

THE DENISON REVIEW

Aldrich Chas. Curator, Historical Dept.

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POLICY IN PHILIPPINES.

President's Proclamation to the Filipinos Published at Manila by Gen. Otis.

DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE INSURGENTS.

Right of the United States to Control, Dispose of and Govern the Entire Group of Islands is Claimed by Reason of Success at Arms and Cession from Spain.

Manila, Jan. 5.—President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos, cabled to Maj. Gen. Otis from Washington, has been issued here.

Proclamation to Filipinos.

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

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

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1898.—As 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 submission of Spanish sovereignty therein.

United States to Control.

"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 the victory 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 of government 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 Interests of People.

"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 the islands, he is reverting the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the sovereignty 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 to the people of the islands that, while they come, not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by non-submission, cooperate with the government of the United States to give effect to these beneficent purposes, will receive the reward of its support and protection. All others will be brought within the lawful rule we have assumed, with firmness if need be, but without severity so far as may be possible.

Present Laws in Force.

"Within the absolute domain of military authority, which necessarily is and must remain supreme in the ceded territory until the legislation of the United States shall otherwise provide, the municipal laws of the territory, in respect to private rights and property and the repression of crime, are to be considered as continuing in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals so far as possible. The operations of civil and municipal government are to be performed by such officers as may accept the supremacy of the United States by taking the oath of allegiance, or by officers chosen as far as may be practicable from the inhabitants of the islands.

Revenues and Public Property.

"While the control of all the public property and the revenues of the state passes with the cession, and while the use and management of all public means of transportation are necessarily reserved to the authority of the United States, private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected except for cause fully established. 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 should be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not practicable, receipts are to be given.

The Open Door.

"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 due 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.

Confidence of People Desired.

"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 strong arm of authority, to repress disturbance and to overcome all obstacles to the bestowal of the blessings of good and stable government upon the people of the Philippine islands under the free flag of the United States.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY." Acknowledge receipt. H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General

Aguinaldo Goes to Iloilo.

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 fighting with the Americans.

New Filipino Cabinet.

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 Hong-Kong 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 landowner of Cavite.

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

Minister of public works, Gregorio Gonzalez, a lawyer, until recently the Filipino agent at Hong-Kong and formerly Spanish attorney-general in the Visayas.

Minister of agriculture, Gen. Mariano Alvarez, 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 landowner of Cavite.

Minister of justice, Gen. Trias, a close ally of Aguinaldo.

Minister of education, Gregorio Gonzalez, a lawyer, until recently the Filipino agent at Hong-Kong and formerly Spanish attorney-general in the Visayas.

Minister of labor, Gen. Mariano Alvarez, 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 landowner of Cavite.

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IT IS NOT SATISFACTORY.

Cubans at Santiago Do Not Accept Explanation of War Department Regarding Revenues.

CHARGES AGAINST CUBANS AT HAVANA.

Claimed That They Are Prospered at the Expense of Other Provinces—Gen. Wood, on His Departure for Washington, the Recipient of a Most Abjectionate Rejoinder.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 5.—The explanation of the war department at Washington of its intentions regarding the transfer of customs receipts from the different ports in Cuba to Havana is met here by statements from the Cubans that the plan is similar to the one adopted by the Spaniards, when requisitions on Havana obtained less than six per cent. of what the requisition called for. The merchants, business men and influential people here say Havana has grown rich and prosperous at the expense of the rest of the island, and the Cubans and governmental officials at Santiago say the Cubans of Havana are responsible for Maj. Gen. Brooke's order on this subject. The people here add that the Havana Cubans are still anxious to maintain the same system of the centralization of funds that was in force before the American occupation.

Dr. Castillo and Mayor Bacardi have proved true in this crisis and have urged the people to remain peaceful while awaiting the results of the visit of Gen. Wood and Dr. Castillo to Washington. Gen. Wood, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, Lieut. Hanna, and Dr. Castillo, representing the merchants and business men of this city, left here for New York on board the United States transport Mississippi. They were accorded an enthusiastic departure from the palace and during their passage down Marian street to the wharf. The municipal band preceded Gen. Wood, who was accompanied by the mayor and his staff and large numbers of officers and Cubans, who walked the entire distance, amid continuous applause and cheers for Gen. Wood. The latter was deeply moved. There were between 5,000 and 6,000 persons in the procession, and the women wept and wished the general bon voyage. Cuban gratitude was never more clearly expressed. Men who a few weeks ago were antagonistic to the American commander were among his most enthusiastic supporters.

The members of the supreme court and the band of the Fifth regular infantry were on board the auxiliary gunboat Hist, which saluted the Mississippi and bade her farewell in the usual manner.

The Mississippi, which was brilliantly decorated, was also saluted by the Punta Gorda batteries.

Though the situation is critical it is doubtful whether any overt act will be committed unless the populace is aroused by further irritating orders from Havana.

Look to Government for Protection.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—At a conference of the regents of the state university and members of several commercial bodies, it was decided that the protection of the California fruit industry should be entrusted to the federal government. The immediate cause of the meeting was the rejection of a consignment of fruit from this state by the German government. The bill introduced by Congressman Barlow providing for the regulation of the importation of nursery stock and fruit was strongly indorsed.

Hospital Not Nearly Ready.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 5.—Surgeon Gen. G. M. Sternberg, of the army, is here for the purpose of inspecting the army hospital, now in course of construction at Savannah. He said this hospital would be for winter use only, that sick soldiers will be sent here from Cuba up to about April 1, and that after that time they will be sent further north. Gen. Sternberg was very much displeased with the progress of the work, the hospital not being anywhere near completion.

An Amusing Blunder.

Cincinnati, Jan. 5.—An amusing blunder was made by the police in the arrest of United States District Attorney William E. Bundy. The mistake was not discovered until the police arrived with their victim at the station, when the joke 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 officer as a bad man.

The Emir Escaped.

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 Emir Fedil, the last remaining formidable dervish chief, killed 500 of his followers and made many prisoners. The Emir, however, succeeded in escaping.

THEY GIVE GENEROUSLY.

Three Wealthy Men Donate Land and Cash to Chicago University Amounting to \$403,000.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—President Harper, of the Chicago university announced Wednesday night at the twenty-seventh convocation of the university, that gifts aggregating \$403,000 had been made to the institution. Martin A. Ryerson, president of the board of trustees has donated a tract of land adjoining that now occupied by the university. The value of this is \$34,000. John D. Rockefeller has promised to duplicate this gift in cash, thus making \$68,000. Marshall Field, of this city gave a tract of land adjoining that given by Mr. Ryerson, and which has been used by the university as an athletic field. The value of this land is estimated at \$135,000. Mr. Rockefeller agreed that when this was given to the school he would give \$200,000 for the building of a gymnasium and equipment of the athletic grounds. The university has therefore received \$169,000 in land value, and will now receive from Mr. Rockefeller \$234,000 in cash.

LYNCHING IN ALASKA.

Saloonkeeper, Because of His Lifer Lawlessness, is Summarily Dealt with by a Mob.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 5.—The steamer Rosalie has arrived from the north with 100 passengers, all from Dawson. The party made the trip in 17 days. The steamer had \$50,000 in gold dust on board. The passengers bring news of a sensational lynching which took place at Eagle City, Alaska, on December 11.

Jack Jolly, a saloonkeeper 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 12 determined men and ordered to leave town. He refused and the next day the vigilantes hanged him to the limb of a tree. The toughs and gamblers who had made his place their headquarters immediately left town.

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

Crews of Sunken Ships Landed.