

### Aguinaldo's Manifesto.

Dispatches from Manila give the manifesto issued by Aguinaldo. It reads:

"I believe I am not in error in presuming that the unhappy fate to which my adverse fortune has led me is not a surprise to those who have been familiar with the progress of the war. The lessons taught with a full meaning, and which have recently come to my knowledge suggest with irresistible force that a complete termination of hostilities and lasting peace are not only desirable, but absolutely essential to the welfare of the Philippine islands. The Filipinos have never been dismayed at their weakness, nor have they faltered in following the path pointed out by their fortitude and courage.

"The time has come, however, in which they find their advance along this path to be impeded by an irresistible force which, while it restrains them, yet enlightens their minds and opens to them another course, presenting them the cause of peace. This cause has been joyfully embraced by the majority of my fellow countrymen, who have already united around the glorious sovereign banner of the United States. In this banner they repose their trust and belief that under its protection the Filipino people will attain all those promised liberties which they are beginning to enjoy.

"The country has declared unmistakably in favor of peace. So be it. There has been enough blood, enough tears and enough desolation. This wish cannot be ignored by the men still in arms if they are animated by a desire to serve our noble people, which has thus clearly manifested its will. So do I respect this will, now that it is known to me.

"After mature deliberation I resolutely proclaim to the world that I cannot refuse to heed the voice of a people longing for peace nor the lamentations of thousands of families yearning to see their dear ones enjoying the liberty and the promised generosity of the great American nation.

"By acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty of the United States throughout the Philippine archipelago, as I now do, and without any reservation whatsoever, I believe that I am serving thee, my beloved country. May happiness be thine."

### Opening Indian Reservation.

The following press dispatch from Washington in regard to the opening of the Indian reservation will be of interest to those who think of securing homes in the territory:

The prospect for the opening of new lands in Oklahoma territory to settlement under the act of March 3 last, providing for the disposition of lands ceded by the Wichita, Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians, has had the effect of increasing the correspondence of the commissioner of the general land office until it has become to be of enormous dimensions. Most of the letters ask for information upon this subject. In January 2,326 letters were received; in February, 4,329; in March, 5,074, and thus far during the present month this mail has numbered 3,744. In view of the fact that the lands to be offered for settlement include only about 12,000 quarter sections, or an equal number of homes, it is foreseen there will be tremendous rivalry.

Many persons in the vicinity of the new lands and elsewhere are represented to be holding out inducements to would-be settlers to consult them as to ways and means of securing lands, professing to have exclusive information. Commissioner Hermann of the general land office today issued a warning to the public against all such representations.

"No one can have information on this question that is not open to all alike," he said. He also repeated the department's warning against intruders, saying that those who abide by the law

will be protected in their rights, while those who violate it will be punished.

The lands will be thrown open in accordance with the terms of the president's proclamation and under the law that proclamation cannot be issued until after August 6 next.

### The Australian Commonwealth.

The birth of the Australian Commonwealth was fittingly celebrated last night by an assemblage of liberals at the National Liberal club, under the presidency of Lord Spencer. The formation of a new and powerful English state in the Pacific is a matter of interest to all Englishmen, without distinction of party. But it is peculiarly significant and gratifying to liberals, inasmuch as it marks a great triumph for the principle of popular self-government upon which liberalism is based. The liberal creed, expressed most simply, is: "Trust the people to govern themselves wisely," and by no community in the world has this creed been adopted so completely as by the Australians in the constitution of their new Commonwealth. The democratic constitution of the United States, it has been well said, is based on the principle "Trust in no man." But in the democratic constitution of Australia, as a conservative "Quarterly" reviewer recently pointed out, "the policy of 'Trust in the people' has been adopted with an almost naive confidence. The people believe themselves to be vigilant and competent to undertake every function of government; therefore they will have no intermediaries in the formation of their senate; they need no conventions to approve amendments of their constitution. The possession of power by a government readily answerable to the people need cause no fear; government is not evil, but beneficent." The Australian people, that is to say, have of set purpose adopted a thoroughly liberal system of government now that they have become a nation, and English liberals have a right to exult over a fact which promises well for the future of Australia and of the cause of progress throughout the world.—Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

### Trouble Just Beginning.

We note at the very start, however, one happy circumstance. It is that the Filipino cause is now in a fair way to get a more impartial hearing in the United States than has thus far been possible. The reason is plain. Human nature being what it is, people will not parley with men in arms against them. It ought not to be so. Right and justice and humanity, it should always be in order to discuss, even inter arma. But to such a creature as man, living in such a world as this, as Bishop Butler used to say, we know that it is not possible. "Let them quit fighting, then we will talk with them. If they have a case to present, let them first lay down their arms." That is what has been said all over the country these two years past, and it has had the practical effect of putting the Filipinos out of court. But now that the era of discussion as a purely civic question has apparently come—now that the shouting and the tumult must give way to calmer methods—there is hope, we say, that the whole Philippine question will be looked at in a larger and more rational way.

Any ruler can carry on a war. McKinley could do it; Aguinaldo could do it. But to decide what to do after the war is over will require all our wisdom. Thus far the president has not gone beyond the military stage of the problem—that is, the easiest. All that he has asked or promised, beyond military measures, has amounted to little more than "the polysyllabic art of saying nothing." But now he must translate his vague generalities into clear-cut particulars. "The best and most extensive system of self-government which the Filipinos are capable of," is one of his phrases. Well, how are we going to find out what that is?

The American way has been to try and see. Cast the bantling on the rock. The way to self-government lies through self-government. To cure excesses of liberty, grant more liberty. Probably we are not up to that yet in the Philippines, but we must make a beginning, and obviously the only way to begin is to consult the Filipinos themselves. We are not speaking now in any abstract way about the consent of the governed. Call that an exploded doctrine, if you please; the practical fact remains that as a pure matter of business, as a way of taking the first step out of the bog, we cannot set up a government for the Filipinos without ascertaining their wishes in the premises.—New York Post.

### Two of a Kind are These.

Newspaper readers of the past ten days have no doubt noticed the similarity of headlines, in even the most conservative of newspapers, referring to the president of the United States and the emperor of Germany. In the same issue of one of the prominent republican newspapers of the United States recently appeared a heading: "Will Suppress Papers Criticising McKinley." On another page of the same paper is a heading: "German Newspapers Are Warned Not to Criticise the Kaiser."

A few days ago La Discusion, a newspaper published in the city of Havana, printed a cartoon symbolizing the Cuban view of that country if they were forced to submit to the Platt amendment. The cartoon which caused General Wood to suppress the newspaper publishing it represented the Cuban people in the person of a Cuban soldier being crucified between President McKinley and General Wood, while Public Opinion wept at the foot of the cross. The cartoonist pictured Senator Platt offering vinegar and gall to the dying soldier. Underneath the cartoon were the words, "Destiny will not reserve for us a glorious resurrection."

Not only did General Wood suppress the newspaper criticising the president, but its editor and the cartoonist were both arrested on criminal charges, and will be prosecuted before courts appointed by the president and under laws provided by the president.—Houston Post.

### A Royal Medicine Man.

A Princeton dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says:

"The Princeton alumni weekly today announces that Edward VII., when he was Prince of Wales, accepted an election as an honorary member of the Princeton medical faculty, a department which does not exist at Princeton. Then is exposed the joke played upon the Prince of Wales in 1871. At that time a great many degrees and honors were being conferred upon his Royal Highness, and it occurred to members of the class of '71 that they ought to do their share, so they unanimously elected the prince a member of the Princeton medical faculty.

"Formal notice of his election, elaborately worded, and, it is said, written upon official paper, was sent to the prince. In due time the following letter of acceptance, addressed to Messrs. Maier, Field and Haines of Princeton college, and dated from Sandringham, King's Lynn, was received from Francis Knollys, then private secretary to the Prince of Wales.

"Gentlemen: I am desired by the Prince of Wales to acknowledge your letter announcing that he has been elected an honorary member of the Princeton medical faculty. His Royal Highness directs me to return you his most sincere thanks for your communication and for the honor which has been conferred upon him. His Royal Highness will ever remember with pride and satisfaction the mark of distinction that he has received at the hands of the medical faculty.

"I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

"FRANCIS KNOLLYS,

"Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales."

"This letter is now in the possession of a sophomore here.

"The names Maier, Field and Haines are fictitious. It is not known that King Edward has yet been informed of the non-existence of the Princeton medical faculty."