

ALL THE LIBERTY THEY CAN HANDLE

Filipinos Will be Permitted to Work Out

THEIR OWN REGENERATION

Uncle Sam Standing by to See That They Work It

DECENTLY AND IN ORDER

They Still Insist That America Means Tyranny, and Feel Correspondingly Sorry for Themselves.

Manila, Jan. 5.—Major General Otis, military commander of the United States forces in the Philippine Islands, has issued a proclamation to the Filipinos based upon instructions received by cable from President McKinley. The proclamation, which consists of 30 words only, appeared today in all the papers simultaneously.

General Otis, after reciting briefly President McKinley's instructions, expresses the opinion that it is the intention of the American government, while directing affairs generally, to appoint representative men, forming the controlling element, to civil positions. He also expresses himself as convinced that the United States government intends to seek the establishment in the islands of a most liberal government, in which the people will be fully represented as the maintenance of law and order will permit, susceptible of development on lines of increased representation and the bestowal of increased powers, into a government as free and independent as is enjoyed by the most favored provinces in the world. To this end he invites the full confidence and co-operation of the Filipinos.

Nothing is said in the proclamation regarding the disarmament of the rebels. General Otis asserts his belief that the United States government intends, so far as is consistent, to draw upon the Philippine military force in making the civil appointments. Although the government at Manila has been reconstituted, Aguinaldo is still president of the Filipino republic.

PROCLAMATION TO FILIPINOS

Benevolent Intentions of the Administration Fully Stated.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The following is the text of the instructions sent to General 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, Dec. 21, 1898. General Otis, Manila:

By direction of the secretary of war I have the honor to transmit herewith instructions in relation to the administration of affairs in the Philippine Islands.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 21, 1898. To the Secretary of War:

1.—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.

2.—With the signature of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain by their respective plenipotentiaries at Madrid, on the 10th instant, and as the result of the 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 responsibilities 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 of Manila is to be extended with such possible dispatch to the whole of the ceded territory.

3.—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 accordance with the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former relations of the inhabitants, and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the safety 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 United States to announce and to proclaim in the most public manner that we come, not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect their personal and religious rights. All persons who either by active aid or honest submission co-operate with the government of the United States in giving effect to these benefits and protection will receive the reward of its support and protection. All others will be brought within the lawful rule assumed, with firmness if need be, but without severity so far as may be possible.

While the control of all the public prop-

OFFICIAL TEXT OF THE TREATY

With Accompanying Correspondence Is Made Public.

CONSULAR AND MILITARY

Testimony Regarding the Filipino Situation.

AGUINALDO OFF TO ILOILO

His Foreign Affairs Man Makes Comments on Spanish Prisoners.

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

The dispatch also gives a list of the members of the new cabinet. The following have accepted office:

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

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

Minister of war—General Belmore 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—General Tomas, a close ally of Aguinaldo.

Minister of public works—Grogelao Grogelao, a lawyer, until recently the Filipino agent at Hong Kong, and formerly a Spanish attorney in the Visayas.

Every member of the cabinet is pledged, according to the advice, to resist the American military occupation of the Philippine Islands.

A member of the Filipino junta here explains that Aguinaldo did not run away, but left Manila for the mountainous region behind Cavite, in order to make secret arrangements for his voyage to Iloilo.

The Filipino who furnishes this information also asserts that the latest telegraphic advices declare that if the Americans insist upon the occupation of the principal cities by the American troops the whole Filipino will resist by force of arms.

The members of the junta assert that the new cabinet will bring forward the most energetic policy.

Mabini, it appears, claims recognition of the independence of the Philippine Islands, and will not consent to the release of the Spanish prisoners, but, it is added, he is willing to come to an understanding with the Americans as allies, for the surrender of the Spanish military and naval forces, and others will only be made on the following conditions:

1.—The negotiations to be opened formally between Spain and the national Filipino Government, Spain nominating a delegate to treat therewith.

2.—Exchange of prisoners and Spain to repatriate, directly all the Philippine held prisoners for having been directly or indirectly connected with the insurrection; secondly, all prisoners of war condemned as traitors, revolutionaries or deserters, or for having in any manner aided the Filipino movement during the present century, to be released by the Philippine Government, Spain nominating a delegate to treat therewith.

3.—Spain to defray all the expenses of repatriating the Filipinos and also the cost of maintaining and repatriating the Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos, such payment being considered a war indemnity; the national Filipino government consents to pay the expense of repatriating those Filipinos captured in formal action, although it is added, "as a matter of fact the Filipinos are also entitled to demand the payment thereof by Spain."

4.—Spain to be included in the exchange "seeing that they acted as penal agents during the war, but their surrender would be made on the condition, firstly, that the delegate will ask their liberty in the name of the pope; secondly, that all bills and political decrees granting special privileges in the religious orders be revoked; thirdly, that all rights of the clergy be respected; fourthly, that no friar hold any parish, cathedral, episcopate or diocesan preferment; fifthly, that all such preferments be held by native or naturalized Filipino clergy; and sixthly, that rules for the election of bishops be fixed."

'OVERT, UNFAIR TREATMENT'

Is What the Filipino Junta at Hong Kong Kicks About.

Hong Kong, Jan. 5.—Leading representatives of the Filipino junta in Hong Kong, in the course of an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press, today declared that the serious crisis in the Philippines is due to what they designate as "overt, unfair treatment of the Filipinos by the United States."

"They said that despite the known fact that the whole of the Visayas group was in possession of the Filipino forces, General Otis was ordered to take possession of the entire archipelago and dispossessed troops and warships to the southern Vis-

ayas and the revenues of the state passes with the cessation, and while the usual management of public means of transportation is necessarily reserved to the authority of the United States, private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected except for public purposes.

The taxes and duties heretofore payable by the inhabitants to the late government become payable to the authorities of the United States unless it be seen fit to substitute for them other reasonable rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of government, whether general or local. If private property be taken for military use, it shall be paid for in cash 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 opened to the commerce of all friendly nations. All goods and wares, not prohibited for military reasons by the announcement of the military authority, will be admitted upon payment of such duties and other charges as shall be in force at the time of their importation.

Finally, it should be the earnest 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 the heritage of free people and by proving to them that the mission of the United States is one of benevolent assimilation, substituting the mild way of justice and right for arbitrary rule.

In the fulfillment of this high mission, supporting the temperate administration of affairs for the greatest good of the governed, there must be sedulously maintained the strict rule of authority, to represent and to overcome all obstacles to the bestowal of the blessing of good government upon the people of the Philippine Islands under the free flag of the United States. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

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"To the Senate of the United States: I transmit herewith, with a view to its ratification, a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at the city of Paris on December 10, 1898, together with the protocols and papers indicated in the list accompanying the report of the secretary of state.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President of the United States.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, January 4, 1899."

"The undersigned, secretary of state, has the honor to lay before the president, with a view to its submission to the senate, a treaty of peace concluded at Paris on December 10, 1898, between the United States and Spain.

"Accompanying the treaty are the protocols of the conferences of the peace commission at Paris, together with copies of statements made before the United States commissioners and other papers indicated in the enclosed lists.

"Respectfully submitted,

"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State, Washington, January 3, 1899."

Accompanying the message and the secretary's letter is the official text of the treaty, being an exact copy of the document brought to the United States by the American commissioners.

The full text of the treaty follows:

THE PEACE TREATY. (Annex 2 to Protocol No. 23.)

The United States of America and her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as plenipotentiaries:

By the president of the United States—William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William R. Frye, George Gray and Whitwell Reid, citizens of the United States; and by her majesty, the queen regent of Spain—Don Eugenio Montero Rios, president of the senate; Don Yuenaventura de Abbar-suzza, senator of the kingdom and ex-minister of the crown; Don Jose de Garnica, deputy to the cortes and associate justice of the supreme court; Don Venancio Ramirez de Villa-Urrutia, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Brussels; and Don Rafael Carrero, general of division.

Who, having assembled in Paris, and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles:

Article I.—Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation, for the protection of life and property.

Article II.—Spain cedes to the United States the island of Puerto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies and the island of Guam in the Marianas or Ladrones.

Article III.—Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following line:

A line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude, and through the middle of the navigable channel of Rachu, from the one hundred and eighteenth (18th) to the one hundred and twenty-seventh (27th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence along the one hundred and twenty-seventh (27th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes north latitude, thence along the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes east of Greenwich, thence along the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes north, thence along the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes north to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and sixteenth (16th) degree east of Greenwich, thence along the meridian of longitude one hundred and sixteenth (16th) degree east of Greenwich to the point of beginning.

The United States will pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

Article IV.—The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

Article V.—The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them.

Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the commissioners

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BREIDENBACH'S BILL IS KILLED

House Gives It Its Quietus, Leedy in the Fight.

CLEMENS RAILROAD BILL

Is Knocked Out by the Senate on a Tie Vote.

MESSAGES OF GOVERNORS

Delivered in Michigan, Nebraska and Other States.

Topka, Kan., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—The senate this afternoon in executive session refused to confirm Vrooman as regent of the State Agricultural college, by a vote of 16 to 16. Jumper led the fight, reasserting for his disappointment over his board of charities failure.

The Clemens railroad bill was killed in the senate this morning by a vote of 18 to 18. Clemens was wroth, and walking down to Senator Zimmer of Wyandotte said: "I will flood your district with circulars denouncing your vote."

"Wyandotte," replied Zimmer, "has no use for an anarchist and will pay no attention to you. I shall vote as I damn please."

The house, however, passed the railroad bill, with two sections pertaining to strikes and maximum rates eliminated. The bill, as amended, will come up in the senate tomorrow.

The Breidenbach banking bill has gone up Salt river. The house spiked it. An attachment of Leedy's office was on the floor fighting the bill. Breidenbach is very sore and will fight Leedy from now on. It means an open rupture between the two factions, that time cannot heal.

MESSAGES OF GOVERNORS

Delivered in Michigan, Nebraska and Other States.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 5.—Governor Pingree today read his message to the joint session of the legislature. It is a voluminous document of about 2,000 words and deals with all the governor's proposed taxation reforms, his denunciations against expansion and invasions at great length against trusts and corporations.

Following is an abstract of its more salient features:

Governor Pingree, in his message congratulates the state on its progress and the era of prosperity which is opening up before it. Equal taxation, he states at length, saying that it is 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 stated that railroads and other corporations should be brought under the general tax law instead of being assessed upon their gross earnings as at present. Governor Pingree then recommends the repealing of the special charters of the Michigan Central and Detroit, Grand Rapids and Milwaukee railroads as to bringing them under the general tax law. He stated, saying that it is 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.

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BULLETIN OF THE WICHITA DAILY EAGLE

Weather For Wichita Today: Threatening; colder; variable winds

Wichita, Friday, January 6, 1899

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

1. Proclamation to Filipinos
2. Peace Treaty Made Public
3. Breidenbach Bill Killed
4. Notice of Free Homes Bill
5. School Land Leases Meet
6. Last Big Sale of Stocks
7. Wichita Livestock Market
8. Liverpool's Trade Waning
9. Tankerley on Trial
10. Speer Reaches Havana too Late
11. Crooner Holds 24 Inquests in 1898
12. McBrian Withdraws Application
13. Friends to Build New Church
14. How 1898 Was Foretold

Powers, in his message, expresses himself as very decidedly of the opinion that there should be some radical change in the laws relating to the national guard, and he thinks it very desirable to form the guard in every particular upon the regular army standard. The address concludes as follows: "Whatever new obligations changed conditions shall place upon us in our career as a nation, we shall not shrink from them, but, as in duty bound, accept them in honor and good faith, confident in our ability and realizing our imperative obligation to assume and solve them, in the interests of humanity, of progress and of good government."

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 5.—Governor Stephens' message was received and read in both houses. The governor demanded an investigation, by the legislature, of municipal affairs in St. Louis, saying that the charges of bribery and boodling there had become so persistent that he must take notice of them. At some length Governor Stephens called attention to the evils of trusts and combinations, and recommended the repeal of the provision of the anti-trust law exempting fire insurance companies in cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over from its operation and effect.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 5.—The inauguration of Frank Rollins as governor of New Hampshire took place today in the presence of both branches of the legislature and a large company of distinguished public men and friends of the new chief magistrate.

Mr. Berry (Dem. Arkansas) presented a protest from the J. E. Murray camp of United Confederate veterans of Arkansas against the adoption of the proposed amendment of Senator Butler (Rep. 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 unwise to adopt such a proposition. They say, said Mr. Berry, that they have provided for themselves and their families for more than a generation and they regard such a proposition as that of Mr. Butler as "ungracious."

Mr. Hoar (Maine) gave notice that on next Monday he would address the senate on the resolution offered by Mr. Vest (Mo.) relating to the acquisition of foreign territory by the United States, his address being a reply to that delivered by Mr. Platt (Conn.) just before the holiday recess.

Mr. Caffery (La.) announced that he would address the senate tomorrow on the resolution offered by Mr. Vest.

Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution requiring the president, if in his judgment not inconsistent with the public interest, to communicate to the senate all instructions given by him to the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Paris, all correspondence between the executive and the state department and the commissioners, and all reports made by the commissioners, made either to the president or to the state department. At the request of Mr. Davis, one of the peace commissioners, his wisdom went over.

Mr. Hoar then proposed the following resolution, which was adopted:

"That the committee on foreign relations be directed to inquire and to report to the senate whether the proposed treaty with Spain makes any provision for claims of citizens of the United States against Spain which were in existence before the present war, and the status of such claims after the ratification of the treaty, was adopted."

Mr. Pettigrew called up a bill to reconstitute the Louisiana on the Lower Mobile and Bayou reservations, and making the necessary reorganizations, and that for the beginning of the present war, the extent and number of such claims, and what will be the legal conditions of the same after peace shall have been declared.

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