### THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1900.

# ACCEPTS IN STRONG LETTER

President McKinley States Issues of Campaign in Forceful Document.

HONEST MONEY HAS MORE BATTLES TO W N

Statesmanlike Review of the Philippine situation, in Which it is Shown That Filipinos Were at No Time Allies of America.

### (Continued from Third Page.)

we should be governed only ny motives which will exait our nation. Territorial ex-pansion, should be our least concern: that we shall not shirk the moral obligations of our victory is of the greatest. It is and separated that Spann is authority is permanently destroyed in every part of the Philippines. To leave any part in its testic control now would increase our difficulties and he op-posed to the interosts of humanity. The same every part is the spann of transfer any of the islands to another power. Nor can be build and there power or powers to join the United States in sovereignty over them, Way must other hold them or surn them back to Span. we should be governed only by motives which will exalt our nation. Territorial ex-

We must either hold them or turn them back to Spath. Four-quartity, grave as are the difficulties builties and unforeseen as are the difficulties which are before us, the president can see but one plain path of daty, the acceptance of the architelage. Greater difficulties and the architelage. of the archipelago. Greater difficulties and more serious complications administrative and international-would follow any other course. The president has given to the views of the commissioners the fullest con-siderative, and in reaching the conclusion above announced in the light of interna-tion commissioned to the commission and to the viewfold does over despire he to the president since your departure he has been influenced by the single considera-tion of daty and humanity. The president is not unmindful of the distressed financia

tion of duty and humanity. The president is not unminiful of the distressed financial condition of Spain and whatever considered financial condition of the second generosity and humanity that he can be accurate with the American control or galdenee to the power? Willing or not we have the response to the control escape for the indemnity both will not permit us to return them to the sourceling of Spain? Could we permit their barter to some other of power? Willing or not we have the response to the control escape for the indemnity for the cost of the way and the guestions of the archipelago can bring us anyot this he can find the escape for the trade and commercial side, as well as the indemnity for the cost of the way and the well of the archipelago can bring us anyot the indemnity we might yield. The yight he way do a free, self-systemican occurated on the filling of a trade of the way and the well of the archipelago can bring us anyot the indemnity for the cost of the way and the well of the other power? Willing or not we have the tradem and commercial side, as well as the indemnity for the cost of the way and the well of the other powers and the cycle in the filler of the well and commercial side, as well as the indemnity for the cost of the way and the well of the well and commercial side, as well as the well are to commercial side, as well as a control of the filler of the cost of the way and the proves of the filler of the cost of the way and the proves of the filler of the well are the indemnity of the cost of the way and the proves of the filler of the cost of the way and the proves of the filler of the cost of the way and the proves of the filler of the cost of the way and the prove

The treaty of peace was concluded on December 10, 1898. By its terms the archipelago known as the Philippine islands was ceded by Spain to the United States. It was also provided that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territor as hereby ceded to the United Statesshall be determined by the congress." Eleven days thereafter, on December 21, the following direction was given to the commander of our forces in the Philippines:

mander of our forces in the Philippines: ••• The military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands that in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, is severing the former political rela-tions of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the secur-ing of the primers and unmertial the insur-rection was practically ended and earnestly destring to promote the establishment of a stable powerment in the archinelance. Inited States is to be exerted for the secur-ing of the persons and property of the peo-ple of the blands and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce and pro-claim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders or conjuerors, but as friends, to protect the matives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religiour rights.

### Philippine Commission.

In order to facilitate the most humane pacific and effective extension of authority throughout these islands and to secure. with the least possible delay, the benefits

led that the people of the Philippin stands at an early date shall have the argest measure of local reference are indetent with peace at a good order. **Conference** with Insurgents. In the latter part of May another group f representatives came from the insurgent

eader. The whole matter was fully disursed with them and promise of Accept ince seemed near at hand. They assured ur commissioners they would return after nusulting with their leader, but they never did. As a result of the views expressed by

he first Taxalog representative fav rable o the plan of the commission it appears: that he was, by military order of the naurgent leader, stripped of his shoulder straps, dismissed from the army and sen-

enced to twelve years' imprisonment. The views of the commission are best set forth in their own words

Depiorable as war is, the one in which we are now engiged with unavoidable p-us. We were attacked by a hold ad-venturious and enthusing army. No a ternative was left to us except ignomi-

Arrentice would have a method of that are arrenteen would have a method the sur-render of Manila to the insergents. Ou obligations to other nations and to the render filipinos and to ourselves and on the render of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other null ms and to the friendle fillphos and to ourselves and our dag demanded that force shull be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be third is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the way until the insurgents are reduced 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 nowshift to withdraw our forces from the islands either with homor to ourselves or with sufery to the inhabitants.

### Filipinos Unfit to Govern.

After the most thorough study of the people of the archipelaro the commission re-

ported among other things

tion of provincial and municipal affairs Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn the commission belowes that the government of the Pullbulnes would speedily large toto necessitate, the inter-vention of the other powers and the even-tual division of the beants among dom. Only through American occupation, there-fore, is the idea of a free self-giveriant and united Philippine commonwealth at all concretable. Thus the default of the Filipines colli-citates with the distates of the Filipines colli-cing with the distates of anti-mal hence in forbidding our abandonness of the archinelago. We cannot from any point of view escape the responsibilities of givern the commission is strongly nersuaded that the performance of our rational ture will prove the greatest blessing to the prople of the Fullpine islands. Satisfied that nothing further could be accomplished in pursuance of their mission until the rebellion was suppressed and desiring to place before the congress the result of their observations 1 requested the commission to return to the United Their most intelligent and com-States.

You the secretary of war) will instruct You the secretary of war will instruct the commission \* \* to devote their at-tention in the first instance to the estab-lishment of municipal governments in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall

ally kept. As high and sacred an obliga-on rests upon the government of the infed States to give protection for pro-tify and life divid and religious freedom of which firm and unweight goldance is be paths of pegges and prosperity, to al-be paths of the Philippine islands. I intree his commission to labor for the integrable commission to labor for the integrable commission to labor for the integrable commission to labor for the performance of this obligation, which means the bone and conscionce of their matrix in the firm hope that through set labors all the inflationize of the Phil-pine biands may come to look back with estly desires the cestation of bloodshell in Islands may come to look back with titlade to the day when God gave vio-to American arms at Manlia and set is land under the sovereignt, and the tection of the people of the United

> Proclamation of Amnesty. of the islands and participate in their govsue a proclamation of annesty, which con- retain possession." tained among other statements the follow-

Manila, P. I., June 21, 1900-By direction f the president of the United States th

I the oresident of the United States a indersigned achieved as annexity with con-lete immunity for the past and absolu-berty of action for the Tature, to all be one who are new, or all any time sto-cobranty 4, 1896, have been in insuffect gainst the United States in either a matignings, the United States in either a r ary or civil capacity, and who sl within a period of ninety days from late hereof, formally renchance all con-ion with such insurfaction and subsec-on declaration acknowledging and acc-ing the sovereignty and authority of 'nited States and over the Philip slands. The privilege herewith publis s extended to all concerned without succession whatever, excepting that is extended to all concerned without an reservation, whatever, excepting that per sons who have violated the laws of wa during the period of active hostilities ar not embraced within the scope of this amnesty. In order to mitigate as much as possible

In order to militate as much as possible consequences resulting from the variant insturbances which since 18% have suc-ceeded each other as rapidly, and to pro-vide in some measure for dealitute Fliptico soldiers during the transitory period which must mexitably accord a general poace the military authorities of the 1 miled States will pay 20 period to each man who presents a fifte in good condition.

Under their instructions the commission.

omposed of representative Americans of different political parties, whose character and ability guaranty the most faithful intelligence and patriotic service, are now laboring to establish stable government to demonstrate how far they are prepared

for self-government. This commission, under date of August which I quote the following extracts:

Hostility to Americans.

Hostility against Americans was origi-ually aroused by absurd falseboods of un-coupulous leaders. The distribution of proops in 309 mets has by contact largely hispelled hostility and steadily improved temper of people. This improvement is faremper of people. This improvement is fur hered by abuses of insurgents. Large numbers of people long for peace and ar United States. Insurgents not surrendering after defeat divided into small guerrilla bands under general officers or become robbers. Nearly all of the prominent gen-erals and politicians of the insurrection ex-cept Aguinaido have since been captured or have surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance. \* \* All northern Luzon ex-cept Aguines substantially free from llegiance. \* \* All northern Luzon ex-epi two provinces substantially free from insurgents. People busy planting and ask-insurgent insurgents. People busy planting and ask-ing for municipal organization. Railway and telegraph line from Manila to Dagupan. 122 miles, not molested for five months, supervised for five months, guerrilla warfare. In Negros, Cebn. Rom-blon, Masbate, Silouyan, Tabins, Bohol and other Philippine islands little disturbance exists and civil government eagery awaited. \* \* Four years of war and hawlessness in parts of Islands have created ansettled conditions. \* Native con-stabulary and militia, which should, be or-

unsettled conditions. \* \* Native con-stabulary and militia, which should be or ganized at once, will end this and the ter

of enormous improvement, drive pects of enormous improvement, drive out capital, make life and property, secular and religious, most insecure; banish by fear of cruel proscription considerable body of con-servative Filipinos, who have aided Ameri-cans in the well-founded bellef that their people are not now fit for self-government and reintroduce some oppression and cor-ruption which existed in all provinces under

and without the shadew of cause or justi- insurgents, abanden our sovereignty or fication. There may be those without the code it to them? If that be not their pur-means of full information who believe that pose then it should be promptly diswe were in alliance with the insurgents claimed, for only evil can result from the and that we assured them that they should hopes raised by our opponents in the minds have independence. To such let me repeat of the Filipinos, that with their success the facts. On May 25, 1595, Admiral Dewey at the polls in November there will be a was instructed by me to make no alliance withdrawal of our army and of American with any party or faction in the Philippines severeignty over the archipelago, the comthat would incur liability to maintain their plete independence of the Tagalog people cause in the future, and he replied under recognized and the powers of government date of June 6, 1898. "Have acted accord- over all the other peoples of the archiing to spirit of department's instructions pelago conferred upon the Tagalog leaders. from the beginning, and I have entered

into no alliance with the insurgents or the insurgents that this will be done has That all might thate in the regeneration with any faction. This squadron can re- already prolonged the rebellion and induce the defenses of Manila at any moment. creases the necessity for the continuance ernment I directed General MacArthur, the but it is considered useless until the ar- of a large army. It is now delaying full military governor of the Philippines, to is- rival of sufficient United States forces to

### Admiral Dewey's Statement.

In the report of the first Philippine commission, submitted on November 2, 1899, Admiral Dewey, one of its members, said: "No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo nor was any promise of independence made to him at any time." General Merritt arrived in the Philippines on July 25, 1898, and a dispatch from Anti-Imperialistic Bubbles Pricked. Admiral Dewey to the government at Washington said: "Merritt arrived yesterday. Situation is most critical at Manila. The Spanish may surrender at any moment. Merritt's most difficult problem will be how to deal with the insurgents under Aguinaldo, who have become aggressive and even threatening toward our army." Here is revealed the spirit of the insurgents as early as July, 1898, before the protocol was signed, while we were still engaged in active war with Spain. Even then the insurgents were threatening our army.

### Filipinos at Capture of Manila.

On August 13 Manila was captured and of this and subsequent events the Philipcommission says: "When the city different sections of the country and from of Manila was taken August 13 the Fillpinos took no part in the attack, but came following in with a view to looting the city and were only prevented from doing are required to set up a stable governo by our forces preventing them from enunder civil control, in which the inhabitants tering. Againaldo claimed that he had the shall participate, giving them opportunity right to occupy the city; he demanded of General Merritt the palace of Malacanan or himself and the cession of all the hurches of Manila, also that a part of

21, 1900, makes an interesting report, from the money taken from the Spaniards as

of the Spanish prisoners. All these demands were refused. Generals Merritt, Greene and Anderson,

who were in command at the beginning of our occoupation, and until the surrender Large of Manila, state that there was no alliance ling to accept government under the with the insurgents and no promise to ited States. Insurgents not surrendering them of independence. On August 17, 1898, or defeat divided into small guerrilla (constant) Manual Manua with the insurgents and no promise to sive form. General Merritt was instructed that there must be no joint occupation of Manila with the insurgents. General Anderson, under date of February 10, 1900, says that haldo) asked me if my government was to do so."

### Posers for Popocrats.

Would not our adversaries have sent destroy the Spanish sea power there, or, and all foreigners and pillage and destroy with headache. Spanish fleet; and if the latter, whither to continue all the obligations in the Phil- the other organs of digestion and nutrition, covery." would they have directed it to sail? Where ippines which now rest upon the govern-Dewey in the distant ocean and assist in obligation is to be no less, but our title means a worse condition.

# **GOOD LIVING**

### is Often a Cause of Bad Health.

The effect of a belief in the minds of peace in the archipelago and The establishment of civil governments and has influenced many of the insurgents against accepting the liberal terms of amnesty offered by General MacArthur under my

direction. But for these false hopes a considerable reduction could have been had in our military establishment in the Philippines and the realization of a stable government would be already at hand.

The American people are asked by our opponents to yield the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines to a small fraction of the population, a single tribe out of eighty or more inhabiting the archipelago, a fraction which wantonly attacked the American troops in Manila while in rightful possession under the protocol with Spain, awaiting the ratification of the treaty of peace by the senate, and which has since been in active, open rebellion against the United States. We are asked to transfer our sovereignty to a small minority in the islands without consulting the majority and to abandon the largest portion of the population, which has been loval to us, to the crueltics of the guerrilla insurgent bands. More than this, we are asked to protect this minority in establishing a government and to this end repress all opposition of the majority. We ment in the interest of those who have

signs from without. spoils of war should be given up, and far larger than is now maintained in the due nourishment. Presently disease of the cause of disease in the stomach and its al-above all that he should be given the arms philippines and still more in excess of stomach and digestive and nutritive sys- lied organs of digestion and nutrition. nition of our sovereignty. A military sup- liver, kidneys and other organs. port of authority not our own as thus proposed is the very essence of militarism.

### No Surrender to Murderers.

peaceful Filipinos and would place at the ready done. He has joined the army of dyspepsia."

could it have gone? What port in the ment, only changing the relation from folly to neglect treatment thinking "it will Orient was opened to it" Do our adver- principal, which now exists, to that of be all right again after a time."

has or ever could have. I also suffered much with constipation. I tried many different medicines which were recommended to cure the trouble, but these only made me worse and my condition was more sluggish and weak that before. My stomach was in such a weak condition that the least and easiest kind of food to digest would get sour in my stomach and I had such a weak and debilitated appearance that it

That had health and good living often go seemed as if I had hardly any blood in my ogether as cause and effect is a proposi- whole body. Muscles were soft and flabby, ton which will be accepted at once by any circulation poor and slow. Suffered greatly practicing physician. Common sense hiv- from cold hands and feet. At last I came ing would demand that we site only when across an advertisement of Dr. Pierce's, I hungry and that food should be chosen wrote to them for a question list blank first for its nutritive value and then for which I filled out and returned to them, its palatableness. So-called "good-living" stating my symptoms and pains. To my reverses these rules. Meals are taken at great surprise I received by return mail stated hours without reference to hunger the best and most substantial advice that r physical requirements. If appetite is I ever before read. This advice gave me tacking, stimulating cordials or liquors the greatest confidence in the World's Dis-

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pensary Medical Association even so great that I at open left off all former remedies and tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets,' I used about eight vials of the 'Pellets' and tem bottles of the 'Discovery,' which brought me back to my former state of health!

"MIGHT IS RIGHT." not in monopoly, but in medicine. The medicine that

has the might and power to cure such a diseased condition as Mr. Fenstermacher's is the right medicine to use for the cure of similar forms of disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food so that the body is built up in nature's own and only way, by food perfectly digested and assimilated. Organs remote from the

NOT FOR SALE.

and made for us a more perfect union.

The obliteration of old differences, the

common devotion to the flag and the com-

mon sacrifices for its honor so conspicuously

shown by the men of the north and southein

the Spanish war, have so strengthened the ties of friendship and mutual respect that

nothing can ever again divide us. The na-

tion faces the new century gratefully and hopefully, with increasing love of country,

ish from the earth." Very respectfully

Work on Gering Canal.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

what will be necessary with the full recog- tems begins, frequently involving heart, "I have received more benefit from your medicine than anything I have taken." THE PROSPERITY OF AMERICA writes Mrs. N. Bernler of 461 Elm street gives every man the opportunity for good Oshkosh, Wis. "I had liver complaint for which our opponents in their platform op- living and almost every man takes advan- the last fifteen years, complicated with pose, but which by their policy would of tage of the opportunity. The average lab- dyspepsia and gall stones. I have docnecessity be established in its most offen- over in the United States lives as only very tored with seven of our prominent doctors prosperous people can live in Europe. He and not one of all of them have done me lives too well. It is a singular thing to the good, or began to do, what your medi-

say, but it is nevertheless a fact that one cines have. I have used three bottles of The American people will not make the of the greatest evidences of national pros- Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, one murderers of our soldiers the agents of perity is found in the great army of dys- vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets' and one bottle he was present at the interview the republic to convey the blessings of lib- pepties which are being newly recruited of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and Admiral Dewey and the erty and order to the Philippines. They every day in the year by good livers. The have gained about eighteen pounds since i insurgent leader, and that in this will not make them the builders of the new great trouble is that when a man wakes first began to take these remedies. Cas interview Admiral Dewey made no commonwealth. Such a course would be up to the fact that his stomach can't be say truthfully that your medicine is the promises whatever. He adds: "He (Agui- a betrayal of our sacred obligations to the abused with impunity, the damage is al- best I ever found for liver complaint and

going to recognize his government. I mercy of dangerous adventurers the lives dyspepties, the people with "weak" stom- There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical answered that I was there simply in a mili- and property of the natives and foreigners. achs. He can't eat much now without it Discovery," and it is entirely free from tary capacity, that I could not acknowledge his government, because I had no authority mission of such atrocities as were secretly tended after eating. There are bitter ris-Sometimes the dealer, tempted by the

planned to be executed on the 22d of Feb. ings and belchings, a constant feeling of little more profit paid by less meritorious ruary, 1899, in the city of Manila, when discomfort and weight in the region of the medicines, will offer a substitute for only the vigilance of our army prevented stomach. Probably, too, the liver becomes "Golden Medical Discovery," claiming that Dewey's fleet to Manila to capture and the attempt to assassinate our soldiers sluggish, and there is a feeling of lassitude it is "just as good." Substitutes are always suspicious. The only way to be sure dispatching it there, would they have the city and its surroundings. In short, withdrawn it after the destruction of the proposition of those opposed to us is symptoms of a discussed stomach involving which cured others-"Golden Medical Dis-These are only a few of the signs and of the cure you seek is to get the medicine

Disease won't cure itself, so that it's

Dr. Pierce's celebrated work, the "Peosaries condemn the expedition under the surety. Our responsibility is to remain. Disease never stands still, so that every ple's Common Sense Medical Adviser," is command of General Merrit to strengthen but our power is to be diminished. Our day's delay in using the right treatment not for sale. It is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only.

620 assailed our sovereignty and fired upon are often used to induce a false appetite, stomach are often involved with it in disour soldiers and then maintain it at any Food is not chosen with regard to its nu- case because of its failure to supply the cost or sacrifice against its enemies within tritive value, but for its pleasure to the nutrition on which the strength of each orand against those having ambitious de- Palate. As a natural result the stomach is gan depends. "Golden Medical Discovery" over-loaded with a quantity of innutritious cures these diseases of heart, liver, lungs, This would require an army and mayy material and the body is deprived of its kidneys and other organs, by curing the



of a wise and generous protection of life

In the performance of this duty the com-missioners are enjoined to meet at the missioners are enjoined to meet at the earliest possible day in the city of Manila and to announce by public proclamation, their presence and the mission intrusted to them, carefully setting to in that, while the military government already pro-clamed is to be maintained and continued so long as necessity may require, efforts will be made to alleviate the burden of taxation, to establish industrial and com-mercial pressection and to provide for the safety of perions and of property by such means as may be found conducive to these ends.

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form of government proposed by the American commissioners that the latter submitted the proposed scheme to me for approval and my action thereon is shown

by the cable message following: by the cable message following: May 5, 1868.-Schurman, Mantha Yours of the 4th received. You are authorized to propose that under the military power of the president, peuding action of con-gress, government of the Philippine biands shall consist of a governor general ap-pointed by the povernor general, a gen-ral advisory council elected by the pe-pie the qualifications of electors to be carefully considered and determined and the governor general to have absolute veto. Judiciary strong and independent, principal judges appointed by the credi-dent, the cablest and 'udges to be chused from natives or Americare, or b th hav-ing regard to fitness. The president earning regard to fitness. The president earn

NOTE-325 prizes of Greenbacks and Gold will be paid for truthful letters regarding experience in coffee drinking. See statement in this paper October 3, headed "More Boxes of Gold.

If you miss the paper write to the Postum Co., at Battle Creek, Mich.

be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of of a wise and generous protection of file and "property to the inhabitants. I ap-pointed in January, 1899, a commission consisting of Hon, Jacob Gould Schurman of New York, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., Hon, Charles Denby of Indiana, Prof. Dean C. Worcester of Michigan and Major General Elwell Otis, U. S. A. Their instructions contained the following: In the performance of this daty the com-ting the daty the com-condusion to you (the secretary of war)

itary to civil control they will report that conclusion to you (the secretary of war-with their recommendations as to the form of central government to be established for the purpose of taking over the control. Beginning with the first day of Septem-ber, 1900, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval, through the secretary of war, that part of the power of government in the Philippine islands which is of a legis-lative nature is to be transferred from the military governor of the islands to this commission, to be thereafter exercised by

alive nature is to be transferred from the military governor of the islands to this commission, to be thereafter exercised by them in the place and stead of the military governor, under such rules and regulations, as you (the secretary of war) shall pre-actibe, until the establishment of the civil central government for the islands con-templated in the last foregoing paragraph or until congress shall otherwise provide. Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders hav-ing the effect of law for the raising of reve-nue by taxes, customs duties and imposts, the appropriation and expenditure of the public funds of the islands; the establish-ment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of municiral and departmental govern-ments and all other matters of a civil nature for which the military governor is a now competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character. The comnow competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character. The com-mission will also have power during the same period to appoint to office such officers under the judicial, educational and civil service systems and in the municipal and epartmental governments as shall be preided for

### Must Respect Life and Liberty.

that:

that: Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines musi-be imposed these inviolable rules: That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compen-sation, that in all criminal properutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a sneedy and public frial, to be informed of the mature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for ob-

tegrity as bearers of the good will, the protection and the richest blessings of a liberating, rather than a conquering, na-tion. Treaty Ratified by Senate. On the sih of February, 1839, the treaty was ratified by the senate of the United States and the congress immediately ap-propriated \$20,000,000 to carry out its pro-visions. The ratifications were exchanged by the United States and Spain on the 11th of April, 1859. As early as April, 1899, the Philippine commission, of which Dr. Schurman was president, endeavored to bring about peace in the islands by repeated conferences with leading Tagalogs, representing the so-called insurgent government, to the and that some general plan of government might be offered to them which they would accept. So great was the satisfaction of the insurgent commissioners with the form of government proposed by the Amer-

### Advancement of Education.

Advancement of Education. It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend and, as they find oc-casion, to improve the system of educa-tion already inaugurated by the military authorities. In doing this they should re-gard as of first importance the extension of a system of primary education which shall be free to all and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of efficien-ship and for the ordinary vocations of a civilized community. Especial at-tention should be at once given to af-fording full opportunity to all the people of the islands to acquire the use of the Eng-lish langage the islands to acquire the use of the Eng-sh language. Upon all officers and employes of the nited States, both civil and military, loadd be impressed a sense of the duty observe, not merely the material, but the personal and social rights of the peo-e of the islands and to ireat them with a same courtesy and respect for their cristical dignity which the people of the nited States are accustomed to require one each other.

ruption which existed in all provinces under Malolos insurgent government during the eight months of its control. The result will

**Commission Full of Hope** 

The commission is confident that "by a and proper corporation franchise tax, imposition of no greater rate than that in opportunity to Filipinos and Americans, our political adversaries do less?

with preference for the former where qualifications are equal, to enter by lowest

road construction will give employment to lands."

rganized. Night schools for teaching Engnent within eighteen months, under which oill of rights in the federal constitution.

Philippines and will bring to them conentment, prosperity, education and political enlightenment."

THERE WAS NO ALLIANCE AT ALL.

**NO Sort of Agreement Existed Between** American Soldiers and Filipinos.

This shows to my countrymen what has een and is being done to bring the benefits of liberty and good government to these wards of the nation. Every effort has been

directed to their peace and prosperity. their advancement and well being, not for our aggrandizement nor for pride of might not for trade or commerce, not for exploitation, but for humanity and civilization and for the protection of the vast majority of the population, who welcome our soy ereignty against the designing minority Manila by the Spanish army was to enter

the city that they might loot it and deselfish and treacherous designs. Nobedy who will avail himself of the

American army is believe that this pledge has been faith. turn upon us, which they did murderously Would our opponents surrender

our triumph over Spain, with which na- is to be surrendered to another power. tion we were at war? Was it not our which is without experience or training, or

clight months of its control. The result will be factional strife between jealous leaders will be the structure of the solution of our government of our government of our government is international ebligations with the world. To this we are output of the solution of our government is international ebligations with the world. To this we are output of the solution of

indicious customs law, reasonable land tax foot of the territory thus acquired. The as we are doing it now. As the sovereign without the consent of master or slave the average American state, will give less thority to do either if he had been so in- self-development and self-government. As guaranties to the people of the Philipannoyance and with peace will produce clined, which he was not. So long as the a protectorate power we could not initiate pines, while their nullification is openly revenues sufficient to pay the expenses of sovereignty remains in us it is the duty action, but would be compelled to follow advocated at home. Our opponents may efficient government, including militia and of the executive, whoever he may be, to and uphold a people with no capacity yet distrust themselves, but they have no onstabulary." They "are preparing a uphold that sovereignty and if it he at- to go alone. In the one case we can pro- right to discredit the good faith and pastringent civil service law, giving equal tacked to suppress its assailants. Would tect both ourselves and the Filipinos from triotism of the majority of the people, who

### Answer to Silly Charge.

It has been asserted that there would the department. . . . Forty-five miles if congress had declared its purpose to government of our own without the con- the spirit and faith of the fathers and of railroad extension under negotiation give independence to the Tagal insurgents. sent of the governed, as our opponents con- have lost the virility of the founders of will give access to a large province rich The insurgents did not wait for the acin valuable minerals, a mile high, with tion of congress. They assumed the of- government for them or make ours a pro- sent. Until congress shall take action i directed strictly temperate climate. \* \* \* Rail- iensive, they opened fire on our army. Those who assert our responsibility for many and communication will furnish mar- the beginning of the conflict have forgotket to vast stretches of rich agricultural ten that before the treaty was ratified in assume it. We could not maintain a pro-

the senate and while it was being debated The report states there are "calls from in that body, and while the Bacon resoall parts of the islands for public schools, lution was under discussion, on February school supplies and English teachers, 4, 1899, the insurgents attacked the Amerigreater than the commission can provide can army, after being previously advised outside interference and will continue so until a comprehensive school system is that the American forces were under orders not to fire upon them except in selfish to adults are being established in re- defense. The papers found in the recently sponse to popular demand. Native chii- captured archives of the insurgents demondren show aptitude in learning English: strate that this attack had been carefully Spanish is spoken by a small fraction of planned for weeks before it occurred. he people and in a few years the medium Their unprovoked assault upon our solof communication in the courts, public diers at a time when the senate was deoffices and between different tribes will liberating upon the treaty shows that no he English; creation of a central govern- action on our part except surrender and substantially all rights described in the fighting and leaves no doubt in any fair lieved it was a good title when they gave are to be secured to the people of the the shedding of American blood.

With all the exaggerated phrase-making of this electoral contest, we are in danger of being diverted from the real conten-

### Bryan Must Shoulder Blame.

who supported the war with Spain and quired since the beginning of the governiso with those who counseled the rati- ment and under which we have exercised fication of the treaty of peace. Upon full sovereignty and established governthese two great essential steps there can ment for the inhabitants. e no issue and out of these came all It is worthy of note that no one outside of our responsibilities. If others would of the United States disputes the fullness shirk the obligations imposed by the war and integrity of the cession. What then and the treaty, we must decline to act is the real issue on this subject? Whether further with them and here the issue was it is paramount to any other or not, it is made. It is our purpose to establish in whether we shall be responsible for the the Fhilippines a government suitable to government of the Philippines with the they will be faithfully affered to as already penalty for which in New Mexico is death the wants and conditions of the inhabitants sovereignty and authority which enables us and to prepare them for self-government to guide them to regulated liberty, law, whose first demand after the surrender of and to give them self-government when safety and progress, or whether we shall they are ready for it. That I am aiming be responsible for the forcible and arbito do under my constitutional authority trary government of a minority without stroy those not in sympathy with their and will continue to do until congress sovereignty and authority on our part, and shall determine the political status of the with only the embarrassment of a pro-

inhabitants of the archipelago. facts will longer hold that there was any Are our opponents against the treaty? The act descriptions are placed inder the second affect and honor of the American arm. If so, they must be reminded that it could surgents, or that any promise of inde- not have been ratified in the senate but pendence was made to them. Long before for their assistance. The senate which their leader had reached Manila they had ratified the treaty and the congress which added its sanction by a large appropriation comprised senators and representa-

tion.

was ratified no power but congress could We could not do it as a protectorate

neither the majority of the people nor a minority of the people have invited us to tectorate even with the consent of the governed without giving provocation for conflicts and possibly costly wars. Our rights in the Philippines are now free from in our present relation. They would not be thus free in any other relation. We will not give up our own to guaranty another sovereignty.

### United States Has Good Title

Our title is good. Our peace commissioners believed they were receiving a good title when they concluded the treaty. The executive believed it was a good title when he submitted it to the senate of the United gress seems not to have doubted its completeness when they appropriated \$20,000,-000 provided by the treaty. If any who favored its ratification believed it gave us a bad title, they were not sincere. Our title is practically identical with that We are in agreement with all of those under which we hold our territory ac-

little band, among them many of our own lond, who for two months have been subjected to privations and peril by the attacks of pitiless hordes at the Chinese can tal, exhibiting supreme courage in the fac tectorate which draws us into their trouof de pair, have been enabled by God's favor to greet their rescuers and find shelter un bles without the power of preventing them.

There are those who two years ago were der their own flag. The people not alone of this land, but of rushing us on to war with Spain who are ill lands, have watched and prayed through unwilling now to accept its clear consequence, as there are those among us who the terrible and protracted agony of the advocated the ratification of the treaty of helpless sufferers in Pekin, and while at peace, but now protest against its obliga- times the dark tidings seemed to make all tions. Nations which go to war must be hope vain, the rescuers never faltered in prepared to accept its resultant obliga- the heroic fulfillment of their noble task-

defined.

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lives were offered and billions of dollars

surrender our sovereignty or alienate a power so completely or so successfully expended to make it a lawful legacy of all congress has not seen fit to do the one of power we can initiate action and shape. There is a strain of ill-concealed hypocrisy the other and the president had no au- means to ends and guide the Filipinos to in the anxiety to extend the constitutional. being involved in dangerous complications; are opposing them; they may fear the with high resolves that they "shall not perin the other we could not protect even the worst form of imperialism with the help-

Filipinos until after their trouble had jess Filipinos in their hands; but if they rank and by promotion reach the head of have been no fighting in the Philippines come. Besides, if we cannot establish any do, it is because they have parted with

GERING, Neb., Sept. 9 .- (Special.) -- Work tend, then we could not establish a stable the party which they profess to repre- is progressing rapidly upon the construc-

tion of the Gering canal and there is no tectorate without the like consent, and Prond Record of Republican Party. question that the line will be finished in The republican party does not have to time to furnish water for an extensive assert its devotion to the Declaration of tract about the town of Gering for next Independence. That immortal instrument spring and the territory will settle up this of the fathers remained unexecuted until winter. Something like sixty teams are at work, but Messrs. T. C. Henry and E. G. the people under the lead of the republican party in the awful clash of battle Miller, who have the work in hand, have turned its promises into fulfillment. It not yet been able to secure all the force wrote into the constitution the amend- desired. The prospects now are that there ments guaranteeing political equality to will be public works of one kind and an-American citizenship and it has never other in progress here all winter, so that broken them or counseled others in break- there will be employment for all who want

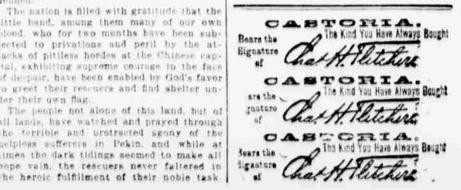
> conduct by one set of principles at home and another in the new territory belonging to the United States.

### If our opponents would only practice as well as preach the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln there would be no fear for the safety of our institutions at home or their rightful influence in any territory over which our flag floats.

Empire has been expelled from Porto Rico nd the Philippines by American freemen. The flag of the republic now floats over these islands as an emblem of rightful sovereignty. Will the republic stay and dissteal away leaving them to anarchy or imperialism?

and desertion-the American verdict will be trades strike still continues, affecting 40,for duty and against desertion, for the re- 000 men.

ism. Inited States and thina. The country has been fully advised of the purposes of the United States in China, and was today convicted of train robbery. the



ing them. It will not he guided in its work. Ilis Wife Insane.

yours,

CHAPPELL, Neb., Sept. 9 .- (Special.)-Edward Nelson, who lives seven miles northeast of this place, started last night for Lincoln to take his wife to the asylum. Mrs. Nelson has been sick several months and was in a hospital at Omaha until recently, but grew worse until it terminated in her going insane.

### Union Carpenters Quit Work.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 .- Open hostilities between contractors and union labor were resumed yesterday when at noon about 2,909 pense to their inhabitants the blessings of union carpenters quit work. The contractors iberty, education and free institutions, or refused to accede save during the summer. The carpenters had returned to work for the contractors under special permits from

The American question is between duty their unions, although the big building

public against both anarchy and imperial-

## Train Robber Must Die

# abandonment would have prevented the States for its ratification. The senate bemind of where the responsibility rests for it their constitutional assent, and the con-