## DESERET EVENING NEWS: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1900.

# NO IMPERIALISM AND NO ANARCHY.

What McKinley Says of Philippines-Letter of Acceptance Also Talks of Silver, Trusts, Tariff, Finances, etc.

Washington, Sept. 10 .- Following the | they will not fail to record again their letter of President McKinley accepting earnest dissent. the nomination of the Republican Na- PROTECTION AND RECIPROCITY.

| privilege

written into public law,

WHAT CONGRESS DID.

Alaska a territorial government,

tional convention for the office of Presi-The Republican party remains faith-ful to its principle of tariff which supplies sufficient revenue for the gov-ernment and adequate protection to our dent of the United States:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C. Sept. 10 .- Hon, Henry Cabot Ledge,

chairman, notification committee: My dear Sir: The nomination of the Republican National convention of June to market the surplus of American 15, 1900, for the office of President of farms. The time-honored principles of 300 for the office of President of protection and reciprocity were the first United States, which as the official pledges of Republican victory to be conveyed to me, is accepted. I carefully examined the platform al and give to it my hearty ap-On the great issue of the last al election it is clear. It upholds he gold standard and endorses the legent Congress by which that standard hus been strength.

### NATIONAL CURRENCY SECURE.

The stability of our national currency stability of our harden at those who to this platform are kept in of the government. In the first that of 1896, the friends of the d standard and of sound currency re triumphant and the country is enthe fruits of that victory. Our plats, however, are not satisfied, Our supel us to a second battle upon at lines on which the first was aht and won. While regretting the fought that work. While respective the re-opening of this question, which can only disturb the present satisfactory financial condition of the government. ind visit uncertainty upon our great business enterprises, we accept the isforces to join in winning another, and hope a permanent triumph for an nest financial system, which will coninue inviolable the public faith.

#### DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

As in 1895 the three silver parties are As in inder the same leader who, im-mediately after the election of that year, in an address to the bimetallists,

"The friends of bimetallism have not been vanquished; they have simply been vercome. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the modely changers against the welfare of the huand they will continue the rfare against it

policy thus proclaimed has been ed and confirmed by these partles silver Democratic platform of 1900 inues the warfare against the soad gold conspiracy when it expressly Versiturate the demand of that (the

Chicago) platform of 1896 for an Ameri nancial system made by the Amer. people for themselves, which shall id maintain a bimetallic price and as part of such system and and as part of such system an ted coinage of silver and gold at esent ratio of 16 to 1 without the aid or consent of any

the issue is presented. d that the demand is for immediits restoration of the free coinage flver at 16 to 1. If another issue is taramount, this is immediate. It will idmit of no delay and will suffer no postponement.

American policy. The past three years have been more satisfactory to Ameri-Forewarned, workingmen than many preceding ears. Any change of the present in-ustrial or financial policy of the gov-Forearmed. The liability to disease is greatly lessened when the blood is in good condition, and the circulation healthy and rigorous. For then all refuse matter a promptly carried out of the system ; otherwise it would rapidly accumulate -fermentation would take place, the blood become polluted and the constiution so weakened that a simple malady might result seriously.

A healthy, active circulation means good digestion and strong, healthy

As a blood purifier and tonic S. S. S. has no equal. It is the safest and best remedy for old people and children because it contains no minerals, but is made exclusively of roots and herbs. No other remedy so thoroughly and

effectually cleanses the blood of im-SSS purities. At the same time it builds up the weak and de-bilitated, and reno-vates the entire sys-

enterprises and producers; and of reci-procity which opens foreign markets to the fruits of American labor and furnishes new channels through which tem. It cures permanently all manner of blood and skin troubles.

Mr. E. E. Kolly, of Urbans, O., writes: "I had Eczema on my hands and face for five years. It would break out in little white pustules, crusts would form and drop off, leaving the skin red and inflam-ed. The doctors did me no good. I used all the medicated scaps and salves without benefit. S. S. S. cured me, and my skin is as clear and smooth as any one's." "Mr. Unone Sciencia d Gaus Mr.

The present Congress has given to Mrs. Henry Siegfried, of Cape May, N. J., says that twenty-one bottles of S. S. S. cured her of Cancer of the breast. Doc-tors and friends thought hor case hope-less. which it had waited more than a quar ter of a century; has established a rep

resentative government in Hawaii; ha enacted bills for the most liberal treat Richard T. Gardner, Florence, B. C., mifered for years with Boils. Two boi-ties of S. S. S. put his blood in good con-dition and the Boils disappeared. ment of the pensioners and their wid-ows: has revived the free homestead

policy. In its great financial law, it provided for the establishment of banks Send for our free book, and write our physicians about your case. of issue with a capital of \$25,000 for the benefit of villages and rural com-Medical advice free. munities and bringing the opportunity for profitable business in banking with-in the reach of moderate capital. Many

## THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

are already availing themselves of this

PUBLIC DEBT REDUCED. During the past year more than nine-teen millions of U. S. bonds have been paid from the surplus revenues of the during the past three years is a radical improvement of our financial relations. The great amounts of capital which have been borrowed of Europe for our reasury and in addition \$25,000,000 o two per cents matured, called by the government, are in process of payment. Pacific railroad bor, 's issued by the rapid material development have re-mained a constant drain upon our resources for interest and dividends and government in aid of the roads in the made our money markets liable to consum of nearly forty-four million dol stant disturbances by calls for payment or heavy sales of our securities whenars have been paid since December 3. 1897. The treasury balance is in artis-factory condition, showing on Septem-ber first, \$135,419,000, in addition to the \$150,000,000 gold reserve held in the treasury. The government's relations with the Pacific railroads have been substantially closed \$134,450,000 ever moneyed stringency or panic oc-curred abroad. We have now been paying these debts and bringing home

been substantially closed, \$124,421,099 being received from these roads, the foundation of financial influence. greater part in cash and the remainder with ample securities for the payments leferred.

INCREASE IN CURRENCY.

Instead of diminishing, as was predicted four years ago, the volume of our dicted four years ago, the volume of our currency is greater per cupita than it has ever been. It was 32,10 in 1856. It has increased to \$26,50 on July 1, 1900, and \$26,85 on September 1, 1900, Our total money on July 1, 1896, was \$1,506, 434,966; on July 1, 1900, ft was \$2,062,-425,436, and \$2,006,683,042 on September 1, 1900.

1, 1990 PROSPERITY IN THE REPUBLIC.

Our industrial and agricultural conditions are more promising than they have been for many years; probably more so than they have everywhere throughout the Republic, I rejoice that the Southern as well as the Northern

after the passage of the act, and on September 1st the sum had been in-creased more than \$32,000,000, making in all \$320,578,050, resulting in a net saving of over \$8,879,520.

EXPENDITURES DECREASING.

navy this year than last, and expendi-

tures on account of Indians were near-iy two and three quarters million dol-

PENSIONS AND INTEREST.

The only two items of increase in

the expenses of 1800 over 1899 are for pensions and interest on the public debt. For 1899 we expended for pen-sions \$139,394,929 and for the fiscal year

TAXATION COMING DOWN

lars less than 1899.

ernment would be disastrous to the gov-ernment would be disastrous to their highest interests. With prosperity at home and an increasing foreign mar-ket for American products, employmont should continue to wait upor labor and with the present gold standard, the workingman is secured against payments for his labor in a depreciated surrency. For labor a short day is setter than a short dollari one will ighten the burdens the other lessen he rewards of toil. The one will proote contentment and independence the other penury and want. The wages of labor should be ade-

The wages of muor should be ade-quate to keen the home in comfort, educate the children, and, with thrift and economy, lay something by for the days of infirmity and old age.

#### CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Practical civil service reform as always had the support nd encouragement of the Re-ublican party. The future of the mersystem is safe in its hands. During the present administration, as

casions have arisen for modification amendment in the existing civil ser law and rules, they hav a. Important amendments comulgated by executive order und ate of May 29, 1899, having for the incipal purpose the exemp mpetitive examination ces involving fiduciary ities or duties of a strie al, scientific or executive hich might better be allee on-competitive examinate tests of fitness in the appointing officer. g that the experience ar has vindicated these marked improvement of the rvice. The merit system, as far as acticable, is made the basis for ap-

intments to office in our new terri AMERICAN PEOPLE GRATEFT

The American people are profoundly grateful to the soldiers, saliers and marines who have in every time of let fought their country's battles d defended its honor. The survivors and the widows and orphans of those who have, are justly entitled to receive the just and con-siderale care of the nation. Few are how left to those who fought in the Mexican war, and while many of the veterans of the civil war are still spared to the back and while many of the surplus products and lending our sur-plus money to Europe. One result of our selling to other notions so much more than we have bought from them us, their numbers are rapidly di-inishing, and infirmity is increasing eir dependence. These, with the Idiers of the Spanish war, will not be gleeted by their grateful o pension laws have been liberal. They should be justly administered and will be. Preference should be given to the soldiers, sailors and marines, their widows and orphans with respect to

#### employment in the public service.

#### UNITED STATES IN CUEA

nany of our securities and establishing We have been in possession of Cuba since January 1, 1900, We have restored order, established domestic tranquility, ountervalling credits abroad by ou cans and placing ourselves upon a surhave fed the starving, clothed the ASSENTED TO THE BOER REQUEST naked and ministered to the sick. We have improved the sanitary condition of the island. We have stimulated inunfortunate contest beceen Great Britain and the per states of South Africa the United dustry, introduced public education and taken a full and comprehensive enumeration of the inhabitants. The States has maintained an attitude of neutrality in accordance with its wellknown traditional policy. It did not hesitate, however, when requested by the governments of the South African republics, to exercise its good offices for qualification of electors had been settled, and under it officers have been chosen for all themunicipalities in Cuba. These local governments are now in operation, administered by the people. Our military establishment has been reduced from 43,000 soldiers to less than bserved that while the South African republics made like request of other powers the United States is the only one which complied. The British gov-crument declined to accent the Inter-6,000. An election has been ordered to be held on the 15th of September under a fair election law already tried in the municipal elections, to choose mem. bers of a constitutional convention and the convention by the same order is to

assemble on the first Monday of No-vember to frame a constitution upon which an independent government for Ninety-one per cent of our exports and imports are now carried by foreign ships. For ocean transportation we pay the island will rest. annually to foreign ship owners over \$165,000,000. We ought to own the ships ment of our sacred guarantees to the

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Shoes for Men. "Shoed" the boys and birls. Now for the men and women.

Building botter shoes for men liun over And one great satisfaction to Building more than ever. We've shoes as low as \$1.75, And up to \$6.00,

We've the heat \$2.00 shoe that's made today. The leather is the best, the trimmings are the best, and the

## building is the best. ROBINSON BROS', CO., SHOE BUILDERS, 124 Main St. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

tion of the civil government there has een a gratifying revival of business. The manufactures of Porto Rico are decloping: her imports are increasing, or turiff is yielding increased returns; ter fields are being cultivated; free chools are being established, Notwithtanding the many embarrassments in idental to a change of national condi-

ons, she is rapidly showing the good cots of her new relations to this na-

#### THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

For the sake of full and intelligent nderstanding of the Philippine ques-on and to give to the public authen-c information of the acts and aims the administration, I present at no length the events of importance ding up to the present situation. The

alled and can best be judged by what has done and is doing. It will be in that the power of the government is been used for the liberty the ponce ad the prosperity of the Philippine reples, and that force has been em-oved only against force which stood n the way of the realization of these

#### NOT WAR ON FILIPINOS.

On the 25th day of April 1898, Con-On the 25th day of April, 1898, Con-stress declared that a state of war ex-isted between Spain and the United States. On May I, 1898, Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. On May 19, 1898, Major General Merritt, U. S. A., was placed in com-mand of the military expedition to Manila, and directed, among other things to "Dublish a presclavation de-Manila, and directed, among other things, to 'publish a proclamation de-claring that we come not to make war upon the people of the Philippines, nor upon and people of the Philippines, nor upon any part or faction among them but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, in their personal and feligious rights. All persons who

other by active aid or by honest sub-mission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection." CLOSING THE SPANISH WAR.

On July 3, 1895, the Spanish fleet in attempting to escape from Santiago harbor, was destroyed by the American floet, and on July 18, 1898, the Spanish garrison in the city of Santiago surendered to the commander of the incrican forces.

Following these brilliant victories, on the 12th of August, 1898, upon the in-itiative of Spain, hostilities were sus-pended, and a protocol was signed with view to arranging terms of peace be tween the two governments. In pur-suance thereof, I appointed as commis-sloners the following distinguished citi-issemble on the first Monday of No-vember to frame a constitution upon which an independent government for the island will rest.
All this is a long step in the fulfill-ment of our sacred guarantees to the people of Cuba.
issemble on the first Monday of No-part of the United States: Hon\_Wm. R. Day, of Chis: Hon, Win. P. Frye, of Maine: Hon. Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota: Hon\_George Gray, of Dela-ware, and Hon, Whitelaw Reid, of New York.

consideration the United States may show must come from its sense of gen-erosity and benevalence, rather than from any real or technical obligation."

#### AMERICANS GENEROUS. Again, on November 13, I instructed

Affair, on Adventised 1. A findemnity for commission: From the standpoint of indemnity the hearchipelagoes (Porto Rico and the Philippines) are insufficient to pay if war expenses, but aside from this o we not owe an obligation to the peodo we not owe an obligation to the peo-ple of the Philippines which will not permit us to return them to the sover-cienty of Spain? Could we justify our-selves in such a course or could we per-mit their barter to some other power? Willing or not, we have the responsibili-ity of duty which we cannot escape. **\* \* \*** The President cannot believe any division of the archipelago can being us anything but embarrassment ny division of the archipelago can ring us anything but embarrassment is the future. The trade and commer-ial side as well as the indemnity for be cost of the war, are questions we right yield. They might he waived or ompromised but the questions of duty ad humanity appeal to the President is strongly that he can find no appro-diate answer but the one he has here answer but the one he has here narked out."

NOT INVADERS, BUT FRIENDS.

The treaty of peace was concluded on Dec. 10, 1898. By its terms the archi-pelago 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 pathy in the bilitants of the exp. BRG native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall

be determined by the Congress." Eleven days thereafter, on Dec. 21, the following direction was given to the commander of our forces in the Philip-

pines: \* \* \* The military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philipknown to the inhabitants of the Philip-pine Islands that in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhab-itants and in establishing a new politi-cal power the authority of the United Stotes is to be exerted for the securing of persons and property of the people of the Islands and for the confirmation of all their previous rights and rela-tions. It will be the duty of the com-mander of the forces of occupation to anneance, and proclaim in the most the would speedily input into anathe intervention of other among them. Only through American announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as infree, self-governing and united pine commonwealth at all conceivable vaders or conquerors, but as friends to protect the natives in their homes, in their employment and in their personal and religious rights,"

APPOINTED PHILIPPINE COMMIS-SION.

In order to facilitate the most humane, pacific and effective extension of authority throughout these islands and to secure, with the last possible delay, the benefits of a wise and generous pro-tection of life and property to the inhabitants I appointed in January, inhabitants I appointed in January, 1899, a commission consisting of Hon. Jacob Gouid Schurmann, of New York; Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.; Chas. Denby, of Indiana: Prof. Dean C. Wor-cester, of Michigan, and Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A. 'Their instruc-tions contained the following: 'In the performance of this duty the commis-sioners are enjoined to meet at the carliest possible day in the city of earliest possible day in the city of Manila and to announce by a public proclamation their presence and the mission instructed to them, carefully setting forth that, while the military government already proclaimed is to be maintained and continued so long be maintained and continued so iong as necessity 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 prop-erty by such means as may be found conducive to these ends Benjamin

# NEFICENT.

"The commissioners will endeavor The commissioners will endeavor without interference to the military au-thorities of the United States now in control of the Philippines, to ascertain what amelioration in the condition of the inhabitants and what improve-ments in public order may be practi-oable and for the second sec communities shall be afforded the portunity to manage their own h improve-

army, and sentenced to twelve years' ion or preference shall forever be al-

AMERICANS HAD TO FIGHT. "It will be the duty of the commis-ion to promote and extend, and as they into promote and extend, and as they ind cocasion to improve the system of aducation already inaugurated by the milliary authorities. In doing this hey should regard as of first import-ince the extension of a system of prim. If z education which shall be free to all, and which shall tend to fit the peo-ple for the duties of chizenship, and for the ardinary avocations of a civilized community. Especial attention should

MENT.

"Upon all officers and employes of the United Status, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe, not mergy the maial but personal and social rights of e people of the islands, and to treat with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are acor with safety to the inhabitants." atomed to require from each other. NOT READY FOR SELF-GOVERN-

## AMERICANS KEPT FAITH.

TO PROMOTE EDUCATION.

community. Especial attention should be at once given to affording full op-partunity to all the people of the lat.

this to acquire the use of the English

"The articles of capitulation of the city of Manila, on the 13th of August, issy, concluded with these words: "This city, its inhabitants, ks churches and religious worship, its ed-ucational establishments, and its pri-vate property, of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army."

"I believe that this pledge his beer aithruliy kept. As high and sacred an obligation rests upon the government he United States to give protection r property and life, civil and religious are in the paths of peace and pros-rity to all the people of the Philiphe islands. I charge this commission labor for the full performance of this and conscience of their country in the honor and conscience of their country in the run hope that through their labors all he inhabitants of the Philippine islands ay come to jook back with gratitude the day when God gave victory to their islands under the sovereignty and protection of the Americans.

## AMNESTY TO FILIPINOS.

Insurrection against the United

sapacity and who shull, within a period

mally renounce all connection with such

s extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the

laws of war during the period of active

nostilities are not embraced within the

arious disturbances which since 1896

have succeeded each other so rapidly and to provide in some measure for des-

sible consequences resulting from t

order to miligate as much as pos-

90 days from the date bereaf

nsurrection and subscribe

1899, have bee

"Thus the ewelfare of the Filipines coincides with the dictates of nations homor in forbidding our abandonment of "That all might share in the regeneration of the islands and participate i their government I directed Gen. Mag the archipelage. We cannot Arthur, the military governor of the point of view escape the responsib of the government which our say Philippines, to issue a amnesty which contains among other eptails; and the commission statements the following: "Manila, P. L. June 21, 1900. By direction of the strongly persuaded that L. June 21, 1900. By direction of the President of the United States the u formance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the pool dersigned announces annesty with complete immunity for the past and ab-solute liberty of action for the future, to all persons who are now or at any time since February 4, 1859, have been ples of the Philippine Islands." SUPPRESSION OF REBELLION.

Sadsfed that nothing further declaration and minserile to a cepting the soversimity of the Unit-ed States over the Philippine isl-ande. The privilege herewith published is extended to all concernit In March, 1800, believing that the In-

surrection was practically ended, and earnerily desiring to promote the tablishment of a stable government in the ambapelage, I appointed the foll ing civil commission Hon. Wm. Taf Ohio, Frat, Dean U. Wore ster of Michsee; Honry C. Ide, of Vermont, and Hor

#### instructions to them contained the fo lowin

"You (the secretary of war) will in-

titute Filipino soldiers during the tran-sitory period which must inevitably succeed a general peace, the military au-thorities of the United States will pay their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governthirty pesos to each man who presents a rifle in good condition." ments, in which the natives of the fal ands in both cities and in the rura

COMMISSION NOW OPERATING. Under their instructions, the commis-

on, composed of representative Americans country and from different political parties whose character and ability guarantee the most faithful, intelligent and patriotic ser-vice, are now laboring to establish a stable government under civil control, in which the inhabitants shall partici-pate, giving them opportunity to demonstrate how far they are prepared for self-government. This commission, under date of Aug-ust 21, 1960, makes an interesting report from I quote the following extracts:

onducive to these ends. GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS BE-

#### POPULIST ANNOUNCEMENT.

Turning to the other associated parfind in the Populist nat atform adopted at Sloux Falls, S. D. y 10, 1900, the following declaration: We piedge anew the People's party

ther to cease the agitation until this mancial conspiracy is blotted from statute books, the Lincoln greenrestored, the bonds all paid and orporation money forever retired, re-affirm the demand for the reing of the mints of the United or the free and unlimited coinof sliver and gold at the present il fallo of 16 to 1, the immediate inin the volume of silver colns cates thus created to be sul uted, dollar for dollar, for the bank des issued by private corporations special privilege, granted by March 14, 1900, and prior national anking laws.'

#### SILVER PARTY PLATFORM.

during the three years a total balance in our favor of \$1,689,779,190-nearly five times the balance of trade in our favor for the whole period of 108 years from 1790 to June 20, 1897, inclusive, The platform of the Silver party lopied at Kansas City, July 6, 1900, akes the following announcement: it to be our intention t efforts to the repeal of this law, which not only repudi-PUBLIC DEBT REFUND. applient and time honore of the American people be Four hundred and thirty-six million dollars of gold have been added to the gold stock of the United States since only 1, 1896. The law of March 14, 1999. constitution was adopted bu of the principles of itself, and we shall no authorized the refunding 2 per cent efforts until there has be bonds of that part of the public debt represented by the 3 per cent due in 1908, the 4 per cents due in 1907, and the In its place a monetary sys upon the free and unlimit-of silver and gold into 5 per cents due in 1904, angregating \$\$40,000,000. More thun one-third of the sum of these bonds was refunded in the first three months

the present legal ratio of the independent action of the ». under which system al shall be issued by the go id all such money coined o Il be a full legal tender h all debts, public and pria without exception." UNION OF THREE PARTIES.

all three platforms, these parties that their efforts shall be until the gold act shall be n the statute books and the nited coinage of silver at ll take its place. Uve importance of the is hot stop to discuss. All of mportant. Whichever party ful will be bound in con-arry into administration and its several declarations and One declaration will be as It is not possible that the uld treat the doctrine of 1 mediate realization of which their several plat

dd and inoperative in th they should be clothed wit therwise their profession of

fore the imperative business proved to this financial hereat the triumph of the parunion is only assured by to the silver issue.

1900 our payments on this acount amounted to \$140,877,316. The net in-crease of interest on the public debt of 1900 over 1899 required by the war loan was \$263,468.25. While Congress IB OF SILVER STANDARD. American people, through inauthorized the government to make a or fancied security, hazard ow of the wise financial legar loan of \$400,000,000 at the beginning f the war with Spain, only \$200,000,000 f the past year' and re-anger of the silver standard d bonds were issued, bearing 3 per ent interest, which were promptly and he inevitable evils of shat ence and general disaste patriotically taken by our citizens. dly alarmed and aroused them

blease platform of 1896 is re-Unless something unforeseen occurs its entirety by the Kansas to reduce our revenues or increase our expenditures, the Congress at its next recalled; so that all the threatened are presented the added force of a desession should reduce taxation very materially. Brmation. ernment bonds bearing as high as 5 per cent interest. Now we are redeem-Four years age refused to place the seal oproval upon these dangerous

States are enjoying a full share of these improved national conditions and that and we ought to build them in Ameriall are contributing so largely to our remarkable industrial development.

all are contributing so largely to our remarkable industrial development. The money lender receives lower re-wards for his capital than if it were in-vested in active business. The rates of interest are lower than they have ever been in this country, while those things which are produced on the farm, and the workshop, and the labor producing them, have increased in value.

cossition of hostilities.

cention of any power.

OCEAN TRANSPORTATION.

them, have increased in value. ism is the effort to extend our foreign commerce. To this end our merchant FOREIGN TRADE HEAVY.

marine should be improved and en-larged. We should do our full share of the carrying trade of the world. We Our foreign trade shows a satisfactory and increasing growth. The amount of our exports for the year 1900, over those of the exceptionally do not do it now. We should be the prosperous year of 1899, was about half a million dollars for every day of the

In my message of Dec. 5, 1899, I said: Our national development will be oneyear, and these sums have gone into the homes and enterprises of the peo-ple. There has been an increase of over \$50,000,000 in the exports of agriculsided and unsatisfactory so long as the emarkable growth of our Inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack tural products: \$92,682,220 in manufac-tures, and the products of the mines over \$10,000,000. Our trade balances canf constitutional authority for legisla-on which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with ts rank among the nations of the earth "The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our ship yards and the promises of continual prosperity in ship building are abun-dant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been en-acted. Our coast trade under regulaions wisely framed at the beginning of

the government and since shows re-sults for the past fiscal year unequalled in our records or those of any power. We shall fail to realize our opportuni-ties, however, if we complacently re-gard only matters at home and blind complations to the powering of security of ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world." I now reiterate these views.

## NICARAGUA CANAL.

A subject of immediate importance to our country is the completion of a great waterway of commerce between the At-lantic and Pacific. The construction of a maritime canal is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready communication between our castern and western sea-ports demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian islands and the expan-sion of our influence and trade in the

The ordinary receipts of the govern-ment for the fiscal year of 1900 were \$79,527,000 in excess of its expenditures. While our receipts both from cus-Pacine, Our national policy more imperative-ly than ever calls for its completion and control by this government, and it is believed that the session of Contoms and internal revenue have been greatly increased, our expenditures have been decreasing. Civil and mis-cellaneous expenses for the fiscal year gress after receiving the full report ending June 30, 1900, were nearly \$14,-000,000 les than in 1899, while on the of the commission appointed under the act approved March 3, 1899, will make provisions for the sure accomplishwar account there is a decrease of more than \$95,000,000. There were re-quired \$8,000,000 less to support the ment of this great work,

TRUSTS THAT ARE DANGEROUS.

Combinations of capital which control the market in commodities neces-sary to the general use of the people

by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, thus enhancing prices to competition, thus enhancing prices to the general consumer, are obnoxious to the common law and the public wel-fare. They are dangerous conspiracies against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory or penal legislation. Publicity will be a helpful influence to check this evil. This uniformity of legislation in the several States should be secured. Dis-crimination between what is inpurious crimination between what is injuriou and what is useful and necessary business operations is essential to the wise and effective treatment of this subject. Honest co-operation of capital is necessary to meet new busines conditions and extend our rapidly in creasing foreign trade, but conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict ousiness, create monopolies and con

trol prices should be effectually restrained. SERVICE TO LABOR.

The best service which can be ren-dered to labor is to afford it an oppor-Five years ago we were selling govtunity for steady and remunerative employment and give it every encour-agement for advancement. The policy approval upon these dangerous ing them with a bond at par bearing 2 agement for advancement. The policy of that subserves this end is the true

ople of Cube. GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO.

We hold Forto Rico by the same title as the 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 legislature, enact their own local laws, provide their own system of taxation, and in these respects have the same ower and privilences enjoyed by other erritories belonging to the United tates, and a much larger measure of elf-government than was given to the phabitants of Louisiana under Jeffer-

A district court of the United States Porto Rico has been established and local courts have been inaugurated, of which are in operation. The genertreatment of the Porto Ricans accords with the most liberal thought of our own country and encourages the best aspirations of the people of the island. While they do not have instant free commercial intercourse with the United States, Congress complied with my remmendation by removing on the firs day of May last, 35 per cent of the du ties and providing for the removal of the remaining 15 per cent on the first of March, 1902, or earlier if the legislature of Porto Rico shall provide local rev-enues for the expenses of conducting the government.

#### TEMFORARY TARIFF.

During this intermediate period Ports Rican products coming into the United States pay the tariff of 15 per cent of the rates under the Dingley act, and our goods going to Forto Rico puy a like rate. The duties thus paid and collected both in Porto Rico and the United States are paid to the government of Porto Rico and the United Porto Rico and no part thereoof is tak en by the national government. All of the duties from November 1 1898, to June 30, 1900, asgregating the sum of \$2,250.523.21, paid at the customs houses in the United States upon Porto Rican roducts, under the laws existing prior o 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,

#### REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

The United States military force in the island has been reduced from 11,000 to 1,500, and native Porto Ricans con-stitute for the most part the local constabulary

Under the new law and the inaugura-



Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

York.

grievous wrangs and removing long ex-isting conditions which disturbed the tranquility, which shocked the moral

tranquility, which shocked the moral sense of mankind and which could no longer be endured. It is my earnest wish that the United States in moking peace should follow the same high rule of conduct which guided it in facing war. It should be as scrupilous and magnanimous in the concluding settle-ment as it was just and humane in its original section.

AIM WAS THE COMMON GOOD.

"Our aim in the adjustment of peace should be directed to lasting results and to the achievement of of the com-mon good under the command of civil-

ization, rather than to ambitious de

ms, "Without any original thought of

complete or even partial acquisition, the presence and success of our arms at Manila imposes upon us obligations which we cannot disregard. The march of events rules and overrules human action. Acquiring unreasted to be set

action. Avowing unreservedly the pur-pose which has animated all our effort.

original action.

INSTRUCTED PEACE COMMISSION. In addressing the peace commission before its departure for Paris, I said: "It is my wish that throughout the negotiations entrusted to the commis-sion, the purpose and spirit with which the United States accepted the unwel-come necessity of war should be kept constantly in view. We took up arms only in obedience to the dictates of humanity and in the fulfillement esults of their observations and re-lections and will recommend such executive action as may from time to time seem to them wise and useful. only in obedience to the dictates of humanity and in the fulfilment of high public and moral obligations. We had no design of aggrandizement and no ambition of conquest. Through the long course of repeated representations, which preceded and aimed to avert the struggle and in the final ar-bitrament of force this country was im-pelled solely by the purpose of relieving grievous wrongs and removing long ex-

"The commissioners are hereby au-thorized to confer authoritatively with any persons resident in the islands from whom they may believe themselves able to derive information or suggestions valuable for the purposes of their commission or whom they may choose to employ as agents, as may be neces-sary for this purpose. It is my desire that in all their relations with the in-habitants of the islands the commis-sioners exercise due recent for all the sioners exercise due respect for all the deals, customs and institutions of the tribes which compose the population, emphasizing upon all occasions the just and beneficial intentions of the govern-ment of the United States. It is also my wish and expectation that the commy wish and expectation that the com-missioners may be received in a man-ner due to the honored representatives of the American government duly com-missioned on account of their knowl-edge, skill and integrity as bearers of good will, the protection and the rich-est blessings of a liberating rather than a conquering nation."

## RATIFIED PEACE TREATY.

On the 6th of February, 1899, the On the 6th of February, 1899, the treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States and the Congress imme-diately appropriated \$20,000,000 to curry out its provisions. The ratifications were exchanged by the United States and Spain on the 11th of April, 1889. As sorthy as April, 1899, the Philipster As early as April, 1899, the Philippine commission, of which Dr. Schurmann was president, endeavored to bring about neace in the islands by repeated conferences with leading. Toronto, the second onferences with leading Tagalogs rep-esenting the so-called insurgent gov. ernment, to the end that some general plan of government might be offered them which they could accept, FILIPINOS WERE PLEASED.

## So great was the satisfaction of the

So great was the satisfaction of the insurgent commissioners with the form of government proposed by the Ameri-can commissioners that the latter sub. mitted the proposed scheme to me for approval, and my action thereon is shown by the cable message following: "May 5, 1899, Schurmann, Manila;-Yours 4th received. You are authorized to propose that under the utilitary powto propose that under the military pow-er of the President, pending action of er of the President, pending action of Congress, government of the Philippine Islands shall consist of a governor gen-eral appointed by the President: cabi-net appointed by the governor general. a general advisory council elected by the people; the qualifications of elec-tors to be carefully considered and de-termined, and the governor general to have absolute veto. Judiciary, strong and independent; principal judges ap-pointed by the President. The cabinet and judges to be chosen from natives ind judges to be chosen from natives in Americans or both, having regard o fitness. The President earnesth sires the cessation of bloodshed, and that the people of the Philippine Iaj-ands at an early date, shall have the largest measure of local self-governnt consistent with peace and good order.

fully discussed when the promise of acceptance seemed near at hand. They

not unmindful of the distribution of Spain, and whatever shoulder straps, dismissed from the

Walks in the fulling server cable, and for this purpose they will study attentively the existing social and political state of the various popu-lations, particularly as regards the forms of local component of the various popu-lations of local component of the various popu-ties and observation of the various poputies and observation of the workings of pative centrol shall be consistent forms of local government, the admin-forms of local government, the admin-stration of justice, the collection of customs and other taxes, the means of transportation and the need of public improvements. They will report the administration may safely be trans ferred from military to civil control they will report that conclusion to you (the secretary of war), with their rec

ommendations as to the form of cen-tral government to be established for the purpose of taking over the control

#### SUPERSEDED MILITARY GOVERN-MENT

"Beginning with the first day of Feb ruary, 1305, the muthority to exer-subject to my approval, through d government in the Phillippine which is of a legislative nature, is transferred from the military gove to this commission to be thereafter ercised by them in the place and at of the military covernor under rules and regulations an you (the retary of war) shall prescribe uni establishment of civil central government of the island, as contemplates the last foregoing paragraph. Congress shall otherwise provide

congress shall otherwise provide. In a ercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules of orders having the effect of hw for the ruleing of revenue by taxes, customs duties and impasts, the appropriation and ex-benditure of the public funds of the islands; the establishment of an educa-tional eastern throughout the islands: ional system throughout the Islam the establishment of a system to see an efficient civil service; the organi-tion and establishment of courts; organization and establishment of m nicipal and departmental governments and all other matters of a civil nature for which the military governor is no competent to provide by rules or a ders of a legislative character. I commission will also have power di ing the same period to appoint to such officers under the judicial, es tional and sivil service systems and in the municipal and departmental government as shall be provided for."

> RULES PENDING CONGRESSIONAL ACTION,

Until Congress shall take action, I

directed that! "Upon every division and branch of Chon every drive the Philippines must be imposed these inviolable rules "That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty of property without due process of law; that private property bhalt a cost sales for mubic use with-

shall not be taken for public use out just compensation: that in criminal presecutions, the nected sh enjoy the right to a speedy and put trial, to be informed of the nature of cause of the accusation, to be fronted with the witnesses and not to have compulsory process for obt. Ing witnesses in his favor, and to h assistance of counsel for his defou-that excessive ball shall not be guired as accessive fines impound. quired, nor excessive fines imp cruel and unusual punishment infli-that no person shall be put twice for the same offense leonardy

ompelled in any criminal case to be against to Witness right unreasonable agaInst. and seigures shall not be violated: that neither tude shall exist except as a publishment for crime; that no bill of attainder of ex post facto has shall be passed; thus no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, a the rights of the people to peaceably assembly and petition the government for ess of grievances; that no las for a rarea make respectiviting the exer-shall be make respectiviting the exer-ment of religion or prohibiting the exer-exercise thereof, and that the free exer-cise and showned of religious profes-cise and showned of religious profesrespecting the estably

#### DISPELLING HOSTILFTIES.

"Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by absurd falsehoods of unscrupulous leaders. The distribu-tion of troops in three hundred posts has, by contract, largely dispelled hos-tillities, and steadily improved the temper of the people. This improvement is furthered by abuses of insurgents. Large numbers of people long for peace and are willing to accept government un-der the United States. Insurgents not surrendering after defeat divided into small guerilla bands under general officers or became robbers. Nearly all of the prominent generals and politicians of the insurrection except Againaldo have since been captured or have sur-rendered and inken the oath of al-legiance. All borthern Luzon except two provinces substantially free from insurgents. People busy planting and asking for municipal organization. Railway and telegraph lines from Ma-nila to Dagapan, 122 miles, not molested for five months.

#### TAGALOGS ALONE ACTIVE.

"Tagalogs alone are active in loading guerilla warfare. In Negros, Ce-bu, Rombion, Masbate, Sibuyan, Ta-bias, Bohol and other Philippine Islands little disturbance exists and civil gov-eroment easily attained. Four years of tawlessness and war in parts of islands have created unsettled conditions. Na-tive constabulary and militia, which should be organized at once, will end this and the terrorism to which de-fenceless people are subjected. The na-tives desire to enlist in these organiza-tions. If judiciously selected and of-fleered will be efficient forces for maintenance of order and will permit early reduction of United States troops. Turning islands over to a coterie of Tagalog politicians will blight fait pros-Tagalog politicians will blight fair pros-pects of enormous improvement; drive out capital; make life and property, accular and religious, most insecure, banish by fear of guel conscription a body of conservative Fillpinos who have aided Americans in well-founded belief that their people are not new fit for self-government, and re-introduce same oppression and corruption, which existed in all provinces under Malolos insurgent government during the eight months of fits control. The result will be factional striffe between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention require and justify active intervention of our government or some other.

#### BUSINESS IMPROVING.

"Business interrupted by war much "Enginess interrupted by well fore-improved as pence extends. In Nerros more sugar in cultivation than ever be-fore. New forestry regulations give impetus to timber trade and reduce high price of lumber. The customs collections for last quarter to per cent remains than ever in Spanish history. renter than ever in Spanish history ind August collections show further increase. The total revenue for the same period one-third greater than in any quarter under Spain, though edula tax, chief source of Spanish revenue, practically abolished. Economy and etheonomy of millions accommon here fliciency of military government have created surplus fund of \$5,000,000 which should be expended in much needed public works, notably, improvement of Manila harbor. With proper tariff and activities Manila will become great port

LIGHT TAXES.

The commission is confident that "by a judicious customs law, reasonable land tax and proper corporation fram-

(Continued on page five.)

any of the islands to another power, Nor can we invite another power to join the United States in sovereignty over them. We must either hold them or turn them back to Spain. FOLLOWED THE PATH OF DUTY.

serious complications-administrative and international-would follow any other course. The President has given to the views of the commissioners the

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 respon-soldities which we must meet and discharge as becomes a great nation on whose growth and career from the be-

sinning the Ruler of nations has plain-ly written the high command and pledge of civilization."

ONLY EXALTED MOTIVES. On October 28, 1895, while the peace commission was continuing its negotia-tions in Paris, the following additional

tions in Paris, the following additional instructions were sent: "It is imperative upon us that as victors we should be governed only by motives which will exait 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 de-stroyed in every part of the Philippines. To leave any part in her faeble 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.

"Consequently, grave as are the re-possibilities and unforescen as are the difficulties which are before us, the 'resident can see but one plain path f duty-the acceptance of the archipel-sto. Greater difficulties and more afform complications administrative

FILIPINOS BREAK FAITH.

In the latter part of May another group of reports came from the insur-gent leader. The whole matter was

to the views of the commissioners the fullest consideration, and in reaching the conclusion above announced in the light of the information communicated to the Presi-dent since your departure, has been in-fluenced by the sole considerations of duty and humanity. The President is not unmindful of the distressed finan-rel condition of Spain, and whatever