President McKinley's Letter of Acceptance.

Washington, B. C., Sept. 8, 1900. Hen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman, Notifica-

My Dear Sir: The nomination of the Re-publican national convention of June 19, 1000, for the office of president of the United States for the office of president of the United States, which as the official representatives of the convention you have conveyed to me, is accepted. I have carefully examined the platform adopted and give to it my heavily approval. Upon the great issue of the last national election it is clear. It upholds the gold standard and endowed the lasting of the standard and endorses the legislation of the present congress by which that standard has been effectively strengthened. The stability of been effectively strengthened. The stability of our national currency is therefore secure so long as those who adhere to this platform are kept in central of the government. In the nest buttle, that of 1896, the friends of the gold standard and of sound currency were tri-umphant and the country is enjoying the fruits of that victory. Our antagonists, however, are not satisfied. They compel us to a second but-tle, upon the same lines on which the first was fenght and won. While regretting the re-resume of this question, which can only disopening of this question, which can only dis-turb the present satisfactory financial condition of the government and visit uncertainty upon to join in winning another and we hope a permanent triumph for an bonest, financial system which will centinue inviolable the public

As in 1896 the three silver parties are united, under the same leader who immediately after the election of that year, in an address to the

"The friends of bimetallism have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe that the gold standard is a conacy of the money-changers against the wel-of the human race-and THEY WILL CON-TINUE THE WARFARE AGAINST IT."

The policy thus proclaimed has been accepted and a firmed by these parties. The Silver Democratic platform of 1900 continues the war-MAND OF THAT (THE CHICAGO) PLATFORM OF 1896 FOR AN AMERICAN FINANCIAL SYSTEM MADE BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR THEMSELVES, WHICH SHALL RESTORE AND MAINTAIN A RIMETALLIC PRICE LEV-EL, AND AS PART OF SUCH SYSTEM THE IMMEDIATE RESTORATION OF THE FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER AND OLD AT THE PRESENT RATIO OF 16 TO 1, STEHOLT WAITING FOR THE AID OR CON-SENT OF ANY OTHER NATION."

So the issue is presented, it will be noted that the demand is for the immediate restoration of the free coinage of silver at 18 to 1. If another lesse is paramount, this is immediate. It will admit of no delay and will suffer no

Turning to the other associated parties we find in the Populist national platform, adopted at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, May 10, 1960, the

to cease the agitation until this financial con-spiracy is blotted from the statute books, the Lincoln greenback restored, the bonds all paid and all corporation money forever retired. We unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal race of 16 o 1, the immediate increase in the volume of silver coins and certificates thus created to be substituted, dollar for dollar, for the bank notes issued by private corporations under special privilege, granted by law of March 14, 1900, and prior to

Kansas City, July 6, 1900, makes the following

our efforts to the repeal of this currency law, fore the constitution was adopted, but is violative of the principles of the Constitution it-self; and we shall not cease our efforts until there has been established in its place a monetary system based upon the free and unlimited colnage of silver and gold into money at which system all paper money shall be issued by the government and all such money coined or issued shall be a full legar tender in pay-ment of all debts, public and private, without

that their efforts shall be unceasing until the gold act shall be blotted from the statute books and the free and unlimited coinage of silver

not stop to discuss. All of them are important Which ever party is successful will be bound in conscience to carry into administration and legislation its several declarations and doc-trines. One declaration will be as obligatory as another, but all are not immediate. It is not possible that these parties would treat th platforms, as vo... and inoperative in the event that they should be clothed with power. Other is therefore the imperative landness of thos sored by adherence to the silver issue. Will wise financial legislation of the past year and revive the danger of the silver standard with all of the inevitable evils of shattered confi-dence and general disaster which justly plarmed and aroused them in 1896?

The Chicago platform of 1896 is reaffirmed in its entirety by the Kanas City convention. affirmation. Four years ago the people refused to place the scal of their approval upon these year they will not fail to record again their

The Republican Record.

The Republican party remains faithful to its principle of a tariff which supplies sufficient evenues for the government and adequate prothe fruits of American labor, and furnishes new clannels through which to market the surplus of American farms. The time-honored principles of protection and reciprocity were the first pledges of Republican victory to be writ-

The present congress has given to Alaska a lished a representative government in Hawaii; has enacted bills for ... e most liberal treatment of the actual construction of the period of the period of the free homestead policy. In its great fluoristal law it provided for the establishment banks of issue with a capital of \$25,000 for is benefit of villages and rural communities, and bringing the opportunity for profitable business in banking within the reach of mod-erate capital. Many are already availing themselves of this privilege. During the past year more than nineteen millions of United States snows of the treasury and in addition twenty-five millions of two per cents. Instured, called by the government, are in process of payment. Facilic railroad bonds issued by the government in aid of the roads in the sum of nearly forty tory condition, showing on Sept. 1, \$135.419, 000, in addition to the \$150,000,000 gold reserve treasury. The government's relations with the Pacific railroads have hose substantially closed, \$124,423,000 being received from these rouds, the greater portion cash and the remainder with ample securities for payments deferred.

Instead of dimininishing, as was predicted four Pears ago, the volume of our currency ta greater per capita than it has ever been. It was \$21.10 in 1836. It had increased to \$25.50 on July 1, 1900, and \$25.55 on September 1, 1900. Our total money or July 1, 1890, was \$1,306,434,966; on July 1, 1900, it was \$2,902,425,480; and \$2,096,685,642 on September 1, 1906.

Our industrial and agricultural conditions are

more promising than they have been for man probably more so than they have ever Prosperity abounds everywhere throughout the republic. I rejoice that the southern as well

of interest are lower than they have ever been in this country while those things which are produced on the farm and in the workshop, and the labor producing them, have advanced in value. Our foreign trade shows a satisfactory and in-creasing growth. The amount of our exports for the year 1900 over these of the exceptionally prosperous year of 1900, was about half a mili-ion dollars for every day of the year, and those sums have gone into the homes and enterprises products; \$02,762,320 in manufactures and in the products of the mines of over \$10,000,000. Owe trade balances canot fail to give satisfaction to the people of the country. In 1805 we sold abread \$615,432,676 of products more than we we bought abroad, in 1800, \$520,874,815, and in 1900, \$544,471,701, making during the three years a total balance in our favor of \$1,000,770,100—nearly five times the balance of trade in our favor for the whole period of 108 years from 1700 to Jane 39, 1807, inclusive.

Four bundred and thirty-six million dollars of tem is safe in its harm.

Four hundred and thirty-six million dollars of gold have been added to the gold stock of the United States since July 1, 1896. The law of March 14, 1990, authorized the refunding into two er cent. Sonds of that part of the public debt epresented by the three per cents due in 1905, he four per cents due in 1987, and the five per ents due in 1904, aggreating \$540,000,000. More than one-third of the sum of these bends was refunded in the first three months after the pass-

government for the fiscal year 1990 were \$70,.

27,080 in excess of its expenditures.

While our receipts both from customs and internal revenue have been greatly increased, our expenditures have been greatly increased, our expenditures have been dereasing. Civil and miscellaneous expenses for the fiscal year ending our new territory. June 30, 1900, were nearly \$14,000,000 less than in 1800, while on the war account there is a decrease of more than \$95,000,000. There were equired \$8,000,000 less to support the navy this ear than last, and the expenditures on account f Indians were nearly two and three-quarters million dollars less than in 1899. The only two tems of increase in the public expenses of 1860 yer 1899 are for pensions and interest on the sublic debt. For 1890 we expended for pensions \$130,394,929, and for the fiscal year 1900 our pay ments on this account amounted to \$140,877,316 The not increase of interest on the public debt of 1900 over 1899 required by the war loan, was \$263,408.25. While congress authorized the government to make a war loan of \$400,000,000 at ent, interest, which were promptly and pa next session should reduce taxation very ma-

bonds bearing as high as 5 per cent, interest. Now we are redeeming them with a bond at per bearing 2 per cent, interest. We are selling our surplus products and lending our surplus money to Europe. One result of our selling to other nations so much more than we have bought from them during the past three years is a radical improvement of our financial relations. The great amounts of capital which have been borswed of Europe for our rapid, material develturbances by calls for payment or heavy sales of our securities whenever moneyed stringency or panic occurred abroad. We have now been paying these debts and bringing home many of our securities and establishing countervailing credits abroad by our loans and placing our-

South African War.

In the unfortunate contest between Great Brit ain and the Boer states of South Africa, the United States has maintained an attitude of new Porto Rico. trality in accordance with its well known tra-ditional policy. It did not besitate, nowever, when requested by the governments of the South African republics, to exercise its good offices for a sessation of hostilities. It is to be observed that while the South African republics made like request of other powers, the United States is the only one which complied. The British government declined to accept the intervention

Merchant Marine.

thip yards and man them with American sall-ors. Our own citizens should receive the trans-

We should be the largerd no longer,"
In my message of December 5, 1800, I sata:
"Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unacstrength commensurate with its industrial

ons of the earth. "The past year has recorded exceptional acour seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade under regulations wisely framed at the be-ginning of the government and since, shows records or those of any other power. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only mattern at home and

I now reiterate these views. The Nicaragua Canal.

A subject of immediate importance to our mational conditions she is rapidly showing the country is the completion of a great waterway good effects of her new relations to this nation. The construction of a maritime canal is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready communication between our castern and western sespects demanded by the annex-ation of the Hawaiian Islands and the expansion of our influence and trade in the Pacific. Our national policy more imperatively than ever calls for its completion and control by this government; and it is believed that the next

estion of congress, after receiving the full re-port of the commission appointed under the ict approved March 5, 1825, will make provi-tions for the sure accomplishment of this great

Combinations of capital which control the mart in commodities necessary to the general use of the people, by suppressing natural and ornit nary competition, thus enhancing prices, to the general consumer are obnexious to the common law and the public welfare. They are dangerlaw and the public wefters. They are danger-ous conspiracies against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitors or penal tegislation. Publicity will be a helpful influence to check this evil. Uniformity of leg-islation in the acceptal states should be secured. Discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and pressure to the secured. what is useful and necessary in business opera-tions is essential to the wise and effective treat-ment of this subject. Hencet co-operation of spital is necessary to meet new business conditions and extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but conspiracies and combinations in-tended to restrict business, create nonopolies and control prices should by effectively re-

The Cause of Labor.

The best service which can be rendered to

policy. The past three years have been more satisfactory to American workingmen than many preceding years. Any change of the present industrial or financial policy of the govern-ment would be disastrous to their highest in-terests. With prosperity at home and an increasing foreign market for American products, employment should continue to wait upon labor, and with the present gold standard the workingman is secured against payments for his labor in a depreciated currency. For labor, a short day is better than a short dollar; one will lighten the burdens; the other lessens the rewards a toil. The one will promote contentment and independence; the other penury and want. The wages of labor should be adequate to keep the home in comfort, educate the children and, with thrift and content, lay something by the tour days of economy, lay something by for the days of

Civil Service Reform.

Practical civil service reform has always the support and encouragement of the Republican party. The future of the merit system is safe in its hands. During the present administration as occasions have arisen for modification or amendment in the existing civil service law and rules they have been made. Important amendments were promulgated by executive order, under date of May 29, 1899, having for their principal purpose the exception from competitive examination of certain places involving fiduciary responsibilities or duties of a strictly confidential, scientific or executive age of the act, and on September 1 the sum had been increased more than \$53,000,000, making in belief either by non-competitive examination of the state of the state of the appointing officers. It is gratifying that

The American people are profoundly grateful to the soldiers, sailors and marines who have in every time of conflict fought their country's battles and defended its honor. The survivors and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen are justly entitled to receive the generous and considerate care of the nation. Few are now left of those who fought in the Mexican war, and while many of the veterans of the Civil war are still spared to us, their numbers are rapidly diminishing and age and infirmity are increasing their dependence. These, with the soldiers of the Spanish war will not be neglected by their grateful countrymen. The pension have been liberal. They should be marines, their widows and orphans, with re-

Relations with Cuba.

We have been in possession of Cuba since the first of January, 1899. We have restored order and established domestic tranquility. We have fed the starving, clothed the naked, and adninistered to the sick. We have improved the unitary condition of the island. We have anitary condition of the island. We have timulated industry, introduced public education, and taken a full and comprehensive enumera-tion of the inhabitants. The qualification of cicctors has been settled and under it officers eve been chosen for all the municipalities of Cuba. These local governments are now in op-cration, administered by the people. Our mili-tary establishment has been reduced from fortythree thousand soldiers to less than six thousand. An election has been ordered to be held on the 15th of September under a fair election on the 15th of September under a rair elections, law already tried in the municipal elections, to choose members of a constitutional conven-tion, and the convention by the same order is to assemble on the first Monday of Novemdependent government for the island will rest

Philippines. The treaty of peace which ceded us the one conveyed to us the other. Congress has given to this island a government in which the inhabitants participate, elect their own leg-islature, enact their own local laws, provide their own system of taxation, and in these respects have the same power and privileges enjoyed by other territories belonging to the United States, and a much larger measure of self-government than was given to the inhabit-ants of Louisiana under Jefferson. A district Ninety-one per cent, of our experts and imports are now carried by foreign ships. For been established and local courts have been inaugurated, all of which are in operation. The wn the ships for our carrying trade with the rorld and we ought to build them in American hip yards and man them with American sail people of the island. While they do not have rs. Our own citizens should receive the trans-linstant free commercial intercourse with the contation charges now paid to foreigners. I have United States, congress compiled with my recalled the attention of congress to this subject ommendation by removing, on the first day of in my several annual messages. In that of De- May last, 85 per cent, of the duties and proommendation by removing, on the first day of viding for the removal of the remaining 15 per cent, on the 1st of March, 1902, or earlier "Most desirable from every standpoint of national interest and patriotism is the effort to extend our foreign commerce. To this end our merchant marine should be improved and enlarged. We should do our full share of the earrying trade of the world. We do not do it now.

The first of March, 1902, or earlier if the native inhabitants of the territories nervey edded to the United States shall be determined by the congress." Eleven days thereafter, on Dec. 21, the following direction was given to leave the commander of our forces in the Philippines:

The military commander of the rates under the Dingley act, and our goods. rates under the Dingley act, and our goods going to Porto Rico pay a like rate. The duties thus paid and collected both in Porto Rico and the United States are paid to the govwith of our inland industries remains unac-minanted by progress on the seas. There is no taken by the national government. All of the of constitutional authority for legislation duties from Nov. 1, 1898, to June 20, 1900, ago duties from Nov. 1, 1898, ago duti chievements and with its rank among the na | Rican products, under the laws existing prior to the above mentioned act of congress, have gone into the treasury of Porto Rico to relieve the destitute and for schools and other public purposes. In addition to this we have expended for relief, education and improvement of roads the sum of \$1,513,084.95. The United States military force in the island has been reduced from 11,000 to 1,500, and native Porte Ricans constitute for the most part the local con

revival of husiness. The manufactures of Porto Rico are developing; her imports are increasing; her tariff is yielding increased returns; her fields are being cultivated; free schools are being established. Notwithstanding the many embarrasoments incident to a change of

The Philippines.

For the sake of full and intelligent under-standing of the Philippine question, and to give the people authentic information of the acts and aims of the administration, I present at be judged by what he has done and is doing It will be seen that the power of the govern-ment has been used for the liberty, the peace and prosperity of the Philippine peoples, and that force has been employed only against force which stood in the way of the realization of

On the 25th day of April, 1898, Congress de clared that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States. On May 1, 1868, Manila Ray. On May 10, 1898, Major General Merritt, U. S. A., was placed in command of the military expedition to Manifa, and directed among other things to immediately "publish a proclamation declaring that we come not to make war upon the people of the Philippines nor upon any part or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their em-

ing to escape from Santiago Harber, was descrived by the American fleet, and on July 17, Ison, the Spanish garrison in the city of Santiago surrendered to the commander of the inerican forces.
Following these brilliant victories, on the

Prosperity abounds everywhere throughout The best service which can be rendered to public. I rejoice that the southern as well labor is to afford it an opportunity for steady northern states are enjoying a full share and remunerative employment, and give it every se improved national conditions and that the southern as well and remunerative employment. The policy of peace between the two governments. In purther knowledge, skill, and integrity as beavers.

following distinguished citizens to conduct the negotiations on the part of the United States: Hon. William R. Day, of Ohio; Hon. William P. Frye, of Maine; Hon. Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota; Hon. George Gray, of Delaware, and Hon. Whitelaw Reid, of New York. In ad-

"It is my wish that throughout the negotia tions entrusted to the commission the purpose and spirit with which the United States ac-cepted the unwelcome necessity of war should be kept constantly in view. We took up arms only in obedience to the dictates of humanity and in the fulfillment of high public and moral and in the fulfillment of high public and moral obligations. We had no design of aggrandisement and no ambition of conquest. Through the long course of repeated representations which preceded and aimed to awert the struggle and in the final arbitrament of force this country was impelled solely by the purpose of relieving grievous wrongs and removing long existing conditions which disturbed its tranquility, which shocked the moral sense of mankind and which could no longer be endured.

could no longer be endured.
"It is my earnest wish that the United States in making peace should follow the same high rule of conduct which guided us in facing war. It should be as scrapulous and magnan-mous in the concluding settlement as it was just and humane in its original action. "Our aim in the adjustment of peace should be directed to lasting results and to the achievement of the common good under the demands

"Without any original thought of complet or even partial acquisition, the presence and success of our arms in Manila imposes upon us obligations which we cannot disregard. The march of events rules and overrules human ac-tion. Avowing unreservedly the purpose which has animated all our effort, and still solicitous to adhere to it, we cannot be unmindful that without any desire or design on our part the war has brought us new duties and responsi-bilities which we must meet and discharge as becomes a great nation on whose growth and career from the beginning the Ruler of Na-tions has plainly written the high command and pledge of civilization."

Additional Instructions.

On Oct. 28, 1898, while the peace commiss was continuing its negotiations in Paris, the following additional instruction was sent: "It is imperative upon us that as victors w should be governed only by motives which will exalt our nation. Territorial expansion should be our least concern; that we shall not shirk the moral obligations of our victory is of the greatest. It is undisputed that Spain's authority is permanently destroyed in every part of the Philippines. To leave any part in her feeble control now would increase our difficulties and be opposed to the interests of humanity. Nor can we permit Spain to transfer any of the islands to another power. Nor can we invite another power or powers to join the Uni ted States in sovereignty over them. We much their hold them or turn them back to Spain.

"Consequently, grave as are the responsibil ties and unforeseen as are the difficulties which are before us, the president can see but one plain path of duty, the acceptance of the archipelago. Greater difficulties an more seri-ous complications—administrative and internaous complications animastrative tributes to the course. The president has given to the views of the commissioners the fullest consideration, and in reaching the conclusion above announced in parture, he has been influenced by one single consideration of duty and humanity. The presi-dent is not unmindful of the distressed financial condition of Spain, and whatever consideration the United States may show must come from its sense of generosity and benevolence,

rather than from any real or technical obliga-

archipelagoes (Porto Rico and the Philippines) are insufficient to pay our war expenses, but aside from this do we not owe any obligation to the people of the Philippines which will not permit us to return these to the state of the Philippines would specific large into "From the standpoint of indemnity both the archipelagoes (Porto Rico and the Philippines) permit us to return them to the sovereignty of Spain? Could we justify ourselves in such a course or could we permit their barter to some other power? Willing or not we have the responsibility of duty which we cannot escape, " * " The president cannot believe any division of the archipelago can bring us any thing but embarrasment in the future. The trade and commercial side, as well us the in demnity for the cost of the war, are question we might yield. They might be waived or compromised, but the questions of duty and humanity appeal to the president so strongly that he can find no appropriate answer but the one he has here marked out."

Peace Treaty Concluded.

The treaty of peace was concluded on Dec 10, 1898. By its terms the archipelago, known as the Philippine Islands, was ceded by Spatn to the United States. It was also provided that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined

United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands that in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the securing the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the comman come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their hor religious rights."

reingious rigino.

In order to facilitate the most humane, pa-cific and effective extension of authority throughout these islands, and to secure, with the least possible delay, the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants, I appointed in January, 1899, a commission consisting of Hen, 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 S. Otis, U. S. A. Their instructions contained the following: "In the performance of this duty the missioners are enjoined to meet at the e possible day in the city of Manila and to an nounce by public proclamation their presence and the mission intrusted to them, carefully setting forth that, while the military governand continued so long as necessity may require, efforts will be made to alleviate the burden of taxation, to establish industrial and com-mercial prosperity, and to provide for the safety of persons and of property by such means as may be found conducive to these ends. The commissioners will endeavor, without in-terference with the military authorities of the United States now in control of the Philippines to ascertain what amelioration in the condition of the inhabitants and what improvements in public order may be practicable, and for this purpose they will study attentively the existing social and political state of the various populations, pasticularly as regards the forms of local uent, and other taxes, the means of trans portation, and the need of public improvements, They will report the results of their observations

entive action as may from time to time seem to from wise and useful. b protect them in their homes, in their emb protect them in their homes, in their emb protect them in their personal and religious,
in the islands from whom
it themselves able to derive information or suginglies. All persons who, either by active all
or by honest submission, co-operate with the
gestions valuable for the purposes of their cominsistent, or whom they may choose to employ
as agents, as may be necessary for this purpose
as agents, as may be necessary for this purpose
the islands the commi-"The commissioners are hereby authorized to 'it is my desire that in all their relation with the it habitants of the islands the commis-sioners exercise due respect for all the ideals customs and institutions of the tribes which compose the population, emphasizing upon all occasions the just and beneficent intentions of the government of the United States. It is also my wish and expectation that the come

and reflections, and will recommend such ex

blessings of a liberating rather than a con-quering nation."

Peace Treaty Ratified.

On the 6th of February, 1800, the trenty was ratified by the senate of the United States, and the congress immediately appropriated \$20,000, 600 to carry out its provisions. The ratifications were exchanged by the United States and Spain on the 11th of April, 1809,

As early as April, 1800, the Philippine commis-tion, of which Dr. Schurman was president, en sion, of which Dr. Schurman was president, en-deavored to bring about peace in the islands by repeated conferences with leading Tagalous rep-resenting the so-called insurgent government, to the end that some general plan of government might be offered them which they would ac-cept. So great was the satisfaction of the in-surgent commissioners with the 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 meange following:

"Yours 4th received. You are authorized to ropose that under the military power of the resident, pending action of congress, govern gent of the Philippine islands shall consist of a ment of the Philippine islands shall consist of a governor general appointed by the president; cab-inet appointed by the governor general; a gen-eral advisory council elected by the people; the qualifications of electors to be carefully consid-ered and determined and the governor general to have absolute veto. Judiciary strong and independent principal judges appointed by the independent; principal judges appointed by the president. The cabinet and judges to be chosen from natives or Americans, or both, having regard to fitness. The president earnestly desires the cessation of bloodshed, and that the people of the Philippine Islands at an early date shall have the largest measure of local self-govern-ment consistent with peace and good order."

Peace Overtures.

In the latter part of May another group of

Tagalog representative favorable to the plan of the commission it appears that he was, by military order of the insurgent leader, stripped RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE ISLANDS, well-being, not for our aggrandizement nor for of his shoulder straps, dismissed from the army and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

The views of the commission are best set forth in their own words:

AND TO TREAT THEM WITH THE SAME COURTESY AND RESPECT FOR THEIR PER SONAL DIGNITY WHICH THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ARE ACCUSTOMED TO

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.

"THE UNITED STATES ARE ACCUSTOMED TO REQUIRE FROM EACH OTHER.

"The articles of capitulation of the city of Manila on the "the words" with these words:

thusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominous 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 friendly 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 presecution of the war 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 possible to withdraw our forces from the islands with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

with these words:

"This city, its inhabitants, its churches, and trendens, and trendens and trendens and trendens and the property of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army."

"I believe that this pledge has been faithfully kept. As high and sucred an obligation rests upon the government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise, firm and unsellish guidance in the paths of poace and prosperity, to all the people of the Philippine Islads. I charge this commission to labor for the full which to fight the Spanish army, they would late ture upon us, which they did murderously and without the shadow of cause or justification. There may be those without the means of full information, who believe that we were from the islands with honor to ourselves or with the insurgents and that force, and the property of all descriptions, are may be there was any slliance in the faith and honor of t

ence, combined with their radical and linguistic and the protection of the people of the United States,"

States," take the task of governing the archipelago at the present time. The most that can be ex-pected of them is to co-operate with the Americans in the administration of general affairs, from Manila as a center, and to undertake, sub-ject to American control or guidance (as may be found necessary) the administration of prov-

essitate the intervention of other powers, and he eventual division of the island are the idea of a free, self-governing and United Philippine commonwealth at all conceiv-able. "Thus the welfare of the Filipinos coincides

with the dictates of pational honor in forbidding our abandonment of the archipelago. We canof from any point of view escape the respon shillities; and the commission is strongly per-suaded that the performance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessings to the scople of the Philippine Islands."
Satisfied that nothing further could be ac omplished in pursuance of their mission until

the rebellion was suppressed, and desiring t place before the congress the result of their obervations, I requested the commission to return and comprehensive report was submitted to con-

Civil Commission Named.

In March, 1990, believing that the insurrection was practically ended and carnestly desiring t promote the establishment of a stable govern ment in the archipelago, I appointed the follow-ing commission: Hon. William H. Taft, of Ohio; Froi. Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan; Hon. Luke Wright, of Tennessee; Hon. Henvy C. Ide, of cermont, and Hon. Bernard Moses, of California. My instructions to them contained the following: "You (the secretary of war) will instruct the commission * * * to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governments in which the natives of the islands, both in cities and in the rural com-munities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, order and loyalty. * * * Whenever the commission is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the islands is such that the administration may safely be transferred from military o civil control they will report that conclusneedations as to the form of central government e be established for the purpose of taking over

Beginning with the first day of September, Hell, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval, through the secretary of war, that part of the power of government in the Philipoine Islands which is of a legislative 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 regula-tions as you (the secretary of war) shall prescribe, until the establishment of the civil central government for the Islands contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph or until congress shall otherwise provide. Exercise of this legis-lative authority will include the making of rules and orders having the effect of law for the rais-ing of revenue by taxes, customs duties and imposts; the appropriation and expenditure of the public funds of the islands; the establishment of an educational system throughout the (slands; the establishment of a system to secure an eificient civil service; the organization and es-tablishment of courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental ; ovrnments; and all other matters of a civil nature for which the military governor is now com-petent to provide by rules or orders of a legis-lative character. The commission will also cational and civil service systems and in

Inviolable Rules.

Until congress shall take action I directed Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines must be imposed

PROPERTY SHALL NOT BE TAKEN FOR PUBLIC USE WITHOUT JUST COMPENSATION:
THAT IN ALL CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS THE
ACCUSED SHALL ENJOY THE RIGHT "> A

The customs collections give impetus to timber trade and reduce high price of lumber.
COUNTY SHALL ENJOY THE RIGHT "> A

The customs collections for list quarter, fifty
SPEEDY AND PUBLIC TRIAL, TO BE INper cent. greater than ever in Spanish his-

THE ACCUSATION, TO BE CONFRONTED WITH THE WITNESSES AGAINST HIM, TO HAVE COMPULSORY PROCESS FOR OBTAIN-ING WITNESSES IN HIS FAVOR, AND TO HAVE THE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL FOR HIS DEFENSE: THAT EXCESSIVE BAIL SHALL NOT BE REQUIRED. NOR EXCESSIVE FINES IMPOSED, NOR CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUN-ISHMENT INFLICTED; THAT NO PERSON SHALL BE PUT TWICE IN JEOPARDY FOR THE SAME OFFENSE, OR BE COMPELLED IN ANY CRIMINAL CASE TO BE A WITNESS AGAINST HIMSELF; THAT THE RIGHT TO BE SECURE AGAINST UNREASONABLE SEARCH-ES AND SUZURES SHALL NOT BE VIOLATED; THAT NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUN-TARY SERVITUDE SHALL EXIST EXCEPT AS A PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME; THAT NO BILL OF ATTAINDER, OR EX-POST FACTO LAW SHALL P. PASSED: THAT NO LAW SHALL BE PA . D ABRIDGING THE FREE-DOM OF SPEECH OR OF THE PRESS, OR THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE TO PEACE-ABLY ASSEMBLE AND PUTTERS THE ABLY ASSEMBLE AND PETITION THE GOV-ERNMENT FOR A REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES; THAT NO LAW SHALL BE MADE RESPECT-ING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION, OR PROHIBITING THE FREE EXERCISE THERE-OF, AND THAT THE FREE EXERCISE AND ENJOYMENT OF RELIGIOUS PROFESSION AND WORSHIP WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION OR PREFERENCE SHALL FOREVER BE AL-

LOWED. . . . "IT WILL BE THE DUTY OF THE COMMISSION TO PROMOTE AND EXTEND, AND, AS THEY FIND OCCASION, TO IMPROVE THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION ALREADY INAUG-URATED BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES. IN DOING THIS THEY SHOULD REGARD AS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE THE EXTENSION OF A SYSTEM IOP PRIMARY EDUCATION WHICH SHALL BE FREE TO ALL, AND WHICH SHALL TEND TO FIT THE PEOPLE FOR THE DUTIES OF CHI-ZENSHIP, AND FOR THE ORDINARY AVOCA-TIONS OF A CIVILIZED COMMUNITY. *** ESPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE AT ONCE epresentatives came from the insurgent leader, | GIVEN TO AFFORDING FULL OPPORTUNITY

The whole matter was fully discussed with them and promise of aceptance seemed near at hand. They assured our commissioners they would return after consulting with their leader but "UPON ALL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF hey never did.

As a result of the vews expressed by the first
TARY, SHOULD BE IMPRESSED A SENSE OF

from the islands with bonor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

After the most thorough study of the peoples of the archipelago the commission reported among other things:

"Their lack of education and political experi-

Amnesty Declared.

That all might share in the regeneration of the islands and participate in their govern-ment, I directed General MacArthur, the mili-tary governor of the Philippines, to issue a proclamation of amnesty, which contained among other statements the following: "Manila, P. I., June 21, 1900.

"By direction of the president of the United with complete immunity for the past and alsolute liberty of action for the future, to all persons who are now, or at any time since Feb. 4, 1899, have been in insurrection against the United States in either a or civil capacity, and who within a period of ninety days ilitary from the date hereof, formally renounce all onnection with such insurrection and subscribe o a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereighty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands. The privilege herewith published is extended to all oncerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the laws of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this

"In order to mitigate as much as possible onsequences resulting from the various dis-urbances which since 1896 have succeeded each other so rapidly, and to provide in some measure for destitute Filipino soldiers during the ransitory period which must inevitably succeed general peace, the military authorities of the United States will pay thirty peacs to each man who presents a rifle in good condition." Under their instructions the commission, emposed of representative Americans of differpolitical parties, whose character and ability guarantee the most faithful intelligence and patriotic service, are now laboring to establish stable government under civil control, in which the inhabitants shall participate, giving opportunity to demonstrate how far the

prepared for self-government. New Commission's Report.

1900, makes an interesting report from which I

quote the following extracts:
"Hostility against Americans originally aroused by absurd fulsehoods of unscrupulous leaders. The distribution of troops in three hundred posts has by contact largely dispelled hostility, and steadily improved the temper of ople. This improvement is furthered by uses of insurgents. Large numbers of people long for peace and willing to accept government under the United States. Insurgents not sur-rendering after defeat divided into small guerilla bands under general officers or become rob bers. Nearly all of the prominent generals and politicians of the insurrection except Aguinaldo have since been captured or have surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance. * * All Northern Lucon except two provinces substantially free from insurgents. People busy planting, and asking for municipal organic Railway and telegraph line from Mani Dagunan, 122 miles, not molested for five months. * * Tagales alone active in leading guevilla warfare. In Negros, Cebu, Romb-lon, Mashate, Sibuyan, Tablas, Bohoi, and otherippine islands little disturbance exists and civil government eagerly awaited. * * * Four years of war and lawlessness in parts of islands have created unactiled conditions. * * Na-tive constabulary and militia, which should be organized at once, will end this and the tergrism to which defenseless people are subjected The natives desire to enlist in these organiza-tions. If judiciously selected and officered, will be efficient forces for maintenance of order United States troops TURNING
ISLANDS OVER TO COTEBIE OF TAGALOS POLITICIANS WILL BLIGHT FAIR PROS-PECTS OF ENORMOUS IMPROVEMENT: DRIVE OUT CAPITAL MAKE LIFE AND PROPERTY, SECULAR AND RELIGIOUS, MOST ... ECURE; BANISH BY FEAR OF CRUEL PROSCRIPTION CONSIDERABLE BODY OF CONSERVATIVE FILIPINOS WHO HAVE AID-ED AMERICANS IN WELL-FOUNDED BELIEF THAT THEIR PEOPLE ARE NOT NOW PIT FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT, AND REINTRO-DUCE SAME OPPRESSION AND CORRUP-TION WHICH EXISTED IN ALL PROVINCES UNDER MALOLOS' INSURGENT GOVERN-MENT DURING THE EIGHT MONTHS OF ITS CONTROL. THE RESULT WILL BE FAC-CONTROL. THE RESULT WILL BE FAC-TIONAL STRIFE BETWEEN JEALOUS LEAD-ERS, CHAOS AND ANARCHY, AND WILL RE QUIRE AND JUSTIFY ACTIVE INTERVEN OF LIFE, LIBERTY OR PROPERTY WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW: THAT PRIVATE:
PROPERTY SHALL NOT BE TAKEN FOR PUBLIC USE WITHOUT JUST COMPANY TO BE TAK

tory, and August collections show further in-crease. The total revenue for same period one third greater than in any quarter under Spain, though cedula tax, chief source of Spanish revenue, practically abolished. Economy and efficiency of military government have created surplus fund of six million dollars, which should be expended in much needed public works, no-tably improvement of Manila harbor. With proper tariff and facilities Manila will become the great port of Orient."

The commission is confident that "by a judi-cious customs have reasonable land tax and

ctous customs law, reasonable land tax and proper corporation franchise tax, imposition of no greater rate than that in average American state will give less annoyance and with peace will produce revenues sufficient to pay expenses of efficient government including militia and constabulary. They are preparing a stringent civil service law giving equal opportunity to Filipinos and Americans with preference for former, where qualifications are equal, to enter at lowest rank and by promotion reach head of department. * * Forty-five miles of railroad extension under negotiation will give access to a large province rich in valuable minerals, a mile high, with strictly temperate climate. * Railread construction will give
employment to many and communication will
furnish market to vast stretches of rich agricultural lands." ural lands."

They report that there are "calls from all parts of the islands for public schools, school supplies and English teachers, greater than the commission can provide until a comprehensive school system is organized. Night schools for teaching English to adults are being established in response to popular demand. Native chil-dren show aptitude in learning English. Spanish is spoken by a small fraction of people, and in a few years the medium of communication in the courts, public offices and between different tribes will be English; creation of central gov-ernment within eighteen months, under which substantially all rights described in the bill of rights in the federal constitution are to be se-cured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contentment, prosperity, education and political enlightenment

Humanity and Civilization.

This shows to my countrymen what has been and is being done to bring the benefits of liberty and good government to these wards of the 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 sovereignty against the designing minority whose first demand after the surrender of Manila by

ence. To such let me repeat the facts. On the 26th of May, 1898, Admiral Dewey was in-structed by me to make no alliance with any party or faction in the Philippines that would incur liability to maintain their cause in the tuture, and he replied under date of June 6, 1808: "Have acted according to spirit of de-partment's instructions from the beginning, and I have entered into no alliance with insurgents or with any faction. This squadron can reduce the defenses of Manila at any moment, but it is considered useless until the arrival of sufficient United States forces to retain possession." In the report of the nest Philippine commission, submitted on Nov. 2, 1899, Admiral

Dewey, one of its members, said:
"No alliance of any kind was entered into

July 25, 1898, and a dispatch from Admira Devey 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 prob-lem will be how to deal with the insurgents under Aguisaldo 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 threat-

ening our army.

On Aug. 13 Manila was captured and of this and subsequent events the Philippine commission says: "When the city of Manila was taken Aug. 13, the Filipinos took no part in the at-tack, but came following in with a view to looting the city and were only prevented from doing so by our forces preventing them from entering. Aguinaldo claimed that he had the right to occupy the city; he demanded of Gen eral Merritt the palace of Malacanan for himnila, also that a part of the money taken from the Spaniards as spoils of war should be given up, and above all that he should be given the

arms of the Spanish prisoners. All these de-Generals Merritt, Greene and Anderson, who were in command at the beginning of our occupation, and until the surrender of Manila, states that there was no alliance with the Insurgents. and no promise to them of independence. Aug. 17, 1808, General Merritt was instructed that there must be no joint occupation of Manila with the insurgents. General Anderson, under date of Feb. 10, 1900, says that he was present at the interview between Admiral Dewey and the insurgent leader and that in this interview Admiral Dewey made no promises whatever. He adds: "He (Aguinaldo) asked me if my government was going to recognize his government." I answered that "I was there simply in a military capacity; that I could not acknowledge his government because I had no

authority to do so

Pertinent Questions. WOULD NOT OUR ADVERSARIES HAVE SENT DEWEY'S FLEET TO MANILA TO CAP-TURE AND DESTROY THE SPANISH SEA POWER THERE, OR, DISPATCHING IT THERE, WOULD THEY HAVE WITHDRAWS IT AFTER THE DESTRUCTION OF THE SPAN-ISH FLEET; AND IF THE LATTER, WHITH-ER WOULD THEY HAVE DIRECTED IT TO WHERE COULD IT HAVE GONES WHAT PORT IN THE ORIENT WAS OPENED THE EXPEDITION UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL MERRITT TO STRENGTHEN DEWEY IN THE DISTANT OCEAN AND AS SIST IN OUR TRIUMPH OVER SPALE, WITE WHICH NATION WE WERE AT WAR? WAS SPAIN AT EVERY VULNERABLE POINT THAT THE WAR MIGHT BE SUCCESSFULLY CONCLUDED AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE

MOMENT? AND WAS IT NOT OUR DUTY TO PROTECT THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF THOSE WHO CAME WITHIN OUR CONTROL BY THE FOR TUNES OF WAR! COULD WE HAVE COME AWAY AT ANY TIME BETWEEN MAY 1, 1808. AND THE CONCLUSION OF PEACE WITHOUT

A STAIN UPON OUR GOOD NAME? COULD WE HAVE COME AWAY WITHOUT DISHONOR AT ANY TIME AFTER THE RATI PICATION OF THE PEACE TREATY BY THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES? There has been no time since the destruction of the enemy's fleet when we could or should have left the Philippine archipelago. Alist

the treaty of peace was ratified no power but congress could surrender our sovereignty or alienate a foot of the territory thus acquired. The congress has not seen fit to do the one or the other, and the president had no authority to do either, if he ead been so inclined which he was not. So long as the sovereignty emains in us it is the duty of the executive,

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