

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

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It creates a Cuban parliament which, with the insular executive, can consider and vote upon all subjects affecting the local order and interests, possessing unlimited powers save as to matters of state, war and navy, as to which the governor-general must by his own authority as the delegate of the central government. This parliament receives the oath of the governor-general to preserve faithfully the liberties and the privileges of the colony and to it the colonial secretaries are responsible. It has the right to propose to the central government through the governor-general modifications of the national character and to invite new projects of law or executive measures in the interest of the colony.

Besides its local powers it is competent, first, to regulate electoral registration and procure and prescribe the qualifications of electors; second, to organize courts of justice with native judges in members of the local bar; third, to frame the insular budget both as to expenditures and revenues to meet the Cuban share of the national budget, which latter will be voted by the national cortes, with the assistance of Cuban senators and deputies; fourth, to initiate or take part in the negotiations of the national government for commercial treaties which may affect Cuban interests; fifth, to accept or reject commercial treaties which the national government may have concluded without the participation of the Cuban government; sixth, to frame the colonial tariff, acting in accord with the peninsular government in scheduling articles of mutual commerce between the mother country and the colonies. Before introducing or voting upon a bill, the Cuban government or the chambers will lay the project before the central government and hear its opinion thereon, all the correspondence in such regard being made public. Finally all conflicts of jurisdiction arising between the different provincial and insular assemblies, or between the latter and the insular executive power and which from their nature may not be referable to the central government for decision, shall be submitted to the cortes.

### Does Not Doubt Sagasta.

That the government of Sagasta has entered upon a course from which recession with honor is impossible, and can hardly be questioned; that in the few weeks it has existed it has made earnest of the sincerity of its professions is undeniable. I shall not impugn its sincerity nor should impatience be suffered to embarrass it if the task it has undertaken. It is honestly due to Spain and to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations and to prove the asserted efficacy of the new order of things to which she stands irrevocably committed. She has recalled the commander whose brutal orders inflamed the American mind and shocked the civilized world. She has modified the horrible order of concentration and undertaken to care for the helpless and permit those who desire to resume the cultivation of their fields to do so and assures them of the protection of the Spanish government in their lawful occupations. She has just released the Competitor prisoners heretofore sentenced to death and who have been the subject of repeated diplomatic correspondence during both this and the preceding administration. Not a single American citizen is now under arrest or in confinement in Cuba of whom this government has any knowledge.

### BURIES CUBAN HOPE.

The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself to people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor and to humanity.

Sure of the right, keeping free from

# Persistent Coughs

A cough which seems to hang on in spite of all the remedies which you have applied certainly needs energetic and sensible treatment. For twenty-five years that standard preparation of cod-liver oil,

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

has proved its effectiveness in curing the trying affections of the throat and lungs, and this is the reason why: the cod-liver oil, partially digested, strengthens and vitalizes the whole system; the hypophosphites act as a tonic to the mind and nerves, and the glycerine soothes and heals the irritation. Can you think of any combination so effective as this?

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See that the man and fish are on the wrapper. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world.

### WANTS HAWAII.

#### Believes That Congress Should Annex the Islands.

By a special message dated the 16th day of June last, I laid before the senate of the United States a treaty signed that day by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the republic of Hawaii, having for its purpose the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands as an integral part of the United States, and the restoration of sovereignty. The senate having removed the injunction of secrecy, although the treaty is still pending before that body, the subject may be properly referred to in this message because the necessary action of the congress is required to determine by legislation many details of the eventual union should the fact of annexation be accomplished, as I believe it should be. While consistently disavowing from a very early period any aggressive policy of absorption in regard to the Hawaiian group, a long series of declarations through three-quarters of a century has proclaimed the vital interest of the United States in the independent life of the islands, and their intimate commercial dependence upon this country. At the same time it has been repeatedly asserted that in no event could the entity of Hawaii standhead cease by the passage of the islands under the dominion or influence or power of the United States. Under these circumstances, the logic of events required that annexation, the logic of events required that annexation, should in the opinion of time come about as the natural result of the strengthening ties that bind us to those islands, and be realized by the free will of the Hawaiian state.

That treaty was unanimously ratified without amendment by the senate and president of the Republic of Hawaii on Sept. 10 last, and only awaits the favorable action of the American senate to effect the complete absorption of the islands into the domain of the United States. What the conditions of such a union shall be, the political relation thereof to the United States, the character of the local administration, the quality and degree of the elective franchise of the inhabitants, the extension of the federal laws to the territory or the enactment of special laws to fit the peculiar condition thereof, the regulation, if need be, of the labor system therein, and all matters which the treaty has wisely relegated to the congress. If the treaty is confirmed, as every consideration of dignity and honor requires, the wisdom of congress will see to it that, avoiding abrupt assimilation of elements perhaps hardly yet fit to share in the highest franchises of citizenship and having due regard to the geographical conditions, the most just provisions for self rule in local matters with the largest political liberties and an integral part of our nation will be accorded to the Hawaiians. No less is due to a people who, after nearly five years of demonstrated capacity to fulfill the obligations of self-governing statehood, come of their free will to merge their destinies in our body politic.

### Will Fix Japan.

The questions which have arisen between Japan and Hawaii by reason of the treatment of Japanese laborers emigrating to the islands under the Hawaiian-Japanese convention of 1888, are in a satisfactory stage of settlement by negotiation. This government has not been invited to mediate and on the other hand has sought no intervention in that matter, further than to evince its kindest disposition toward such a speedy and direct adjustment by the two sovereign states in interest as shall comport with equity and honor. It is gratifying to learn that the apprehensions at first displayed on the part of Japan lest the cessation of Hawaii's national life through annexation might impair privileges to which Japan honorably laid claim, have given place to confidence in the uprightness of this government and in the sincerity of its purpose to deal with all possible ulterior questions in the broadest spirit of friendliness.

### Other American Nations.

As to the representation of this government to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, I have concluded that Mr. William L. Merry, confirmed as minister of the United States to the states of Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, shall proceed to San Jose, Costa Rica, and there temporarily establish the headquarters of the United States to the three states. I took this action for what I regarded as the paramount interest of this country. It was developed upon an investigation by the secretary of state that the governor of Nicaragua, while not unwilling to receive Mr. Merry in his diplomatic quality, was unable to do so because of the compact concluded June 20, 1895, whereby the republic and those of Salvador and Honduras forming what is known as the Greater Republic of Central America, had surrendered to the representative diet thereof their right to receive and send diplomatic agents. The diet was not willing to accept him because he was not accredited to that body. I could not accredit him to that body because the appropriation law of congress does not permit. Mr. Baker, the present minister at Managua, has been directed to present his letters of recall.

Mr. W. Godfrey Hunter has likewise been accredited to the governments of Guatemala and Honduras, the same as his predecessor. Guatemala is not a member of the Greater Republic of Central America, but Honduras is. Should this latter government decline to receive him, he is instructed to report this fact to his government and await its future instructions.

### Nicaragua Canal.

A subject of large importance to our

country and increasing appreciation of the part of the people is the completion of the great highway of trade between the Atlantic and Pacific, known as the Nicaraguan Canal. Its utility and value to American commerce is universally admitted. The commission appointed under date of July 24 last, "to continue the surveys and examinations authorized by the act approved March 2, 1895," in regard to "the proper route, feasibility and cost of construction of the Nicaragua canal, with a view of making plans for the entire work of construction of such canal," is now employed in the undertaking. In the future I shall take occasion to transmit to congress the report of the commission, making at the same time such further suggestions as may then seem advisable.

### BIMETALLIC COMMISSION

#### He Trusts Their Labors May Result in an International Agreement.

Under the provisions of the act of congress approved March 3, 1897, for the promotion of an international agreement respecting bimetallicism, I appointed on the fourteenth day of April, 1897, Hon. Edward C. Wolcott, of Colorado; Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois and Hon. Charles J. Paine, of Massachusetts, as special envoys to represent the United States to secure the concurrence and co-operation of European countries in the international agreement of the question, but up to this time have not been able to secure an agreement contemplated by their mission. The gratifying action of our sister republic of France in joining this country in the attempt to bring about an agreement among the principal commercial nations of Europe, whereby a fixed and relative value between gold and silver shall be secured, furnishes assurance that we are not alone among the larger nations of the world in realizing the international character of the problem and in the desire of reaching some wise and practical solution of it. The British government has published a resume of the steps taken jointly by the French ambassador in London and the special envoys of the United States with whom our ambassador at London actively cooperated in the presentation of this subject to her majesty's government. This will be laid before congress. Our special envoys have not made their final report, as further negotiations between the representatives of this government and the governments of other countries are pending and in contemplation. They believe the doubts which have been raised in certain quarters respecting the question of maintaining the stability of the parity between the metals and kindred questions may yet be solved by further negotiations.

Meanwhile it gives me satisfaction to state that the special envoys have already demonstrated their ability and fitness to deal with the subject and it is to be earnestly hoped that their labors may result in an international agreement which will bring about recognition of both gold and silver money upon such terms and with such safe guards as will secure the use of both metals upon a basis which shall work no injustice to any class of our citizens.

In order to execute as early as possible the provisions of the third and fourth sections of the revenue act approved July 24, 1897, I appointed the Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, a special commissioner, plenipotentiary, to undertake the requisite negotiations with foreign countries desiring to avail themselves of these provisions. The negotiations are now proceeding with several governments, both European and American. It is believed that by a careful exercise of the powers conferred by that act some grievances of our own and of other countries in our mutual trade relations may be either removed or largely alleviated, and that the volume of our commercial exchanges may be enlarged, with advantage to both contracting parties.

### Talks of Alaska.

The territory of Alaska requires the prompt and early attention of congress. The conditions now existing demand material changes in the laws relating to the territory. The great influx of population during the past summer and fall, and the prospect of a still larger immigration in the spring, will not permit us to longer neglect the extension of civil authority within the territory or postpone the establishment of a more thorough government.

A general system of public surveys has not yet been extended to Alaska, and entries thus far made in that district are upon special surveys. The act of congress extending to Alaska the mining laws of the United States contained the reservation that it should not be construed to put in force the general land laws of the country. By act approved March 3, 1891, authority was given for entry of lands for townsite purposes and also for the purchase of not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres then or hereafter occupied for purposes and also for the purchase of the purpose of congress, as thus enacted, has been that only such rights should apply to the territory as should be specifically named.

It will be seen how much remains to be done for that vast and remote and yet promising portion of our country. Special authority was given to the president by the act of congress approved July 24, 1897, to divide that territory into two land districts and to designate the boundaries thereof and to appoint officers and surveyors of said land office and the president was authorized to appoint a surveyor-general for the entire district. Pursuant to this authority, a surveyor-general and receiver have been appointed with offices at Sitka.

I concur with the secretary of war in his suggestions as to the necessity for a military force in the territory of Alaska for the protection of persons and property. Already a small force, consisting of twenty-five men, with two officers, under command of Lieut.-Col. Randall, of the Eight infantry, has been sent to St. Michael to establish a military post. As it is in the interest of the government to encourage the development and settlement of the country, and its duty to follow up its citizens there with the benefits of legal machinery, I earnestly urge upon congress the establishment of a system of government of such flexibility as will enable it to adjust itself to the future areas or greatest population.

### To Relieve Starving.

The startling, though possibly exaggerated reports from the Yukon River

country of the probable shortage of food for the large number of people who are wintering there without the means of leaving the country, are confirmed in such measure as to justify bringing the matter to the attention of congress. Access to that country in winter can be had only through the passes from Dyea and Vieltly, which is a most difficult and perhaps an impossible task. However, should these reports be further verified, every effort at any cost should be made to carry them relief.

### INDIAN AFFAIRS

For a number of years past it has been apparent the conditions under which the five civilized tribes were established in the Indian territory under treaty provisions with the United States, with the right of self government and the exclusion of all white persons from within their borders, have undergone so complete a change as to render the continuance of the system inaugurated practically impossible. The secretary of the interior reports that leading Indians have absorbed great tracts of land to the exclusion of the common people, and government by an Indian aristocracy has been practically established, to the detriment of the people. It has been found impossible for the United States to keep its citizens out of the territory and the executive conditions contained in the treaties with these nations have for the most part been impossible of execution. Nor has it been possible for the tribal governments to secure to each individual Indian his full enjoyment in common with other Indians of the common property of the nations. Friends of the Indians have long believed the best interests of the Indians of the five civilized tribes would be found in American citizenship, with all the rights and privileges which belong to that condition.

### The Union Pacific.

The president here devotes a thousand words to the Union Pacific railroad, and concludes with the suggestion that congress might, with advantage, become a bidder for the property.

The important branch of our government known as the civil service, the practical improvement of which has long been a subject of earnest discussion, has of late years resulted in increased legislative and executive approval. During the past few months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit. While the right of our veteran soldiers to reinstatement in deserving cases has been asserted, dismissals for political reasons has been carefully guarded against, the examinations for admittance to the service enlarged and at the same time rendered less technical and more practical and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demand made for removal of officials in any of the departments. This order has been made to give to the accused his right to be heard but without in any way impairing the power of the removal, which should be exercised in cases of inefficiency and incompetency, and which is one of the vital safe guards of the civil service reform system, preventing stagnation and dead-wood and keeping every employe keenly alive to the fact that the security of his tenure depends not on favor, but his own tested and carefully watched record of service.

Much, of course, still remains to be accomplished before the system can be reasonably made perfect for our needs. There are places in the classified service which ought to be exempted and others not classified may properly be included. I shall not hesitate to exempt cases which I may think have been improperly included in the classified service, and include those which in my judgment will best promote the public service. The system has the approval of the people and it will be my endeavor to uphold and extend it.

I am forced by the length of this message to omit many important references to affairs of the government with which congress will have to deal at the present session. They are fully discussed in the department reports, to all of which I invite your earnest attention. The estimates of the expenses of the government it should not encourage the increase. These expenses will in my judgement admit of a decrease in many branches of the government without injury to the public service. It is a commanding duty to keep the appropriations within the receipts of the government and thus avoid a deficit.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, December 6, 1897.

It often happens that the doctor is out of town when most needed. The 2-year-old daughter of J. Y. Schenck, of Caddo, Ind., Tex., was threatened with croup, he writes, "My wife insisted that I go to a doctor at once; but as he was out of town, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved the child immediately." A bottle of this remedy in the house will often save the expense of a doctor's bill, besides the anxiety always occasioned by serious sickness. When it is given as soon as the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. Thousands of mothers always keep it in their homes. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Dr. T. C. Smith, druggist.

### IN FIFTY DAYS

#### It is a Matter of Fact That This Time Can Be Made in Circling the World

The trip around the world can be made in fifty days without any trouble. So says J. D. Gavetski, a Russian government engineer, and P. Camillard, a French engineer in the service of Papot & Co., of Paris, who have just arrived at Victoria, B. C., from the Orient, after having been engaged in the construction of the Trans-Siberian railway. A traveler can go from Vladivostok on the Pacific coast to St. Petersburg, 9,987 miles, in from ten to twelve days. With the great railway an accomplished fact, it is easy to be seen that the military strength of Russia on the Pacific coast will be greatly strengthened, for though now there are but 20,000 soldiers at Vladivostok, if trouble should arise over 200,000 could be rushed to the coast within a week. Vladivostok is itself in an exceptionally strong position, for there are no less than thirty fortresses there, and a fleet of from seven to nine Russian warships are ever in the harbor.

The trans-continental line after leaving Vladivostok runs northerly to Xabarofsk, where the governor-general of Western Siberia resides. This is a city of 100,000 inhabitants, and a strong military point. From Xabarofsk it runs westerly to Blagoweschensk and Nertchensk, two very important centers of population. From here a break occurs for about 1,000 miles, and instead of proceeding by rail the traveler takes passage on one of the river steamers running up the Amoor river to where the railway again begins. This and a break at Lake Balkan, where connection is also made by steamers, are the only breaks in the line, and before long these will no longer exist, as work has already begun in continuation of the line along the banks of the Amoor and around Lake Balkan. From this lake to the Siberian boundary of Afa-Samara about ten large cities, with a population averaging about 50,000 people, are met. All are strong military posts, and many soldiers are stationed at each.

Work has just been commenced on a line from Vladivostok through Northern Manchuria to Blagoweschensk, paralleling the other line, and by which the journey will be shortened about 1,500 miles. This line is being built by virtue of a concession between Russia and China.

M. Gavetski says the country through which the road passes is fabulously rich in minerals—far richer than Cariboo, California or Klondike, and there is more of it and more variety. There is gold (both quartz and placer), silver, coal and other minerals. Many companies are at work there, but the majority goes to the Russian government. The companies are all forced to pay a royalty on the mineral taken out by them. These mines, M. Gavetski says, employ thousands and thousands of men, and now that the railway is open and the mine operators are able to send their minerals to Russia, the work will be greatly increased. The new road, he says, is liberally patronized, and will be a paying institution.

From the Lone Star State comes the following letter, written by W. F. Gass, editor of the Mt. Vernon (Tex.) Herald: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for the past year, and find it the best remedy for colic and diarrhoea that I have ever tried. Its effects are instantaneous and satisfactory, and I cheerfully recommend it, especially for cramp colic and diarrhoea. Indeed, we shall try to keep a bottle of it on our medicine shelf as long as we keep house." For sale by Dr. T. C. Smith, druggist.

After reading the New York Sun we are fully impressed with the fact that Dana is dead.—Nashville Sun.

### YELLOW FEVER GERMS

Breed in the bowels. Kill them and you are safe from the awful disease. Cascarets destroy the germs throughout the system, and make it impossible for new ones to form. Cascarets are the only reliable safeguard for young and old against Yellow Jack. 10c, 25c, 50c, all druggists.

It is at last definitely announced that Mr. John G. Carlisle, one time chief minister of finance, under Dictator Gro-

### Woman's Friend

#### The Great Medicine that Gives Nerve Strength

#### Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes the Blood Rich and Pure, Creates an Appetite and Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality.

"I feel that I ought to write a few words in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has done great things for me. I was in a delicate condition and was sick at my stomach and constipated. I tried remedies highly recommended for female weakness, but the medicines brought on other troubles. I was so weak I could not attend to my household duties, and I then determined to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After I had taken this medicine a short time I began to gain strength. I

**Crew Stronger Each Day** until I was able to work all day without any inconvenience. I have taken Hood's Pills for constipation, and I am better today than I have been for five years. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills I feel rested in the morning. I am less nervous and am sure I have richer and purer blood. I have always been bothered with scrofula, but now I am rid of it. Before my last child was born I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and my girl baby was fat and strong, while my other child was not well and lived to be only two years old." Mrs. E. F. DEAL, Box 419, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared. 25 cents.

## R. S. SMITH, Architect.

Paragon Building, Phone 252, Asheville

ver Cleveland, has gone to his reward. That is, "Mr. Carlisle passed through Washington yesterday, en route for New York, where he will reside in future and act as the general counsel of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co." His strictly legal services in all the years to come will not be worth as much to his clients as his illegal services rendered this same firm while he ostensibly served the people and drew his salary from the government.

—Chattanooga News.

The little child of J. R. Hays, living near Colquitt, Ga., overturned a pot of boiling water, scalding itself so severely that the skin came off its breast and limbs. The distressed parents went to Mr. Bush, a merchant of Colquitt, for a remedy, and he promptly forwarded Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The child was suffering intensely, but was relieved by a single application of the Pain Balm. Another application or two made it sound and well. For sale by Dr. T. C. Smith, druggist.

### Sporty Sparks.

The southern base ball league will meet in Atlanta one week from tomorrow, Sunday, December 12. At the meeting the sport for next summer will be talked over in detail and the prospects for success or failure will be looked at in a business way. The cities represented at the meeting will be Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, New Orleans, Mobile and Birmingham.

### YELLOW JACK PREVENTATIVE.

Guard against Yellow Jack by keeping the system perfectly clean and free from germ breeding matter. Cascarets Candy Cathartic will cleanse the system and kill all contagious disease.

The Gazette circulates in all the mountain towns and resorts and is the best advertising medium in Western North Carolina.

# "Piso's Cure

for Consumption saved my life. Twelve years ago I had what doctors said was second stage of Consumption. Tried everything, without benefit. Was finally persuaded to take Piso's Cure. It helped me, and I continued its use until I was cured."

Mrs. T. P. BARBER, Lake Ann, Mich., Dec. 12, 1896.

# THE DOUBLE STANDARD Acme Wine and Liquor House

Where they make a specialty of first-class whisky and wines, and defy competition in either quality or price. And I still claim to have the largest stock of first-class goods of any house in the State. It is useless for me to try to name the different brands of goods I keep in stock. A visit to my place will convince you that I have the only first-class liquor house in the state. Beer bottled fresh every day and delivered to any part of the city. Orders from a distance solicited. Boxing and packing free. "Quality, Not Quantity," is My Motto.

JAS. H. LOUGHRAN, Prop'r, Phone 139. P. O. Box 372. 56 and 58 South Main Street.