

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MESSAGE.

We print today the President's message in full, carefully prepared and with the errors corrected which appear in the telegraphic report. The message exhibits distinct improvement in all the prominent affairs of the nation, and contains many excellent recommendations.

On the tariff and the silver questions the President lays himself out to criticize what his party represents well, but with a fair and balanced view. On the Chinese difficulty he takes high ground and defends the American minister from the imputations which have so seriously marred his reputation. The difference between the question involved in the Volapuk incident and the Chinese incident is clearly pointed out, and the course of the United States is shown to be correct. On the Indian, mail, desert, coast service, Chinese, rail, road, maritime canal, suffrage and many other questions, the President takes a broad and statesmanlike position, and his advice appears wise and practical.

The subject of the Territories, with the exception of the irrigation question, is avoided, and no indication is given as to the President's position on their admission as States. This receives a little special attention, but the language used is rather ambiguous. It is not definite enough to indicate what the President's views are as to the present status or future prospects of the most important Territory in the United States. His opinion that a special session of Congress for an enabling act would not be likely, is the most direct expression in the small paragraph devoted to the "Indian" question.

On the whole we consider the Message a comprehensive and well digested statement of the President's views. In some places it is clearer and more incisive, but it is to be regretted that the high dignitaries of all nations to deal somewhat in circumlocution and indigence in wordiness. President Harrison has shown much more ability than his predecessor have revealed him with, and has proved that he has sufficient intellect to grasp the legislative necessities of the nation as well as to enforce the execution of its laws.

CHANGED THEIR FORM.

THE Oglethorpe canal came out yesterday in eight page form and is much improved appearance. Oglethorpe to appreciate a paper which contains so much news and is so well contained as the Standard. It is a live journal, devoted to the interests of the Southern City, and its influence has been of vast benefit. We are glad to see the Standard of the Southern City and the whole of Southern Union.

The Fall Lake Times has also concluded that the right page style is the best and last evening returned to that form. It is not exactly in the same shape as before, but it is a great improvement in appearance over the previous shape.

We congratulate each of our large publications and hope they will increase both in circulation and usefulness.

INTERNATIONAL RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

THE agitation on the immigration question has reached Europe. Over there, of course, it is a question of emigration. The fact is that immigration has been so great that it has become a serious problem to the countries which receive the people who voluntarily transfer themselves. This is becoming so generally understood that all the European nations are discussing it.

Only last week in Paris, relating directly to immigration. The United States Treasury Department commissioned Major Bracken to act as representative of this country. He is an expert on all that pertains to this subject, and gave the conference valuable information.

The ventilation of the question in Europe will probably give a new impetus to the agitation in this country. Mr. Henry Carter Lodge introduced a bill in Congress last winter providing for a committee to examine the immigration of the United States, of all incoming immigrants. Owing perhaps to the lateness of the season in which it was introduced, and to press of business the bill was not considered. The Paris Conference discussed the merits of the question, and then, and the committee on the subject, and it was agreed that the question of immigration should be taken up by the United States and the other countries.

"PHOENIX" IN TEXAS.

General Distribution, Educational Materials, The Christian Science Monitor, The Only Western Mail, Magnificent Arizona Photo, etc.

Published by the Phoenix Press, Phoenix, Arizona.

Phoenix, Arizona, December 9, 1903.

PHOENIX IN TEXAS.

Below referring to other points of interest, it may be advisable to give a few items of general information relative to the State.

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The history, settlement, revolution and war with Mexico and organization as an independent republic, are subjects well understood by all students of United States history.

Texas has an area of over two hundred and seventy thousand square miles. Its extreme length from north to south is over eight hundred miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west is about seven hundred and fifty miles.

On the 25th of December, 1845, this vast area was annexed to the Union, and since then Congress has made liberal appropriations for its development. Its present population is over three millions.

Texas is by no means the barren, desolate region which many conceive it to be. The fertility of its soil, natural wealth, increasing population and vast extent of territory will yet place it in the front rank of States.

The general impression is given of an immense plain gently sloping from the mountains to the Gulf of Mexico. This upper and lower country, extending southward from the Red River in the north, to the Rio Grande in the south, is a vast, fertile plain, with a few scattered hills and mountains.

The principal rivers flowing through the State are the Rio Grande, Brazos, Colorado, Comanche, Delaware, and San Antonio, all flowing into the Gulf.

Artesian water is being obtained in great abundance in various sections of the State, and is of great value in connection with some of the cities.

Texas can boast of its mild climate, the sudden changes require the traveler to be prepared for heat or cold.

Cliff houses from the south are common, and the prevailing wind is often felt to "blow from the south." This wind, which often makes itself felt in the form of a "dust devil," is usually of short duration. Several of these "dust devils" have been reported in the vicinity of the State capital.

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