THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Our Islands and Their Good Government.

GOLD AND THE BANK LAWS.

The Polifical Freedom of Cuba-The Philippine War - Trusts and Other Important Matters Receive Earnest

Consideration.

To the Senate and the House of Repre-mating the senate and the House of Repre-tiberation. You are called to mourn with your countrymers the death of Vice-Presi-duct Hobart, who passed from this life on the making of November II last. His president how rests in eternai peace. His private life was pure and clevated, while his public career was ever distin-rumed by large capacity, statiness in-tegrity and exaited motives. He has been some the dispitied, but his bornesty of urnose and nobe virtues remain with as a sector of the sec-tor private life was pure and clevated, while his public career was ever distin-sumed by large capacity, statiness in-tegrity and exaited motives. He has been some end and dispitied, but his bornesty of purpose and nobe virtues remain with as a sector of the sector of the sec-tor of the sector of the sector of the order of the sector of the sec-tor of the sector of the sector of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown for the largest ever shown by a high by the sector less than in 150, that for 1899 alone exceeded by more booking the entarged capacity of the Uni-set the sector less than in 150, the set the sector less than in 150, howing the entarged capacity of the Uni-set the sector less than in 150, howing the entarged the sector of the the booking the sector less than in 150, howing the entarged the sector of the Uni-ter sector of the uni-ter sector of the people of the Uni-ter sectors of the people of the Uni-ter sector of the uni-ter sector of the people of the Uni-ter sector of the people of the Uni-ter sectors of the people of the Uni-

tions. Exports of agricultural products were Exports of manufactured products we evented in value \$25,52,146, being larger than any previous year. It is a nois-worthy act that the only years in all our history when the products of our manu-factories sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 128 and 1839. Our Finances.

Our Finances. Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1853, including \$11,788,314,14, part payment of the Central Pacific rainoad indebtedness, ag-regrated \$810,828,2004.35. Cuntoms receipts were \$306,128,481.75 and those from internal revenue \$273,471,161,51. For the fiscal year the expenditures were \$700,001,504.02, leaving a deficit of E% 111,600,67. The secretary of the treasurer estimates

ES.111.050.67. The secretary of the treasurer estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal rear will aggregate \$340.558.112 and upon the basis of present appropriations the expenditures will aggregate \$200.955.112, eaving a surplus of \$40.000,000. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1599, the internal revenue receipts were in-treased about \$109,000,000. The present strainfying strength of the

For the fiscal year ended June 20, 1509, the internal revenue receipts were in-increased about \$100,009,000. The prevent gratifying strength of the freasury is shown by the fact that on Dec. 1, 1886, the available cash balance was \$178,004,537,72, of which \$229,714,990.35 with its gold coln and buillon. The confli-tions of confidence which prevail through-but the country have brought gold into once general use and customs receipts the new almost entirely paid in that coin. The strong position of the treasury with report to cash on hand and the favorable thowing made by the revenues have made approximately paid in that coin. The strong position of the treasury with report to cash on hand and the favorable thowing made by the revenues have made approximately paid in that coin. The strong position of the treasury with report to cash on hand and the favorable thowing made by the revenues have made approximately paid in that coin. The strong position of the treasury with report to cash on heard and the favorable to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded ex-penditures for the first five months of the surrout fiscal year by \$13,413,339,91, and, as mentioned above, the secretary of the treasury estimates that there will be a urptus of approximately \$10,000,600 at the mid of the year. Under such conditions it was deemed advisable and proper to re-turned fiscal year by \$10,000,600 of the sinking fund law, which for eight pears fas not been done because of de-terming November, \$25,000,600 of the ipper ceni loan of 1501, or the 4 per cent funded foon of 1502, or the 4 per cent funded foon of 1502, or the 4 per cent funded foon of 1502, or the 4 per cent funded foon of 1503, at the current market price. The amount offered and purchased priss of this operation was sufficient to in-fuse they overniment to continue the of-ferentime paid by the government on such press of this operation was sufficient to in-fuse they overniment to continue the of-fer to purchase bonds to and including the \$2 day of December, instant, unl

redemptic Increased activity in industry, with its welcome attendant-a larger employment for labor at higher wages-gives to the body of the people a larger power to ab-torb the circulating medium. It is further forb the circulating medium. It is further rule that year by year, with larger areas of land under cultvation, the increasing rolume of agricultural products, cotton, forn and wheat, calls for a larger volume of money supply. This is especially no-decable at the crop harvesting and grop-moving period.

defense and as one of the surest and speedlest means of obtaining for their defense and as one of the surest and speedlest means of obtaining for their producers a share in foreign markets. Like vigilance and effort on our part can-not fail to improve our situation, which is regarded with humiliation at home and with surprise abroad. Even the seeming sacrifices which at the beginning may be involved will be offset by more than equivalent gains. The expense is as nothing compared to the advantage to be achieved. achieved. Investigate Trusts.

Investigate Trusts. Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stille competition, limit production and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public dis-cussion, and should early claim the atton-tion of the congress. It is universally conceded that combina-tions which energies or control the market

It is universally conceded that combina-tions which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchanduse or commodity necessary to the general com-munity, by suppressing natural and ordin-ary competition, whereby prices are un-duly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxicus not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended more cer-nainly to control or check these monopo-lies or trusts, it should be done without delay. Whatever power the congress pos-messes over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and as-serted.

serted. 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 have the studied deliberation of the congress, resulting in wise and judi-clous action.

Foreign Relations.

Foreign Relations. A review of our relations with foreign states is presented with such recommen-dations as are deemed appropriate. The boundary dispute with the Argen-the Republic has been settled and a con-vention of extradition only awaits slight changes in the text before exchange. It is gratifying to be able to an-nounce that the Belgian government has mitigated the restrictions on the importa-tion of cattle from the United States, to which I referred in my last annual mess-age.

which I referred in a second straight of the Brazil, A convention of extradition with Brazil, signed May 14, 1557, has been ratified by the Brizilian lesislature. During the past summer two national ships of the United States have visited Brazilian ports on a friendly mission and been cordially re-ceived.

States have visited Brazilian parts on a friendly mission and been cordially re-ceived. The claim growing out of the solutre of the American owned newspaper, the Pan-ama Slar and Herald, by the authorities of Colombia, has been settled, after a con-troversy of several years, by an agree-ment assessing at \$30,500 the Indemnity to be paid by the Colombian government, in three installments of \$10,600 creh. The good will of Colombia toward our country has been testified anew by the cordial extension of facilities to the Nie-araguan canal commission in their ap-proaching investigation of the Panama canal and other projected routes across the lathmus of Darieu. Discussion of the questions raised by the action of Denmark in Imposing re-strictions on the importations of Ameri-can meats has continued without sub-stantial results in our Kyor.

Isthmus Canal.

Isthmus Caual. The Nicaragua canal commission which has been engaged upon the work of examination and survey for a ship canal route across Nicaragua, having completed its labors and made its report, was dis-solved on May II, and on June 10 a new commission, known as the lathmian canal commission, was organized under the terms of the act approved March 3, 1899, for the purpose of examining the Ameri-can isthmus with a view to determining the most practicable and feasible route for a ship canal across the lathmus, with its probable cost, and other essential de-ual the for its j talls

The great importance of this work can not be too often or too strongly pressed upon the attention of the congress. In my message of a year ago I expressed my views of the necessity of a canal which would link the two great oceans, to which I again invite your consideration. The reasons then presented for early action are even stronger now. are even stronger now.

The Paris Exposition.

The Paris Exposition. Preparations for the representation of the industries, arts and products of the United States at the world's exposition to be held in Paris next year continue on an elaborate and comprehensive scale, thanks to the generous appropriation pro-vided by congress and to the friendly in-terest the French government has shown in furthering a typical exhibit of Ameri-can progress.

terest the French government has shown in furthering a typical exhibit of Ameri-can progress. There has been ailotted to the United States a considerable addition of space, which, while placing our country in the first rank among exhibitors, does not suf-fice to meet the increasingly urgent de-mands of our manufacturers. The efforts of the commissioner-general are aby di-rected toward a strictly representative display of all that most characteristically marks American achievement in the in-ventive arts, and most adequately shows the excellence of our natural productions. I am informed by our commissioner-general that we shall have in the Ameri-can sections at Paris over 7,000 exhibitors, from every state in our country, a num-ber ten times as great as those which were represented al Vienna in 1873, six times as many as those in Paris in 1873, and four times as many as those who ex-hibited in Paris in 1889. This statement does not include the exchibits from either Cuba, Porto Rice or Hawaii, for which arrangements have been made.

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The Spantsh War.

The Spantsh War. My annual message of last year was necessarily devoted in great part to a con-sideration of the Spanish war and of the result it wrought and the couditions it im-posed for the future. I am gratified to announce that the treaty of peace has re-stored friendly relations between the two powers. Effect has been given to its most important provisions. The evacuation of Porto Rico having already been accom-plished on the 18th of October, 1898, noth-ing remained necessary there but to cou-tinne the provisional military control of the island until the congress should enact a suitable government for the ceded tor-ritory.

the island until the congress should enact a suitable government for the ceded tor-ritory. The withdrawal of the authority of Spain from the island of Cuba was effect-ed by the first of January, so that the full re-setablishment of pace found the re-inquisined territory held by us in trust for the inhabitants, malnialmins, unfler the direction of the executive, such gov-ernment and control therein as should conserve public order, restors the pro-ductive conditions of paces, so long dis-turbed by the instability and disorder which prevailed for the greater part of the preceding three decades, and build up that tranguil development of the domesti-state whereby alone can be realized the high purpess, as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by the congress on the bith of April, 1955, by which the United tion to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or ontrol over Cuba, except for the pacifi-cation thereof, and assoried its determina-tion when that was accomplished to leave to its people. The piedge contained in this resolution is of the highest honor-sible obligation and must be sacredly we. **Cable to Manifa.**

Cable to ManRa.

kent.

Cable to Manila. Without repeating the observations of my special measage of February 10, 1859. concerning the necessity of a crible to Manila, I respectfully invite attention to it. I recommend that, in case the con-gress should not take measures to bring about this result by direct action of the government, the postmaster general be authorized to invite competitive bids for the establishment of a cable; the company making the best responsible to be awarded the contract; the successful com-pany to give ample bonds to insure the completion of the work within a reason-able time. able time,

Russia's Friendliness.

Russia's Friendliness. Claims growing out of the selsure of American scaling vessels in Bering sea have been under discussion with the gov-ernment of Russia for several years with the recent happy result of an agreement to submit them to the decision of a single arbitrator. By this act Russia affords proof of her adherence to the beneficent principle of arbitration which her pleni-potentiarles conspicuously favored at The Hague disarmament conference when it was advocated by the representatives of the United States. Samoa Settlement.

Samoa Settlement.

Samoa Settlement. Important events have occurred in the Samoan Islands. The election, according to the laws and customs of Samoa, of a successor to the latte king, Malietoa Lau-pepa, developed a context as to the valid-ity of the result, which issue, by the terms of the general act, was to be decided by the chief justice. Upon his rendering a judgment in favor of Malietoa Tanu, the rival chief. Matasfa, took up arms. The active intervention of American and Brit-ish warships became imperative to restore order, at the cest of sanguinary encounti-ers. In this emergency a boint commis-sion of representatives of the United State, Germany and Great Britain was sent to Samoa to investigate the situation and provide a temporary remedy. The New Cubn.

The New Cuba.

viously stationed in Mexico, while the United States transferred to Madrid, Hon.

viously stationed in Mexico, while the Data States transferred to Madrid. Hon, Bellamy Storer, Its ambassador at Brus-sela. This was followed by the respective appointment of consula, thereby fully re-sentation in the United. States, the Span-ish government has appointed consuls for Cuba, who have been provisionally rec-ognized during the military administra-tion of the affairs of that island. Judicial intercourse between the courts of Cuba and Porto Rico and of Spain has been established, as provided by the treaty of peace. The Cuban political pris-oners in Spanish penal stations have been and are being released and returned to the the affairs of that island. Judicial intercourse between the courts of the treaty. Negotiations are about to be had for defining the conventional relations between the two countries, which feil htto absystee by reason of the saverable arrangement for commercial re-ciprocity under the terms of sections 3 and 4 of the current tariff act. In these as in all matters of international con-cern, no effort will be spared to respond to the soud dispesition of Spain, and to pultivate in all practical ways the inti-mations whose past bistory has so often and in so many ways been marked by sincere friendship and by community of interests. I would recommend appropri-tue legislation in order to carry into ex-cution article VII, of the treaty of peace with Spain, by which the United States assured the payment of certain claims for indemnity of its citizens against Spain.

The Manila Army.

The Manila Army. The force now in Manila consists of 955 officers and 35,578 regulars, and 54 officers and 15,388 of the volunteers, making an aggregate of 1.499 officers and 45,951 mer. When the troops now under orders shall reach Manila, the forces in the architei-ago will comprise 2,551 officers and 63,488 men. The muster out of the graat vo un-teer army organized for the Spanish war and the creation of a new army, the transportation from Manila to San Fran-ciseo of those entitled to discharge, and transportation of the new troops to take their places, have been a work of great magnitude well and ably done, for which too much credit cannot be given the war department. **Troops in Cuba.**

Troops in Cuba.

During the past year we have reduced our force in Cuba and Porto Rico. In Cuba we now have 231 officers and 19,746 enlisted men. In Porto Rico. St officers and 2,855 enlisted men and a batallion of 409 men composed of native Porto Ricans, while stationed throughout the United States are 919 officers and 55 enlisted men. Hawaii 12 officers and 55 enlisted men. Postal Service. Postal Service,

Postal Service. The domestic postal service continues to grow with extraordinary rapidity. The expenditures and the revenue will each exceed \$10.000.000 during the current year. Fortunately, since the revival of prosper-ous times, the revenues have grown much faster than the expenditures, and there is every indication that a short period will witness the oblicention of the an-nual deficit. The Yaxx

The Navy.

The Navy. The navy has maintained the spirit and high efficiency which have always char-oterized that service, and has lost none of the gallantry in herole action which has signalized its brilliant and glorious part. The nation has equal pride in its early and later achievements. Its habit-ual readiness for every emergency has won the confidence and admiration of the continued preparation and prestige of the havy and will justify liberal appropria-tions for its maintenance and imfrove-ment. The officers have shown peculiar adaptation for the performances of new and delicate duties which our recent war. It cannot be doubted that congress will at one make necessary provision for the zeros plate for the yeasels now under the officers have. **Pensions.**

Pensions.

Pensions. On the 20th of June, 1800, the pension roll of the United States numbered 901-519. These include the pensioners of the army and navy roll in all our wars. The number added to the rolls during the year was 40,001. The number dropped by rea-son of death, remarriage, minors by legal limitation, failure to claim within three years, and other causes, was 43,186, and the number of claims disallowed was 107, 109. During the year 80,054 pension certi-heates were issued, of which 37,077 were for new or original pensions. The amount disbursed for army and navy pensions during the year was \$163,835,002.25, which was \$1,631,461.01 less than the sum of the appropriations. The Census.

The Census.

Free public schools are to be established throughout the populous districts of the island, in which the English language shall be taught, and this subject will re-ceive the careful consideration of the ad-visory council. The burden of government must be dis-tributed equally and equitably among the people The ani tary lect and receive the customs revenues and will control postal matters and Philippine inter-fished trade and commerce. The military governor, subject to the philippines, determines all questions not come under the jurisdiction of the advis-ory council.

ory council.

Sulu Islands.

Sulu Islands. The anthorities of the Sulu Islands hava accepted the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain, and our flag floats over that territory. On the both of August, 1899, Brig.-Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. Volunteers, negotiated an agreement with the sultan and his prin-cipal chefs. By article 1 the sovereignty of the United States over the whole archi-pelago of Jolo and its dependencies is de-cared and acknowledged. Twerything indicates that, with the speedy suppression of the Tagalo rebel-hon, life in the archipelago will soon re-sume its ordinary course under the pro-tection of our sovereignty, and the people of those favored islands will enjoy a pros-perity and a freedom which they have never before known. Already hundreds of schools are open. Future Government.

Future Government.

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Legislation for Hawaii.

Legislation for Hawaii. The people of these islands are entitled to the benefits and privileges of our con-stitution, but in the absence of any act of congress providing for federal courts in the islands, and for a procedure by which appeals, writs of error and other judicial proceedings necessary for the enforce-ment of civil rights may be prosecuted, they are powerless to secure their en-forcement by the judgement of the courts of the United States. It is manifestly im-portant, therefore, that an act shall be passed as speedily as possible erecting their proper officers and methods of pro-cedure in appellate proceedings, and that the Kovernment of this newly acquired is fully defined and provided for.

Alaska Laws,

Alaska Laws. A necessity for immediate legislative re-lief exists in the territory of Alaska. Sub-stantially 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 unimportant in trade and production, as was Alaska at the time this act was paased.

Government for Porto Rico.

Government for Porto Rico. I recommend that legislation to the sovernment of Porto Rico. The time is ripe for the adoption of a temporary form of government for this island; and many suggestions made with reference to Alas-ka are applicable also to Porto Rico. The system of civil jurisprudence new adopt-ed by the people of this island is de-scribed by competent lawyers, who are familiar with It, as thoroughly modern and scientific to far as it relates to mat-ters of international business, trade, pro-duction and social and private right in general. The cities of the island are gov-end under charters which probably re-quire very little or no change. So that with relations to matters of local concern and private right, it is not probable that much if any legislation is destrate; but with reference to public administration and the relations of the island to the fed-eral government, there are many mat-ters which are of pressing urgency. The same the elecal for legislation on the part of congress to establish federal course and federal jurisdiction in the list

You're Gambling!

It's too risky, this gambling with your cough. You take the chance of its wearing off. Don't!

The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the game's lost. Take some of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the gambling and the cough.

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You can now get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in a 25 cent size, just right for an ordinary cold. The 50 cent size is better for bronchitis, croup, whooping-cough, asthma, and the grip. The dollar size is best to keep on hand, and is most economical for long-standing cases.



AND TRACE AND ADDRESS OF

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In accordance with the act of congress approved March 3, 1839, the preliminary work in connection with the twelfth cen-sus is now fully under way. It is be-lieved that the twelfth census will em-phasize our remarkable advance in all that pertains to national progress.

Eanks and Banking.

Ends and Banking. In its cartier history the national act scemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needful additions to the directation could from time to time be and. The high margin in bond securi-ties required, resulting from large premi-in the market, or the tax on note issues, r both operating together, appear to be influences which impair its public utility. The attention of congress is respect-with in vivice to this important matter with the view of sectraining whether or on the service in the particulars here proved such reasonable modifications can ob-meder its service in the particulars here proved such reasonable under the tax on pro-meder its service in the particulars here provide to this important matter with the view of sectraining whether or providence is authorized to organize with a angle of Ec.w. The Gold Stradard.

The Gold Standard.

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except for gold

Merchant Marine.

Herebaut Marine. The value of an American merchant had some of an American merchant had some of our commercial back of the stansion of our commercial provide the stansion of our commercial had back of the stansion of our power to our the sea further the immediate oc-tion of congress. Our national develop-net will be one-bilded and unsatisfactory to had and usifies remarkable growth of our biland and usifies of the source of the stand memory the nations of the entries. The other great nations have not best-tated to adopt the required means to de-side their shipping as a factor in national

Relations With Germany.

arrangements have been made.
Relations With Germany.
Our relations with Germany continue to be most cordial. The increasing in-marked during the year by the granting permission in April for the landing on our shores of a cable from Borkum Emperation of the conclusion on Sopt. 27 of a parcels post convention with the German empire. In all that promises cover relations of intercourse and commerce and a better understanding between two races having so many traits in common, Germany can be assured of the most cordial co-operation of this governments of the general paths, but our rivary should be generous and open, eyer alming the the interfeat advancement of the septent and the minually beneficial advancement of the septent in the interfeat advancement of the septent in the minual beneficial advancement of the septent in the interfeat advancement of the septent and the minually beneficial advancement of the care with which their purity is guarded by rigid inspection from the parking establishments, to the port of shipment. Our system of control over toor shipment. Our system of control over toor shipment. Our system of control over toor shipment of staples invites examination of advancements will act in common accord to advance the public most of advancements will be the interfeat the two powerments will act in common accord to advance the public most of advancements of a staples invites examination of the second staples invites the public most of advancements will act in common accord to advance the real petition of the treas petition of the public most of advancements of a staples of a food products much advancement of the second staples invites the public most of advancements of a food product the pub

Our Canadian Neighbors.

Our Canadian Neighbors. Our Canadian Neighbors. In my last annual message I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Brit-al By means of an executive ascreament a joint high commission has been created for the purvose of adjusting all unsettled quasilons between the United States and Canada, embracing twelve subjects, among which were the questions of the contiguous inland waters, the Alaskan boundary, the transit of merchandiae in bond, and alten labor laws, mining rights, reciprocity in trade, revision for the great lakes, more complete marking of arts of the boundary, provision for the great lakes, more complete marking of attration 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 argorithments will end in an agree-ment for the establishment and delimina-tion of a permanent boundary. The out cathese questions growing out of our relationship with our northerm and for the stations in the region and for the stations in the region about the head of Lynn canal has been argored upon; and it is hoped that the megatinitions now in progress between the two governments will end in an agree-ment for the catabilithment and delimina-tion of a permanent boundary. Market was an interse out of our relationship with our northerm and for the station shift our northerm and for a merce usetions growing out of our relationship with our northerm and for a merce out the market of our catability with our northerm and for a merce out the states of the scussion of numerous matters arising in the vast and intimate intercourse of the United States with Great Britain. Buer War.

Buer Way, This government has maintained an at-typic of neutrality in the unfortunate

occasions for internal rivalries to sup their strength and dissipate their ener-gles. The greatest blessing which can come to cube is the restoration of ner agricul-tural and industrial prosperity, which will give employment to idle men and re-establish the pursuits, of peace. This is ner chief and immediate need. On the 19th of August last an order was made for the taking of the census in the irland, to be completed on the 26th of November. By the treaty of peace the Spanish population on the island have un-til April 10, 1960, to elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citi-zens of Cuba. Until then it cannot be definitely ascertained who shall be en-titled to participate in the formation of the government of Cuba. By that time the results of the census will have been tabulated and we shall proceed to pro-vide for the elections which commit the municipal governments of the island to the officers elected by the people. The experience thus acquird will prove of great value in the formation of a repre-sentative convention of the people to draft a constitution and establish a gen-real system of independent government for the island. In the meantime, and sp long as we exercise control over the island, the products of Cuba should have a marked in the the format general stand, the products of Cuba should have a marked in the the united States on as gool torms and with as favorable rates of du-ty as are given to the West India Islands under treaties of rociprocity which shall be made.

ty as are given to the West India Islands under treaties of reciprocity which shall be made. For the relief of the distressed in the island of Cuba the war department has issued supplies to destitute persons, through the officers of the army, which have amounted to 5,42,400 rations, at a cost of 51,617,554.67. To promote the disarmament of the Cu-ban volunteer army, and in the interest of public peace and the welfare of the people, the sum of 375 was paid to each Cuban solder borne upon the suthenti-cated rolls, on condition that he should depend this arms with the authorities des-ignated by the United Sizier. The sum thus dishursed angregated \$2,517,130, which was paid from the emergency fund pro-vised by the act of Jan, 5, 1836, for that purpose.

purpose. Out of the Cuban Island revenues dur-ing the six months ending June 20, 1820, 4,712,014.20 was expended for sanitation, 1723,814.70 for charities and hospitals, and 186,944.61 for aid to the destitute.

Relations With Spain.

Following the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace the two govern-menus accredited ministers to each other, spain sending to Washington the Duke of Arcos, an eminent diplomatist, pre-

The Philippine War.

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The favorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been permitted to interfere with the equally im-portant work of reconstruction. Again I invite your attention to the report of the commissioners for the interest is and en-couracing details of the work already ac-compliabed in the establishment of peace and order and the innuguration of self-governing municipal life in many portions of the archipelage. Negros Island.

Negros Island,

Negres Island. A notable beginning has been made in the establishment of a government in the island of Negres, which is deserving of special consideration. This was the first island to accept American savereignty. Its people unreservedly proclaimed alle-giance to the United States and adopted a constitution booking to the establishment of a popular government. The judicial power is vested in three judges, who are to be appointed by the military governor of the island. Inferior courts are to be established.

ters which are of pressing urgany. The tame necessity exists for legislation on the part of congress to establish federal out. The second seco

The Civil Service.

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tt Cures Celds, Coughs, Sare Throat, Croup, In-fluenza, Whooping Cough, Brenchiltis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Userat once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere, Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

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CONSUMPTION