ized forces of the insurgents and carrying order and administrative regular

stand ready to give to them.

ng the door for the extension of

the scope of their authority are clearly set forth in my instructions of April 7.

1900, addressed to the secretary of war

INTENTIONS DECLARED.

"As long as the Insurrection contin-

nes the military arm must necessar-lly be supreme. But there is no reason

why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate govern-

ments essentially popular as this terri-tory is held and controlled by our

COMMISSION APPOINTED.

expressed I have appointed Hon. William H. Taft, of Ohio; Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan; Hon. Luke E.

Wright, of Tennessee; Hon. Henry C Ide of Vermont and Prof. Bernard

Moses of California, commissioners to the Philippine islands to continue and

perfect the work of organization and

establishing civil government already

commenced by the military authorities

subject in all respects to any laws

"The commissioners named will meet

and the maintenance of peace and or-der in the meantime will require the

civil and military authorities in the

ing the transition period by the same

executive department. The commission

will therefore report to the secretary of war, and all their actions will be

subject to your approval and control.

DUTIES DEFINED.

"You will instruct the commission to

and to communicate with the military

within his recover in the nerformance

them by too specific instructions they should in general be enjoined, after

making themselves familiar with the conditions and needs of the country.

stance to the establishment of munic

of the islands, both in the cities and i

the rural communities, shall be afford-

ed the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of

which they are capable and subject to the least degree of supervision and con-trol which a careful study of their ca-

pacities and observations of the work

sistent with the maintenance of law

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

portance should be the organization of

municipalities falling within the same

tribal lines, or the same natural geo-graphical limits, may best be served by

a common administration. Whenever the commission is of the opinion that

the condition of affairs in the islands is such that the central administration

tary to civil control they will report the conclusion to you, with their rec-

ommendations as to the form of cen-tral government to be established for

the purpose of taking over the con-

AUTHORITY TRANSFERRED.

lower of government in the Philippine slands which is of a legislative nature

is to be transferred from the military

governor of the Islands to this com-mission to be thereafter exercised by

the islands; the establishment of a sys-

establishment of courts: the organization and establishment of mu-

and all other matters of a civil nature

for which the military governor is now competent to provide by rules or or-

POWER TO APPOINT OFFICERS.

the municipal and departmental governments as shall be provided for. Un-

the military governor will remain the

chief executive head of the government of the islands and will exercise the

executive authority now possessed by

him and not herein expressly assigned

lative powers conferred upon them. In

ders of a legislative character.

tem to secure an efficient civil

the organization

pal and departmental governments,

the common

government in the larger ministrative divisions corresping to counties, departments, provinces which the cominterests of many or set

order and loyalty.

which Congress may hereafter enact,

To give effect to the intention thus

to be transmitted to them.

A bill is now pending to effect the recommendation made in my last anterecommendation made in my last anterecommendation

WAITING ON THE SULTAN.

We await the fulfillment of the prom- year reparation for the injuries suffered by American citizens in Armenia and elsc-where in the Turkish empire. His majesty's good disposition in this regard has been evinced by the issuance of an irade for rebuilding the American college at Harpoot,

TREATIES WAITING RATIFICA-TION.

The failure of action by the Senate at its last session upon the commer-cial conventions, then submitted for its consideration and approval, although formal reply has been made.

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS PRO-CLAIMED.

Since my last communication to the and with Germany. Commercial conventions under the general limitations of the fourth section of the same act have ben concluded with Nicaragua, with Equators with the Danielost B. with Ecuador, with the Dominican Re-

in giving to it full effect.

moved by the industrial rivalries neces- gold. sarlly developed in the expansion of in-

the liveliest interest, and the fact that an international American congress will be held in the City of Mexico while the exposition is in progress encourages the hope of a larger display at Buffalo than might otherwise be practicable. The work of prepaging an architecture of the foregaring an architecture of the foregaring an architecture. The work of preparing an exhibit of our tions aggregates \$9,106,166. national resources is making satisfacdifferent officials of the federal govern-

members of the international union. The bureau has been instrumental in bringing about the agreement for another international American congress which is to meet in Mexico in October, 1901. The bureau's future for another term of ten years is assured by the incomplete the international banking act, is already apparent. The provision are injurious and rederal jurisdiction by applied by the act, is already apparent. The provision 1901. The bureau's future for another term of ten years is assured by the international compact but the Congress will doubtless have much to do with shaping new lines of work and a general policy. Its usefulness to the interests of Latin-American trade is widely appreciated and shows a gratifying development.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

The practical utility of the consular service in obtaining a wide range of fine industries and commerce of other countries and the opportunities there.

tal of \$12,000 or more than \$1,000 or more tha Iomatic representatives, have to a considerable extent pointed out ways and means of disposing of a great variety of manufactured goods which otherwise might not have found sale abroad.

Tastingary of trains as a superstance of the country have also availed themselves largely of the posal of the arm means which the light not have found sale abroad.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

own manufacturers and exporters highly appreciate the value of the serreports, but also in the individual efforts of consular officers to promote

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

be forthwith laid before the Senate. bureau of foreign commerce, whose currency responsive consideration of this ression the consular reports daily steater than they consideration of this ression the consular reports daily steater than they for immediate use by trade bodies, exconsideration of perinting the constitut reports that they for numericate use by trade bodies, extending 51,324.482,082, of \$100,000.

TO CARRY OUT TREATY STIPULATIONS.

TO CARRY OUT TREATY STIPULATIONS.

this obligation.

RING OSCAR ACCEPTS.

Amounted to \$258.022.20.14. The receipts for the year from all sources, exclusive than in 1899, the total product of postal levenues, aggregated \$567.

240.821.39, and expenditures for all pursely state of the postal levenues of the pursely state of the pursely st The king of Sweden and Norway has accepted the joint invitation of the Dalied States, Germany the United States, Germany and Great Britain to arbitrate claims and Great Britain to arbitrate claims to the growing out of losses sustained in the growing s tary operations made necessary by the start operations made necessary by the start operations and increase of \$21,890,-

REVENUE EXPENDITURES. it is gratifying also to note that during the year a considerable reduction is shown in the expenditures of the ports against 15.17 per cent in 1899, and penditures for theil scal year 1900 were \$184.774.767.78, a reduction of \$25,056.486.69 over those of \$29, in the navy department the expenditures were \$55, \$55,617.72 for the year 1900, as against decrease of \$7,859.626.52. In the expenditures on account of Indians there was a decrease in 1900 over 1890 of \$2,630. so the war with Spain in the sum of thirty millions of dollars. This reduction of \$15,418,065.74. Because of the expenses of these taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people. its consideration and approval although the caused by the great pressure of other caused by the great pressure of other lagislative business, has caused much disappointment to the agricultural and disappointment to the agricultural and industrial interests of the country, which hoped to profit by their provisions. The conventional periods for their ratification having expired, it because of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.76. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.76. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.76. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.77. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.77. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.77. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.77. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.77. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.77. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.77. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.77. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.77. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.77. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.77. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.77. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.77. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.77. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.78. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.79. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.79. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.79. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.79. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.79. The details of the sinking fund to the amount of \$55.544.554.05.79. The details of the sinking fund to

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY, The present condition of the treas-Congress on this subject special commercial agreements under the third available cash balance November 39, section of the tariff act have been proclaimed with the Portugal, with Italy statement prior to the financial law of

with Ecuador, with the Dominican Re-publica, with Great Britain on behalf balance, including the present gold reof the Island of Trinidad, and with Den-mark on behalf of the island of St. 303,784.50. Such balance November 30, Croix. These will be early communicated to the Senate. Negotiations with our governments are in progress for the improvement and security four on November 30, \$70,090,073.15 in gold commercial relations.

The policy of reciprocity so manifestly rests upon the principles of international equity and has been repeatedly approved by the people of the United States there ought to be no. It will be the international equity and has been repeatedly approved by the people of the United States there ought to be no. It will be the international equity and the people of the United States there ought to be no. It will be the international equity and the people of the United States there ought to be no.

United States there ought to be no lit will be the duty as I am sure it hesitation in each branch of Congress will be the disposition of the Congress giving to it full effect.

This government desires to preserve is needed to insure the continued parity the most just and amicable commercial under all conditions between our two relations with all foreign countries, un-

tertain the same purpose although in | the secretary of the treasury since the some instances there are clamorous demands upon them for legislation specifically hostile to American interests.

Should those demands prevail I shall communicate with Congress with a view of advising such legislation as may be necessary to meet the emergency. the call, will be applied to the sinking

THE BUFFALO EXPOSITION. The law of March 14, 1800, provided The exposition of the resources and for refunding into 2 per cent thirty-year products of the western hemisphere to be held at Buffalo next year promises important results not only for the United States but for the other participating countries. It is gratifying that the Latte, American states have a warment of the product of the public debt represented by the 3 per cent bonds of 1908, the 4 per cent sof 1907, and the 5 per cent thirty year. the Latin-American states have evinced | cents of 1904, of which there was out-

INTEREST CHARGE REDUCED.

ment, and the various States of the stated by the secretary, is to reduce be found for the Countries that the charge upon the treasury for the limitations of its co BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLATION SUCH OF MORE than seven million deliars annually. From February 1, 1904, to July 1, 1907, the annual interest charge will be reduced by the sum of more which I have refer which I have refer continues to discharge with the happisest results the important work of promoting cordial relations between the United States and the Latin-American

A large increase in national bank the Congress having to the par value of the United States cation and the ins

The party in power is committed to has been favorable

Our foreign trade shows a remark

ng \$835,858,123, against \$784,776,142 in

INCREASE IF OMPORTS. The imports for the year amounted o \$849,941,184, an increase over 182 of \$153,792,695. in materials for in response to the manufacturing | While there was

is reassuring to o

pose. This was requested on our part, and the other governments interested have concurred, with the exception of the freesury estimates that the have concurred, with the exception of the freesury estimates that the sign ships should carry the least, not one convention, in respect to which no formal reply has been made.

In three years have arried about 9 per cent of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest part of American trade, three years have arried about 9 per cent of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest part of American trade, three years have arried about 9 per cent of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest part of American trade, three years have arried about 9 per cent of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest part of American trade, three years have arried about 9 per cent of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest part of American trade, three years have arried about 9 per cent of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest part of American trade, three years have arried about 9 per cent of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest part of American trade, three years have arried about 9 per cent of our exports and imports. revenues over expenditures of \$89,000,- dustries, the progress for the domestic trade and our steadily maintained expenditures for the navy have created an opportunity to place the United States in the first rank of commercial maritime powers. .

SHIPPING SUBSIDY VIRGIL. Beside realizing a proper national as-

ment and healthy growth alon; all our coasts of a distinctive national industry, expanding the field for profitable employment of labor and capital. It will and reduce freight charges on the vast interior to the seaboard for export, and defense upon which the founders of the promote American shipping an recommendations previous messages and principally to to our merchant marine

broaden our commerce and markets governor of the Philippine islands, and upbuild our sea-carrying capacity whom you will at the same time differ the products of agriculture and rect to render to them every assistance to American interests in every part of

The attention of the Congress is invited to the recommendation of the secretary of the treasury in his annual report for legislation in behalf of the

action is urged. CONCERNING TRUSTS.

In my last annual message to the Congress I called attention to the neevils as night be found to exist in con-nection with the combinations of capivite attention to my discussion of the with these words:

legislation upon this subject in the several States is much to be desired. It Another effect of the operation, as may be obtained, and that means may

FAVORABLE PROGRESS MADE. Progress in the hoped-for direction An increasing part of the work of the such legislation as will better make the successfully controlled the greater part and that law and order and individual fredom shall be maintained.

WHEN RULES TAKE EFFECT. ty to all quarters. What opposition re-nains is for the most part scattered "All legislative rules and orders, es obeying no concerted plan of strategic netton, operating only by the methods tablishments of government and apcommon to the traditions of guerrills warfare, which while ineffective to al will take effect immediately ich times us designate, subject ter the general control now established, are still sufficient to beget insecurity your approval and action upon the coming in of the commission's reports. among the populations that have felt the good results of our control and thus which are to be made from time as their action is taken. W delay the conferment upon them of the fuller measures of local self-ogvern ever civil governments are constituted under the direction of the commission ment, of education and of industrial and agricultural development which we such military posts, garrisons and forces will be continued for the suppression of insurrection and brigandage and the maintenance of law and order OPPOSITION VIRTUALLY ENDED. By the spring of this year the ef-fective opposition of the dissatisfied Tagais to the authority of the United States was virtually ended, thus openis the military commander shall de-nand; requisite and the military forces shall be at all times subject, under his orders, to the call of the civil authorties for the maintenance of law and dministration over much of the terrirder and the enforcement of their Desiring to bring this about I appointed in March last a civil commission composed of the Hon. Wm. H. Taft, of Ohio; Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan; Hon. Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee; Hon. Henry C. Ide, of Versiont and Prof. Revnard Moses, of Calauthority.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

"In the establishment of municipal as the basis of their work the govern-ments established by the military gov-ernor under his order of August 8, 1839, and under the report of the board con-Tennessee: Hon. Henry C. Ide, of Ver-nont and Prof. Bernard Moses, of Cal-fornia. The aims of their mission and late and report a plan of municipal gov-of which his honor, Cayetano Arellano, president of the audiencia, was chair-man and they will give to the conclu-sions of that board the weight and consideration which the high character In the message transmitted to the Congress on the 5th of December, 1899, I said, speaking of the Philippine island distinguished abilities of its members justify.

DEPARTMENTAL GOVERNMENTS. "In the constitution of departmental or provincial governments they will give especial attention to the existing government of the island of Negros.

government of the Island of Negros, constituted with the approval of the people of that Island, under the order of the military governor of July 22, 1899, and after verifying, so far as may be practicable, the reports of the successful working of that government, they will be guided by the experience thus required so troops. To this end I am con-sidering the advisability of the n of the commission or of the members as can be secured to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout by the experience thus acquired so far as it may be applicable to the condition existing in other portions of the Philippines. They will avail themselves, to the fullest degree practicable, of the conclusions reached by the previous

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS

commission to the Philippines.

"In the distribution of powers among the governments organized by the com-mission, the presumption is always to that all powers that can be proper exercised by the municipalities shall be vested in that government and all the powers of a more general character INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMISSION. which can be exerwised by the departmental government shall be vested in that government, so that in the govand act as a board, and the Hon. William H. Taft is designated as president ernmental system, which is the result of the board. It is probable that the transfer of authority from military command to civil officers will be of the process, the central government of the islands, following the example of the distribution of powers between the gradual and will occupy a considerable period. Its successful accomplishment States and the national government of the United States, shall have no direct administration, except of matters of purely general concern, and shall have only such supervision and control over most perfect co-operation between the local governments as may be necessary to secure and enforce faithful and effiisland and both should be directed durcient administration by local officers.

DEGREES OF CIVILIZATION. "The many different degrees of civilization and varieties of custom and capacity among the people of the dif-ferent islands preciude very definite in-

struction as to the part which the people shall take in the selection of their own officers; but these general rules are to be observed: That in all cases the municipal officers, who administer the local affairs of the peo-ple, are to be selected by the people in any way, natives of the islands are to be preferred, and if they can be found competent and willing to per-form the duties they are to receive the offices in preference to any others.

QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE. "It will be necessary to fill some ofwhich after a time may well be filled by natives of the islands. As soon as for civil offices should be put in force. An indispensible qualification for all offices and positions of trust and auand unconditional loyalty to the Unit-ed States and absolute and unham-

pered authority and power to remain, and punish any officer deviating from that standard must at all times be retained in the hands of the central au-FOR FILIPINOS' BENEFIT.

"In all of the forms of government and administrative provisions which commission should bear in mind that he governmeint which they are estab lishing is designed not for our satis-faction or for the expression of our heoretical views, but for the happiness, peace and prosperity of the ple of the Philippine Islands and the measures adopted should be made to and even their prejudices, to the full est extent consistent with the accom-plishment of the indespensable re-

PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.

"Beginning with the first day of September, 1999, the authority to exhould bear in mind and the people of ercise, subject to my approval, through the secretary of war, that part of the inderstand, that there are certain great been made the basis of our governo the rule of law and the maintenance of individual freedom and of which they have, unfortunately, been dealed them in the place and stead of the military governor, under such rules and there are also certain practical rules of government which we have found to be essential to the preservation of these plated in the last foregoing paragraph, or until Congress shall otherwise prothat these principles and these rules o Exercise of this legislative auof their liberty and happiness, however much they may conflict with the cus-toms or laws of procedure with which law, for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs, dues and imposts; the appro-priation and expenditure of public funds of the islands; the establishment of an educational system throughout

ened thought of the Philippine islands fully appreciates the importance these principles and rules, and they will inevitably within a short time command universal assent. every division and branch of the gov-ernment of the Philippines therefor must be imposed three inviolable rules; CERTAIN RIGHTS GUARANTEED.

"That no person shall be deprived process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall ener during the same period to appoint to offices such officers under the educa-tional and civil service system and in joy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be conronted with the witnesses against im, to have compulsory process obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive ball shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual punishment in flicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the meantime the municipal and depart-mental governments will continue to the right to be secured against un-reasonable searches and seizures shall report to the military governor and not be violated; that neither slavery be subject to his administrative supervision and control, under your direction, but that supervision and control no bill of attainder or ex post foots will be confined within the narrowest law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of that the powers of government in the municipalities and departments shall the people to peaceably assemble and

of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion or of prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exer-cise and enjoyment of religious purion or preference shall forever be al

TITLES TO LAND. "It will be the duty of the commis to the titles to the large tracts of by religious orders: into the justice of the claims and complaints made agains s enjoined to see that no injustic

"That the provision of the treaty of Paris pledging the Unlied States to the protection of all rights of propshall be real, entire and absolute,

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

"It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend, and, as they find occasion, to improve the sys-tem of education already inaugurated by the military authorities. In doing this they should regard as of first importance the extension of a system of primary education which shall be free o all, and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship and or the ordinary avocations of a civil zed community. This instruction should should be given in the first in tance in every part of the Island in the anguage of the people,

ish language. Especial attention hould be at once given to affording ful opportunity to all the people of the isl-SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

to whether there are ich tend to penalize or repress in ewest practible subjects of

'The main body of the laws which the people should be maintained with as little interference as possible. Changes made should be mainly in procedure and in the criminal law ind to secure speedy and impartial trials and at the same time effective iministration and respect for indidual rights.

TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.

"With dealing with the uncivilized tribes the commission should adopt the same course followed by Congress in permitting the tribes of our North tribal organization and government, and under which many of those tribes are now living in peace and content-ment, surrounded by civilization to which they are unable or unwilling to conform. Such tribal governments conform. Such tribal governments should, however, be subjected to wise and firm regulation, and, without undue or petty interference, constant and active effort should be exercised to event barborous practices and intro-

RIGHTS MUST BE OBSERVED. require from each other. MANILA PLEDGE KEPT. "The articles of capitulation of the city of Manila on the 13th of August, 1898, concluded with these words;

"This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its education al establishments and its private prop-erty of all descriptions are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.' I believe that this pledge has been faithfully kept. As high and sacred an obligation rests upon the government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise, firm and unselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity to all the people of the Philippine islands. I charge this com-mission to labor for the full performance of this obligation which concerns the honor and conscience of this country, in the firm hope that through their abors all the inhabitants of the Phil-

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

the commission upon its labor I caused to be issued by General MacArthur, the military governor of the Philippines, or June 21, 1900, a proclamation of amnesty the insurgents took advantage, among the insurgents took advantage, among them a number of important leaders.

This commission, composed of eminent citizens representing the divers geographical and political interests of the country, and bringing in educa-tional, administrative and judicial careers, made great progress from

island or any part of the people, and to seek by wise and peaceable measure a just settlement of wrongs which have caused strife and bloodshed in the past. In the per-formance of this duty the commission s done; to have regard for substantial rights and equity, disregarding the schnicalities so far as the substantial right is permitted and to observe the

TREATY OF PARIS PLEDGES,

erty in the islands, as well as the prin robibits the taking of private proper y without due process of law, shall not people of the islands, which should b paramount consideration, shall be at tained consistently with this rule of essary for the public interest or the people of the islands to dispose of laims to property which the commis-sion finds to be not lawfully acquired and held disposition shall be made and held disposition shall be mad theref by due legal procedure in whic fair hearing and judgment; that if the tinguishement of property rights law-fully acquired and held due compensation shall be made out of the public treasury therefor; that no form of reigion and no minister of religion shall be forced upon any community or upon any citizen of the (slands) that upon the other hand, no minister of re ligion shall be interfered with or mis-ead in following his calls and that the

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

"In view of the great number of lanruages spoken by the different tribes, t is especially important to the pros-perity of the islands that a common tablished, and it is obviously desirable that this medium should be the Engands to acquire the use of English lan-

"It may be well that the main changes which should be made in the system of taxation and in the body of the laws under which the people are governed except such changes as have hanges which should be made in the rnment should be relegated to the civil government which is to be estab-lished under the auspices of the comof the commission to inquire diligently further changes which ought to be delayed, and if so, they are authorized to make such changes, subject to your approval. In doing so hey are to bear in mind that taxes dustry and enterprise are to be avoided; that provisions shall be simple; that they may be understood by the president; that they shall affect the which will serve for the general distri-

luce civilized customs.

"Upon all officers and employe f the United States both civi and military should be impressed to observe not only the material but people of the islands and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect fo their personal dignity which the people

ppine islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set their lands under the sovereignty and protection of the peo-ple of the United States."

municipalities and departments such polition the government for a redress outset. As early as August 21, 1900, it

no further; you will be more than pleased with

OAK" HOT BLAST HEATER. If you find a price below

ours, you will find the

quality below also. We have them in three sizes at the following prices:

No. 412 \$1600 No. 414 \$18.00 No. 418 \$22.50

It burns any kind of coal or refuse. Is easily regulated and absolutely air-tight. Guaranteed to keep fire, with the proper amount of fuel in it, for 36 hours.

H. DINWOODEY FURNITURE CO.

submitted a preliminary report, which military governor of Cuba made a will be laid before the Congress and from which it appears, that already the good effects of returning order are felt; that business, interrupted by hostillties, is improving as peace extends; that a larger area is under sugar cultivation than ever before; that the customs revenues are greater than at any time during the Spanish rule; 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 ivil service law is in preparation; that railroad communications are expanding and opening up rich districts, and that comprehensive scheme of education is

Later reports from the commission show yet more encouraging advances towards insuring the benefits of towards insuring the benefits of liberty and good government to the Filipinos, in the interest of humanity and with the aim of building up an enduring self-supporting and self-administering community in these far eastern seas. I would impress upon the Congress that whatever legislation may be enseted in respect to the Philippine islands should be along these generous lines. The fortune of war has thrown upon this nation an unsought trust which should be unselfishly discharged and devolved upon this government a moral as well s material responsibility toward these

"WARDS OF THE NATION."

millions whom we have freed from an

I have, upon another occasion, called the Filipinos the "Wards of the Nation." Our obligation as guardian was not lightly assumed; it must not be otherwise than honestly fulfilled, alming first of all to benefit those who have come under our fostering care. It the revered symbol of liberty, lightenment and progress in every avenue of development.

GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO.

The civil government of Porto Rico provided for by the act of the Con-gress approved April 12, 1900, is in suc-cessful operation. The courts have been established. The governor and his associates are working intelligently and harmoniously, and meeting a com-On the sixth of November a general

lection 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 recmmend that legislation be enacted by Congress conferring upon the secretary the interior supervision over the 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, that the methods of the disposition of such lands be prescribed by law.

CUBAN AFFAIRS,

On the 25th of July, 1900, I directed that a call be issued for an election in convention to frame a constitution as a ernment in the island. In persuance thereof the military governor issued the following instructions Whereas the Congress of the United

States by its joint resolution of April 20, 1898, declared, That the people of the island of Cuba the United States here-

y disclaims any disposition of ntention to exercise sovereignty furisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island "And, whereas, the people of Cuba

have established a municipal govern-ment, deriving their authority from the suffrages of the people, given under just and equal laws, and are now ready, in like manner, to proceed to the establishment of a general governnent, which shall assume and exercise jurisdiction and control over the islands.

ELECTION ORDERED.

"Therefore, it is ordered that a gen-ral election be held in the island of Cuba on the third Saturday of Sepember, in the year 1900, to elect dele gates to a convention to meet in the city of Havana at 12 o'clock, noon, on the first Monday of November, in the year 1900, to frame and adopt a constitution for the people of Cuba, and as a part thereof, to provide for and agree with the government of the United States upon the relations to exist between that government and the government of Cuba, and to provide for the election by the people of officers under such constitution, and the transfer of 'The election will be held several voting precincts of the island under and pursuant to the provisions of the electoral law of April 18, 1900, and the amendments thereof."

election was held on the 15th of September, and the convention as-sembled on the 5th of November, 1900, and is now in session

GEN. WOOD'S STATEMENT In calling the convention to order the

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LarativeBrome Quinine Tablets All drug-gists refund the money if it falls to cure. E. W Grove's signature is on eachbor. the

Select your Gultars, Mandolins, Viokeep them till Christmas if you desire

FURGUS COALTER MUSIC CO., 2 Doors South of Z. C.M. I.

"As military governor of the ig-representing the President of the tied States, I call this convention der. It will be your duty, a tuba and when that has been d formulate what, in your opinion, to be the relations between Cab

The constitution must be adsecure a stable, orderly and h overnment.

"When you have formulated the tions which, in your opin States, the government of States will doubtless take on its part as shall lead to a ! authoritative agreemen otion of their common 'All friends of Cuba, will foll

deliberations with the cornextly desiring that fust conclusions, and that and individual self-restr your proceedings, and the government may be signally illust A FUNDAMENTAL DISTINCT

"The fundamental distinction true representative governormal dictatorship is that the representative of the pe Ithin the limits of his Without such restraint free constitutional gove "Under the order purs you have been elected

take part in the present i limited by the terms of that fabor I will transmit to the

such action as it may deem alve THE PACIFIC CABLE.

I renew the recommendation mais my special message of Febru and Hawaii, with extension to Ma Since then circumstances have ingly emphasized this need. have shown the entire feasibility tory, so that the system sha once within telegraphic read tion with the systems of th coast would be increased and pr opportunities for a more di than is now afforded by the lines. I urge attention to this impo

ant matter. THE ARMY.

The present strength of the an is 100,000 men-65,000 regulars and N 000 volunteers. Under the act March 2, 1899, on the 30th of June the present volunteer force will be reduced to 2,447 officers and 29,055 f

In 1888 a board of officers conve by President Cleveland adopted a con prehensive scheme of coast defense! tifications which involved the something over \$100,000,000. plan received the approval of Coars and since then regular appropriate have been made and the work of form

cation has steadily progressed. More than sixty millions of delay have been invested in a great number of forts and gunz, with all the compa ated and scientific machinery and rical appliances necessary The proper care of this defend machinery requires men trained in use. The number of men necessary perform this duty alone is ascertain the war department at a minimum llowance to be 18,420,

MILITARY POSTS. There are fifty-eight more milital

the coast defense fortifications The number of these posts is be onstantly increased by Congress M than \$22,000,000 have been expended building and equipping them, and the army. The posts now in existence b others to be built provide for accommodations for, and if fully garrison required 26,000 troops. Many of the posts are along our frontier at in portant strategic points, the occups of which is necessary. We have or the present our troops in that and cannot be withdrawn or materia diminished and cer until the conclusion labor of the constitutional convennow in session and a government I have been established and its stabili

PORTO RICAN GARRISONS.

In Porto Rico we have reduced if garrisons to 1,63% which include ative troops. The is no room wither reduction hand. We will be further reduction hard red to keep a considerable force the Philippine islands for some time ome. From the best information tainable we shall need there for immediate future from 50,000 to men. I am sure the number may be ! duced as the insurgents shall con cknowledge the authority of the U d States, of which there are assuring

ARMY FOR PHILIPPINES It must be apparent that we will quire an army of about 60,000 and that luring present conditions in Cuba a the Philippines the Pres have authority to increase the force the present number of 100,000. Included in this number authority should be given to raise native troops in the Philippines up to 15,000 which the Tatl

HOOD'S

In stomach troubles, has a "magic touch," promptly relieves distress and all other dyspeptie symptoms. It makes rich, pure blood, gives strong, steady nerves. CREATES AN APPETITE, AIDS DIGESTION.