OMINATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, SEPT. 8. arus of the native inhabitants of the terri- and enthusiastic army. No alternative was

tories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress." Eleven days thereafter, on Dec. 21, the fol

wing direction was given to the commandat of our forces in the Philippines: The military commander of the United

states is enjoined to make known to the inappliants of the Philippine Islands that, in secretding to the sovereignty of Spain, in ering the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new polittest power, the authority of the United ates is to be exerted for the securing of the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the confirmation of all aris private rights and relations. It will te the duty of the commander of the forces ef occupation to announce and proclaim in most public manner that we come not s lovaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and refigious rights."

Sent a Commission.

In order to facilitate the most humane scife and effective extension of authority throughout these islands, and to secure, with least possible delay, the benefits of a 120 sise and generous protection of life and January, 1809, a commission consisting of Jacob Gould Schurman of New York, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.; Charles Denby of Indiana, Professor Dean C. Worcenter of Michigan, and Major General Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A. Their instructions

contained the following: "In the performance of this duty the com 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 forth that, while the military government aiready proclaimed is to be maintained and continued so long as secessity may require, efforts will be made to alleviate the burden of taxation, to establish industrial and commercial prosperity. and to provide for the safety of persons and of property by such means as may be found conducive to these ends.

Given Careful Instructions.

"The commissioners will endeavor, without interference with the military authorities of the United States now in control of the Philippines, to ascertain what ameliora tion 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, par ticularly as regards the forms of local government, the administration of justice, the collection of customs and other taxes, the means of transportation, and the need of improvements. They will report · · the results of their observations and reflections, and will recommend such executive action as may from time to time seem to them wise and useful.

"The commissioners are hereby authorized to confer authoritatively with any persons resident in the Islands from whom they may believe themselves able to derive informa suggestions valuable for the purtion or poses of their commission, or whom they may choose to employ as agents, as may be accessary for this purpose. . .

Avoided Harsh Measures.

"It is my desire that in all their relations with the inhabitants of the islands the commissioners exercise due respect for all the Ideals, customs and institutions of the tribes compose the population, emphasizing which spon all occasions the just and beneficent intrations of the government of the United States.

"It is also my wish and expectation that the commissioners may be received in a manner due to the bonored and authoriz representatives of the American Republic, daly commissioned on account of their knowledge, skill and integrity as bearers of the good will, the protection and the richest blessings of a liberating rather than a conquering nation."

ples of the archipelage the commission reported, among other things;

"Their lack of education and political experience, combined with their racial and linguistic diversities, disqualify them, in spite of their mental gifts and domestic virues, to undertake the task of governing the archipelago at the present time. The most that can be expected of them is to co-operate with the Americans in the administra property to the inhabitants, I appointed in tion of general affairs, from Manila as a center, and to undertake, subject to American control or guidance (as may be found necessary) the administration of provincial and municipal affairs. . . .

Would Invite Anarchy.

"Should our power by any fatality he withdrawn, the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speed ily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse if it did not necessitate, the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the Islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing and united Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable. . . "Thus the welfare of the Filipines colncides with the dictates of national honor in forbidding our abandonment of the archi-We cannot from any point of view pelago. escape the responsibilities of government which our sovereignty entails, and the commission is strongly persuaded that the performance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the people of the

Philippine Islands." Satisfied that nothing further could be accomplished in pursuance of their mission until the rebelilon was suppressed, and de siring to place before the Congress the resuit of their observations, I requested the commission to return to the United States. Their most intelligent and comprehensive report, was submitted to Congress.

Duties of the Commission.

In March, 1900, belleving that the insurrection was practically ended and earnesily desiring to promote the establishment of a stable government in the archipelago, 1 appointed the following civil commission: William H. Taft of Ohio, Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Luke I. Wright of Tennessee, Henry C. Ide of Vermont, and Bernard Moses of California. My instruclons 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 the cities and in the rural communities, 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 a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, or-

der and loyalty. . . . Awaits the Report.

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And the server is sourced to subargents of the formation of the binder of the server is sourced to subargent of the server is sourced to subargent. The commission is of the opinion and to the friends to scatter the server is sourced to subargents. The contrast state with the server is sourced to subargents. The source is source of the Milling the server is sourced to subargents. The source is source of the Milling the source is the source is source of the Milling the source is the source

All Pledgres Kept. All Pledgres Kept. The articles of capitulation of the Citro of manila on the 13th of August, 1898, con-inductions customs hav, reasonable han that in the manila on the 13th of August, 1898, con-inductions customs hav, reasonable han that in the periodic property of all descriptions, are placed under the special sufeguard of the faith and honor of the American srint. The lieve that this pledge has ben futh-faith and honor of the American srint. The government of the Chiles is the point of the government of the Chiles is the point of the government of the Chiles is the point of the government of the Chiles is the point of the government of the Chiles is the point of the full performance of this is the concerns the honor ship is the protection of the American srint static will give access to a large province rich in valuable minerals, a mile is the protection of the fram honor ship is the protection of the proper contraction will give employment the protection of the people of the traited is the protection of the people of the

Manila, P. I., June 21, 1900.-By direction

Statilize Black of Barrison Ba

Striking Phrases from President McKinley's Letter.

It will be noted that the (Democratic) demand is for the immediate restora-on of the free coinnee of sliver at 16 to 1. If another issue is paramount, this immediate. It will admit of no delay and will suffer no postponement.

We accept the issue and again invite the sound money forces to join in win-ning snother and we hope a permanent triumph for an honest financial system which will continue inviolable the public fails.

It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants, and to prepare them for self-govern-ment, and to give them self-government when they are ready for it, and as rapidly as they are ready for it. . . .

There has been no time since the destruction of the enemy's fleet when we could or should have left the Philipping archipelago. After the treaty of peace was ratified no power but Congress could surrender our sovereignty or alienate a foot of the territory thus acquired.

Every effort has been directed to their (Filipinos) peace and prosperity, their advancement and well-being, not for our aggrandizement or for pride of might, not for trade or commerce, not for exploitation, but for humanity and civilization.

The American question is between duty and desertion. The American verdict will be for duty and against desertion, for the republic against both anarchy and imperialism. . . .

Honest co-operation of capital is necessary to meet new business conditions, and extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but conspiracies and combina-tions intended to restrict business, create monopolies and control prices should be effectively restrained.

For labor a short day is better than a short dollar.

Unless something unforeseen occurs to reduce our revenues or increase our expenditures, the Congress at its next session should reduce taxation very ma-terially. . . .

We ought to own the ships for our carrying trade with the world, and we gut to build them in American shipyards and man them with American sallors.

inration acknowleding and accepting the succepting and authority of the United States in and were the Philipping language. The successful and well-being not for our ag-transferment por for might on the for

Feb. 10, 1960, says that he was present at the interview between Admiral Dewey and the insurgent leader, and that in this Inter-view Admiral Dewey made no promises whatever. He adds: "He (Aguinsido) asked me if my govern-ment was going to recognize his govern-ment. I answered that I was there simply is a military especity that I could not ac-knowledge his government, because I had no authority to do so."

Easy to Find Fault.

Easy to Find Fault. Would not our adversaries have sent Dewey's fleet to Manila to capture and de-stroy the Spanish sea power there, or, dis-patching it there, would they have with-drawn it after the destruction of the Span-ish fleet; and if the latter, whither would they have directed to sail? Where could they have directed to sail? Where to the sails the out the the distant ocean and assist in our triumph over Spain, with which uation we were at war? Was it not our highest duty to strike Spain at every vulnerable point, that the war might be uccessfully concluded at the earliest prac-tuble moment? Aska for Honest Opinion.

Asks for Honest Opinion.

Iteable moment?
Asks for Honest Opinion.
Ite send to be fortunes of war? Could we have come away at any time between why the fortunes of war? Could be have come away without dishoner at any time after the ratio of the peace trace, by the Senate of the United States?
There has been no time since the destruction of the energy of peace were could at the Philippine archipelage of the trace of the United States?
There has been no time since the destruction of the energy of peace was ratified and power but Congress could surrender our overelgoity or allenate a foot of the trend over the treating of the one or the other, and the president had no suthority to do either. If he had been so inclined, which he was not.
So long as the soverelgoity emails in as its had been so inclined, which he was not.
So long as the soverelgoity, and if is one of the assalhants. Would our political adversaries do less?
Begun by Insurgents.

Begun by Insurgents.

Begun by Insurgents. It has been asserted that there would have been no fighting in the Philippines if Con-gress had deciared its purpose to give inde-pendence to the Tagai insurgents. The in-surgents did not walf for the action of Con-gress. They assumed the offensive, they opened fire on our army. Those who assert our responsibility for the beginning of the conflict have forgotten that before the trenty was ratified in the Senate, and while it was being debated in that body, and while the Bacon resolution was under discussion, on Feb. 4, 1850, the insurgents attacked the American army. after being previously advised that the American forces were under orders not to fire upon them except in defense. The pa-pers found in the recently captured archives of the insurgents demonstrate that this at tack had been carefully planned for weeks before it occurred.

ence of training, or the ability to und stable government at home and aim helpiess to perform its hiernational tions with the rest of the world.

Will Defend Our Title.

To this we are apposed. We should not teld our title while our shill atting last, by the language of our platform, "Our any bority should not be less than our respondbillity," and our present responsibility is to establish our authority is every part of the lslands.

Islands. No government can so certainly preserve the peace, restore public order, establish law, justice and stable conditions as ours. Neither Congress nor the Executive can es-tablish a stable government in these islands except under our right of sovereignty, our nuthority and our flag. And this we are do-ing.

authority and our flag. And this we are do-been and the second s

Consent of the Governed,

Besides, if we cannot establish any gov Besides, if we cannot establish any gor-ermment of our own without the consent of the governed, as our opponents contend, then we could not establish a stable govern-ment for them or make ours a pratectorate without the like consent, and nother the majority of the people nor a minority of the people have invited us to assume it. We could not maintain a protectorate even with the consent of the governed without giving provocation for conflict and possibly costly wars.

provocation for conflict and possibly costly wars. Our rights in the Philippines are now free from outside interference and will continue to in our present relations. They would not be thus free in any other relation. We will not give up our own to guarantice another avereignty. Our fille is good. Our peace commission-ers believed they were receiving a good this when they concluded the treaty. The execu-tive believed it was a good title when he submitted it to the Scante of the United States for its ratification. The Scante be-lieved it was a good title when they gave it their constitutional assent, and the Con-gress seems not to have donbted its com-pleteness when they appropriated \$.0,000,000 provided by the treaty.

Title Is Unquestionable.

Those who assert our responsibility for the theorem of the conjunct of the conjunction of the c

ready for it, and as rapidly as they are ready for it, and as rapidly as they are ready for it, and as rapidly as they are in the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago. Plea for Consistency. Are our opponents against the treaty? If so, they must be reminded that it could not have been ratified in the Scuale but for their assistance. The Senate which ratified the treaty and the Congress which added its sanction by a large appropriation comprised Senators and Representatives of the people of all partles. Would our opponents surrender to the in-

 treatly and the congress which somplised sanction by a large appropriation comprised sanction by a large appropriation comprised sanction and kepresentatives of the people of the Philippines, while their nullifection is openly advected at home. Our opponent may distruct them is should be promptly disclatmed, for our argents, abandon our sovereignty or cede it to them? If that be not their purpose, then it should be promptly disclatmed, for our argents, abandon our sovereignty or cede it to them? If that be not their purpose, then it should be promptly disclatmed, for our argents that they with their success at the polls in November of American sovereignty or cell the archipelage conferred upon the Tagaler so for the facts and all discusses.
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 of the facts in game allows or any and the program of the propies of the archipelage conferred upon the Tagaler sover inset.
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 The effect of a belief in the minds of the function of independence. If the function of independence is openly which they profess to represent. The Republican party doesn't have to assert its devotion to the Decination of independence. That immortal instrument of the function of independence. That immortal instrument of the function of independence. The function of battle, turned its prominers in the will be done has site of a site of a belief in the minds of the site of all class of battle, turned its prominers and the provers of the same done has a site of all class of battle, turned its prominers in the insurgents that the spletitor and the provers of the amendments guarantees to assert the follows of the same done has a site of all class of battle, turned its prominers and the provers and the provers and the spletitor is an end theore be constitution the amendments guarantees to an another and the spletitor is an addition of independence. The second of the mendment is guarantees to the spletic on the spletic on the spletic on In the awful clash of battle, lurined its prom-ises into fulfillment. It wrote into the Con-stitution the amendments guaranteeing po-lithesi equality to American clinewiship, and it has never broken them or connected oth-ers in breaking them. It will not be guided in its conduct by one set of principles at home and another set in the new territory belonging to the United States.

"Manila, P. I., June 21, 1900.-By direction of the President of the United States the indersigned announces amnesty, with com plete immunity for the past and alsolute illerity of action for the future, to all per-sons who are now, or at any time since Feb. 4, 1899, have been in insurrection galast the United States in either a mili-tary or civil capacity, and who shall, within a period of nineity days from the date there-of, formally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a dec-

On the 6th of February, 1809, the treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States, and the Congress immediately appropriated \$20,000,000 to carry out its provisions. The ratifications were exchanged by the United States and Spain on the 11th of April, 1890.

As early as April, 1899, the Philippine commission, of which Dr. Schurman was president, endeavored to bring about peace a the islands by repeated conferences with leading Tagalogs representing the so-called insurgent government, to the end that some general plan of government might be offered them which they would accept.

Pleased the Natives.

So great was the satisfaction of the losurrot commissioners with the form of goverament proposed by the American commissioners that the latter submitted the propised scheme to me for approval, and my m thereon is shown by the cable message following:

"May 5, 1800, Schurman, Manila: Yours th received. You are authorized to propose that, under the military power of the President, pending action of Congress, govern-ment of the Philippine Islands shall consist of a governor general appointed by the Freeldent, cabinet appointed by the governer general, a general advisory council elect-ed by the people, the qualifications of elect-

ion that the condition of affairs in the isl ands is such that the central administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control they will report that conclu-sion to you (the Secretary of War), with their personal recommendations as to the form of central government to be esimb-

form of central government to be estab-lished for the purpose of taking over the control. • • • • "Begianing with the 1st 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 whith is of a leg-islative nature is to be transferred from the military governor of the islands to this com-mission, to be thereafter exercised by them in the place and stead of the military gov-ernor, under such roles and regulations 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 untfl Coa-gress shall otherwise provide. Legislative Authority.

Legislative Authority. "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 of reve-Include the making of rules and orders not-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 an educational system throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the or-ganization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments, and all other matters of a civil sature of which the military governor is now competent to pro-vide by rules or orders of a legislative char-neter. The commission will also have power during the same period to appeint to office such officers under the folicial, edu-cational and civil service systems and in the municipal and departmental governments as shall be provided."

Rules for the Interim.

Until Congress shall take action I directed

Reneral, a general advisory council elected by the people, the qualifications of electers to be carefully considered and determined, and the governor general to have absolute veto. Judiciary strong and independent, principal judges appointed by the President. The cubinet and judges to be researchers and independent, principal judges appointed by the President. The cubinet and judges to be researchers and the deprived of life. (Berty or prioperty without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public veto, is speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the informed of the second and that the people of the informed of the nature and cause of the informed of the nature and cause of the informed of the nature and cause of the informed of the nature and independent. The whole matter was fully disting the freedom of speech or of the informed of the people of the presentatives cause from the insurgent is the commissioners they would return after commissioners they would return after commissioners they would return after commissioners the commission, it appears that the informed of the presentiative favorable to the present of the informed of the present at an of the people of the and the informed of the presentiative favorable to the present of the informed of the present of the informed of the commission are best and informed to the secure against blanself. That he is the secure against blanself in the the informed of the present was fully distered. That ne law shall be passed; that no law

tweive years' imprisonment. The views of the commission are best set forth in their own words: "Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unaroldable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous

The privilege berewith publish tended to all concerned without a vation whatever, excepting that per bare violated the laws of war d bave violated the laws of war during period of active hostilities are not embi-within the scope of this amnesty.

Pay Offered for Rifles.

Pay Offered for Ridles. "In order to mitigrate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various dis-turbances which since 1856 bare succeeded each other so rapidly, and to provide in some measure for destitute Filipino soldiers during the transitory period which must insy authorities of the United States will pay 30 pesses to each man who presents 4 rider their instructions the commission, composed of representative Americans of different sections of the country and from different sections of the country sud from different sections, in whose character and ability guarantee the most faithful in-telligence and patriotic service, are now inder divid control, in which the linkants and participate, giving them opportunity to demonstrate how far they are prepared for self-government. for self-government.

Quotes the Commission.

Quotes the Commission. This commission, under date of Aug. 21, 1000, makes an luteresting report, from which I quote the following extracts: "Hostility against Americans was orig-inally aronsed by abard falsehoods of un-scrupulous leaders. The distribution of troops in 300 ports has by contact largely dispetied hostility, and steadily improved temper of people. This improvement is fur-thered by abases of insurgents. Large num-hers of people long for peace and are willing to accept government under the United States.

to accept government under the United States. "Insurgents not surrendering after defeat divided into small guerrills bands under gen-eral officers or became robbers. Nearly all of the prominent generals and pollificians of the insurrection, except Aguinaido, have since been captured or have surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance. "All northern Lusco, except two provinces, substantially free from insurgents. People busy plasting, and asking for municipal or-ganization. Railway and telegraph lines from Manila to Dagapan, 122 miles, not mo-lested for five months. Pinna Native Militin.

Plans Nutive Militin.

Tested for five months.
Prime Manife to Depute the series of t

grandizement 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 popu-lation who welcome our sovereignty against the designing minority whose first demand after the surrender of Manila by the Span-leh army was to enter the city that they might loot it and destroy those not in sym-pathy with their selfish and treacherous de-signs.

Civil Service to Rule.

Civil Service to Rule. Nobody who will avail himself of the facts will longer hold that there was any alliance will longer hold that there was any alliance of longer hold that there was any alliance will longer hold that there was any alliance of the any promise of independence was made reached Manila they had resolved. If the commander of the American navy would would here their loader had reached Manila they had resolved. If the commander of the American navy would would here them any would later turn upon would here the american navy would be allow of cause of justification in historic who believe that we were historic the many with which the means of historic the insurgents and that we assured them that they should have inde-cedence. To such let me repeat the facts: On the 20th of May, 1808, Admiral Dewey with any party of faction in the Philippines taxes in the future, and he replied under the of June 0, 1809. There may faction. This squadron where entered into no alliance with the he have entered later and alliance with the he have entered later and he are believed under the defenses of Manila at any have entered later and alliance with the he have entered later and later with the he have entered later and he are believed and have entered later and he means and have entered later and he means and have the arrived of militelent Undied States forces to a state and the second and states forces to a state and the are and the second and states forces to a state and the second and states forces to the arrived of sufficient Undied States forces to the arrived of sufficient Content States forces to a state of the second states forces to a state of the second states forces to a state of the second states forces t

Denies Any Compact.

Itesders.
Prolongs the Rebeilion.
The effect of a beile in the minds of the insurgents that this will be done has already prolonged the rebeilion and increases the accessity for the continuance of a large array. It is now delaying full peace in the sarehige accessity for the continuance of a large array. It is now delaying full peace is the accessity offered by Gen. MacArr hur under my direction. But for these false hopes a considerable reduction could have be had in our military establishment in the Philippines and the establishment of a stable counter of a large array offered by Gen. MacArr hur under my direction. But for these false hopes a considerable reduction could have be had in our military establishment in the Philippines and the resultation of a stable court of a stable of a stable philippines and the resultation of a stable philippines to yield the avereignty of the factor of the population, a single tribe out of eighty or more inhabiting the archipelayon and the result is the protocol with Spain, awaiting the ratification of the treaty of peace by the Senate, and which has since been to active, open reboilion aginst the builted States. We are asked to transfer out solution, which has been over light to a to the population of the population of the population at hority in the standow without consulting the mighting the m

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belonging to the United States. Doctrine of Linco'n. If our opponents would only practice as well as preach the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln there would be no fear for the anfe-ty of our institutions at home or their fright-ful influence in any territory over which our mag floats. Empire has been expelled from Porto Ries and the Philippines by American freemen. The flag of the republic new floats over these lelands as an embiem of rightful sovereign-is. Will the republic stay and dispense to their lumbiants the bleasings of liberty, education and free institutions, or steal away, leaving them to anarchy or imperiat-ham?

away, tearing them to anarchy or imperiat-ism? The American question is between duty and descriton. The American verdict will be for duty and against descriton, for the flepublic against bolb anarchy and imperial-

The country has been fully advised of the purposes of the United States in China, and they will be faithfully adhered to as already defined.

Denies Any Compact. In the report of the first Philippine com-mission, submitted on Nov. 2, 1859, Admirai Dewey, one of its members, said: "No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaido nor was any promise of in-dependence made to him at any time." General Merritt arrived in the Philippines on July 25, 1898, and a dispatch from Ad-miral Dewey to the government at Wash-ington said: