THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 37

A LAW SCHOOL FOR STATE UNIVERSITY

An Earnest Movement to that End Now Under Way.

INDICATIONS OF SUCCESS.

A Legislative Measure Side Tracked by the Knowledge That Regents Can Act.

An earnest movement is being worked up among those interested in the Salt Lake law school to have that institution incorporated as a part of the University of Utah. A bill was recently in preparation to be submitted to the Legislature, asking for this change in the two schools. But it is now said that the University board of regents has power to act in this matter, and that it will therefore be presented to them as soon as they get together.

Professor Whitely, president of the law school, is very anxious to have the change made as he thinks it will bring the law school more prominently before the people of the State and accordingly be more popular and do more good. He has spoken to influential officials about the plan and is much encouraged by the favor with which it is received.

Dr. Kingsbury, president of the University has not yet expressed his opinion upon the matter, but will present the project to the board of regents of which he is a member.

A great objection that seems to be against the plan is that the University is lacking funds and requires all the money it can get for present needs. On the contrary it is argued that the uniting of the law school with the University would be of very little expense to the institution, and even almost pay its own expenses from the entrance fees of those that would attend. It is argued further that the law school as part of the State University would add much dignity and prestige to the institution.

If the project meets with favor by the regents of the University will then have a department of law, a school of mines, and a normal school, besides the college proper. Those connected with the law school are confident of success in their undertaking.

STOCK RAISERS JUBILANT.

Hon. Aquila Nebeker So Reports Those of Rich County.

Fat Steers and Good Prices the Cause of It—Heavy Cattle Shipments—California's Drought Broken.

Hon. Aquila Nebeker, holdover member of the State Senate, and the man who will doubtless succeed himself as president of that branch of the Legislature, came down from his rural hamuts last night and is now mingling with his many friends in this city.

Mr. Nebeker, when seen by a "News" reporter today, looked the picture of health and his face beamed with satisfaction as he told of the happy conditions in Rich county. The people there, said he, have everything to be thankful for, and they are thankful. The farmers feel pleased because of the promising outlook for crops, while the stock raiser, of which Mr. Nebeker is one of the foremost in the State, are much elated over fat cattle and the present condition of the market.

Two heavy trainloads of stock cattle are at the Union Stock yards here, en route east over the Denver & Rio Grande. Ballantine and Bock have a train of 25 cars and Hilton & Co. one of 22 cars. Both trains are from Elko, Nevada.

Word reached the city this morning of a break in the long drought in California. On Saturday three inches of rain fell throughout the center of the state from which section many cattle have been shipped to save their lives. Mr. Dunnell of the Colorado Midland has secured trainloads at Elko, which he is feeding in transit.

Live Stock Agent Hudnall of the Midland left for the south this morning.

CITY SEXTON'S AFFAIR.

Cemetery Committee Will Investigate Matters and Report to Council.

The various Council committees will meet tonight to consider matters referred to them at Tuesday night's meeting. The most important subject will be the investigation of the city sexton's affairs, in accordance with the resolution introduced by Councilman Diehl. The cemetery committee will make the investigation and it is not at all unlikely that the whole affair will end in smoke. Sexton Simmons neither cares nor cares for the inquiry. Chairman Weller was around this afternoon trying to find out if Councilmen Howe and Callister, the other members of the cemetery committee, would be present tonight. Sexton Simmons has been invited to be present at the investigation proceedings.

HE PLAYED TRUANT.

Phillip Murray May Be Committed to the State Industrial School.

A few weeks ago a 12-year-old boy named Philip Murray was up before Justice Nielsen charged with truancy and general incorrigibility. On his plea for leniency and promising to do better, the court suspended judgment. It appears, however, Philip failed to keep his promise for yesterday, on the complaint of his parents he was re-arrested and locked up all night in the county jail. This morning he was again taken before Justice Nielsen, and after a number of witnesses had been examined, including his father and mother, he was held to the district court, there to show cause why he should not be committed to the State Industrial school. According to the testimony it appears the boy has told untruths to his parents who repeatedly payed truant. Young Murray will be given an opportunity of explaining his conduct before Judge Norrish tomorrow or Saturday.

District Attorney Takes for a Crook.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 5.—An amusing blunder was made by the police last night in the arrest of United State District Attorney Wm. F. Bundy.

The mistake was not discovered until the police arrived with their victim at the station, when the joke was turned embarrassingly on the arresting officers. The city has been infested with crooks, the police are doubly diligent and Col. Bundy was pointed out to the officers as a bad man.

Found McCall's Skeleton.

East Liverpool, O., Jan. 5.—The mysterious disappearance of Attorney M. McCall who disappeared while insane last July, has been cleared up by the finding of his skeleton in a ravine ten miles north and almost in sight of the home of his parents. He had hanged himself to a tree with a strap, the body finally fating owing to decay. He was 34 years of age.

Spaniards Want Prisoners Released.

Madrid, Jan. 5.—The government has telegraphed to the Spanish naval commander in Manila to send two gunboats to Balabac, one of the Philippine islands, situated thirty miles south of Palawan, to seek the Spanish prisoners. The government has also requested Gen. Blanco to take further steps to obtain the release of the Spanish prisoners and to remind the rebels that the Spanish government will release the deposed Filipinos.

TO GET AT UTAH AFFAIRS.

"Annie Laurie," the Versatile Newspaper Writer, Here for that Purpose.

Western Woman Herself and Says that Western People are Misunderstood.

Mrs. Winifred Black, who came into journalistic prominence some years ago, through her articles in the San Francisco Examiner, over the nom de plume of "Annie Laurie," but who has been more recently associated with the New York Journal, as correspondent, is in Salt Lake on a special mission for the latter paper.

Mrs. Black is a brilliant and versatile woman and submits to an interview as grudgingly as she desires persons to concede her favors to her. She chatted pleasantly with a representative of the "News" today. When asked to state specifically the object of her visit here at this time she replied: "It is for the purpose of getting at the exact status of affairs in Utah. There is a vast amount of ignorance in the East concerning western people and that condition applies particularly to the people of Utah now owing to the discussion of the question of statehood. It appears, however, Philip failed to keep his promise for yesterday, on the complaint of his parents he was re-arrested and locked up all night in the county jail. This morning he was again taken before Justice Nielsen, and after a number of witnesses had been examined, including his father and mother, he was held to the district court, there to show cause why he should not be committed to the State Industrial school. According to the testimony it appears the boy has told untruths to his parents who repeatedly payed truant. Young Murray will be given an opportunity of explaining his conduct before Judge Norrish tomorrow or Saturday.

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STANDARD OIL DEFIES THE COURT

Refuses to Produce Other Books Than Those Already Given.

DISREGARD COURT'S ORDER.

Trust Certificates Not Dissolved as Required—Peculiar Attitude of the Trust.

Columbus, O., Jan. 5.—In the arguments before the supreme court today on motion of the attorney general to dismiss the master commissioner and continue the investigation of the Standard Oil company in open court, Hon. Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland, attorney for the oil company, was forced to make some very positive statements and admissions. He declared in the first place, in response to interrogatories of the court, that the company will not, under the former order of the court, produce any books other than those already given in evidence. In the second place he admitted that there are still outstanding about $22,000,000 worth of trust certificates of the Standard oil trust, which the court ordered dissolved in 1892, but which the present Standard company has all along been trying to get in and is still trying. The court heard the arguments of both sides, but took no action.

Attorney General Monnett and Attorney E. B. Niokoul appeared for the attorney general's department, and Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland, Lawrence T. Neal of Columbus and S. S. Elliott of New York City for the Standard Oil company. Only the attorney general and Mr. Kline addressed the court.

Commissioner Pritchard of Cleveland, whose removal had been demanded in the petition of the State of Ohio general, was not present, and very little was said about him as the arguments were principally devoted to the question as to whether or not the officers of the Standard Oil company have complied with the recent order of the court to produce the company books showing gross earnings and distribution of dividends since the trust was ordered dissolved in 1892. Attorney General Monnett argued that the company produced no books in evidence except stock books, that dilatory tactics had been resorted to by them, that the master commissioner had not forced compliance with the orders of the court, that now the funds available for the purpose of the investigation are exhausted and that the officers of the company have defied the court.

Mr. Kline in reply stated that the company had no books that are pertinent to the order of the court have mimic books and ledgers, which have been placed in evidence. He declared that commercial books of the corporation were not formally demanded, and when pressed by the court he admitted that they would not have been produced if asked for. He proposed that such a demand is a violation of the rights of the stockholders under article 1 of the bill of rights, the constitution of the state and of the United States.

It was at this juncture that Judge Minshall asked:

"Do you refuse to comply with the order of the court?" to which Mr. Kline replied:

"We do, for the purpose of presenting the legal questions we desire to raise. This will be when the order is presented to the officials to produce them."

Subsequently, Chief Justice Spear suggested that he supposed that the object of the company's attorneys is to have a witness refuse totestify regarding the books in the next hearing, in the expectation that he will be placed in contempt, and then habeas corpus proceedings will be undertaken. Mr. Kline offered no explanation.

Chief Justice Spear asked:

"Has your company any books showing the workings of the corporation?"

Mr. Kline replied:

"We have books showing earnings and all financial details and we will have them. This talk about burning them is the merest chaff."

He was next asked:

"Will you produce them?" and he again said:

"We will not under the formal order because it would be a violation of our rights. We have always been willing to produce our minute books and ledgers, showing the corporate transactions, but not books showing the holdings of stockholders and transfers among them. Any item that could not be readily explained would be misconstrued and the result would be no mean, no clearer. We submitted all books showing ownership of trust stock and there is not one little stock certificate outstanding. When the order to dissolve was made in 1892 there were $97,000,000 worth of certificates outstanding all of which but about $27,000,000 have been drawn in, but the president of the corporation has so far been unable to get them because they are held as investments and collateral by persons who prefer them and are trying to retain them. It takes time to convert this amount of money into corporate stock. The holders of them do not get a dollar of dividend from the Standard Oil company of Ohio. As to the books, we have old books in storage every ten years, but there have been none destroyed pertinent to this investigation.

"At the conclusion of the arguments the court gave the attorney of the oil and constituent companies two weeks in which to file their answers in the petitions against the constituent companies.

Wreck on the Fort Scott Railroad.

Kansas City, Jan. 5.—According to the statement from the office of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad in this city, none of the passengers on the west-bound train wrecked at Thayer, Mo., last night, were injured, and Engineer Daugherty of Springfield, Mo., and his fireman were but slightly hurt.

The wreck was caused by the engine striking a spike placed on the rail. The passenger coaches did not leave the track.

Sculptor Isermann Dead.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Hans Isermann, the sculptor, is dead of heart failure.

Mr. Isermann was 70 years of age and for twenty-four years had been prominently associated with art in Chicago.

Among the important work Mr. Isermann did in Chicago was the stone carving on the court house, city hall, board of trade and Central Music hall. Many other buildings also bear evidence to his skill. In Baltimore he made the Hicks and Hebbs fresh monuments. He also made busts of several of the Presidents.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Eleven of the French Crew and One of the English Crew Drowned.

Falmouth, Eng., Jan. 5.—The pilot cutter has landed here the captain and thirteen of the crew of the British steamer Ilonshire from Cardiff for St. Nazaire and the captain and twelve of the crew of the French steamer Duguesclin from Rouen for Swansea. The latter sank immediately after a collision with the Ilonshire which received yesterday morning off Trevorshead. The Ilonshire was abandoned in a sinking condition. Eleven of the crew of the French vessel were drowned and one member of the crew of the Ilonshire was drowned.

FOR GREATER CHICAGO.

City and County Governments to be Consolidated.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—The Times-Herald says:

Greater Chicago is in sight. Steps have been taken to secure legislation to consolidate the city and county governments and abolish the different township organizations within the city limits. To accomplish the desired result an amendment to the constitution will be necessary.

President Leinhard of the Civic Federation has appointed a committee to draft the amendment. The committee is made up of forty-two members and was named in accordance with a resolution adopted by a gathering representing all reform organizations and clubs, which met several weeks ago. At that meeting the suggestion to hold a constitutional convention to revise the basic laws was rejected and it was decided that the most urgent reforms could be best secured by amendment to the constitution. The committee is to hold daily sessions so as to have the constitutional amendments ready for presentation to the legislature by February 1. By a two-thirds vote the legislature can submit the amendments to a vote of the people at the general election in November, 1899. The amendments take effect immediately after their approval by the electorate and without further action by the general assembly.

The committee will hold its first meeting Saturday afternoon and begin the work assigned to it at once. The charters of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and St. Louis, where the municipal and county governments are unified, will be carefully studied by the committee in drafting the proposed amendments.

GROWTH OF ANTI-SEMITISM

A Christian Jew Says it is Reaching a Serious Stage in America.

Cites Instances Showing a Case of Persecution to Which Jews are Subjected.

New York, Jan. 5.—The alleged anti-Semitic prejudice existing in this country and displayed in a steadily increasing ratio of late of violence toward the Jews in the poorer quarters of Manhattan and Brooklyn was made the subject of a lengthy letter sent on new years day to President McKinley by Leopold Cohn of Brooklyn. The writer was once a Jewish rabbi, but was converted to the Christian belief seven years ago in this city and joined the Baptist church. He is now conducting missionary work among the people of his race and has charge of the interests of three missions.

Mr. Cohn, in his communication to the President, states that in the prosecution of his missionary work he has continuously thrust upon his notice the severe treatment heted displayed in this city toward the Jew, until he has found it his imperative duty to sound a note of warning. The letter continues:

"Peaceful Jews walking the streets of this city are habitually called by opprobrious epithets or are loudly hooted and insulted, as though they were malefactors or criminals, and when the offending street Arab will attract response, then the throwing of mud and stones is resorted to, and I repeat, not in an isolated instance, but constantly are the sidewalks, and as a result of which many have been injured, sometimes seriously.

"When a street car passes through the Jewish quarter, hooting, hissing and calling of names from its platforms are customary incidents, and within the recent past cases have been dragged by the board and pushed from one man to another and back again like a football, and in which forms the physical violence, and as a result of which I have seen in some cases which I am ready to prove, have crippled their victims for life. A Jew with a push cart is always fair game for the legitimate object to be robbed and robbed.

"On one occasion I saw a Jewish peddler with horse and wagon set upon by a crowd of young men, who, while the man trying to protect himself by drawing his coat over his head. On running to his defense, I was myself attacked, and succeeded in getting a citizens and admitting upon their questioning, that the victim was a Jew, they laughed boisterously, adding, with evident sneer, that I "ought to be of the same despised race; and upon appealing to a policeman, he coolly replied, after great deliberation, that the affair was not on his beat. In the meantime, with head bleeding, the peddler was driven from his wagon, which was looted and overturned.

"Another case, similar except that the wares were scattered about the street, though not stolen, occurred in front of a school house, where young gentlemen are preparing for college at the public expense largely paid from Jewish taxes. The aggressors were the school students, and the teachers viewed the scene from the windows.

"These incidents—a few selected from many coming amenable under my personal observation—must not be construed merely as occasional disorders liable to occur under the best preventive conditions, but rather as manifestations of a prevalent, widespread deepening and expanding public sentiment fraught with the gravest consequences to the well being of the nation."

Copies of the letter to the President were sent to the board of education and to Mayor Van Wyck by Mr. Cohn, with the suggestion that in the growing taint of anti-Semitism, he made the subject of a series of lectures in the schools.

Mr. Cohn stated that he did not expect replies to either of the letters, but that he intends to address communications from time to time to the leading men of the city, state and nation, calling attention to the threatening growth of anti-Semitism.

AGUINALDO IS GOING TO FIGHT.

Official Announcement Made by the Filipinos Junta at Paris.

HE HAS GONE TO ILOILO.

Will Place Himself at the Head of the Insurgents in Battle with the Americans, Maybe.

Paris, Jan. 5.—An official telegram received by the Filipinos junta here dated Manila, Jan. 4, says that Aguinaldo has gone to Iloilo at the request of insurgents there to place himself at their head with the view of their fighting with the Americans.

The dispatch also gives a list of the members of the new Filipino cabinet, with facts as to their antecedents. The following have accepted office:

President of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs—Mabini.

Minister of the interior—Teodoro Sandico, a civil engineer, educated in England and Belgium and taken to Manila from Hongkong by Rear Admiral Dewey.

Minister of war—Gen. Baldomero Aguinaldo, a cousin of Aguinaldo, the president of the so-called Filipino government and a leader of the insurrection from the beginning. He is described as a large land owner of Cavite.

Minister of finance—Gen. Trias, a close ally of Aguinaldo.

Minister of public works—Gregorio Gonzaga, a lawyer, until recently the Filipino agent at Hongkong, and formerly Spanish attorney general in the Visayas.

The cabinet is described as homogeneous, every member being pledged, according to these advices, to resist the military occupation of the Philippines.

A member of the Filipino junta here explains that Aguinaldo did not run away.

Aguinaldo left Manila for the mountainous region behind Cavite, in order to make secret arrangements for his voyage to Iloilo.

WIRES UNDERGROUND.

Western Union Declines to Obey a St. Louis Ordinance.

St. Louis, Jan. 5.—Under the city ordinance known as the Keyes ordinance, all telegraph poles in the district bounded by Twenty-second street and the river and Wash and Spruce streets were to be removed by midnight on December 31 and the wires placed underground. The Western Union Telegraph company did not comply with this ordinance and its poles stand today with wires still standing in the district.

City Counselor Schnurmacher is considering the matter and if he can convince himself that the city will not be liable for heavy damages, he will issue an order to cut down the poles in the prescribed district. Before the Keyes ordinance was approved the city asked the company for $100,000, the first installment on an annual rental of $5 for each of its telegraph poles in St. Louis. The rental was fixed by an ordinance which was intended to govern an exclusive contract. The Supreme court of the United States, twice considering the case, decided that the company was not bound by the ordinance, as the rental prescribed was unreasonable.

Under the Keyes ordinance any company desiring to place its wires underground had to file an application for permission from the board of public improvements, to construct underground conduits. It also was provided that each applicant must subscribe to the terms of the prior ordinance, which the Western Union had contested successfully in the courts. The Western Union refused to bind itself to comply with the provision which the United States Supreme court had pronounced unreasonable. Accordingly John Marshall of the Supreme court, who then was city counselor, decided that the desired permission could not be granted. Now the company contends that having been denied the privilege of burying its wires, it cannot be compelled to remove them from overhead.

PINCREE WANTS A CHANCE.

Advises Legislation for State to Purchase Railroads.

Favors Nominations by Electors—Against Philippine Acquisition—Asks for an Income Tax.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 5.—Gov. Pingree today read his message to the joint session of the legislature. It is a voluminous document of about 25,000 words and deals with all the governor's proposed legislation. Reforms, declares against expansion and thrusts at great length against trusts and corporations.

Following is an abstract of its more salient features:

In his message, the governor congratulates the state on its progress and the era of prosperity which is opening up before it. Equal taxation he treats at length, saying that it was the most important question in this state today and that the present state administration was put in power expressly to take some action looking to an equitable system of taxation. He argued that railroads and other corporations should be brought under the general tax law instead of being assessed upon their gross earnings, as at present.

Gov. Pingree then recommends the repeal of the special charters of the Michigan Central and Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee roads as a preliminary to placing them under the general tax law.

The attempt at the special session last spring to pass the Atkinson bill, which has equal taxation for its object, is referred to, and the governor criticises some of the federal officials for alleged lobbying against it.

The governor recommends a moderate income tax upon all incomes above $1,000 a year. The progress made by the trusts in recent years has alarmed the governor. He advocates that Congress should take this matter in hand, as state legislatures, he says, are powerless because corporations would simply be driven from one state to another by any attempt at legislation on the part of the states. Gov. Pingree finds fault with the present national administration, saying:

"The war was precipitated by clamor of an unscrupulous press, with the concentration of equally unscrupulous politicians who hoped that the excitement and hysteria of war would distract the popular mind from the abuses of their misgovernment and from the grievances which our people suffered, and still suffer greater than those which Spain's subjects had to complain of."

Decided opposition was expressed to the annexation of the Philippines, the governor claiming that they are in no way necessary for our safety or even usefulness, as are the Hawaiian Islands or the Aleutian. He says:

"The scheme of annexation is simply a weak imitation of European monarchies, conceived in amazed ignorance or indifference respecting the vastly difficult conditions which have forced these powers into distant colonization."

Relative to public ownership of railroads, Governor Pingree says:

"I most earnestly recommend that the legislature inaugurate a policy looking to the ultimate purchase by the state of all the railroads within its limits."

The governor recommended that a law be passed, "providing that all candidates for each elective office from governor down to ward officers be nominated by direct vote of the electors."

500 DERVISHES KILLED.

Battle with British Troops on the Blue Nile.

London, Jan. 5.—Particulars regarding the recent battle on the Blue Nile have been received in a dispatch from Cairo to the Exchange Telegraph company. Col. Lewis, it appears, when he routed the Emir Fedil, the last remaining Dervish chief, killed 500 of his followers and made many prisoners. The Emir, however, succeeded in escaping.

Cold in Spokane.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 4.—This was the coldest day Spokane has seen in almost nine years. The official report is 20 degrees below zero. Thermometers around town ranged as low as 32 degrees below at 8 o'clock this morning.

TOUGH GAMBLER LYNCHED

Eagle City, Alaska, Vigilance Committee is in Business.

Jack Jolly and His Gang Terrorized the Town, Till the Vigilantes Hanged Him to a Tree.

Jack Jolly, a saloon keeper and gambler had collected a gang of toughs around him and was terrorizing the mining camps. He was waited on by a vigilance committee of twelve determined men and ordered to leave the country. He refused and the next day the vigilantes hanged him to the limb of a tree. The toughs and gamblers who made his place their headquarters immediately left the town.

On the day the steamer left Dawson Myrtle Bunes, a variety actress, committed suicide by shooting herself in the head. She was a native of Lindsay, Canada.

CONGRESS GETS TO WORK.

Confederate Protest Against a Pension to Confederate Soldiers.

Territorial Acquisition to be the Theme of More Senatorial Discussion—Other Business.

Washington, Jan. 5.—In the absence of the Vice President on account of illness Mr. Frye (Maine) was president pro tem at the opening of today's session of the Senate.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) presented a protest from the J. P. Murray camp of United Confederate Veterans of Arkansas against the adoption of the proposed amendment of Senator Butler (Pop., N. C.) to the pension appropriation bill providing for the payment of pensions to Confederate soldiers.

Mr. Berry said the members of the camp declared it unjust to adopt such a proposition. They say, said Mr. Berry, that they have provided for themselves and for their families for more than a generation and they regard such a proposition as that of Mr. Butler as unjustifiable.

Mr. Hoar of Mass. gave notice that on next Monday he would address the Senate on the resolution offered by Mr. Vest of Missouri relating to the acquisition of foreign territory by the United States. his address being a reply to that delivered by Mr. Platt of Connecticut, just before the holiday recess.

Mr. Caffery of La. announced that he would address the Senate tomorrow on the resolution offered by Mr. Vest.

HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Under a special order adopted before the holiday recess the House proceeded today to the consideration of bills presented by the committee on judiciary. The bills were first considered in committee of the whole. The first bill called up was that to create an additional circuit judge in the sixth judicial circuit. It is this judgeship with which rumor connects the nomination of ex-Secretary of State Wm. R. Day. Mr. Henderson, chairman of the judiciary committee, said that there were 7,100 cases pending in this district. The business of the circuit was excessive, he said, and the judges of the circuit currently favored it.

Mr. Moon, (Dem. Tenn.) opposed the bill, contending the situation did not warrant the creation of another circuit. The bill was supported by Mr. Boutwell (Rep. O.), Underwood (Dem. Ala.) and W. A. Smith (Rep. Mich.). It was laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

NOT AS INVADERS, BUT AS FRIENDS.

Official Statement of How U.S. Sovereignty Comes to Philippines.

APPLICATION OF HOME RULE

Personal and Religious Rights Reserved—Sovereignty in All the Islands Will be Maintained.

Manila, Jan. 5.—President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos, called in Major General Otis from Washington, has been issued here.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The following is the text of the proclamation sent to Gen. Otis, in command of the United States forces in the Philippines, to be proclaimed to the Filipinos as expressive of the purposes of the United States with respect to them:

Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, 1898.—General Otis, Manila: By direction of the secretary of war I have the honor to transmit herewith instructions of the President relative to the administration of affairs in the Philippine islands.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1898.

"To the Secretary of War.

"Sir—The destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila by the United States naval squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral Dewey, followed by the reduction of the city and the surrender of the Spanish forces, practically effected the conquest of the Philippine islands and the suspension of Spanish sovereignty therein.

"With the signature of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the 10th inst., and as the result of victories of American arms, the future control, disposition and government of the Philippine islands are ceded to the United States. In fulfillment of the rights of sovereignty thus acquired and the responsible obligations thus assumed, the actual occupation and administration of the entire group of the Philippine islands becomes immediately necessary, and the military government heretofore maintained by the United States in the city, harbor and bay of Manila is to be extended with all possible dispatch to the whole of the ceded territory.

In performing this duty the military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine islands that in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the sovereignty of the United States is to be exerted for the benefit of 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 commander of the forces of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in the peaceful and religious pursuits of life, and to assure them in the fullest measure of all the rights and liberties appertaining to peaceable citizens, but they must also understand that the sovereignty of the United States is to be exerted for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Philippine islands, collectively and individually, until such time as a form of government can be established which shall be acceptable to them.

"Until a civil government can be established under the sovereignty of the United States, all the powers of government, all the rights of property, of religion, of personal liberty, of the press, of speech, of assembly, and of petition, are to be administered by the military tribunals as far as possible. The operations of civil and municipal government are to be performed by such officers and by such of the employes of the United States as by taking the oath of allegiance, or by officers chosen so far as may be practicable from the inhabitants of the islands.

"While the control of all the public property and the revenues of the state passes with the cession, and while the use and the application of all public means of transportation are necessarily reserved to the authority of the United States, private property, which belongs to individuals or to municipalities, is respected except for cause fully established.

"No taxes and duties heretofore payable by the inhabitants to the late government become payable to the authorities of the United States unless it shall seem fit to substitute for them other reasonable taxes or duties of contribution to the expenses of government, whether general or local. If such duties are levied they will be levied one it shall be paid for when possible in cash or at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not practicable receipts are to be given.

"All ports and places in the Philippine islands in the actual possession of the land and naval forces of the United States will be kept open to the commerce of all friendly nations. All goods and wares, not prohibited for military reasons, by due notice, coming into these ports of the islands of the Philippines, shall be admitted upon payment of such duties and other charges as shall be in force at the time of their importation.

"Finally, it shall be the firmest and paramount aim of the military administration to win the confidence, respect and affection of the inhabitants of the Philippines by assuring to them in every possible way that full measure of individual rights and liberty which is their heritage under civilized rule. Given under the seal of the War Department at Washington, this 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1898, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"By the President:

"R. C. CORBIN, Adjt. Gen."