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The Tin Trust

Before the industrial commission in Washington city the other day W. H. Griffin, tin plate maker, testified that while tin plate was selling at \$2.60 he made a profit of 20 per cent. The trust then raised it to \$5.65 and has since made another advance! And the country is prosperous! Wonder how many farmers pay all the wages for time on the farm and make even 10 per cent?

Clay-Eating Prosperity

It was shown before the senate industrial committee, sitting in New York, that thousands of tons of adulterated are clay is used. A kind of white earth or clay is used, and we are therefore becoming a nation of clay eaters, rather than have the public do the milling business where such frauds would not profit any one and therefore would not be committed. Chemists testified that these mixtures were very bad on the health though their effects came so slowly that victims were not aware of it. Flour made in small mills as well as the greater ones show this fraud, because of the profit in it. The country millers get in carloads of the "fourine," and as it looks like flour the cheat is never detected and the people never suspect the local millers.

Which is Best

Under private ownership, Lebanon Pa., population 8,000 pays an annual rental of \$104 for each street arc lamp. Coal per ton is \$1.65. Loganport, Ind., population 18,000 does it different. The city owns the plant and it costs them \$24.44 per street arc per year, which includes 5 per cent interest and depreciation of plant charges. Coal per ton \$1.65. Under private ownership, Big Rapids Mich., population 5,200, pays \$41 per annum for each street arc. Plant operated by water power. Under public ownership, Brainerd Minn., population 5,701, pays \$12.50 for the same service, which charge includes 5 per cent for interest and depreciation. Water power is used. Under private ownership of electric lights Watertown, N. Y., population 20,000, pays \$82.12 per annum rental for street arcs. Water power is used. Under public ownership Bangor, Me., population 20,000, pays \$68.04 per annum for street arcs, which includes 5 per cent for depreciation of plant. Water power is used. Under private ownership, Fulton, N. Y., population 5,000, pays \$90 per annum per street arc. Water power is used. This price is too high because— Under public ownership Niles, Mich., population 5,000, pays \$28.48 for the same service, which includes 5 per cent for interest and depreciation of plant. Water is the power used. Under private ownership Sacramento, Cal., population 35,000, pays \$123 per annum for each street arc. Water power is used. Under public ownership Topeka, Kan., population 35,000, pays \$69.75 for the same service, which includes 5 per cent for interest and depreciation charges. Coal \$2 per ton.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is still in the lead. The people see it like this old reliable cough medicine, and we don't blame them; it is the best remedy for a deep seated cough or cold and will effect a cure in one day.

That Currency Bill

The aim of the bill is clearly to transfer the function of issuing money as far as possible from the government to the banks. To accomplish this end the national banks are authorized to issue notes to the par value of the bonds deposited as security, new classes of \$25, 000 and \$50,000 banks are to be created, and note issues are to be encouraged by a change in the methods of taxation. The present tax on circulation, under which a bank's payments to the government vary from the volume of its notes outstanding, is to be abolished, and a uniform tax of one tenth of one per cent on the capital, surplus, and undivided profits is to be substituted. Under the present system banks sometimes find it unprofitable to issue notes; under the new one they will be stimulated to issue as many as they can.

This is republican currency reform. This is the republican issue for 1900. -N. Y. Journal.

President's Message

(Continued from last week.)

was made for the taking of the census in the island, to be completed on the 30th of November. By the treaty of peace the Spanish people on the island have until April 11, 1900, to elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of Cuba. Until then it cannot be definitely ascer-

tained who shall be entitled to participate in the formation of the government of Cuba. By that time the results of the census will have been tabulated and we shall proceed to provide elections which will commit the municipal governments of the island to officers elected by the people. The experience thus acquired will prove of great value in the formation of a representative convention of the people to draft a constitution and establish a general system of independent government for the island. In the meantime and so long as we exercise control over the island the products of Cuba should have a market in the United States on as good terms and with as favorable rates of duty as are given to the West India islands under treaties of reciprocity which shall be made.

For the relief of the distressed in the island of Cuba the war department has issued supplies to destitute persons through the officers of the army, which have amounted to 5,493,000 rations, at a cost of \$1,417,554.97.

To promote the disarmament of the Cuban volunteer army and in the interest of public peace and the welfare of the people, the sum of \$75 was paid to each Cuban soldier borne upon the authorized rolls, on condition that he should deposit his arms with the authorities designated by the United States. The sum thus disbursed aggregated \$2,547,750, which was paid from the emergency fund provided by the act of January 8, 1899, for that purpose.

Out of the Cuban islands revenues during the six months ending June 30, 1899, \$1,712,014.20 was expended for sanitations, \$293,831.70 for charities and hospitals and \$88,944.03 for aid of the destitute.

HELPS FOR AGRICULTURISTS.

The department of agriculture is constantly consulting the needs of producers in all the states and territories. It is introducing seeds and plants of great value and promoting fuller diversification of crops. Grains, grasses, fruits, legumes and vegetables are imported for all parts of the United States. Under its encouragement the beet sugar factory multiplies in the north and far west, semi-tropical plants are sent to the south, and congenial climates are sought for the choice productions of the far east. The hybridizing of fruit trees and grapes is conducted in the search for varieties adapted to exacting conditions. The introduction of tea gardens into southern states promises to provide employment for idle hands, as well as to supply the home market with tea.

The subject of irrigation, where it is of vital importance to the people, is being carefully studied, steps are being taken to reclaim all arid or abandoned lands, and information for people along these lines is being distributed.

Markets are being sought and opened up for surplus farm and factory products in Europe and Asia. The outlook for the education of the young farmer through agricultural colleges and experiment stations with opportunity given to specialize in the department of agriculture is very promising.

The people of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands should be helped by the establishment of experiment stations to a more scientific knowledge of the production of coffee, india rubber and other tropical products for which there is demand in the United States.

There is widespread interest in the improvement of our public highways at the present time, and the department of agriculture is co-operating with the people in each locality in making the best possible roads from local material and in experimenting with steel tracks. A more intelligent system of managing the forests of our country is being put in operation, and a careful study of the whole forestry problem is being conducted throughout the United States. A very extensive and complete exhibit of the agricultural and horticultural products of the United States is being prepared for the Paris exposition.

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

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 \$20,000,000, and that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories thus ceded to the United States should be determined by congress. The treaty was approved by the senate on the 6th of February, 1899, and by the government of Spain on the 19th of March following. The ratifications were exchanged on the 11th of April, and the treaty publicly proclaimed. On the 22d of March the congress voted the sum contemplated by the treaty and the amount was paid over to the Spanish government on the 1st of May.

In this manner the Philippines came to the United States. The islands were ceded by the government of Spain, which had been in undisputed possession of them for centuries. They were accepted, not merely by our authorized commissioners in Paris, under the direction of the executive, but by the constitutional and well considered action of the representatives of the people of the United States in both houses of congress. I had every reason to believe and I still believe that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people.

From the earliest moment no opportunity was lost in assuring the people of the islands of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of this government to do everything possible 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 declare that we came not to make war upon the people of the country, "nor upon any part or faction among them, but to protect them

in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights." That there should be no 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 must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces; that the insurgents, as well as all others, must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States. As early as December 4, before the cessation, and in anticipation of that event, the commander in Manila was urged to restore peace and tranquility and to undertake the establishment of a beneficent government, which should afford the fullest security for life and property.

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 personal and religious rights." On the same day, while ordering General Otis to see that the peace should be preserved in Iloilo, he was admonished "that it is most important that there should be no conflict with the insurgents." On the 1st day of January, 1899, urgent orders were reiterated that the kindly intentions of our government should be in every possible way communicated to the insurgents.

On the 21st of January I announced my intention of dispatching to Manila a commission composed of three gentlemen of the highest character and distinction thoroughly acquainted with the Orient, who in association with Admiral Dewey and Major General Otis, were instructed "to facilitate the most humane and effective extension of authority throughout the islands and secure with the least possible delay the benefits of a wise, generous protection of life and property of the inhabitants."

These gentlemen were Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell university; Hon. Charles Denby, for many years minister to China, and Prof. Dean C. 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 commissioners set out on their mission of good will and liberation. Their character was a sufficient guaranty of a beneficent purpose with which they went, and they bore the absolute instructions of this government, which made their errand pre-eminently one of peace and friendship.

But before their arrival at Manila the sinister ambition of a few leaders of the Filipinos had created a situation full of embarrassments for us and most grievous in its consequences to the people. The clear and impartial preliminary report of the commissioners, which I transmit herewith, gives so lucid and comprehensive a history of the present insurrectionary movement that the story need not be here repeated. It is enough to say that the claim of the rebel leader that he was promised independence by any officer of the United States in return for his assistance had no foundation in fact and is categorically denied by the very witnesses who were called to prove it. The most the insurgent leader hoped for 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 throw off.

The prompt accomplishment of the work by the American army and navy gave him other ideas and ambitions and insidious suggestions from various quarters perverted the purposes and intentions with which he had taken up arms. No sooner had our army captured Manila than the Filipino forces began to assume an attitude of suspicion and hostility which the utmost efforts of our officers and troops were unable to disarm or modify. Their kindness and forbearance were taken as a proof of cowardice. The aggressions of the Filipino continually increased until finally, just before the time set for the senate of the United States for a vote upon the treaty, an attack, evidently prepared in advance, was made all along the American lines, which resulted in a terribly destructive and sanguinary repulse of the insurgents.

Ten days later an order of the insurgent government was issued to its adherents who had remained in Manila, of which General Otis justly observes, that "for barbarous intent it is unequalled in modern times." It orders that at 8 o'clock on the night of the 15th of February the territorial militia shall come together in the streets of San Pedro, armed with their bolos, with guns and ammunition where convenient; that Filipino families only shall be respected; but that all other individuals of whatever rank they may be shall be exterminated without any compassion, after the extermination of the army of occupation, and adds: "Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamies and treacheries committed upon us. Have no compassion upon them; attack with vigor." A copy of this fell, by good fortune, into the hands of our officers, and they were able to take measures to control the rising, which was actually attempted on the night of February 22, a week later than was originally contemplated. Considerable numbers of armed insurgents entered the city by water ways and swamps and in concert 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.

This was the unhappy condition of affairs which confronted our commissioners on their arrival in Manila. They had come with the hope and intention of co-operating with Admiral Dewey and Major General Otis in establishing peace and order in the archipelago and the largest measure of self-government compatible with the true welfare of the people. What they actually found can best be set forth in their own words:

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except to fight or retreat.

"It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the Filipinos and 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 until the insurgents are required to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

The course thus clearly indicated has been unflinchingly pursued. The rebellion must be put down. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. With a devotion and gallantry worthy of its most brilliant history, the army, ably and loyally assisted by the army, carried on this unwelcome but most righteous campaign with richly deserved success. The noble self-sacrifice with which our soldiers and sailors, whose terms of service had expired, refused to avail themselves of their right to return home as long as they were needed at the front, forms one of the brightest pages in our annals. Although their operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, they have gained ground steadily in every direction and now look forward confidently to a speedy completion of their task.

The unfavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been allowed to interfere with the equally important work of reconstruction. I invite your attention again to the report of the commissioners for the interesting and encouraging details of the work in the establishment of peace and inauguration of self-governing municipalities in many portions of the archipelago. A notable legislation has been made in the establishment of a government in the island of Negros, which is deserving of special consideration. This was the first island to accept American sovereignty. Its people unreservedly proclaimed allegiance to the United States and adopted a constitution looking to a popular government. It was impossible to guarantee to the people of Negros that the constitution so adopted should be the ultimate form of government. Such action under the treaty with Spain and in accordance with our own constitution and laws came conclusively within the jurisdiction of congress. The government actually set up by the inhabitants of Negros eventually proved satisfactory to the natives themselves. A new system was put into force by order of the major general commanding the department of which the following are the important elements:

It was ordered that the government of the island of Negros should consist of a military governor appointed by the United States military commander of the Philippines, and a civil governor and an advisory council elected by the people. The military governor was authorized to appoint secretaries of the treasury, interior, agriculture, public instruction, an attorney general and an auditor. The seat of government was fixed at Bacoor. The military governor exercises the supreme executive power. He is to see that the laws are executed, appoint to office and fill all vacancies in office not otherwise provided for, and may, with the approval of the military governor of the Philippines, remove any officer from office. The civil governor advises the military governor on all civil questions and presides over the advisory council. He, in general, performs the duties which are performed by secretaries of state in our own system of government.

The advisory council consists of eight members, elected by the people, within the territorial limits which are defined in the order of the commanding general. The time and place of holding elections are to be fixed by the military governor in the island of Negros. The qualifications of voters are as follows: (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 \$7000. (4) He must have resided in the island not less than one year preceding, and in the district in which he offers to register as a voter not less than three months immediately preceding the time he offers to register. (5) He must register at a time fixed by law before voting. (6) Prior to such registration he shall have paid all taxes due by him to the government. Provided that no insane person shall be allowed to register or vote.

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 governor of the Philippines.

The advisory council discharges all the ordinary duties of a legislature. The usual duties pertaining to said offices are to be performed by the secretaries of the treasury, interior, agriculture, public instruction, the attorney general and the auditor. The judicial power is vested in three judges, who are to be appointed by the military governor of the island. Inferior courts are to be established. Free public schools are to be established throughout the populous districts of the island, in which the English language shall be taught, and this subject will receive the careful consideration of the advisory council.

The burden of the government must be distributed equally and equitably among the people. The military authorities will collect and receive the custom revenue, and will control postal matters and Philippine interest and trade, and commerce.

The military governor, subject to the approval of the military governor of the Philippines, determines all questions not specially provided for and which do not come under the jurisdiction of the advisory council. The authorities of the Sulu islands have accepted the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain, and our flag floats over that territory. (Signed) WILLIAM M'KINLEY, Executive Mansion, December 5, 1899

Christmas is Coming. As to Shoes, well, you come in and we will SHOW YOU the BEST VALUES you ever laid your eyes on. Nothing can be more appreciated than a pair of slippers or shoes. Our Slippers at 75c and Shoes at \$1.00 are beauties, and if you want something elegant we have it. See our WINDOWS SANDERSON'S FOOT-FORM-STORE 1213 O STREET. IF YOU CAN'T COME SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE Lincoln, Nebraska

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EVERY WEEK ON THURSDAY AT 6 P.M. The Burlington have a Pullman Tourist Wide Vestibuled Sleeper leave Lincoln for Los Angeles without change and the price of a double berth is but \$5.00. City Ticket Office Corner 10th and O Streets. Telephone 235. Burlington Depot 7th Street, Between P and O. Telephone 25.

A New Convert. Editor Independent: A few weeks ago I met a Mr. Wintersteen of the State Journal and had a talk with him on the subject of imperialism. On the 5th instant I met him again, this time in the editor's office. He came to me and congratulated me, stating that the talk I had had with him had knocked all the imperialism out of him—that he saw things in a new light and that he had voted against expansion and imperialism—had voted for Holcomb and the union ticket. He said that any man who would vote or work or talk against the interest of himself and country was not fit to be an American citizen. He further said that I was the only man who had ever used the arguments and such talk would convert any reasonable man if he would only lay aside his prejudices, for it would cause a man to stop and think. I believe that Mr. Wintersteen will make one of our best men along reform lines. He had been in the clerks' office and announced his conversion before I saw him and he wanted to see me and tell me of it. How will this suit the State Journal? He did not say as our Judas did that "it was the chance of his life," but that it was the principles involved. W. M. LARKIN. Aurora, Neb.

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