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Proclamation To the Filipinos.

American Commission at Manila Assures Natives of This Country's Good Will and Desire to Civilize Them.

FULL LIST OF KANSANS KILLED.

Matters in the Philippines have been rather quiet the past week, the Americans having suspended hostilities chiefly to give the Filipinos time to digest a proclamation issued by the United States Philippine commission. This proclamation, which was issued early last week, assures the Filipinos of the cordial good will and fraternal feeling of the president and people of the United States and asserts that the object which the United States government, aside from its solemn obligations, has assumed toward the family of nations is the well-being, prosperity and happiness of the Philippine people and their elevation and advancement to a position among the most civilized peoples of the world.

"Unfortunately," says the proclamation, "these pure aims and purposes of the American government and people have been misinterpreted to some of the inhabitants of certain islands, and in consequence the friendly American forces, without provocation or cause, have been openly attacked. Why these hostilities? What do the best Filipinos desire? Can it be more than the United States is ready to give? They say they are patriots and want liberty."

There are eleven articles in the proclamation, setting forth America's intentions as follows:

"1. The supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago. Those who resist can accomplish nothing except their own ruin.

"2. The amplest liberty of self-government will be granted which is reconcilable with just, stable, effective and economical administration and compatible with the sovereign rights and obligations of the United States.

"3. The civil rights of the Filipinos will be guaranteed and protected, their religious freedom will be assured, and all will have equal standing before the law.

"4. Honor, justice and friendship forbid the exploitation of the people of the islands. The purpose of the American government is the welfare and advancement of the Philippine people.

"5. The United States government guarantees an honest and effective civil service, in which to the fullest extent practicable natives shall be employed.

"6. The collection and application of taxes and other revenues will be put upon a sound, honest and economical basis. The public funds, raised justly and collected honestly, will be applied only to defraying the proper expenses of the establishment and the maintenance of the Philippine government and such general improvements as public interests demand. Local funds collected for local purposes shall not be diverted to other ends. With such prudent and honest fiscal administration it is believed the needs of the government will in a short time become compatible with a considerable reduction in taxation.

"7. The establishment of a pure, speedy and effective administration of justice, by which the evils of delay, corruption and exploitation will be effectively eradicated.

"8. The construction of roads, railroads and other means of communication and



transportation and other public works of manifest advantage to the people will be promoted.

"9. Domestic and foreign trade and commerce and other industrial pursuits and the general development of the country in the interest of its inhabitants will be the constant objects of solicitude and fostering care.

"10. Effective provision will be made for the establishment of elementary schools, in which the children of the people will be educated. Appropriate facilities will also be provided for higher education.

"11. Reforms in all departments of government, all branches of the public service and all corporations closely touching the common life of the people must be undertaken without delay and effected conformably with common right and justice, in a way to satisfy the well-founded demands and the highest sentiments and aspirations of the Philippine people."

Full List of Kansans Killed in the Philippines.

Adjutant General Fox has prepared the following list of members of the Twentieth Kansas killed in action or dead from disease in the Philippine warfare:

- Alfred C. Alford, Lawrence, first lieutenant, B, age 23, single, killed in action; relative, D. S. Alford, Lawrence.
- Albert S. Anibal, Independence, private, G, age 29, single, killed in action; relative, Mrs. R. J. Anibal, Coffeyville.
- Lewis R. Badger, Kansas City, Kans., private, F, age 23, single, died of disease; relative, L. M. Badger, Turner.
- William H. Bash, Fort Scott, private, F, age 21, single, died of disease; relative, Amherst Bash, Turner.
- Sim F. Barber, Abilene, private, L, age 20, single, died of disease; relative, M. L. Barber, Abilene.
- Edey P. Blair, Topeka, private, A, age 29, single, died of disease; relative, E. P. Blair, Thorndale, Mo.
- Orlin L. Birlow, Independence, private, L, age 21, single, killed in action; relative, S. Birlow, Fredonia.
- Issac C. Cooper, Kansas City, Kans., corporal, B, age 42, married, died of disease; relative, Mrs. I. C. Cooper, Basine.
- David L. Campbell, Junction City, pri-

- vate, L, age 21, single, died of disease; relative, M. J. Cameron, Marshall, Okla.
- Bert Cornete, Toronto, private, E, age 21, single, died of disease; relative, W. H. Cornett, Toronto.
- Morris J. Cohen, San Francisco, sergeant, B, killed in action; no further record.
- Curran Craig, Garnett, private, E, age 20, single, killed in action; relative, Mrs. Jane Craig, Garnett.
- William Carroll, Frontenac, private, D, age 21, single, killed in action; relative, Thomas Carroll, Edwards county.
- Raymond B. Dawes, Leavenworth, private, C, age 18, single, died of disease; relative, F. B. Dawes, Leavenworth.
- Alva L. Dix, Independence, private, G, age 25, single, killed in action; relative, Mary Wilson, Argentine.
- David S. Elliott, Coffeyville, captain, G, age 34, married, killed in action; relative, Mrs. D. S. Elliott, Coffeyville.
- Louis Ferguson, Kansas City, Kans., private, B, age 23, single, died of disease; relative, J. H. Bradbury, Kansas City, Kans.
- Troy E. Fairchild, McCune, private, D, age 24, single, killed in action; relative, Mrs. Jane Stafford, David City.
- Charles Graves, Centralia, private, C, age 21, single, died of disease; relative, J. H. Graves, Centralia.
- Powhattan T. Hackett, Fort Scott, private, F, age 21, single, died of disease; relative, J. R. Hackett, Fort Scott.
- Norman E. Hand, Abilene, private, L, age 23, single, died of disease; relative, A. L. Smith, Abilene.
- Ivers J. Howard, San Francisco, private, B, age 27, single, died of wounds received in action; relative, Miss Mattie Howard, St. Louis.
- Adrian Hatfield, Topeka, private, I, age 21, single, died of wounds received in action; relative, H. B. Hatfield, Nelson.
- James W. Kline, Kansas City, private, age 22, single, died of wounds received in action; relative, C. E. Kline, Quindaro.
- William Keeney, Topeka, private, I, age 23, single, killed in action; relative, Richard Keeney, Hackney, Mo.
- George H. Monroe, Marinette, Wis., private, F, age 35, married, killed in action; relative, Mrs. Leah Monroe, Marietta, Wis.
- Fred Maxwell, Richmond, private, K, age 23, single, died of disease; relative, E. N. Maxwell, Richmond.
- John C. Muhr, Westphalia, private, E, age 21, single, killed in action; no relative given.
- Howard Olds, Fort Scott, private, D, age 21, single, died of wounds received in action; relative, D. A. Olds, St. Joseph, Mo.

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Justice Field Has Passed Away.

Aged Justice Dead After Fifty Years of Legal Service to State and Country.

OVER EIGHTY YEARS OF AGE.

Washington, April 10.—Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States supreme court, retired, died at his home on Capitol Hill, in this city, at 6:30 o'clock last evening of kidney complication. He had been unconscious for two days, and his death was painless.

Stephen J. Field for over 30 years has been recognized as one of the great jurists of the nation, and his passing away will create a void in the legal ranks of California that only time can fill. He was born in Connecticut in 1816 and of a family whose ancestry can be traced to back almost 900 years. At the age of 13 he accompanied his sister to Smyrna, Turkey, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the Oriental languages, with the design of filling a chair in some American institution of learning. In 1832 he returned to America and entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1837 with the highest honors of his class. He then studied law in New York and was admitted to the bar in 1841. For seven years he practiced in the American metropolis then became a victim of the California gold fever. He arrived in San Francisco in December, 1849, almost penniless, but stout of heart. He settled in Marysville, on the banks of the Yuba, and soon became the most noted lawyer of that section. In 1850 he was elected alcalde of the town, and in October of the same year he was elected to the legislature, where he rendered conspicuous service in framing the laws for the embryo commonwealth. The impress of his learning and genius is to be seen in the statutes of the State.

In 1857 he was elected a judge of the supreme court and a few months after donning the ermine succeeded David S. Terry as chief justice. He held the office until 1863, when President Lincoln appointed him an associate justice of the United States supreme court. Everywhere he was recognized as a fearless and able jurist, and the protection of land titles almost became a hobby with him. For his zeal in that direction he was, by his political enemies, often accused of being a Central Pacific railroad advocate.

In the early history of California he had many exciting adventures. In the '50s, at the risk of his life, he saved a man from a lynching party in Donnellville; in 1865, an attempt was made to assassinate him by means of an explosive package, sent through the mails, and in 1891 only the quickness and nerve of Dave Neagle, a United States deputy marshal, saved from the knife of David Terry, the man he had succeeded as chief justice of California's supreme court. He was seated at a table in an eating house at Lathrop, when Terry entered. Neagle sat opposite.

Field had decided adversely to Terry's client and wife, Sarah Althea Sharon, in her celebrated contract marriage suit against Alexander Sharon, the Nevada millionaire, and he had sworn to kill him on sight. Terry rushed towards him and was in the act of striking when Neagle drew his pistol and shot him, death resulting in a few minutes.

Field arrived at the retiring age of an as-

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