# 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.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice-Pres dent Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of November 21 last. His great soul now rests in eternal peace. His priwate life was pure and elevated, while his public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity and exalted motives. He has been removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his lofty character, his devotion to duty his honesty of purpose and noble virtues remain with us as a pricebess 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 adition of unusual prosperity, of uniwersal good-will among the people at Rome and relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great facrease 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 259 alone exceeded by more than \$1,000,-400,000 our imports and exports comb.ned in 1870. The imports per capita are 20 per cent less than in 1879, while the exports per capita are 58 per cent more than in \$50 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 mations. Exports of agricultural products were \$784,776,142. Of manufactured prod-ncts we exported in value \$339,582,145, 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 sold abroad exceeded those lought 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, 1829, including \$11,798,314 14, part payment of the Central Pacific indebtedness, aggregated \$519,-\$82,004 35. Of this sum, customs receipts were \$205,128,481 75, and those from internal revenue \$273,437,161 51. For the fiscal year the expenditures were \$700,003,564 02.

leaving a deficit of \$89,111,559 67.

The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$640,858,112, and upon the basis of present appropriations the expenditures will augregate \$600,958,112, leaving \$40,060,000. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, 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 the existing gold sandard and to maintain the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts, the 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 authority should include the power to sell Bonds on long and short time, as condifixed by the act of January 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the government, n the contrary, such widespread ence that gold seeks the treasury, demanding paper money in exchange, ye the very situation points to the present as provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to meet all its obligations money which the civilized world recog-

### OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

#### Industrial Greatness Should Be Supplemented by Sea Progress.

The value of an American merchant ma-Fine to the extension of our commercal trade and the strengthening of our power wpon 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 inhand 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 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. Out coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the govern ment and since, shows results for the past to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable car-zying trade of the world.

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 sholoe of our own, but from necessity, the East and in the West Indies had to ob tain from foreign flags merchant vessels assential for these operations.

### PROBLEM OF THE TRUSTS.

### Need of Early Amendment of the Ex-

Isting Law. Combinations of capital, organized into trusts' to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stiffe competition.

Imit 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

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 con-centrating more or less numerous enter-prises and establishments, which previous to the formation of the combination were carried on separately. It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity neces-sary to the general community by sup-pressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a rem-edy for the evils involved in such organ-izations. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay. Whatever power the congress possesses over this most important 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-Hungar an 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 verdict of acquittal rendered by the court before which the sheriff and his deputies were tried for murder, and following the estab-lished 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 peace, this government, after due eration of the claim advanced by the Austro-Hungarian government, was constrained to decline liability to indem-

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the Belgien government has mitigated the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States, to which I

#### · NICARAGUA CANAL.

#### Status of the Negotiations for the Inter-Ocean Waterway.

The contract of the Maritime Canal empany, of Nicaragua, was declared company, or Nicaragua, was declared forfeited 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 against this action, alleging rights in the premises which among worthy of conpremises which appear worthy of consideration. 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 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 3, 1899, for the purpose of examining the American isthmia, which a view to deter-American isthmus with a view to deter-mining the most practicable and feasible route for a ship canal across that isthmus, with its probable cost and other essential details. This commission, under 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 along the route of the tions in Nicaragua along 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. complete investigation is called for, which will require much labor and considerable time for its accompilshment. The work will be prosecuted as expeditiously as possible, and a report may be expected the earliest practicable date.

The great importance of this work cannot 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 again invite your consideration. The are even stronger now.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA

### Alaska Houndary Contention and Other Unsettled Questions.

In my last annual message, I referred to he pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada By means of an executive agreement, joint high commission had been create for the purpose of adjusting all unseatled 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 trade, revision of the agreement respectng naval vessels in the Great Lakes more complete marking of parts of th 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 the failure of an agreement to the mean ing of articles ill and iv of the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, which defined the boundary between Alaska and Canada, the American commers proposed that the subject of boundary be laid aside, and that the remaining questions of difference be ceeded with, some of which were so advanced as to assure the probability of a was taken until the boundary should b 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 region bout the head of Lynn canal has been greed upon, and it is hoped that the negottations now in progress between the

#### tion of a permanent boundary. Attitude in Anglo-Poer War.

Apart from these questions growing out of our relationship with our northern neighbor, 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 test between Great Britain and the Boer states of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of our own direct concern. Had circums; ances 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. The United States representative at Pretoria of congress of June 18, 1888, was early instructed to see that all neutral control, which they had been laborin been engaged in extended hearings. American interests be respected by the years, without success, to throw off.

upon the disputed questions involved in combatants. This has been an easy task, the subject of combinations in re-straint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed the investigation personal and property rights of our citipersonal and property rights of our citi-

of the British government, and with the assent of the South African and Orange Free State governments, to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for the care of British interests. In the dizcharge of this function I am happy to say that abundant opportunity has been af-forded to show the impartiality of this government to both the combatants for the fourth time in the present decade.

#### 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 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 irrevocably linked with our own, but how and how far is for the future to determine in the ripeness of events. Whatever be the stcome, we must see to it that free Cuba a reality, not a name; a perfect entity. not a hasty experiment bearing itself the elements of failure. Our mission, to accomplish which we took up the gage of battle, is not to be fulfilled by terning adrift any loosely framed commonwealth to face the vicissitudes which too often attend weaker states, whose natural wealth and abundant resources are offset by the incongruities of their political organization and the recurring occasions for internal rivalries to sap their strength and dissipate their en-The greatest blessing which can ergies. 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 an 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 Filipino Insurrection.

On the 10th of December, 1898, 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 should pay to Spain the sum of \$2). 00,000, 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 congress. The treaty was ratified by the senate 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 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 pesession of them for centuries. They were accepted not merely by our authorized commissioners in Paris, under the direct on of the executive, but by the constitutional 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 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 desired for their welfare and of the intention of this government to do everything possible to advance their interests. In my order of the 19th of May, 1898, the commander of the military expedition dispatched to the Philippines was instructed to declare that 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 th paramount authority there, on the 17th of August, it was directed that "there my surgents"; that the United States must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces; that the insurgents and all others must gnize the military occupation and au-December 4, before the cession and it cipation of that event, the commander in tranquility, and to undertake the estabshment of a beneficient government, thich 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 that we come, not as invaders and conquerors, but as friends to protect the nain their personal and religious rights." The same day, while ordering preserved in Ilo Ilo, he was admonished that: "It is most important that there should be no conflict with the insurgents," On the first day of January, 1899, general orders relterated that the kindly inten-tions of this government should in every possible way, be communicated to the

### The Philippine Commission,

On the 21st of January, I announced my ntention of dispatching to Manila a con mission 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 "facilitate the most humane and ef-ctive ends and to secure, with the least ossible delay, the benefits of a wise and nerous protection of life and proeprty to se inhabitants." These gentlemen were Jacob Gould Schurman, president of rnell university; the Hon. Charles Denby, 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-

While the treaty of peace was under onsideration in the senate, these comm'ssioners set out on their mission of good will and liberation. Their character was a 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 But before their arrival in Manila,

nbarrassments for us and most grievous its consequences to themselves. The clear and impartial preliminary report 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 of be here repeated. It is enough to say hat the claim of the rebel leader, that e was promised independence by any 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 liberation of the islands from the Spanish

### Outbreak of the Insurrection.

The prompt accomplishment of this work by the American army and navy this gave him other ideas and ambitions, and idious suggestions from various ters 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 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 aggres of the Filipinos continually increased. til, 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 terri-bly destructive and sanguinary repulse of the insurements

the insurgents. 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 times." It directs that at 8 o'clock the night of the 14th of February, the ern times. territorial militia shall come together in the streets of San Pedro, armed with their bolos, with guns and ammunition where convenient: that Filipino families only shall be respected; that all other individuals, of whatever race they may be, shall be exterminated without any compassion, after the extermination of the army of occupation, and adds: "Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on 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 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 considerable number of armed insurgents en-tered 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

#### What the Commission Found.

This was the unhappy condition of affairs which confronted our commi on their arrival in Manila. Th come with the hope and intention of co-operation with Admiral Dewey and Ma-dor-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

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which are now engaged was unavoidable by We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative 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 The commission is of the pinion that there has been no time since he destruction of the Spanish squadror by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honer to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

The course thus clearly indicated has een unflinchingly pursued. The rebellion must be put down. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. With a devotion and gallantry worthy of its most brilliant history, the army, ably and loyally assisted by the navy, has carried on this unwelcome but most righteous with richly deserved success. elf-sacrifice with which our soldiers and sailors, whose terms of service had pired, refused to avail themselves of t 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 interrupted and checked by a sainy of unusual violence and duration, they have gained ground steadily in every direction, and now look forward confidently

to a speedy completion of their task.

The unfavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not permitted to interfere with the lly important work of reconstruc-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 rauguration of self-governing municipal fe in many portions of the archipelago.

Civil Government in Negros. A notable beginning has been made in the establishment of a government in the island of Negros, which is deserving of special consideration. This was the first island to accept American sovereignty. Its people unreservedly proclaimed allegiance to the United States, and idopted a constitution looking to the establishment of a popular government. It was impossible to guarantee to the peowas impossible to guarantee to the peo-ple 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-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 folowing are the most important elements It was ordered that the government of he 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 military advisory council elected by the people. The military governor was authorized to ap-point secretaries of the treasury, interior, agriculture, public instruction. ney-general and an auditor. The seat government was fixed at Bacolor. T 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 ovided for, and may, with the ap the military governor of the pines, remove any officer from office. The civil governor advises the military gov-ernor 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 me imits, which are defined in the order of 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 ats over that territory. On the 10th August, 189, 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 t gress for its information and Everything indicates that with the speedy suppression of the Tagal rebellion, life in the archipelago will soon assume its ordinary course under the protection of our sovereignty, and the people of those fa-vored 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. Business is beginning to circulate in its

Mantla, whose inaccustomed channels. habitants were fleeing to the country few months ago, is now a populous and thriving mart of commerce. The earnest and unremitting endeavors of the com-mission and the admiral and major-genmission 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 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 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 can-not be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally 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 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 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 inaugurating a permanent scheme of civil gov-

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 ac 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 pussed 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 a facilities for local self-government more numerous conveniences of civil and judicial administration.

### THE PUERTO RICANS.

### Hardships Worked by the Laws a

Present in Force. recommend that legislation to the same end be had with reference to Puerte Rico. The time is ripe for the adoption of a temporary form of government for 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 the 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 not probable that much, if any, legislation is desirable; but with reference to pubadministration and the relations of the islands to the federal government there are many matters which are of pressing urgency.

### OTHER MATTERS DISCUSSED. Mob Law Denounced - Lynchings

Must Not Be Tolerated, The love of law and sense of obediene nd submission to the lawfully tuted tribunals are imbedded in the nearts of our people, and any viola-ion of these sentiments and disregard of their obligations justly arouses condemnation. The guaranties of life, lib-erty and of civil rights should be faithfully upheld; the right of trial by jury spected and defended. The rule of courts should assure the public of prompt trial of those charged with crim nal offense, and upon conviction the pun shment should be commensurate wit 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, exending the limits of the classified servcivil service law and rules nearly all of executive civil service not previously sified. Some of the inclusions were ound wholly illogical and unsuited to the work of the several departments, application of the rules to many of the places so included was found to in friction and embarrassment, After and very thorough consideration, it came evident to the heads of the depart ments responsible for their efficiency that in order to remove these difficulties and promote an efficient and harmonious adinistration, certain amendments were ecessary. These amendments were pronecessary. These amendments were pro-mulgated by me in executive order dated

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 re-public has had the priceless advantage lofty standard of character and which he bequeathed to the an people. It is an inheritance American people. which 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 hir country may be even more potent for good than in the century which is drawing to a close. I have been glad to learn that in many parts of the country the people will fittingly observe this history,

#### Responsibilities of Congress. Presented to this congress are great op

portunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us creases the weight of our obligations the people, and we must be profoundly sensitive of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good, we cannot err. A right interpretation of the eople's will and of duty cannot fail to sure wise measures for the welfare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States, and inure of our country.

Never has this nation had more abundant cause than during the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold blessing and mercies for which we make reverent acknowledgment. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

### MINES AND MINING.

### Eastern Oregon Copper Prospect Prom-ises Great Wealth. The three great copper claims which

the venerable Lewis and his associates have clung to so long are at last to be opened, says the Baker City Democrat. This means that Eastern Oregon will soon have the greatest mining property apon earth. There are lying upon the surface of the Atlantic, Gigantic and Pacific, as these claims are called, half a million tons of ore that will average 3 per cent copper, besides some gold and silver. As a copper mine no two properties in the world can approximate it when developed. The claims are well named, in view of their almost incomprehensible magnitude. Through their entire length of 4,500 feet they are traversed by two mammoth ledges hugging each other side by side, running down practically to China, and forming one continuous ledge 160 feet in width. In the comparative estimates given as to the richness of the ore it must be remembered that in the Calumet & Hecla, and also in the Anaconda, the ore comes from a depth of hundreds and even thousands of feet, while in the Oregon wonder it was taken from the surface, where the leaching process has somewhat impoverished With depth it will increase also in richness. Nor have we mentioned the gold, to say nothing of the silver, which also runs to a considerable extent in this marvelous ore body. The estimate is staggering already. Suffice it to say that it is now bonded to a combination of Baker City and Des Moines, Ia., parties, with the controlling interest in Des Moines, and that the greatest mineral deposit known to exist on earth will soon be opened within 20 miles of this city.

#### Southern Oregon Mines. The Josephine dredger at Sailor diggings started up again last week.

Henry Rissue has made a valuable strike on one of his claims in the Bohemia district. The ledge is a welldefined one eight feet wide and will assay \$30 to the ton. A large deal was recently made of 640 acres of patented fand, containing placer and quartz claims, on Galls creek, near Gold Hill, formerly known as the Klippe property. It was an all-cash deal, and the buyer was F. H. Osgood, of Seattle.-Grants Pass Mining Journal.

#### Shipping Cape Nome Sand. The steam schooner Albion, which is

now speeding to San Francisco from Alaska, has a ballast cargo of 400 tons of Cape Nome beach sands. The J. S. Kimball Company, owner of the vessel, has undertaken to demonstrate whether the ordinary sands of the Cape Nome beach cannot be transported to San Francisco at a profit. The gravel is to be treated by the most modern and improved machinery. Should it be found that it contains pay gold it is probable that next summer all returning vessels will try for Cape Nome beach ballast. The Alpha, also of the Kimball line, as it relates to matters of internal business, trade, production and social and private rights in general. The cities of North en route to San Francisco recently, also had 50 tons of Cape Nome sands for ballast.

### Mining Notes.

There is an unprecedented demand for coal in the East. R. R. McMasters, of the Illinois Coal Company, of Chicago, says that if the Washington coal mines could produce four times as much as they are turning out, a market would be ready for it in any city east of Omaha. There is a coal famine in the East, and the Northwest will have to supply the shortage. Mr. Mc-Masters says: The mines from which we have hertofore received our supply in the East, owing to a scarcity of labor and a lack of cars to ship, are away behind with their supply, and we are forced to get coal from any source we can. Coal in the Chicago market is very high, and unless relief comes soon will go higher.

The prospecting expedition sent out by the Olympic Mining Company, of Seattle, last summer, has returned. They prospected along the Coast with their own schooner and report having secured one property of great value-a copper bearing lode situated 50 miles northwest of Wrangel, on Duncan channel, on Kupreanof island. The whole vein assays over 10 per cent copper, besides considerable gold and silver. The ledge is about eight feet wide with a solid pay streak two feet wide. This is the fourth shipper which has been unearthed by this company during the last four months. The company will commence shipping ore from this property soon.

The far-famed Treadwell mine on Douglas island, Alaska, paid out, on October 28, the fourth quarterly dividend of 37 % cents a share to its stockholders. The amount paid out since January 1 to October 28 was \$300,000, a sum that averages about \$1,000 for every working day of that period. October's gross receipts at the mine were \$107,087, and expenses \$36,500. The October report showed 540 stamps crushed 58,407 tons, yielding \$68,646, with a saving of 1,083 tons sulphurets. worth \$30,173. The ore averaged but \$1.83 per ton.

The Pacific Coast Company, which operates the coal mines at Franklin, Newcastle and Black Diamond, has recently made several advances in the wages paid to its men, amounting to a total average of 7 per cent.

State Mine Inspector C. F. Owen estimates that Washington's coal output for the year to December 31 will be over 2,000,000 tons, a 12 per cent increase over the 1898 output shown by reports received to September 30, 1899.

Ore similar to that of Index, and in large quantities, is reported to have been found in the Leavenworth district, on the east side of the Cascades.

The Quilp mine at Republic has been cold to Canadian capitalists for \$70.