

THE KLAMATH FALLS REPUBLICAN.

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NO. 35.

McKINLEY'S MESSAGE

Text of President's Annual Address.

PEACE 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-President Hoar, who passed from this life on the morning of November 21 last. His great and now rests in eternal peace. His private life was pure and elevated, while his public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity and exalted motives. He has been removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his lofty character, his devotion to duty, his honesty of purpose and noble virtues remain with us as a priceless legacy and example.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Prosperity at Home and Peace With All Governments.

The 56th congress convened in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good-will among the people at home and relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history. Our exports for 1899 alone exceeded by more than \$1,000,000,000 our imports and exports combined in 1898. The imports per capita are 20 per cent less than in 1890, while the exports per capita are 28 per cent more than in 1890, showing the increased 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 \$34,753,142. Of manufactured products we exported in value \$29,922,116, less than in 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 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, including \$1,388,214,141, part payment of the Central Pacific indebtedness, aggregated \$10,929,942,251. Of this sum, customs receipts were \$2,812,637,251, excise receipts \$2,812,637,251, and other receipts \$5,304,667,750. For the fiscal year the expenditures were \$10,929,942,251, leaving a deficit of \$9,111,259.67. The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$10,929,942,251, and upon present appropriations the expenditures will aggregate \$10,929,942,251, leaving a deficit of \$9,111,259.67. 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 standard and to maintain the parity in value 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 the 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 conditions may require, and to provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1875, while there is now no commercial freight 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 gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of our government to meet all its obligations in the currency which the civilized world recognizes as the best.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Industrial Greediness Should Be Supplemented by Sea Power.

The value of an American merchant marine to the extension of our commerce and the strengthening of our power upon the sea invites the immediate attention of congress. Our national development long as the remarkable and unsatisfactory growth of our land industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the sea. There is no lack which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among nations of the earth. The past year has recorded exceptional activity in United States shipbuilding and the promise of constant. Advanced legislation is abundant of our seamen has been enacted. Our trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the government and since, shows results for the past year unequalled in our records or to realize our opportunities, however, if we are to be content with the mere fact of our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world. Last year American vessels transported a smaller share of our exports and imports than during any former year in all our history, and the assurance of our dependence upon foreign shipping was painfully manifested to our people. Without a department of our own, but from necessity, the military and naval operations in the East and in the West Indies had to obtain from foreign flags merchant vessels essential for these operations.

PROBLEM OF THE TRUSTS.

Need of Early Amendment of the Existing Law.

Combinations of capital, organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade and production, to stifle competition, to fix prices, to control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. 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.

upon the disputed questions involved in the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed the investigation of the subject, and conclusions and recommendations at which they may arrive are undetermined. The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the nature and variety of cases and the extent of the injuries to the public which may arise from large combinations controlling most of the production and distribution of goods, and the formation of the combination were carried on separately. It is universally conceded that combinations which control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. 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 recommendations 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 Letimer, while expressing an unqualified protest against the acquittal rendered by the court before which the sheriff and his deputies were tried for murder, and following the established doctrine that the government may not be held accountable for injuries suffered by individuals at the hands of the public authorities while acting in the line of their official duties. In the absence of public peace, this government, after due consideration of the claim advanced by the Austro-Hungarian government, was constrained to decline liability to indemnify the sufferers.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Acquisition of the Islands—The Philippines.

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 \$20,000,000, and that the civil rights and political 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, 1899, and by the government of Spain on the 19th of March following. The ratifications were exchanged on the 15th of April, and the treaty publicly proclaimed on the 21st of March. The congress voted the sum contemplated 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 possession of them for centuries. They were accepted not merely by our authorized commissioners in Paris, under the direction 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.

ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Other Unsettled Questions.

In my last annual message, I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. By means of an executive agreement, a joint high commission had been created for the purpose of adjusting all unsettled questions between the United States and Canada, embracing 12 subjects, among which were the questions of the fur seals, 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 respecting 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 delimitation of the Alaska boundary. In the failure of an agreement in the meaning of article III and IV of the Treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, which defined the boundary between Alaska and Canada, the American commissioners proposed that the subject of the boundary be laid aside, and that the remaining questions of difference be proceeded 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 demarcations in the region about the head of Lynn canal has been agreed upon, and it is hoped that the negotiations now in progress between the two governments will end in an agreement for the establishment and delimitation of a permanent boundary.

ATTITUDE TO AUSTRO-BOER 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 contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as affairs not of our own direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel should have been invited to the aid 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 was early instructed to see that all neutral American interests be respected by the

Outbreak of the Insurrection.

The prompt accomplishment of the work by the American army of this gave him other ideas and added many insidious suggestions from whom, and were perverted to the purpose of an insurrection which had taken up arms against the Filipino forces began to show an attitude of suspicion and hostility. The utmost care of our soldiers and troops were unable to disarm them. Their kindness and forbearance only won a proof of cowardice. The agent

Obligations to Cuba Must Be Kept.

This nation has assumed before the world a grave responsibility for the future good government of Cuba. We have accepted a trust, the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest wisdom. The new Cuba yet to arise from the ashes of the past must 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 inseparably linked with our own, not 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 failure. Our mission, to accomplish which we took the gaze of battle, is not to be fulfilled by turning adrift any loosely framed commonwealth to face the vicissitudes which would weaken or states, whose natural wealth and abundant resources are offset by the incongruities of their political organization and the recurring occasions for social revolutions. Their strength and dissipate their energies. The greatest blessing which can come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity, which will give employment to idle men and re-establish the pursuit of peace. The seer 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.

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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

LATER NEWS.

New York wants both the big contributions.

The investment of Mafeking is closer than ever.

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

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

Ex-Governor Lord, of Oregon, has departed for Argentina, to take his post as United States minister.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Crawford, the soldier who permitted Warden bull-pen prisoners to escape, was dishonorably discharged and sentenced to 13 years six months imprisonment.

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

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

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

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

The postmaster of Boston has resigned.

An illicit oleomargarine factory has been unearthed at Chicago.

The Payne-Hanna subsidy bill has been introduced in the house.

Jeffries and Corbett are planning to fight at the Paris exposition and France is horrified.

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

General Hughes is now occupying 20 Passay towns. His lines extend 35 miles north of Ho Ho.

The United States supreme court has decided that the conductor of a freight train is not a vice-principal.

England is buying mules, horses, canned goods, hay and rails in this country for shipment to South Africa.

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

A cablegram from Hong Kong says that Aguinaldo is now ready to surrender if Consul Wildman will receive him. The junta at Hong Kong advised him to take such action.

The industries of Cuba are in a deplorable condition. In two provinces the destruction of sugar interests alone is estimated at \$680,000,000, and there are no efforts at rebuilding.

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

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

Rapid telegraph system will revolutionize all correspondence. Such low rates will be made that merchants can afford to use the system instead of the mails. It is to be placed in operation at once.

General Andrade, the exiled president, prophesies a gloomy future for Venezuela. He says there is a revolution within a revolution and the country is on the verge of anarchy. He will remain in Puerto Rico.

To avoid an injunction a telephone company laid its wires in the streets of New York at midnight. The new company will have a long distance line across the country and will fight the

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