mt aside from the proceeds of daily is not in excess of \$250 per annum, eve this to be a simple act of jus-nd I heartily recommend it.

DIAN TERRITORY AFFAIRS. Dawes commission reports that to Dawes commission reports that dring progress has been made in ork during the preceding year. The work of enrollment of four of the ns has been completed. sommend that Congress at an iso make liberal appropriation

day make liberal appropriation deational purposes in the Indian tory. In accordance with the act is approved March 3, 1899, the The officers required for the proptration of the duties impos sen selected. The provision for an as well as to secure evidence justrial growth of the nation is and more comprehensive than lar legislation in the past. The smilar legislation in the past. The tot advises that every needful ef-is being made to push this great to completion in the time limited statute. It is believed that the besiduance in all that pactologic

ble advance in all that pertains tional progress.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

pactifie authority of the act of ress approved July 7, 1898, the com-ess consisting of the secretary of reasury attorney general and sec-y of the interior has made an mint of settlement which has had oval of the indebtedness to the ent growing out of the issue of ensent growing out of the issue of is to aid in the construction of the mal Pacific and the western Pacific eads. The agreement secures to promment the principal and interswimment the planting to \$58,812,-is sid bonds, amounting to \$58,812,-it There has been paid thereon, m563.12, which has been covered the treasury and the remainder, the within ten years, with interest abe within ten years, with interest rate of 3 per cent per annum e semi-annually is secured by posit of an equal amount of first rage bonds of the Pacific railway

TTUNG RAILWAY INDEBTED-NESS. amounts paid and secured to be

the government on account of effectively subsidy claims are: e Pacific, cash, \$58,448,223.75; Kan-Pacific, cash, \$6,303,000.00; Central Pacific, cash, 41, 798, 314, 14, Western Pacific, cash, \$11, 798, 314, 14, as secured, \$47,050, 172, 36, usas Pacific dividends for de-my, due United States, cash \$821,making a total of \$124,421,607.91. whole indebtedness was about 0,00, more than half of which ed of accrued interest, for which the government has realized the unt, less about \$6,000,000 hin a period of two years.

FOREST RESERVATIONS.

n June 30, 1898, there were thirty servations (exclusive of the ak forest and fish culture reserve aska), embracing an estimated of 40,719,174 acres. During the year two of the existing forest embracing an estimate is, the Trabuco canyon (Cali-), and Black hills (South Dakota (yoming), have been considerably ed; the area of the Mount Ranier in the State of Washington a somewhat reduced, and six al reserves have been estab the San Francisco n (Arizona), the Black Mesa nna) Lake Tahoe (California), nn (Montana), Gila River (New and Fish Lake (Utah), the imnted area of which is 5,025, aces. This makes at the present a total of thirty-six forestry reserpracing an estimated area AM SA BCTES.

limated area is the aggregated within the boundaries of the re-The lands actually reserv ever, only the vacant public herein, and these have been set and reserved for sale or settleis order that they may be of the st use to the people.

UNDIGESTED FOOD

becomes poison in a few hours and is responsible for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, languor, nervousness and all liver and kidney ills. Where there is one or all of these ailments Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be taken at once. It prevents as well as cures all stomach ills, and is a specific for malar-ia and fever and ague. When you get it

see that a private Revenue stamp cov. ers the neck of the bottle Hosttetter's Refuse-Just as good Stomach Substitutes.

Bitters Spanish government on the first of May.

MAJORITY OF FILIPINOS SATIS-FIED.

to the United States. The islands were ceded by the government of Spain, which had been in undisputed posses-sion of them for centuries. They were accepted not merely by our authorized commissioners in Paris under the direction of the executive, but by the con-stitutional and well considered action of the representatives of the people of the United States, in both houses of

I had every reason to believe, and I still believe, that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and the aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people. From the earliest moment no oppor-

country, "Nor upon any part or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and

NO DOUBT OF AUTHORITY.

States.

store peace and tranquility and to undertake the establishment of a bene-ficent government, which should afford the fullest security for life and proper-

NOT AS INVADERS, BUT FRIENDS. On the 21st of December after the treaty was signed, the commander of the forces of occupation was instructed "to announce and proclaim in the most public manner, that we come, not as invaders and conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments, and in their perional and religious rights.

The same day while ordering General Otis to see that peace should be pre-served in Iloilo, he was admonished that: "It is most important that there should be no conflict with the insur-gents." On the first day of January 1899, your general orders were reiterated that the kindly intentions of this government should be in every possible way communicated to the insurgents.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

habitants."

pine

cert with confederates inside, attempted to destroy Manila by fire. They were kept in check during the night and the next day driven out of the city with heavy loss. COMMISSION REACH MANILA. This was the unhappy condition of af-

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was un-avoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic

In this manner the Philippines came army. No alternative was left to us, except ignominious retreat. "It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insur-gents. Our obligations to other na-tions and to the friendly Filipinos and

Congress. until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the coin-ion that there has been no time since

tunity was lost of assuring the people of the Islands of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of selves this government to do everything pos- tants." sible to advance their interests. In my order of the 19th of May, 1898, the commander of the military expedition dispatched to the Philippines was instructed to declare that we came not to make war upon the people of the

With a devotion and gallantry worthy of its most brilliant history, the army ably and loyally assisted by the navy, their personal and religious rights." has carried on this unwelcome but most righteous campaign, which richly de-

That there should be no doubt as to serves success. The noble self-sacri-fice with which soldiers and sail-ors whose terms of service had ex-pired, refused to avail themselves of That there should be to doubt as to the paramount authority there, on the 17th of August it was directed that "there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents;" that the United States their right to return home as long as they were needed at the front, forms one of the brightest pages in our must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and na-val forces; that the insurgents and all others must recognize the military occuannals. Although their operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual pation and authority of the United lolence and duration, they have gained

ground steadily in every direction and now look forward confidentally to a As early as Dec. 4, before the cession and in anticipation of that event, the commander in Manila was urged to respeedy completion of their task. The unfavorable circumstances conected with this active campaign not been permitted to interfere with the

equally important work of re-construc-tion. Again I invite your attention to the report of the commissioners for the interesting and encouraging details of the work already accomplished in the establishment of peace and order and the inauguration of self-governing mu-

icipal life in many portions of the arhipelago. INAUGURATING SELF GOVERN-MENT.

A notable beginning has been made in the establishment of a government in the isaind of Negros, which is deserving of special consideration. This was the first island to accept American sovereignty. Its people unreserv-edly proclaimed allegiance to the United States, and adopted a constitution looking to the establishment of a popular government.

JURISDICTION OF CONGRESS. It was impossible to guarantee to the

DOWN WITH REBELLION.

The course thus clearly indicated has

been unflinchingly pursued. The rebel-lion must be put down. Civil govern-

ment cannot be thoroughly established

until order is restored.

beople of Negros that the constitution to adopted should be the ultimate form On the 21st of January I announced my intention of dispatching to Manila of government. Such a question under a commission composed of three gentle-men of the highest character and dis-ance with our own Constitution and tinction, thoroughly acquainted with the Orient, who, in association with diction of Congress. The government Admiral Dewey and Major General Otls, were instructed to "facilitate the actually set up by the inhabitants of Negros eventually proved unsatisfacmost humane and effective extension of tory to the natives themselves. A new authority throughout the islands and to system was put into force by order of secure, with the least possible delay the benefits of a wise and generous prothe major-general commanding the de-partment, of which the following are tection of life and property to the inthe most important elements: These gentlemen were Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell university; the Hon. Charles Denby, for MILITARY GOVERNOR FOR NE-GROS. It was ordered that the government of the island of Negros should consist of a military governor appointed by the many years minister to China, and Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the University of Michigan, who had made inited States military governor of the Philippines, and a civil governor and an advisory council elected by the peoost careful study of life in the Philip-While the treaty of peace was under le. The military governor was authorconsideration in the Senate these com-missioners set out on their mission of ized to appoint secretaries of the treasury, interior, agriculture, public ingood will and liberation. Their charac struction, an attorney general and aulitor. The seat of government was ter was a sufficient guaranty of the ben. effcent purpose with which they went, even if they had not borne the positive fixed at Bacolor. The military governor exercises the instructions of this government, which made their errand pre-eminently one of supreme executive power. He is to see that the laws are executed, appoint to offices, and fill all vacancies in office not otherwise provided for, and may, with the approval of the military gover-nor of the Philippines, remove any offi-cer from office peace and friendship COMMISSION'S REPORT. But before their arrival at Manila the sinister ambition of a few leaders of the Filipinos had created a situation cer from office. The civil governor advises the millfull of embarrassments for us and most tary governor on all public and civil questions and presides over the advis-ory council. He, in general, performs the duties which are performed by secgrievous in its consequences to them selves. The clear and impartial pre-liminary report of the commissioners which I transmit herewith, gives so lucid and comprehensive a history of retaries of state in our own system of government. the present insurrectionary movement The advisory council consists of eight that the story need not be here repeat-ed. It is enough to say that the claim

will collect and receive the customs rev empted on the night of February 22nd, a week later than was originally contemplated. A considerable number enue and will control postal matters and Philippines inter-Island trade and of armed insurgents entered the city by waterways and swamps and, in con-

The military governor subject to the approval of the military governor of the Philippines, determines all questions not specifically provided for and which do not come under the jurisdiction of the advisory council.

SULTAN OF SULU.

DESERET EVENING NEWS: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1899.

The authorities of the Sulu Islands have accepted the succession of the fairs which confronted our commis-sioners on their arrival in Manila. They United States to the rights of Spain and our flag floats over that territory. had come with the hope and intention of co-operating with Admiral Dewey On the 10th of August, 1899, Brig. Gen. J. G. Bates, United States Volunteers, and Major General Otis in establishing peace and order in the archipelago and negotiated an agreement with the sul-tan and his principal chiefs, which I the largest measure of self-government compatible with the true welfare of the transmit herewith. By article I, the sovereignty of the United States over people. What they actually found can best be set forth in their own words: the whole archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies is declared and acknow-

edged The United States flag will be used in the archipelago and its dependencies, on land and sea. Piracy is to be sup-pressed, and the sultan agrees to co-

operate heartily with the United States authorities to that end and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy All trade in domestic products of the archipelago of Jolo which will be carried to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war on with any part of the Philippine islands and under the American flag shall be free, unlimited and undutiable. The United States will give full protection to the sultan in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upot im. The United States will not sel the destruction of the Spanish squad-ron by Admiral Dewey when it was the island of Jolo or any other island of the Jolo archipelago to any foreign possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ournation without the consent of the sultan. Salaries for the sultan and his associates in the administration of the islands have been agreed upon to the selves or with safety to the inhabi-

amount of \$760 a month. Article "X" provides that any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying o the master the usual market value. The agreement by Gen. Bates was made subject to confirmation by the President and to future modifications

y the consent of the parties in interest have confirmed said agreement subject to the action of the Congress, and with the reservation which I have directed shall be communicated to the sultan of Jolo, but this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago. I communicate these facts to the Con-

gress for its information and action. PROSPERITY AND FREEDOM AT HAND.

Everything indicates that with the speedy suppression of the Tagalo rebellion, life in the archipelago will soon assume its ordinary course under the protection of our sovereignty and the people of those favored Islands will enjoy a prosperity and a freedom which they have never before known. Already hundreds of schools are open and filled with children. Religious free-dom is sacredly assured and enjoyed. The courts are dispensing justice, Busi-ness is beginning to clouders in the are ness is beginning to circulate in its accustomed channels. Manila, whose in-habitants were fleeing to the country, a few months ago, is now a populous and thriving mart of commerce.

The earnest and unremitting en-leavors of the commission and the admiral and major general commanding the department of the Pacific to assure the people of the beneficent intentions of this government have had their egitimate effect in convincing the great mass of them that peace and safety and prosperity and stable government can only be found in a loyal acceptance of the authority of the United States. FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF PHIL-IPPINES.

The future government of the Phil-ippines rests with the Congress of the nited States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opomes with them. The isla ands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once equity. to anarchy and finally to barbarism. We fling them, a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to seize of which could permit another to plains them unquestioned. Their rich plains and valleys would be the scene of end-less strife and bloodshed. The advent less strife and bloodshed. The advent of Dewey's fleet in Manila Bay, instead of being, as we hope, the dawn of a new day of freedom and progress, will have been the beginning of an era of misery and violence worse than any which has darkened their unhappy past.

The truest kindness to them will be a swift and effective defeat of their pres-ent leader. The hour of victory will be hour of clemency and reconstruction.

REBUILD WASTE PLACES. No effort will be spared to build up the waste places desolated by war and by long years of misgovernment. We shall not wait for the end of the strife to begin the beneficent work. We shall continue, as we have begun, to open the schools and the churches, to set the President. operation, to foster industr and trade and agriculture and in every way in our power to make these pe

ple whom Providence has brought with-in our furisdiction feel that it is their liberty and not our power, their welfare and not our gain that we are seeking to enhance Our flag has never waved over any community but in blessing. I believe the Filipinos will soon recognize the fact that it has not lost its gift of benedic.

tion in its world-wide journey to their shores HAWAHAN ISLANDS.

Some embarrassment in administra-tion has occurred by reason of the pecultar status which the Hawalian ands at present occupy under the joint resolution of annexation approved July 7, 1898. While by that resolution the republic of Hawali as an independent nation was extinguished, its separate sovereignty destroyed and its property and possessions vested in the United States, yet a complete establishment for its government under our system was not effected. While the municipal laws of the islands not enacted for the ful-fillment of treaties and not inconsistent with the forth reached, as construct with the joint resolution or contrary to the Constitution of the United States or any of its treaties remain in force these laws relate only to the social and internal affairs of the Island do not touch any subjects of importance

which are of a broader national charac-

HAWAHAN LANDS.

For example, the Hawalian republic was divested of all title to the public lands in the islands and is not only unable to dispose of lands to settlers desiring to take up homestead sites, but is without power to give complete title in cases where lands have been entered upon under lease or other conditions which carry with them the right to the purchaser, lessee, or settler to have a full title granted to him upon compliance with the conditions prescribed by law or by his particular agreement of

entry. QUESTIONS OF DOUBT.

Questions of doubt and difficulty have also arisen with reference to the col lection of tonnage tax on vessels coming from Hawaiian ports; with refer-ence to the status of Chinese in the islands, their entrance and exit there-from; as to patents and copyrights; as to the register of vessels under the navlgation laws; as to the necessity of holding elections in accordance with the provisions of the Hawaiian statutes for the choice of various officers, and as to several other matters of detail touching the interests both of the islands and of the Federal government. FORM OF GOVERNMENT FOR HA-WAIL

By the resolution of annexation the President was directed to appoint five commissioners to recommend to Con-gress such legislation concerning the islands as they should deem necessary or proper. The commissioners were duly appointed and after a careful in-vestigation and study of the system of laws and government prevailing in the islands and the conditions existing there, they prepared a bill to provide a government under the title of "The Territory of Hawaii." The report of the commission with the bill which they prepared, was transmitted by me to Congress on Dec. 6, 1898, but the bill

still awaits final action. LEGISLATION IS URGENT.

The people of these islands are entitled to the benefits and privileges of our legislation but in the absence of any act of Congress providing for Federa courts in the islands, and for a proced-ure by which appeals, writs of error and other judicial proceedings necessary for the enforcement of civil rights may be prosecuted, they are powerless to secure their enforcement by the judgment of the courts of the United States It is manifoldly important therefore that an act shall be passed as speedily as possible, crecting these islands into a judicial district providing for the ap-pointment of a judge and other proper officers and methods of procedure in ap-pellate proceedings and that the government of this newly acquired terri-tory under the Federal Constitution

quired Territory, then known under the name of Louisiana, it seems to me that it would be advantageous to confer scrater executive power upon the gov-ernol and to establish, as was done in the case of the Territory of Louisiana, a legislative council having power to

adopt ordinances which shall extend to adopt ordinances which shall extend to all the rightful subjects of local legis-lation, such ordinances not to take ef-fect until reported to and approved by the Congress if in session, and if that body is not in session, then by the

In this manner a system of laws pro viding for the incorporation and gov-ernment of towns and cities having a certain population, giving them the certain population, giving them the power to establish and maintain a sys-tem of education to be locally sup-ported, and ordinances providing for police, sanitary, and other such pur-ooses should be speedily provided. I believe a provision of this kind would be satisfactory to the people of the territory. It is probable that the area is too vast and the population too scattered and transitory to make it wise at the present time to provide for

an elective legislative body, but the conditions calling for local self government will undoubtedly very soon ex-ist and will be facilitated by the measures which I have recommended. LEGISLATION FOR PORTO RICO.

I recommend that legislation to the same end be had with reference to the government 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 Alaska are applicable also to Porto Rico.

The system of civil jurisprudence now adopted by the people of this island is described by competent lawyers who are famaliar with it, as thoroughly modern and scientific, so far as it re-lates to matters of internal business trade production and social and private right in general. The cities of the

island are governed under charters which probably require very little or no change. So that with relation to matters of local concern and private it is not probable that much it right, any legislation is desirable; but with reference to public administration and the relations of the islands to the federal government there are many matters which are of pressing urgency. SOME OF PORTO RICO'S NEEDS.

The same necessity exists for legis-lation on the part of Congress to es-tablish federal courts and federal jurisdiction in the island as has been pre-viously pointed out by me with refer-ence to Hawaii. Besides the adminis-tration of justice there are subjects of public lands; the control and improve-ment of rivers and harbors; the control of the waters or streams not navigable, which, under the Spanish law, belonged o the crown of Spain and have by the reaty of cession passed to the United States; the immigration of people from foreign countries; the importation of contract labor; the immediate the imposition and collection of internal revenue; the application of the navigation laws; the regulation of the current money; the establishment of postoffices and post roads; the regulation of tariff rates on merchandise imported from the islands into the United States; the establishment of ports of entry and delivery; the regulation of patents and copyrights; these, with various other subjects which rest entirely within the power of the Congress, call for a careful consideration and immediate action. PORTO RICAN MARKETS.

It must be borne in mind that since the cession Porto Rico has been denied the principal markets she had long enjoyed and our tariffs have been con-tinued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty. The markets of Spain are closed to her the commerce of all nations is sub-jected. The island of Cuba, which used to buy her cattle and tobacco without customs duties, now imposes the same duties upon these products as from any

Kidney Trouble Preys Upon the Mind.

Women as Well as Men Suffer and are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Troubles.



Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble Before They Suspect It.

need prompt attention. The symptoms you have noticed are the danger signals nature sets to show that the track of health is not clear.

lent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood due to neglected kidney trouble. Kidney trouble often causes quick or unsteady heart-beats and makes one

pumping thick, kindey-poisoned blood through the veins and arteries. Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kid-neys is the chief cause of bladder trouble, foilowed by suffering so painful to many that life is made miserable.

that reason any pain, distress, disc or inconvenience manifested in the kid-neys, back, bladder or urinary passages is often, by mistake, attributed to fe-male weakness or womb trouble of

some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided by paying a little attention to the condition of the urine

Fill a bottle or common glass with your urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains the linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back, dull heavy headache, nervousness, irri-tability, plenty of ambition but no strength, weak circulation, sallow com-

Take the advice of one who has made a life study of just such conditions and look well to yourself, because you have kidney troub Bright's disease more human lives ich is destroying n any other dis. case, may be stel upon you. knowing that Dr. There is comfort

Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfilis every wish in promptly curing kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles. Swamp-Root is the wonderful new

discovery of the eminent kindey spec-ialist, Dr. Kilmer, and is used in the leading hospitals; recommended by leading hospitals; recommended by skillful physicians in their private practice; and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney aliments, be-cause they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that medical science has ever been able to com-

pound. To prove what Swamp-Root will do for you, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y., who will gladly send you, free by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book of wonderful Swanp-Root testimonials. Be sure to say that you read this article in the

Swamp-Root is for sale the world over at druggists' in bottles of two sizes and two prices-fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, and the address. Bing-hampton, N. Y.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, | proofs that the kidneys and bladder discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness grad-ually disappear, when the kidneys are out of order. Kidney trouble has become so preva-

kidneys.

feel as though they had heart trouble because the heart is overworked, in

The bladder, is situated in front of and very close to the womb and for

PROTECTION TO FORESTS.

action of the National forests inmated by the department of the in-tw in 1897 has been caused during just year and much has been acwished in the way of preventing at free and the protection of the There are now large tracts red by forests which will eventube reserved and set apart for for-ues. Until that can be done Cons should increase the appropriam for the work of protecting the

PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

de department of agriculture consulting the needs of proas in all the States and Territories. istroducing seeds and plants of a value and promoting fuller mifcation of crops. Grains, grass-buils, legumes and vegetables are peted for all parts of the United

the this encouragement the sugar ctory multiplies in the north at west, semi-tropical plants are to the south, and congenial climare sought for the choice producrees and grains is conducted in arch for varieties adapted to exonditions.

introduction of tea gardens into Southern States promises to proa supply the home market with

a subject of irrigation where it is that importance to the people is starefully studied, steps are being a to reclaim injured or abandoned and information for the people these lines is being printed and

MARKETS FOR SUPPLIES.

The most the insurgent leader hoped thets are being sought and opened te surplus farm and factory prod-as furope and in Asia. The out-is furope and in Asia. The out-is the education of the young the through the source of the source when he came back to Manila was the liberation of the islands from the Spanish control, which they had been laboring for years without success to ar through agricultural college exthrow off. cont stations, with opportunity an specialize in the department of The prompt acomplishment of this work by the American army and navy

FILIPINO OUTBREAK.

Ten days later an order of the insur-

ORDERED.

eature, is very promising. spepie of Hawaii, Porto Rico and Philippine islands have been hepled its establishment of experiment tes to a more scientific knowledge ad other tropical products, for

GOOD ROADS.

The is widespread interest in the im-terent of our public highways at interest time, and the department of induce is co-operating with the use is each locality in making the public made from the local ma-The aggressions of the Filipinos continually increased until finally just be-fore the time set for the Senate of the people roads from the local ma-al and in experimenting with steel United States to vote upon the treaty

FOREST MANAGEMENT.

A mag intelligent system of manag-the forests of the country is being in operation, and a careful study be whole forestry problem is being theight throughout the United States. In climates and complete exhibit destructive and sanguinary repulse of the insurgents. and throughout the United Schibit gent government was issued to its adherents who had remained in Manila, of which General Otis justly observes the antennive and complete ultural based of the United States is being and for the Paris exposition. that "for barbarous intent it is un-equalled in modern times." It directs that at 8 o'clock on the night of the fourth of February, the territorial mili-

SSION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

anion of THE PHILIPPINES. Is the 19th of December, 1898, the strain of peace between the United and spain was signed. It pro-al more other things, that Spain as ede to the United States the peace between the Philipipre of spain the sum of \$20,000,000 and as spain the sum of \$20,00 tia shall come together in the streets of San Pedro, armed with their bolos, with guns and ammunition where con-venient; that Filipino families only shall be respected; but that all other individuals, of whatever race they may be, shall be exterminated without any compassion, after the extermination of the army of occupation and adds: EXTERMINATION OF AMERICANS "Brothers, we must avenue ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamies and treacheries

vigor.

an obtemplated by the treater amount was paid over to the

members elected by the people within territorial limits which are defined in of the rebel leader that he was pro the order of the commanding general. mised independence by any officer of th

ELECTIONS BY FILIPINOS. United States in return for his assistance has no foundation in fact, and is The times and places of holding elec categorically denied by the very wit nesses who were called to prove it. tions are to be fixed by the military governor of the island of Negros. The qualifications of voters are as follows:

WHAT AGUINALDO EXPECTED. (1)-A voter must be a male citizen of the island of Negros.

(2)—Of the age of 21 years.
(3)—He shall be able to speak, read and write the English, Spanish or Visayan language, or he must own real property worth \$500, or pay a rental on real property of the value of \$1.000. (4)—He must have resided in the isi-

gave him other ideas and ambitions, and insidious suggestions from various and not less than one year preceding and in the district in which he offers to quarters perverted the purpose and in-tentions with which he had taken up register as a voter not less than three months immediately preceding the time arms. No sooner had our army cap-tured Manila than the Filipino forces he offers to register.

(5)-He must register at a time fixed began to assume an attitude of sus-picion and hostility which the utmost y law before voting. (6)—Prior to such registration he shall

efforts of our officers and thoops were unable to disarm or modify. Their kindness and forbearance were taken as a proof of cowardice. have paid all taxes due by him to the government. Provided, that no insane person shall be allowed to register or vote.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

The military governor has the right to veto all bills or resolutions adopted by the advisory council, and his veto is final if not disapproved by the military an attack, evidently prepared in ad-vance, was made all along the Ameri-can lines, which resulted in a terribly governor of the Philippines.

The advisory council discharges all he ordinary duties of a legislature. the ordinary The usual duties pertaining to said officers are to be performed by the secretaries of the treasury, interior, agricul-ture, public instruction, the attorney general and the auditor.

NUE.

judges, who are to be appointed by the military governor of the island. Infer-

lished throughout the populous districts of the islands in which the English language shall be taught and this subject will receive the careful consideration of

the advisory council. The burden of government must be ilstributed equally and equitably among the people. The military authorities

BEECHAMS PILLS Furify the Blood, Cure Biotches, Im-prove Complexion. 10 cents-25 cents. the rising, which was actually atNO WITHDRAWAL FROM THE ISL. ANDS.

The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your seri-ous attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and loyal majority, who ask nothing better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of armed insur-gents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of pro cting them against each other and defending them against each other and de-fending them against any foreign pow-er with which they chose to quar-rel. In short, it would take from the Congress of the United States the power of declaring war and yest that tremendum preparation in the Taral tremendous prerogative in the Tagalo leader of the hour.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS PROMISED.

It does not seem desirable that should recommend at this time a spec fic and final form of government for these islands. When peace shall be restored it will be the duty of Congress to construct a plan of government which shall establish and maintain freedom and order and peace in the Philippines. The insurrection is still existing, and when it terminates, fur ther information will be required as to the actual condition of affairs before inaugurating a permanent scheme of civil government

The full report of the commission nov in preparation will contain information and suggestions which will be of value to Congress, and which I will transmi as soon as it is completed. As lon as the insurrection continues, the mill tary arm must necessarily be suprem-But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to tin inaugurate governments essentiall popular in their form as fast as terri tory is held or controlled by our troops To this end I am considering the ac visability of the return of the commis sion or such of the members thereof a can be secured to aid the existing au thorities and facilitate this work throughout the island. I have believed that reconstructions should not begin by the establishment of one central government for all the islands, with its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing municipal governments and then pro vincial governments, a central govern ment at least to follow,

known the formal expression of its will, I shall use the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands and in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. I shall put at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of Congress and the people have provided to cause this unpeople have provided to cause this un-provoked and wasteful insurrection to cease. If any orders of mine were re-quired to insure the merciful conduct of military and naval operations, they would not be lacking; but every step of the progress of our troops has been marked by a humanity which has sur-prised even the missuided themesone prised even the misguided insurgents.

shall be fully defined and provided for LAWS FOR ALASKA.

A necessity for immediate legislative action exists in the Territory of Alaska. Substantially the only law providing a civil government for this Territory is the act of May 17, 1884. This is meagre in its provisions and is fitted only for the administration of affairs in a country sparsely inhabited by civilized people and unimportant in trade and production, as was Alaska at the time his act was passed.

The increase in population by immi-gration during the past few years consequent upon the discovery of gold, has produced such a condition as calls for more ample facilities for local self gov-ernment and more numerous conventences of civil and judicial administration. Settlements have grown up in various places, constituting in point of population and business cities of thousands of inhabitants, yet there is no provision of law under which a municipality can be organized or maintained. ABSENCE OF MUNICIPAL AUTHOR. ITY.

In some localities the inhabitants have met together and voluntarily formed a municipal organization for the purpose of local government, adopting the form of a municipal constitu-tion under which paid officials have been apointed, and ordinances creating and regulating a police force, a fire department, a department of health, and making provision for the care of the insane and indigent poor and sick and for public schools, have been passed. These proceedings and ordinances passed by such municipality are without statutory authority and have no sanction, except as they are maintained by the popular sentiment of the com-

munity. There is an entire absence of authorty to provide the ordinary instrument of local police control and administra-tion the population consisting of the usual percentage of lawless adventur-ers of the class that always flock to new fields of enterprise or discovery, and under circumstances which requir more than ordinary provision for the maintenance of peace, good order and lawful conduct. The whole vast area of Alaska com-

prises but one judicial district, with one judge, one marshal, and one district attorney, yet the civil and crimi-nal business has more than doubled within the past year, and is man times greater both in volume and im many portance than it was in 1884. The duties of the judge require him to travel thou-sands of miles to discharge his judicial duties at the various places designated for that purpose. The Teritory should be divided into at least two districts and an additional judge, district at-torney, marshal and other appropriate

officers be provided. TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT NEEDED.

There is practically no organized form of government in the Territory. There is no authority except in Congress to pass any law, no matter how local or trivial, and the difficulty of conveying to the Congress an adequate conception and understanding of the various needs of the people in the dif-ferent communities is easily under-stood. I see no reason why a more complete form of territorial organiza-

plexion :- these are all convincing other country entering her ports. She has therefore lost in her free inter-course with Spain and Cuba without any compensating benefits in this market. Her coffee was little known and not in use by our people and therefore there was no demand here for this, one of her chief products.

The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets.

THE WEST INDIES HURRICANE. As a result of the hurricane which swept over Porto Rico on the 18th of August, 1899, over 109,000 people were reduced to absolute destitution, with-out homes, and deprived of the necessaries of life. To the appeal of the var department, the people of the United States made prompt and generous res-sponse. In addition to the private charity of the people, the war department has expended for the relief of the distressed. \$392,342.63, which does not in-clude the cost of transportation. READY FOR CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

It is desirable that the government of the island under the law of beliger-ent right, now maintained through the executive department, should be eded by an administration entirely civil in its nature. For present purposes I recommend that Congress pass a law for the organization of a temporary government, which shall provide for the appointment by the President subject to confirmation by the Senate, of a governor and such other officers as the general administration of the island may require and that for legislative purposes and subjects of a local nature not partaking of a federal character, a legislative council, composed partly of Porto Ricans and partly of citizens of the United States, shall be nominat-ed and appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, their acts to be subject to the approval of the Congress and President prior to going into effect.

In the municipalities and other local subdivision I recommend that the prin-ciple of local self-government be applied at once so as to enable the intel-ilgent citizens of the island to participate in their own government and to learn by practical experience the du-

ties and requirements of a self con-tained and a self-governing people. I have not thought it wise to com-mit the entire government of the island to officers selected by the people, be-cause I doubt whether in habits, trainbeng and experience, they are such as to fit them to exercise at once so large a degree of self-government, but it is my judgment and expectation that they will soon arrive at an attainment of experience and wisdom and self control that will justify conferring upon them a much larger participation in the choice of their insular officers.

EDUCATION A PARAMOUNT NEED.

The fundamental requirement for these people, is education. The free school house is the best preceptor for citizenship. In the introduction of modern educational methods care, howver, must be exercised that changes e not made too abruptly and that the history and racial pecularities of the inhabitants shall be given due weight. Sytems of education in these new pos-sesions founded on common sense methads, adapted to existing conditions and looking to the future movement and industrial advancement of the people will commend to them in a peculiarly effective manner the blessings of free government.

REGARD FOR LAW.

The love of law and sense, obedience and submission to the lawfully constiand succession to the lawfully consti-tuted judicial tribunals are embedded in the hearts of our people, and any violation of these sentiments and dis-regard of their obligations justly arouses public condemnation. The guaranties of life, liberty, and of civil rights should tion should not be provided. Follow-ing the precedent established in the year 1805, when a temporary govern-ment was provided for the recently ac-public of the prompt trial of those

charged with criminal offense and upon conviction the punishment should be commensurate with the enormity of the crime. tively few in number. The order pro-vides for the filling of a much larger number of places mainly in the outside service of the war department, by what

the public peace, unwilling to await the judgment of court and jury, constitute themselves judges and executioners should not esecape the severest penal-ties of their crimes. navy yard service.

LYNCHINGS DENOUNCED. What I said in my inaugural address of March 4, 1897, I now repeat: 'The constituted authorities must be cheer-fully and vigorously upheld. The lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized coun-try like the United States. Courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the laws. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our national security rests."

NATIONAL CELEBRATION IN 1900. In accordance with the act of Congress providing for an appropriate national celebration in the year 1900 of the establishment of the seat of gov-ernment in the District of Columbia,

have appointed a committee, consisting of the governors of all the States and Territories of the United States, who have been invited to assemble in the city of Washington on the first of De cember, 1899, which, with the committees from Congress and the District of Columbia, are charged with the proper conduct of the celebration. MEMORIAL BRIDGE.

MEMORIAL BRIDGE Congress at its last session appro-priated \$5,000 to enable the chief of engineers of the army to continue the examinations of the subject and to make or secure designs, calculations and estimates for a memorial bridge from the most convenient point of the Naval Observatory ground, or adjacent thereto, across the Potomac river to the thereto, across the Potomac river to nost convenient point of Arlington es. tate property." In accordance with the provisions of

this act the chief engineers have select. ed four eminent bridge contractors to ed four eminent bridge contractors to submit plans for a bridge combining the elements of strength and durability and such architectural embellishments and ornamentation as will fitly apply to the dedication, "A memorial to Ameri-can patriotism." The designs are now being prepared and as soon as complet. ed will be submitted to the Congress by the secretary of war. The proposed bridge would be a convenience to all the bridge would be a convenience to all the people from every part of the country nament to the capital of the nation and forever stand as a monument to Ameri-can patriotism. I do not doubt that

Congress will give the enterprise silli further proof of its favor and approval, CIVIL SERVICE.

The executive order of May 6, 1896, extending the limits of the classified service, brought within the operation of the civil service law and rules nearly all of the executive civil service not

previously classified. Some of the inclusions were found wholly illogical and unsuited to the work of the several departments, application of the rules to many of places so included was found to re the in friction and embarrassment. long and very thorough consider fter It became evident to the heads of departments responsible for their the ffl. clency that in order to remove these difficulties and promote an efficient and harmonious administration amendments were necessary. nes

amendments were promulgated by in executive order dated May 29, 1 The principal purpose of the was to except from competitive exa ation certain places involving fiduciary responsibilities or duties of a strictly confidential, scientific, or exec character which it was thought r

Those who, in disregard of law, and is known as the registration system, under regulations to be approved by the President, similar to those which have produced such admirable results in the

RESULT OF CHANGES MADE.

All of the amendments had for their main object a more efficient and satis-factory administration of the system of appointments established by the civil appointments established by the civil service law. The results attained show that under their operation the public service has improved and that the civil service system is relieved of many objectionable features which many objectionable features which heretofore subjected it to just criticism and the administrative officers to the charge of unbusiness-like methods in the conduct of public affairs. It is be-lieved that the merit system has been greatly strengthened and its perma-nence assured ence assured.

It will be my constant alm in the administration of government in our new possessions to make fitness, character and merit essential to appointment to office, and to give to the capable and deserving inhabitants preference in appointments.

ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S DEMISE.

The 14th of December will be the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington. For a hundred years the Republic has had the priceless advan-tage of the lofty standard of char-acter and conduct which he be-queathed to the American people. It is an inheritance which time, instead of wasting, continually increases and enriches. We may justly hope that in the years to come the benignant influ-ence of the father of his country may be ever more potent for good than in The 14th of December will be the one be ever more potent for good than in the century which is drawing to a close. I have been glad to learn that in many parts of the country the peo-ile will fittingly observe this historic anniversary.

CONCLUSION.

Presented to this Congress are great opportunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obliga-tions to the people, and we must be pro-foundly sensitive of them as we con-template the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good, we cannot err. A right in-t-pretation of the people's will and of duty cannot fail to insure wise measures for the weifare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States and lasting honor of our country. Presented to this Congress are great our country.

Never has this nation had more abundant cause than during the past year for thankfulness to God for mani-fold blessings and mercles, for which we make reverent acknowledgment.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1839.

As a cure for rhumatism Chamber-As a cure for rhumatism Chamber-hain's Pain Balm is gaining a wide reputation. D. B. Johnston, of Rich-mond, Ind., has been troubled with that ailment since 1862. In speaking of it he says: "I never found anything that would relieve me until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It acts like magic with me. My foot was swollen and paining me very much, but one good application of Pain Balm relieved good application of Pain Balm relieved

The disposition of children largely depends upon health. If they are trou-bled with worms, they will be frittable, cross, feverish, and perhaps serious-ly sick. WHITE'S CREAM VERMI-FUGE is a worm expeller and tonle to make them healthy and cheeful. Price 25 cts. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

character which it was thought month better be filled either by non-competi-tive examination or in the discretion of the appointing officer than by open com, the appointing officer than by open compara.

JUDICIARY, SCHOOLS AND REVE-The judicial power is vested in three or courts are to be established. Free public schools are to be estab-





