

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

We lay before our readers today the principal features of President McKinley's message, which was read before Congress on Monday when that body convened. The whole message is a lengthy document and sustains the author's reputation for producing lengthy state documents. It contains about 18,000 words and deals with a variety of subjects. The dominant feature in the message is the President's treatment of the Chinese situation. He traces the trouble up from its inception to the present time, and says he believes the Chinese are unable to pay the indemnity asked of them by the Powers for the Boxer outrages.

The President would like the Hay-Pauncefote treaty ratified, and comments to the Senate the early construction of the Nicaraguan canal.

Regarding the war revenue taxes he advocates a reduction of about \$30,000,000. The lifting of part of this burden from the people will be joyful news for those who are being ground by taxes to carry on a war from which they can never hope to reap any benefit.

The President gives us nothing new about the Philippines, and wants a Pacific cable. As to the army he recommends a minimum of 60,000 men and a maximum of 100,000. He practically leaves the new apportionment to Congress.

Our condensed account of the message, to be found on this page, will not be as burdensome to read as the message in full.

Congress will have little time for debate if they push through the legislation as mapped out by the republicans. This means that some things will be hid from the people.

We have renewed the advertising contract for the ensuing year with the Chamberlain Medicine Co., for the running of their readers in the COURIER. Our business relationship with this well established medicine firm has been long standing and most cordial and agreeable, and we feel assured that what they tell you in their ads. can be relied upon. Their medicines have a good sale in this country.

Virginia's Official Vote.

The State Board of Censors met in Richmond Monday afternoon and canvassed the official returns of the vote cast at the late election for Presidential electors and Representatives in Congress. The returns give Bryan 146,080, and McKinley 115,865—a democratic plurality of 30,115.

These white counties gave majorities for McKinley: Alleghany, Bath, Bland, Buchanan, Carroll, Floyd, Highland, Montgomery, Page, Patrick, Pulaski, Rockbridge, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise and Wytbe.

Wooley, the prohibition candidate, received 2,150 votes in the State.

The pluralities of the ten democratic candidates for Congress were as follows, by districts: First, W. A. Sones, 7,339; Second, H. L. Maynard, 9,910; Third, John Lamb, 8,481; Fourth, F. R. Lassiter, 4,738; Fifth, C. A. Swanson, 4,001; Sixth, Peter J. Otey, 13,481; Seventh James Hay, 7,255; Eighth, John F. Rixey, 7,213; Ninth, W. F. Rhea, 1,762; Tenth, H. D. Flood, 3,151.

At the outbreak of the old and the latest session of the Fifty-sixth Congress with evidences on every hand of individual and national prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of Republican institutions. Your countrymen will join with you in felicitating that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before and that love for it and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period of our history.

In our foreign intercourse the dominant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Apart from this our relations with the powers have been happy.

Recent troubles in China spring from the anti-foreign agitation which for the past three years has gained strength in the northern provinces. Their origin lies deep in the character of the Chinese people and in the traditions of their government. The telegraph and the press spreading over their land, the steamers plying on their waterways, the merchant and the missionary penetrating year by year farther to the interior, became to them a source of alien invasion, changing the course of their daily life and fraught with vague forebodings of disaster to their beliefs and their self control.

Setting of anti-foreign placards became a daily occurrence, which invited reprobation of the imperial power, failed to check or punish. These inflammatory appeals to the ignorance and superstition of the masses, mendacious and absurd in their spirit, could not but work a cumulative harm. They aimed at no particular class of foreigners; they were impartial in attacking everything foreign.

An outbreak in Shanghai in which German missionaries were slain was the too natural result of these malignant teachings. The posting of seditious placards, exhorting to the utter destruction of foreigners and of every foreign thing, continued unrebuked. Hostile demonstrations toward the stranger gained strength by organization.

The Boxers. The sect commonly styled the Boxers developed greatly in the provinces north of the Yang-tse and with the collusion of many notable officials, including some in the immediate councils of the throne. It was a fanatical and aggressive. No foreigner's life, outside of the treaty ports, was safe. No foreign interest was secure from spoliation.

The diplomatic representatives of the powers in Peking strove in vain to check the progress of the movement. Demand and demand by the powers failed to be met with perfunctory edicts from the palace and evasive and futile assurances from the taung-ly-yamen.

The increasing gravity of the conditions in China and the imminence of peril to our own diversified interests in that empire, as well as to those of all the other treaty governments, were soon appreciated by this government, causing it to proceed to the earliest days of the present course with China had followed a policy of peace, omitting no occasions to testify good will, to further the extension of lawful trade, to respect the sovereignty of its government, and to insure by all legitimate and kindly but firm means the fullest measure of protection for the life and property of law abiding citizens and for the exercise of their beneficent callings among the Chinese people.

It was felt to be appropriate that our purposes should be pronounced in favor of such course as would hasten united action of the powers at Peking to promote the administrative reforms so greatly needed for strengthening the imperial government and maintaining the integrity of China. We believed the whole western world to be alike concerned. To these ends I caused to be addressed to the several powers occupying territory and maintaining the integrity of China, a policy of peace, omitting no occasions to testify good will, to further the extension of lawful trade, to respect the sovereignty of its government, and to insure by all legitimate and kindly but firm means the fullest measure of protection for the life and property of law abiding citizens and for the exercise of their beneficent callings among the Chinese people.

With gratifying unanimity the responses coincided in this common policy, enabling me to see in the successful termination of these negotiations proof of the friendly spirit which animates the various powers interested in the untrammelled development of commerce and industry in the Chinese empire as a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial world.

In this conclusion, which I had the gratification to announce at a completed engagement to the interested powers, March 20, 1900, I hopefully discerned a potential factor for the abatement of the distrust of foreign purposes which for a long period had impeded the policy of peace for the effective exertion by it of power and authority to quell the critical anti-foreign movement in the northern provinces most immediately influenced by the Manchu sentiment.

Seeking to testify confidence in the willingness and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs, prevent the evils we suffered and feared, the marine guard, which had been sent to Peking in the autumn of 1899 for the protection of the legation, was withdrawn to the frontier. Pending questions were admitted, as far as we were concerned, to the ordinary resorts of diplomatic intercourse.

The president continues by narrating the progress of the movement, the fighting at Taku and the siege of the legations in Peking and continues: On July 14 the besieged had their first communication with the taung-ly-yamen, from whom a message came inviting to a conference, however, ensued, and a sort of armistice was agreed upon which stopped the bombardment and lessened the rifle fire for a time. Even then no protection whatever was afforded or any aid given save to send to the legations a small supply of fruit and three sacks of flour.

Indeed the only communication had with the Chinese government related to the demands of the taung-ly-yamen for the withdrawal of the legations to the coast under escort. Not only are the protestations of the Chinese government that it protected and secured the legations positively contradicted, but irrefutable proof accumulates that the

attacks upon them were made by Imperial troops, regularly uniformed, armed and equipped, belonging to the command of Yang Lu, the Imperial commander in chief. Numerous Chinese were organized by them under prominent Imperial officers, providing them and even granting them large sums in the name of the emperor. These troops were known to exist. The taung-ly-yamen who counseled protection of the foreigners were beheaded. Even in the distant provinces men suspected of foreign sympathy were put to death. Prominent among these being Chang Yen-hoan, formerly Chinese minister in Washington.

The president then tells in brief the story of the rescue of the legations and proceeds:

The policy of the United States through all this trying period was clearly announced and scrupulously carried out. A circular note to the powers dated July 3 proclaimed our attitude. Treating the condition in the north as one of virtual anarchy, in which the great provinces of the north and southeast had no share, we regarded the local authorities as the latter quarters as representing the Chinese people with whom we sought to remain in peace and friendship. Our declared aims involved no war against the Chinese nation. We adhered to the legitimate office of rescuing the imperiled legation, obtaining redress for wrongs all else suffered, securing wherever possible the safety of American life and property in China and preventing a spread of the disorders or their recurrence.

As was then said, "The policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, where Chinese territorial and administrative unity, local order and tranquillity, and friendly powers by treaty and international law and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese coast."

Faithful to those professions which, as it proved, reflected the views and purposes of the other co-operating governments, all our efforts have been directed toward ending the anomalous situation in China at the earliest possible moment. As soon as the sacred duty of relieving our legation and its dependents was accomplished we withdrew from active hostilities, leaving our legation under an adequate guard in Peking as a channel of negotiation and settlement, a course adopted by others of the interested powers. Overtures of the empowered representatives of the Chinese emperor have been considerably entertained.

The president recapitulates the attitude of the administration to the Russian and French notes and concludes that part of his message relating to China as follows: The government of Russia has not favored the suggestion that in the event of protracted divergence of views in regard to indemnities the matter may be referred to the court of arbitration at The Hague. I favorably incline to this, believing that high tribunal could not fail to render a just and equitable decision in favor of the United States.

The Paris Exposition. The president then refers to various matters affecting foreign countries rather than those of our own country.

Despite all these drawbacks the contribution of the United States was not only the largest foreign display, but was among the earliest in plan and orderly in arrangement. Our exhibits were shown in 101 out of 121 classes and more completely covered the entire classification than those of any other nation. In total number they ranked after those of France and the attractive form in which they were presented secured general attention.

A criterion of the extent and success of our participation and of the thoroughness with which our exhibits were exhibited is seen in the number of medals awarded to American exhibitors by the international jury—namely, grand prizes, 240; gold medals, 597; silver medals, 776; bronze medals, 541, and honorable mentions, 22,476. In all, being the greatest total number given to exhibitors of any exhibiting nation, as well as the largest number in each grade. This significant recognition of merit in competition with the chosen exhibits of all other nations and at the hands of jurists almost wholly made up of representatives of France and other competing countries is not only most gratifying, but is especially valuable, since it sets us to the front in international questions of superior merit and in the large proportion of awards in the classes of art and artistic manufactures afforded unexpected proof of the stimulation of national culture by the prosperity that flows from natural productiveness joined to industrial excellence.

Good will prevails in our relations with the German empire. An amicable adjustment of the long pending question of the admission of our life insurance companies to do business in Prussia has been achieved. One of the principal companies has already secured a concession which way is opened for the others to share the privileges.

The settlement of the Samoa problem, to which I adverted in my last message, has accomplished good results. Peace and contentment prevail in the islands, especially in Tutuila, where a convenient administration, that has won the confidence and esteem of the kindly disposed natives, has been organized under the direction of the commander of the United States naval station at Pago-Pago.

An imperial meat inspection law has been enacted for Germany. While it may simplify the inspections, it prohibits certain products heretofore admitted. There is still a question as to whether our well known high quality German meat products can revive under its new burdens. Much will depend upon regulations not yet promulgated, which we cordially hope will be framed from the beginning, which attended the enforcement of the old statutes.

Our friendly relations with Great Britain continue. The war in southern Africa introduced important questions. A condition unexampled in international wars was presented in that while one belligerent had control of the sea the other had no ports, shipping or direct trade, but was only accessible through the territory of a neutral. Vexatious questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral cargoes, not contraband in their own nature, shipped to Portuguese South Africa on the score of probable or suspected ultimate destination to the Boer states.

How To Cure Croup. Mr. R. Gray, who lives near Armenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine I have ever used. It is a fine children's remedy for croup and never fails to cure." When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has developed, it will prevent the attack. This should be borne in mind and a bottle of the Cough Remedy kept at hand ready for instant use as soon as these symptoms appear. For sale by Dr. J. C. Avis, druggist.

The Best Plaster. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. One application gives relief. For sale by Dr. J. C. Avis, druggist.

Such consignments in British ships, by which alone direct trade is kept up between our ports and southern Africa, were refused in application of a municipal law prohibiting British vessels from trading with the Boer states. The result was a complete stoppage of the goods, while cargoes shipped to Delagoa Bay in neutral bottoms were arrested on the ground of alleged destination to enemy's country. Appropriate representations on our part resulted in the British government agreeing to purchase outright all such goods shown to be the actual property of American citizens, thus closing the incident to the satisfaction of the immediately interested parties, although unfortunately without settlement of the question of a neutral's right to send goods not contraband per se to a neutral port adjacent to a belligerent area.

Boundary Questions. The work of marking certain provisional boundary points for convenience of administration around the head of Lynn canal, in accordance with the temporary arrangement of October, 1899, was completed by a joint survey in July last. The media vivendi has been settled without friction, and the Dominion government has provided rules and regulations for securing to our citizens the benefit of the reciprocal stipulation that the citizens of the United States, in being subject to the jurisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges they have hitherto enjoyed; but, however important such an expedient may have been to the United States, in view of the situation, it is at best but an unsatisfactory makeshift, which should not be suffered to delay the speedy and complete establishment of the frontier line by the treaty now being negotiated under the Russo-American treaty for the cession of Alaska.

In this relation I may refer again to the need of definitely marking the Alaskan boundary where it follows the one hundred and forty-first meridian. A convention for some two years, but as no session has been taken I contemplate negotiating a new convention for a joint demarcation of the meridian by telegraphic observations. These, it is believed, will give more accurate and unquestionable results than the sidereal methods heretofore independently followed, which, as is shown, proved discrepant at several points on the line, although not varying more than a few minutes. The assiduousness of King Humbert called forth sincere expressions of sorrow from this government and people, and occasion was felt to testify to the high regard here felt for the memory of the venerated ruler.

The Isthmian Canal. The growth of Japan is well referred to. The president says our commercial intercourse with Mexico continues to thrive. The movement for international arbitration is the subject of another paragraph in the president's message.

The all important matter of an interoceanic canal has assumed a new phase. Adhering to its refusal to reopen the question of the forfeiture of the contract of building a canal company, which was terminated for lack of money in October, 1899, the government of Nicaragua has since supplemented that action by declaring the so styled Eyrre-Cragin option void for nonpayment of the stipulated advance. In relation to these acts have been filed in the department and are under consideration. Deeming itself relieved from existing engagements, the Nicaraguan government shows a disposition to deal freely with the stipulated advance of \$25,000 in place of the \$1,000,000 originally stipulated.

Overtures for a convention to effect the building of a canal under the auspices of the United States were organized from the enactment of the law up to and including Nov. 30 1899 national banks, of which 296 were with capital less than \$50,000 and 103 with capital of \$50,000 or more.

Our foreign trade shows a remarkable record of commercial and industrial progress. The total of imports and exports for the first time in the history of the country exceeded \$2,000,000,000. The exports are greater than they have ever been before. The total for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, was \$1,804,483,982, an increase over 1899 of \$167,459,780, an increase over 1898 of \$163,000,752, over 1897 of \$345,489,526 and greater than in 1896 by \$511,874,144.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

sources is making satisfactory progress under the direction of different officials of the Federal government, and the various states of the Union have shown a disposition toward the most liberal participation in the enterprise.

The general results on the value of the consular reports and then turns to the revenues and expenditures. He says: It is gratifying to be able to state that the surplus revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were \$70,527,000.18, against \$67,240,881.89 and expenditures for all purposes, except for the administration of the postal department, aggregated \$487,713,791.71. The receipts from customs were \$239,164,871.18, an increase over the preceding year of \$27,036,888.41. The receipts from internal revenue were \$236,827,926.76, an increase of \$21,890,765.25 over 1899. The receipts from miscellaneous sources were \$38,748,063.97, against \$36,394,976.92 for the previous year.

It is gratifying also to note that during the year a considerable reduction is shown in the expenditures of the government. The war department expenditures for 1900 were \$70,527,000.18, against \$76,778, a reduction of \$6,000,486.69 from 1899. In the navy department the expenditures were \$55,953,077.72 for the year 1900 as against \$63,942,104.25 for the preceding year, a decrease of \$7,989,026.48. In the department of the interior there was a decrease in 1900 over 1899 of \$2,630,604.38, and in the civil and miscellaneous expenses for 1900 there was a reduction of \$13,418,062.95 over 1899.

Because of the excess of revenues over expenditures the secretary of the treasury was enabled to apply bonds and other securities to the sinking fund to the amount of \$56,544,556.06. The details of the sinking fund are set forth in the report of the secretary of the treasury, to which I invite attention. The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$580,000,000 and the expenditures \$500,000,000, leaving an excess of revenues over expenditures of \$80,000,000. The present condition of the treasury is one of undoubted strength. The available cash balance Nov. 30 was \$139,303,794.50. Under the form of statement of the fiscal law of March 3, 1900, 14 last there would have been included in the statement of available cash gold coin and bullion held for the redemption of United States notes.

This form was pursued, the cash balance including the present receipts of \$170,000,000, would be \$289,303,794.50. Such balance Nov. 30, 1899, was \$296,495,301.55. In the general fund, which is wholly separate from the reserve and trust funds, there was on Nov. 30, \$70,000,000 in gold coin and bullion, to which should be added \$22,957,300 in gold certificates subject to issue, against which there are held in the division of redemption gold coin and bullion amounting to \$83,947,373.15.

It will be the duty as I am sure it will be the disposition of the congress to provide whatever further legislation is needed to insure the continued parity under all conditions between our two forms of metallic money—silver and gold.

Financial Act of 1900. The beneficial effect of the financial act of 1900, so far as it relates to a modification of the national banking act, is already apparent. The provision for the incorporation of national banks with a capital not less than \$25,000 in places not exceeding 3,000 inhabitants has resulted in the extension of banking facilities to many small communities hitherto unable to provide themselves with banking institutions under the national system. The law has been in force since the enactment of the law up to and including Nov. 30 1899 national banks, of which 296 were with capital less than \$50,000 and 103 with capital of \$50,000 or more.

Our foreign trade shows a remarkable record of commercial and industrial progress. The total of imports and exports for the first time in the history of the country exceeded \$2,000,000,000. The exports are greater than they have ever been before. The total for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, was \$1,804,483,982, an increase over 1899 of \$167,459,780, an increase over 1898 of \$163,000,752, over 1897 of \$345,489,526 and greater than in 1896 by \$511,874,144.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,766, against \$339,502,146 in 1899, an increase of 29 per cent.

direct attention to the recommendations on the subject in previous messages and particularly to the opinion expressed in the message of 1899:

"I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our commerce, which will broaden our commerce and markets and uphold our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture, which, with the increase of our navy, mean more work and wages to our countrymen as well as safer and more profitable interests in every part of the world."

In my last annual message to the congress I called attention to the necessity for early action to remedy such evils as will be found to exist in connection with combinations of capital organized into trusts and again invite attention to my discussion of the subject at that time, which concluded with these words:

"It is apparent that uniformity of legislation is to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity, founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations, may be secured by the action of the congress, within the limitations of its constitutional power, so to supplement an effective code of state legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to the general observance of the same salutary rules to which I have referred."

"The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will be the studied deliberation of the congress, resulting in wise and judicious action."

Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious and which are within Federal jurisdiction should be promptly applied by the congress.

The Philippine Question. In my last annual message I dwelt at some length upon the condition of affairs in the Philippines. While seeking to impress upon you that the grave responsibility of the future government of those islands rests with the congress of the United States, I pointed out the course commencing at that time a special annual form of government for the territory actually held by the United States forces and in which as long as insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be maintained.

I am sure the congress will have made known the formal expression of its will to use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those islands and to bring about a condition where our flag rightfully floats in peace and to that end at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of congress and the people have provided. No contrary expression of the will of the congress having been made, I have steadfastly pursued the purpose I declared, employing the civil arm as well toward the accomplishment of pacification and the institution of local governments within the lines of authority and law.

Progress in the hoped for direction has been favorable. Our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands, overcoming the organized forces of insurgents and carrying order and administration to the vast majority of the islands. What opposition remains is all quarters, but scattered, obeying no concerted plan of strategic action, operating only by methods common to the traditions of guerrilla warfare, which, while ineffective in the long run, may be successful in the short. The military force established, are still sufficient to maintain security among the populations that have felt the good results of our control and thus delay the conferment upon them of fuller measures of local self government, of education and of industrial and agricultural development which we stand ready to give to them.

By the spring of this year the effective opposition of the dissatisfied Tagals was virtually ended, the opening the door for the extension of a stable administration over much of the territory of the archipelago.

The president then speaks of the appointment of the Philippine commission and his instructions to that body. He continues: Coincidentally with the entrance of the commission upon its labors I caused to be issued by General MacArthur, on June 21, 1900, a proclamation, which is in generous terms, of which many of the insurgents took advantage, among them a number of important leaders.

The Commission's Reports. This commission, composed of eminent citizens representing the diverse geographical and political interests of the country and bringing to bear the ripe fruits of long and intelligent service in educational, administrative and judicial careers, made great progress from the outset. As early as Aug. 21, 1900, it submitted a preliminary report, which will be laid before the congress and from which it appears that already the effects of returning order are felt; that business, interrupted by hostilities, is improving as peace extends; that a larger area is under sugar cultivation than ever before; that the revenues are greater than at any time during the war; that economy and efficiency in the military administration have created a surplus fund of \$6,000,000 available for needed public improvements, that a stringent civil service law is in preparation, that railroad communication is expanding, opening up rich districts, and that a comprehensive scheme of education is being organized.

Later reports from the commission show yet more encouraging advance toward insuring the benefits of liberty and good government to the Filipino in the interest of humanity and with the aim of building up an enduring, self supporting and self administering community in the Philippines. It would impress upon the congress that whatever legislation may be enacted in respect to the Philippine Islands should be along these generous lines. The fortune of war has thrown upon this nation an unsought and unenvied responsibility, which has been charged and devolved upon this government a moral as well as material responsibility toward these millions whom we have freed from an oppressive yoke.

I have on another occasion called the Philippine "wards of the nation." Our obligation as guardian is not lightly assumed. It must not be otherwise, but honestly fulfilled, aiming first of all to benefit those who have come under our fostering care. It is our duty to treat them as our flag may be no less beloved in the mountains of Luzon and the fertile zones of Mindanao and Negros than it is at home; that there, as here, it shall be the revered symbol of liberty, enlightenment and progress in every avenue of development.

Used by British Soldiers in Africa. Capt. C. G. Dennison is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Ghalish. Under date of Nov. 4, 1897, from Vryburg, Bechuanaland he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint, and has given to my men and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by J. C. Avis, Druggist.

J. C. Avis guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for La-Grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

The most potent little pills made are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They never gripe. J. C. Avis.

The Philippines are a race quick to learn and to profit by knowledge. He would be rash who, with the teachings of contemporary history in view, would set a limit to the degree of culture and advancement yet within the reach of these people if our duty toward them be faithfully performed.

Porto Rico and Cuba. The civil government of Porto Rico provided for by the act of the congress approved April 12, 1900, is in successful operation and within the reach of these people if our duty toward them be faithfully performed.

On the 6th of November a general election was held in the island for members of the legislature, and the body elected has been called to convene on the first Monday of December.

I recommend that legislation be enacted by the congress conferring upon the secretary of the interior, with the approval of the public lands in Porto Rico and that he be directed to ascertain the location and quantity of lands the title to which remained in the crown of Spain at the date of cession of Porto Rico to the United States, and that appropriations necessary for surveys be made, and that the methods of the disposition of such lands be prescribed by law.

On the 25th of July, 1900, I directed that a call be issued for an election in Porto Rico for members of a constitutional convention to frame a constitution on a basis for a stable and independent government in the island. The election was held on the 15th of September, and the convention assembled on the 6th of November. The members of the convention, when the convention concluded its labors, I will transmit to the congress the constitution as framed by the convention for its consideration and for such action as it may deem advisable.

The present strength of the army is 100,000 men, 60,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers. Under the act