispensing justice.
Rusiness is beginning to circulate in its accustomed channels. Manila, whose inhabitants were fleeing to the country a few months ago, is now a populous and people's will and of duty cannot fall to habitants were fleeing to the country a few months ago, is now a populous and thriving mart of commerce. The earnest thriving mart of commerce. The earnest and unremitting endeavors of the com-mission and the admiral and major-general 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 government can only be found in a loyal acceptance of the subsection of the sub

The Duty of Congress.

The future government of the Philip pines rests with the courses of the Unit-ed States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our rac and traditions, great opportunity comes with them. The Islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every tille of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to busharism. We thus them senden 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 plains and valleys would be the scene of endless strife and bloodshed. The advent of Dewey's fleet in Manila bay, instead 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 dark-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 inaugurating 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 ongress, and which I will transmit as oun 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 ac ion 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 sparse y inhabited by civilized people and unimportant 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, consequent upon the discovery of gold, has produced such a condition as calls for more ample facilities for local seif-government and ore 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 competent lawyers who are familiar with it, as thoroughly modern and scientific, so far as it relates to matters of internal business, Irade, production and social and ocivate rights in general. The cities of he island are governed under charters which probably require very little or no change. So that with relation to matters of local concern and private rights, it is So that with relation to matters not probable that much, if any, legislation is desirable; but with reference to pub-ic administration and the relations of the Islands to the federal government there are many matters which are of pressing irgency.

Her Principal Markets Closed, It must be borne in mind that since the ession Puerto Rico has been denied the rincipal market she had long en-oyed, and our tariff has been continued gainst her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty. The marke's of Spain are closed to her products except upon terms to which the commerce of all nations is subjected. The tsland of Cuba, which used to buy her cattle and tobacco without customs duties, now inself-sacrifice with which our soldiers and saliors, whose terms of service had expired refused to avail themselves of their right to return horse as long as they were needed at the front, forms one of the any compensating benefits in this market. Her coffee was little known and not in use by our people, and therefore, there was no demand here for this, one of her was no demand here for this, one of her chief products. The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico and give her products

free access to our markets.
As a result of the hurricane which swept over Fuerto Rice on the 18th of August, 1809, over 100,000 people were reduced to absolute destitution, without homes, and deprived of the necessaries of life. To the appeal of the war department the people of the United States made ion to the private charity of our people e war department has expended for the Hef of the distressed \$382,342 63, which oes not include the cost of transporta-

OTHER MATTERS DISCUSSED.

Mob Law Denounced - Lynchings Must Not Be Tolerated. The lave of law and sense of obedience

and submission to the lawfully consti-tuted tribunals are imbedded in the hearts of our people, and any viola-tion of these sentiments and disregard of their obligations justly arouses public condemnation. The guaranties of life, lib-erty and of civil rights should be fathfully ing thousands. The coveted position upheld; the right of trial by jury respected and defended. The rule of the courts should assure the public of the eral Breckenridge, the commanding of rompt trial of those charged with crim- ficer, and staff swept up from across 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 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 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 places so included was found to result 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 in order to remove these difficulties and promote an efficient and harmonious administration, certain amendments were necessary. These amendments were pronecessary. These amendments were pro-mulgated by me in executive order dated had attracted disconcerted her. She

Anniversary of Washington's Death. The 14th of December will be the one undredth anniversary of the death of Washington. For a hundred years the republic has had the priceless advantage of the lofty standard of character and American people. It is an inheritance which time, instead of wasting, continually 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 universary.

Responsibilities of Congress. Presented to this congress are great op-portunities. With them come great reschools are sponsibilities. The power confided to us Religious increases the weight of our obligations to sponsibilities. the people, and we must be profoundly insure wise measures for the welfare of the Islands which have come under the authority of the United States, and inura to the common interest and lasting honor of our country. Never has this nation had more abun-

reverent acknowledgment.
WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

DDD CUSTOMS IN THE MIKA-DO'S EMPIRE.

Store Is a Veritable Maze - You Must Ask for the Goods You Wish to Inspect - It Costs More to Buy in Large Quantities.

brough their bazaars. You enter at for sale are displayed on each side of aisles that wind through the length of the shop. Passing up and down these alsles they load you to the second, and often third, story of the building, then back again through different alsles, causing you to travel the length of the establishment many times. Finally you see the doorway a few feet distant, but even then you must travel this maze several times its length to escape.

Usually shopping is very restful in Japan. You sit around on the floor, and in some shops they bring you cups of tea to sip and a "hibachi" from which to light your pipe.

Time is of no consequence to the Orientals, nor are they eager to sell. Their ldeas of trade are very peculiar. You are compelled to ask them whether you can see articles after their stating that they have them in the store. Ten pieces of an article sometimes cost twelve times the cost of one. They will not sell 100 at a less rate, but insist on your paying extra because of the large quantity desired. They frankly tell you their price to Japanese customers and then that foreigners have to pay about 50 to 100 per cent, more and laugh.

In the largest dry goods store in Toklo fifty clerks are seen kneeling upon the lake, covers 169,381 square miles. floor of the large building, but no merchandise is visible. It is kept in fireproof (?) structures in the rear and carried to and fro for customers' inspection by numerous boys. It is very interesting to watch proceedings in such a

Nearly all Japanese stores are consome shops have on display samples of animals stop in surprise and fear. articles sold. If a foreign lady is shopping a crowd of Japanese usually blockades the store, anxions to see the strange sight. Preparatory to the new treatles going into effect the government issued an order for the natives to abandon this obstructive habit.

The Japanese are great imitators. Almost every staple article has its imitation here and its label counterfeited. A Philadelphia shoe-blacking has balf a dozen imitations. One maker inserts his name, leaving North Front street, Philadelphia, remaining, and the label unchanged, except "superior quality" is "superior quarity." Another inserts his name and Japanese town, but leaves "133 and 146 North Front street," and

The Japanese make heroic efforts at are seen: "Druccist," for druggist; same spot, is truly wonderful. "foreign gords," "caned goods, whole sale and detail," "The shop of the articles of the finery," "The carriage and 'manufakteslary," "apothekaly," etc.-Toklo correspondence of the Baltimore

SHE KEPT AN ARMY WAITING. A Chicago Girl Did This to Take

Photograph. She was only a slip of a girl from Chicago, but with the aid of her camera she kept an army waiting while she took the picture of its commanding officer. It was the occasion of the greatest review since the civil war. The incident occurred Aug. 9, 1898.

march. a united nation planted on the side of sentatives of our race then presented. the hill where the reviewing stand was | Yet, according to Prof. E. R. Tylor, the located, there was a commotion. A natives of Tasmania "remained withendeavoring to force his way to a point of the immensely ancient Paleolithic where his passengers, a handsome couple of elderly people and a pretty young girl, might have a more favor-

the field, where they had been "riding Those who the lines," inspecting the troops, The trumpeter was about to sound ground and ran across the field to where General Breckenridge sat on his handsome bay. She stopped when about twenty feet from the general and pointed her camera at him. An aid laughingly directed his superior's attention to the girl by the remark: "You are about to have your picture

taken, general." General Breckenridge turned and saw his fair admirer. His hand was raised and the trumpeter withheld the signal for the advance. The general rode forward a few paces and faced the girl, who now appeared confused and about to withdraw, the attention she was a brave little creature, however, and, summoning her courage, she waited for the general to halt. Her camera ceased awaying and was almed full at the handsome Kentucklan. A click was heard by those nearest the scene enduct which he bequeathed to the and a sweet "Thank you" followed from the young girl.

"I hope it will be a good picture." was the kindly response of the general as he raised his bat and returned to his position.

The sharp notes of the "Forward!" pealed from the trumpet and the van of the troops began to move. The young girl returned to her seat in the carry-all, blushing but triumphant.

CECIL RHODES' IDEA OF WORK.

His Reason for Declining a Drink in His Early Days at Kimberley. In connection with the foundation of Cecil Rhodes' colossal wealth, there is a story told by an old fellow miner, himself lately a Colonial Minister of

African financier and politician. During the early days of the Kimberley diggings it was the custom when a miner found a particularly fine gem to with sufficient strength to resist the invite those about him to the ceremony bursting power of frozen water,

SHOPPING IN JAPAN. of "wetting the stone," I. e., dringing champagne at the fluder's expense, with the idea that it would bring good luck in the discovery of another treasure. In the adjoining claim to that first taken up by Mr. Rhodes, in the very centre of the erater holding the precious blue dirt, this invitation had upon a certain occasion gone forth, and the men were going their way up to the hotel when it was noticed that Rhodes

stood aloof. "Hullo! Come on 'Rhodes!" shouted Japanese are very fond of strolling the lucky finder of the gem. "Aren't you coming up to 'wet the stone' for ne door and leave by another. Goods luck?" To which, however, Cecil Rhodes only shook his head. "I say, come on; there's a good fel-

low," persisted his neighbor, "What are you going to do?" asked Rhodes looking up.

"Wet the stone with champagne, of course.

"Well," replied the future magnate. decisively. "I did not come out here to drink champagne, but to make money,"

and then went on with his work. That Mr. Rhodes has succeeded in that purpose, probably beyond all flights of his imagination, is now a matter of history.



Lake Superior is the largest body of fresh water in the world, covering thirty-two thousand square miles; the Caspian sea, not generally called a

In tropical countries, quite a number of plants are luminous. The meadow lily, which grows in abundance in the marshes of Africa, is one of the most perfect types of vegetable phosphorescents. In Brazil a kind of grass, which the inhabitants call khus-khusshines, gives forth a bright light, beducted in the same manner, though fore which horses and other grazing

A life buoy, provided with automatic torches which are ignited by the contact of calcium phosphide with water, was invented a few years ago by Rear Admiral Hichborn, and is now in use on all of our naval vessels, as well as on many foreign ships. It is called the Franklin life buoy. On a stormy night in 1897 one of these buoys saved two sailors of the Maine, but one of the rescued men perished a year later at the explosion in Havana harbor.

Many persons believe that birds, returning to their summer quarters, are the same that were at the same spots the year previous; but exact proof is rare. John B. Crowson of Germantown, Pa., saw a robin struggle to get free from some string in which it got entangled, resulting in a broken leg. English. While butchering it horribly It was lame accordingly. The lame they do remarkably well, considering bird returned year after year to the everything. On the few English signs same spot. How they can retire hunof leading firms on Tokio's chief street dreds of miles, and yet return to the

The Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital in New York possesses a novel surall of harness" and "A harness maker," gical instrument intended to extract particles of iron and steel from the eye. It consists of a powerful electromagnet mounted on a stand running on casters. When an operation is to be performed one end of the magnet is cautiously brought near the patient's eye. If a piece of steel or iron is embedded in the eyeball, the patient experiences a sharp pain as the metallic sliver forces its way through the tissues and files to the magnet. The injury to the eye is said to be less than that caused by using a knife.

When we read of the men who inhabited the caves of Europe at a time while 55,000 volunteers awaited along when mammoths dwelt on that contithe base of Snodgrass hill in Chicka- nent we seem to have gone back to a mauga National Park the signal to period so immeasurably remote that we can hardly picture in the mind's Back of the great flag, the emblem of eye the appearance which the reprecolored driver of an old carry-all was in the present century representatives period." Recent studies of the relics of the Tasmanians, who became extinct when brought into touch with modern civilized man, show that the workmanship of their rude implements was below that exhibited by the "Drift and Cave men" of Paleolithic times.

Breaking Glasses by Singing.

It has often been asserted that glasses could be broken by singing. The statement has as often been denied, nevertheless it is true. Moreover, the glass does not have to be of the finest Venetian kind.

An ordinary dinner table wine glass was recently broken in this way. The man who did it had a deep, full voice. He set the glass on the table, stood beside it and ran up and down the scale as though in search of a note. When he settled on one rather high the glass shook visibly. The note was repeated, sung as loudly as possible, and finally the glass shivered and crashed into bits. An ordinary voice could not accomplish this, for afterward an experimenter tried to repeat the scene, without producing the slightest effect on a variety of glasses. However, it would be a dangerous gift for general use. Imagine a banquet when an after-dinner speaker, in his impassioned oratory chanced to strike the note disliked by the table glasses. What a crash there would be!-Chicago News.

American Bridges Abroad. The American bridge is flinging its majestic spans and arches across the rivers of many lands-Egypt, Siberia, Japan, China, Peru, and others-and a group of twenty-six skilled American bullders has departed for Rangoon, British India, where an American com-

pany has one of its constructions in

progress. German Pig Iron. German production of pig iron in the first half of the current year was 4,000. 000 tons, against 3,600,000 in the same time in 1898.

American farmers own cows to the value of \$369,239,993, a sum equal to France, which illustrates at least one more than one half of the capital of all trait in the character of the great South the national banks in the United States.

> An Irresistible Power. No receptacle has ever been made