

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. THE GOLD STANDARD SUPPORTED. "DOWN WITH THE TRUSTS!"

Great Stress Laid on the Retention of the Philippines—Cuba and Porto Rico Must Have Stable Governments.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:
As the threshold of your deliberations, your countrymen, the death of Vice President Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of November 12, last, is a great loss to our country. His public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity and exalted motives. He has long been honored from the high office which he held and dignified, but his lofty character, his devotion to duty, his honesty of purpose and his virtuous remain with us as a priceless legacy and example.

The fifty-sixth Congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity. The general business has increased in volume and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history. Our exports for 1899 alone exceed those of any year since our country's independence. The value of our exports exceeds that of any year since the year 1870. The imports are 20 per cent. less than in 1870, while our exports are 58 per cent. more than in 1870. The country has enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population as well as to contribute to those of the peoples of other nations.

Exports of agricultural products were \$734,774,142. Of manufactured products we exported in value \$333,532,146. The total amount of our exports during the year 1899 is \$1,068,310,288, leaving a surplus of \$299,111,549.67.

The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the fiscal year 1899, including \$11,798,314 part payment of the Central Pacific railroad indebtedness aggregated \$610,996,326. Customs receipts were \$206,128,461.75 and those from internal revenue \$373,437,151.51. For the fiscal year, the expenditures were \$709,000,000.00, leaving a deficit of \$88,111,549.67.

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DEMANDS THE GOLD STANDARD.
The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to this important matter with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made in the present act as will render its service in the particular here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that reasonable modifications be made in the present act as will render its service in the particular here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that reasonable modifications be made in the present act as will render its service in the particular here referred to more responsive to the people's needs.

of the complex character of our governmental system, which, while making the Federal authority supreme and secure, has carefully limited that sphere by motives and bounds which cannot be transgressed. The decision of our highest court on this prolix question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through Federal action, unless they seek directly and purposely to include their objects transportation or intercourse between States or between the United States and foreign countries.

It does not follow, however, that the limit of remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be found that Federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case, there can be no doubt of the power of the several States to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power.

The State legislation to which President Harrison has called for relief from the evils of the trusts has failed to accomplish fully that object. This is probably due to a great extent to the views of the States that differ from the views of the Federal government. The combination between evil and injurious combinations and those associations which are beneficial necessary to the business and welfare of the country. The great diversity of treatment in the several States arising from this cause and the immediate relations of all parts of the country to each other without regard to the proper rights of the States have made the enforcement of State laws difficult.

It is apparent that uniformity of legislation in this subject in the several States is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is beneficial to the business operations may be obtained for Congress within the limitations of its constitutional power so to supplement the laws of the States and to make an effective and complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which we have referred.

AGRICULTURE
The department of agriculture is constantly consulting the needs of the people in all the States and Territories. It is increasing the production of great value and promoting fuller diversification of crops. Grains, grasses, fruits, legumes and vegetables are being produced in all the United States. Under this encouragement the sugar beet factory multiplies in the North and far West, semi-tropics and oranges are sent to the South, and coniferous products to the North. The production of the far East. The hybridizing of wheat and grain is conducted in search for varieties adapted to the conditions of the different Southern States promises to provide employment for idle hands, as well as to supply the home market with wheat. The production of the far East is of vital importance to the people, is being carefully studied; steps are being taken to reclaim injured and abandoned lands in the United States, and to introduce of the best varieties of the Southern States promises to provide employment for idle hands, as well as to supply the home market with wheat. The production of the far East is of vital importance to the people, is being carefully studied; steps are being taken to reclaim injured and abandoned lands in the United States, and to introduce of the best varieties of the Southern States promises to provide employment for idle hands, as well as to supply the home market with wheat.

THE PENSION ROLL.
On the 30th of June, 1899, the pension roll of the United States numbered 4,107,000 names. The number of names during the year was 40,991. The number of names during the year was 40,991. The number of names during the year was 40,991.

THE TWELFTH CENSUS.
In accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, the preliminary work in connection with the twelfth census has been completed. The officers required for the proper administration of the duties imposed have been selected. The provision for securing a proper enumeration of the population has been made. The preliminary work in connection with the twelfth census has been completed.

Active extension of authority through the islands and to secure with the least possible delay the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants.
These gentlemen were Gen. Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell University; Hon. Charles Deby, for many years minister to China; and Prof. An Worcester, of the University of Michigan, who had made a most careful study of life in the Philippines. While the treaty of peace was under consideration in the Senate these gentlemen set out on their mission of goodwill and liberalization. Their character was sufficient guaranty of the beneficent purpose with which they went, even if they had not borne the positive instruction from the government, which made their errand eminently one of peace and friendship.

before their arrival at Manila the slender ambition of a few of the Filipino had created a situation of full embarrassment for the United States. It is not known in its consequences and most grievous in its consequences. It is not known in its consequences and most grievous in its consequences. It is not known in its consequences and most grievous in its consequences.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
History of Their Purchase, the Insurrection and McKinley's Recommendations.
On the 10th of December, 1898, the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed. It provided among other things that Spain should cede to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, that the United States should pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars. This was the result of the Paris Convention of February 11, 1898, and by the government of the United States on the 10th of March following.

From the earliest moment, no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the islands of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of the United States to do all in its power to advance their interests. My order of the 19th of May, 1898, the commander of the military expedition dispatched to the Philippines was instructed to make war upon the people of the islands, not upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their property. We have every reason to believe that the transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and the interests of the great masses of the Philippine people.

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still existing and when it terminates further 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, now in preparation, will contain information and suggestions which will be of value to Congress and which I will transmit as soon as it is completed. As long as the reconstruction continues, the military arm will remain in the hands of the United States. There is no reason why steps should be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their origin, but as fast as territory is held or controlled by our troops, to the extent, I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of its members thereof as can be secured, to the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands.

I have believed that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of a provisional government, but rather with its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first electing a municipal government, and then provincial and local governments, and then a national government. I have believed that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of a provisional government, but rather with its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first electing a municipal government, and then provincial and local governments, and then a national government.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

We Must Keep Sacred the Pledge to Give Cuba Her Freedom—Our Relations With Spain.
My annual message of last year was necessarily devoted in great part to a consideration of the Spanish war and of the results it wrought and the condition it imposed on the future. I am gratified to announce that the treaty of peace has restored friendly relations between the two powers. Effect has been given to its important provisions. The evacuation of Porto Rico having been already accomplished on October 18, 1898, nothing remained necessary there to continue the provisional military control of the island until the Congress should act a suitable government for the ceded territory. Of the character and scope of the measures to that end I shall treat in another part of this message.

LAW FOR PORTO RICO.
I recommend that legislation be had with reference to the governing of Porto Rico. The time has ripened for the adoption of a temporary form of government for this island and many suggestions made with reference to Alaska are applicable to Porto Rico. The system of civil jurisprudence now adopted by the people of this island is described by competent lawyers who are familiar with the facts. It relates to matters of internal business, trade, production and social and private rights in general.