THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1900.



Telephones 618-694.

Reduced Prices on Summer Underw'r

Beginning Thursday morning we will make a special effort to close out all lines of Summer Underwear for men, women and child-

THESE FOR MEN.

While we have been making special prices for some dren. While we have been making special prices for some time, we have reduced them still more as fall lines are now beginning to crowd us for room. THESE FOR WOMEN-THESE FOR WOMENdren.

THESE FOR WOMEN-10c ribbed vests, now 5c 15c ribbed vests, now 754c. 25c ribbed vests, now 15c. 25c India Gauze Vests, now 12%c. 50c ribbed vests, now 25c. 85c ribbed gauge liste vests, now 50c. \$1.60 ribbed gauze lisle vests, now 75c. 50c ribbed union suits, now 35c. A line of \$1.00 union suits, now 50c. 50c ribbed pants, now 35c.

the balbriggan underwear, now 15c Soc balbriggan underwear, now 25c. sãe balbriggan ribbed underwear, now 75c French balbriggan underwear, now \$1.00 French balbriggan underwear, now The. \$1.50 Sea Island cotton underwear,

Bee, Aug. 8, 1900.

pink and blue, now \$1,00. \$2.00 ribbed combination suits, now \$1.50.

25 Per Cent Discount on Children's Summer Underwear,

We Close Our Store Saturdays at 6 P. M. AGENTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND MCCALL'S PATTERNS. Thompson, Belden & Co. THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA. T. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 10TH AND DOUGLAS STL.

Cheer upon cheer greeted him at every telling period. He spoke as follows:

Ing period. He spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Nott-fication Committee: I shall, at an ear.y day, and in a more formal manner, accept the nomination which you tender, and i shall at that time discuss the various ques-tions covered by the democratic platform. It may not be out of place, however, to submit a few observations at this time upon the general character of the contest before us and upon the question which is declared to be of paramount importance in this campaign.

before its and upon the question which is it declared to be of paramount importances to this campaign. When I say that the contest of 1900 is a contest between democracy on the one hand and plutocracy on the other I do not mean to say that all our opponents have delib-erately chosen to give to organized wealth a predominating influence in the affairs of the government, but I do assert that on the important issues of the day the republican party is dominated by those influences which constantly tend to substitute the worship of Mammon for the protection of the rights of man. In 1859 Lincoln said that the republican party believed in the man and the dollar, that in case of conflict it believed in the man before the dollar. This is the proper relation which should exist between the two. Man, the handiwork of God, comes first: money, the handiwork of man, is of inferior importance. Man is the master, money the servant, but upon all important to make money the master and man the ervant.

servant

ervant. The maxim of Jefferson, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," and the doctrine of Lincoln that this should be 1 a government "of the people, by the people and for the people," are being disregaried and the instrumentalities of government re-being used to advance the interests of those who are in a position to secure favors

service which he renders to society. If he secures more it is at the expense of some-one else. It is no injustice to him to prevent his doing injustice to another. To him who would, either through class legisla-tion or in the absence of necessary lexis-lation, treepass upon the fights of another the democratic party says, "Thou shalt not."

boasting and self-congratulation. In attempting to press economic questions upon the country to the exclusion of those which involve the very structure of our government the republican leaders give new evidence of their abandonment of the earlier ideals of the party and of their complete subserviency to pecuniary con-siderations.

complete subserviency to pecuniary con-siderations. But they shall not be permitted to evade the stupendous and far-reaching issue which they have deliberately brought into the strang of politics. When the president, supported by a practically unanimous vote of the house and senate, entered upon a wor with Spain for the purpose of alding the struggling patriots of Cuba the country, without regard to party, applauded. Al-though the democrats recognized that the administration would necessarily gain a political advantage from the conduct of a war which in the very nature of the case must soon end in a complete victory they which they gave to the president. When the war was over and the republican lead-ris began to suggest the propriety of a co-lonial policy opposition at once manifested the independence of Cuba, but provided for the independence of Cuba, but provided for the cession of the Philippine islands to the United States, the menace of imperialism became so apparent that many preferred to reject the treaty and risk the lifts that mide for the republic the the chance of correcting the errors of the treaty by the independent action of this country.

Excuses Support of Treaty.

I was among the number of those who believed it better to ratify the treaty and end the war, release the volunteers, remove the excuse for war expenditures and then give to the Filipinos the independence which might be forced from Spain by a new treat:

being used to advance the interests of those who are in a position to secure favors from the government. No War on Wealth. The democratic party is not making war upon the honest acquisition of wealth. It has no destre to discourage industry, it gives to every eitigen the greatest possible stimulus to honest toll when it promises him protection in the enloyment of the pro-ceeds of his labor. Property rights are most secure when human rights are most respected. Democracy strives for a civita-tion in which every member of society will share according to his merits. No one has a right to expect from sc-ciety more than a fair compensation for the secures mare it is at the expense of some one eits at the optiment of the pro-ciety more than a fair compensation for the secures mare it is at the expense of some.

their own doors. Influence of Imperialism. Here-tofore this nation has been prompt to ex-press its sympathy with those who were defining for civil liberty. While our sphere of activity has been limited to the western bounded by the seas. We have felt it due to ourselves and to the world, as well as to those who were struggling for the right to govern themselves. Io proclaim the in-terest which our people have. from the date of their own independence, felt in every contest between human rights and arbitrar: nower. Three-quarters of a century ago, when our nation was small, the struggles of Greece aroused our people and Webster and Clay gave eloquent ex-pression to the universal desire for Greetan independence. In 1866 all parties manifested a Hvely interest in the success of the y-bans but now when a war is in progress in south Africa, which must result in the extension of the monarchical idea, or in the triumph of a republic, the advocates of imperialism in this country dare not say a word in behalf of the Boers. Sym-path of the for an frightly to are not say a word in behalf of the Boers. Sym-path for the fact that, as stated in our pression structure in the principles of sup a word in behalf of the principles of sup a word in behalf of the principles of sup a word in behalf of the principles of sup a word in behalf of the principles of sup a word in behalf of the principles of sup a word in behalf of the principles of sup a word in behalf of the principles of sup a word in behalf of the principles of sup a supplication of the principles of sup a bout of provide that as stated in our function surrenders its belief. In the uni-versal application of the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, if while one the prestige and influence which it has enjoyed among the nations as an ex-ponent of popular government. The opponents, conscious of the weakness of their cause, seek to contus is imperialism with expansion, and have even dared to claim b

Not Opposed to Expansion.

The forcible annexation of territory to be roverned by arbitrary power differs as nuch from the acquisition of territory to be much from the acquisition of territory to be built up into states as a monarchy differs from a democracy. The democratic party does not oppose expansion, when expansion enlarges the area of the republic and in-corporates land which can be settled by American citizens, or adds to our popula-tion people who are willing to become citi-zens and are capable of discharging their duties as such The acquisition of the

tion people who are willing to become citi-zens and are capable of discharging their duties as such. The acquisition of the Louisiana territory, Florida, Texas and other tracts which have been secured from time to time enlarged the republic and the constitution followed the flag into the new territory. It is now proposed to selze upon distant territory already more densely populated than our own country, and to force upon the people a government, for which there is no warrant in our con-stitution or our laws. Even the argument that this earth belongs to those who de-sire to cultivate it and who have the physical power to acquire it cannot be in-voked to justify the appropriation of the Philippine islands by the United States. If the islands were uninhabited American citizens would not be willing to go there and till the soil. The white race will not live so near the equator. Other nations have tried to colonize in the same latitude. The Netherlands have controlled Java for 300 years and yet today there are less than 60.000 people of European birth scattered among, the 25.000.000 natives. After a cen-tury and a half of English domination in India less than one-twentieth of I per cent of the people of India are of English birth, and it requires an army of 70.000 British soldiers to take care of the tax collectors. Spain has asserted title to the Philippine islands for three centuries and yet when

Raises a Phantom. Raises a Phantom. Is the sunlight of full citizenship to be showed by the people of the United States, and the twilight of semi-citizenship en-dured by the people of Porto Rico, while the thick darkness of perpetual vassalage covers the Philip, inces. The Porto Rico tariff law asserts the doctrine that the oper-ation of the constitution is confined to the forty-five states. The democratic party disputes this doctrine and denounces it as repugnant to both the letter and spirit of our organic law. There is no place in our system of government for the deposit of ar-bitrary and irresponsible power. That the leaders of a great party should claim for any presidend or cougress the right to treat millons of people as mere "posses-show and deal with them unrestrained by the constitution or the bill of rights shows how far we have already departed from the ancient landmarks and indicates what may be expected if this nation deliberately en-tritical form of government is temporary and preparatory, and the chief security and direct that he enjoys the same constitutional generations and is subject to the same gene-tion of a territory has is found in the fact that he enjoys the same constitutional generations and is subject to the same gene-re the same the citizen of a state. Take

fact that he enjoys the same constitutional guaranties and is subject to the same gen-crai laws as the citizen of a state. Take away this security and his rights will be violated and his interests sacrificed at the demand of those who have political in-.uence. This is the evil of the colonial system, no matter by what nation it is applied. applied. What Islands?

.uence. This is the evil of the colonial system, no matter by what nation it is applied. What is our title to the Philippine islands? Do we hold them by treaty or by conquest? Did we buy them or did we take them? Did we purchase the people? If toot, how did we secure tille to them? Were they thrown in with the land? Will the republicans say that inanimate earth has value, but that when that carth is molded by the Divine Hand and stamped with the likeness of the Creator it becomes a fixture and passes with the scill? If governments derive their just nowers from the consent of the governed it is impos-sible to secure title to people, either by force or by purchase. We could extinguish Spain's title by treaty, but if we hold title we must hold it by some method consistent with our ideas of governments title we made allies of the Filipinos and armed them to fight against Spain's title was not innocent purchasers. But even if we had not disputed Spain's title, it could transfer no greater title than it had, and its title was based on force alone. We cannot defend such a title, but as Spain gave us a duit claim feed we can bonorably turn the property over to the party in possession. Whether any Ameri-can official gave to the Filipinos formal assurance of independence is not material. There can be no doubt that we accepted and utilized the services of the Filipinos formal assurance of independence is not material. There can be no doubt that we accepted and utilized the services of the Filipinos formal assurance of independence is not material. There can be no doubt that we accepted and utilized the services of the Filipinos formal so example of turpitude baser that when we did so we had full knowl-edge that they were fighting for their own independence, and I submit that history furnishes mo example of turpitude baser than ours if we now substitute our yoke Duty in the Philippines.

Let us consider briefly the reasons which Let us consider briefly the reasons which have been given in support of an imperial-istic policy. Some say that it is our duty to hold the Philippine islands. But duty is not an argument; it is a conclusion. To ascertain what our duty is, in any, emergency, we must apply well settled and generally accepted principles. It is our duty to word stealing, no matter whether the thing to be stolen is of great or little value. It is our duty to avoid killing a human being no matter where perialism. The pecuniary argument, though more ef-fective with certain classes, is not likely

Spectra can be and to be recalled. It goes and the two provides the control of the control of

In the first mains over our dead in the hard over the dead whe fell there is the tourist monoport of the dead who fell there; but the tourist who who fell there; but the tourist who who fell there; but the tourist who deal cared for by an American of the dead who fell there; but the campation of the dead who fell there; but the campation of the dead who fell there is not the transfer of the and on the transfer with decide and the second of the minister who and that we cuplift to the dead who we the dead who

Is the God who is reigning yet. Some argue that American rule in the Philippine islands will result in the better education of the Filipinos. Be not deceived if we expect to maintain a colonial policy we shall not find it to our advantage to educate the people. The educated Filipinos are now in revolt against us and the most ignorant ones have made the least resist-ance to our domination. If we are to gov-ern them without their consent and give them no voice in determining the taxes which they must pay we dare not educate them, less they learn to read the Declara-tion of Independence and the constitution of the United States and mock us for our inconsistency.

nconsistency. The principal arguments, however, ad-vanced by those who enter upon a defense

vanced by those who enter upon a decomport of imperialism are: 1. That we must improve the present op-portunity to become a world power and enter into international politics. 2. That our commercial interests in the Philippine islands and in the Orient make it necessary for us to hold the islands per-manently. 3. That the spread of the Christian re-ligion will be facilitated by a coloniat

enter into international politics.
2. That our commercial interests in the Philippine islands and in the Orient make it necessary for us to hold the islands per-manently.
3. That the spread of the Christian re-ligion will be facilitated by a colonant policy.
4. That there is no honorable retreat from the position which the nation has taken.
The first argument is addressed to the nation's pride and the second to the nation's pocketbook. The third is intended for the church member and the fourth for the partisan.
It is a sufficient answer to the first argu-tins mation has been a world power. For ten decades it has been the most potent influence in the world. Not only has it been a world power, but it has done more to affect the politics of the human race than all the other nations of the world combined. Because our Declaration of In-dependence was promulgated, others have been promilgated. Because the patriots of adopted. The growth of the principle of soff-government, planted on American soil.
been the overside on Ameri self-government, planted on American soll has been the overshadowing political fac of the nineteenth century. It has made has been the overshadowing political fact of the nineteenth century. It has made this mation conspicuous among the nations and given it a place in history such as no other nation has ever enjoyed. Nothing has been able to check the onward march of this idea. I am not willing that this nation shall cust aside the omnipotent weapon of truth to seize again the weapons of physical warfare. I would not exchange the glory of this republic for the glory of all the empires that have risen and fallen since time began.

protest against both militarism and im-

No Christianity Under Duress.

octive with certain classes, is not likely o be used so often or presented with so nuch emphasis as the religious argument. I what has been termed the "gunpowder canal" If what has been termed the "gunpowder gospel" were urged against the Filipinos only, it would be a sufficient answer to say that a majority of the Filipinos are now members of one branch of the Christian church, but the principle involved is one of much wider application and obalisation

exceptional. Elected to that high office eight years ago, you discharged its duties faithfuils and well, retiring with the re-spect, the love and the confidence of all the people. Thus encleared to your party, its recent action was both merited and appropriate. — To before the Kansas City convention was called its presidential candidate had been selected. Its platform had been fore-shadowed by that of Chicago and by the events of the succeeding years. To com-plete the ticket wisely and appropriately was a serious and exigent duty. Arrayed against money, monpoly and militarism, the associate of our great leader should be devoted to the same ideals, equipped for the same duties, inspired by the same con-victions and prepared to sustain the same conscious of this great responsibility, but of much wider application and challenges burden if Providence should so decree. Conscious of this great responsibility, but ready to meet it squarely, our convention on the first ballot gave you its nomination. The democracy long are indorsed its action. The people will gloriously vindicate it in November.

Mr. Stevenson said:

Stevenson Accepts.

I am profoundly grateful for the honor conferred upon me by my selection by the mational democratic convention as its can-didate for the high office of vice president of the United States. For the complimen-tary manner in which such action has been officially made known to me 1 express to you, Mr. Chairman, and to your honored associates of the committee, my sincere thanks.

associates of the committee, my sincere thanks. Deeply impressed with a sense of the re-sponsibility assumed by such candidacy. I accept the nomination so generously ten-dered me. Should the action of the conven-tion meet the approval of the people in November, it will be my carnest endeavor to discharge with fidelity the duties of the great office. It is wisely provided by the constitution that at stated times political power shall return to the hands of the people. The struggle for political supremacy upon which we are entering is one of deep moment to the American people. Its su-preme importance, to all conditions of our countrymen cannot be measured by words. The ills resulting from unjust legislation and from unwise administration of the government must find their remedy in the all-potent ballot. To it we now make our solemin appeal.

sovernment must find their remedy in the all-potent ballot. To it we now make our solemn appeal. The chief purpose of the great conven-tion whose representatives are before me was redross for existing wrongs and se-curity against perils yet greater which menace popular government. Your conven-tion, in language clear and unmistakable, has presented the vital issues upon which the pending contest is to be determined. To its platform I give my earnest assent. Clearly and unequivocally the democratic convention has expressed its sympathy with the burghers of the South African republics in their heroic attempt to maintain free government. In this the convention not only volced the sentiments of American democrats, but of likerty-loving men every-where. It is not strange that those who have kept the political faith of the author of the Declaration of Independence should express their abhorrence at the effort of a great European power to subjugate a people great European power to subjugate a people whose only crime is a death struggle to maintain their liberties.

Gets Back to Tariff.

Gets Back to Tariff. The lavish appropriations by the present republican congress should challenge the attention of all thoughtful men. Subsidy, bills and all unnecessary taxes are con-demned by our platform. The accumulation of surplus revenues is too often the pre-text for wasteful appropriations of the public money. The millions of surplus new accumulating in the treasury should re-main in the pockets of the people. To this end the democratic party demands a re-duction of war taxes to the actual needs of the government and a return to the policy of strict economy in all governmental ex-penditures. Sovereignty Not Necessary. The argument made by some that it was unfortunate for the nation that it had any-thing to do with the Philippine islands, but that the naval victory at Manlia made the permanent acquisition of those islands necessary, is also unsound. We won a naval victory at Santiago, but that did not compel us to hold Cuba. The shedding of American blood in the Philippine islands does not make it imperative that we should retain possession forever; American blood was shed at San Juan hill and El Canev, and yet the president has promised the Cubans independence. The fact that the American flag floats over Manlia does not compel us to exercise perpetual sovereignty prethe

enditures. In apt words the Dingley tariff law is

(Continued on Third Page.)



Must Bear Signature of

Break Good

See Pac-Simile Wrapper Below

FOR DILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION.

a ton Parety Vegetable Chartes OURE SICK HEADACHE

HUTELS.

Put-in-Bay Island,

FOR BILIOUSNESS.

FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

to take as sugar.

lation, trespass upon the fights of another the democratic party says, "Thou shalt not." Against us are arrayed a comparatively small but politically and financially powerful number who really profit by republican policies; but with them are associated a large number who because of their at achment to their party flame, are giving their support to doctrines antagonistic to the former teachings of their own party. Republicans who used to advocate bimetal-lism now try to convince themselves that were formerly attached to the greenback are now seeking an excuse for giving money: republicans who used to basis their own party. Republicans who used to advocate bimetal-lism now try to convince themselves that the gold standard is good; republicans who are now seeking an excuse for giving money: republicans who used to boast that the republican party was paying off the republicans who formerly abhorted a trust while, in their minds, the line between the two is becoming more and more boscure; republicans who, in times past, while, in their minds, the line between the two is becoming more and more boscure; republicans who, in times past, while, in their minds, the line between the two is becoming more and more boscure; republicans who, in times past, while, in their minds, the line between the two is becoming more and more boscure; republicans who, in times past, expanse of our standing army, are now urged against a large increase in the permanent military establishment; republicans who knew they are now sure that it is both immoral and even criminal to oppose forcible annexation. That partisanship has aiready blinded wing to present dangers is certain, how inge a portion of the republican party consultants to the new policies remains to be and to the republican party consultants to the exputile annexation. That partisanship has aiready blinded wing to present dangers is certain, how is to be an exputile and even criminal to oppose forcible annexation.

Takes Up Philippines.

For a time republican leaders were in-clined to deny to opponents the right to criticise the Philippine policy of the ad-ministration, but upon investigation they found that both Lincein and Clay asserted and exercised the right to criticise a presi-dent during the progress of the Mexican war.

war. Instead of meeting the issue boldly and submitting a clear and positive plan for dealing with the Philippine question the republican convention adopted a platform the larger part of which was devoted to

"Woman's Work is Never Done."

The constant care causes sleeplessness, loss of appetite, extreme nervousness, and that tired feeling. But a swonderful change comes when Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken. It gives pure, rich blood, good appetite, steady nerves.

Hood's Sarsaparilla



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our flest entered Manila bay there were less than 10,000 Spaniards residing in the Phil-ppines. A colonial policy means that we shall the Philippine islands a first shall slands for three

and imperialists must bear the re-sponsibility for all that happens until the question is sattled. If the treaty had been rejected the opponents of impe-rialism would have been held responsible for any international complications which might have arisen before the ratification of another treaty. But, whatever differences of opinion may have existed as to the best method of opposing a colonial policy, there never was any difference as to the great importance of the question and there is no difference now as to the course to be pur-sued. a coloring policy means that we shall send to the Philippine Islands a few trady-ers, a few taskmasters and a few office holders and an army large enough to sup-port the authority of a small fraction of the people while they rule the natives. Scared by the Army.

If we have an imperial policy we must ave a great standing army as its natural and necessary complement. The splrit hich will justify the forcible annexation the Philippine islands will justify the light of other islands and the domination other meanle and with wars of constants The title of Spain being extinguished, we sued. The title of Spain being extinguished, we were at liberty to deal with the Filipinos according to American principles. The Bacon resolution, introduced a month be-fore hostilities broke out at Manila, promised independence to the Filipinos on the same terms that it was sromised to the Cubans. I supported this resolution and believe that its adoption prior to the breaking out of hostilities would have prevented bloodshed, and that its adoption at any subsequent time would have ended hostilities. other people, and with wars of conquest can expect a certain, if not ranid, wth of our military establishment. That can We can expect a certain, if not randa, growth of our military establishment. That a large permanent increase in our regular army is intended by republican leaders is not a matter of conjecture, but a matter of fact. In his message of December 5, 1898, the president asked for authority to in-crease the standing army to 100,600. In 1856 the army contained about 25,600, Within two years the president asked for four times that many, and a republican house of repre-sentatives complied with the request after the Spanish treaty had been signed and when no country was at war with the United States. If such an army is de-manded when an imperial policy is con-templated, but not openly avowed, what may be expected if the people encourage the republican party by endorsing its policy at the polis? A large standing ariwy is not only a pecuniary burden to the people and, if accomponied by compulsory service, a

at any subsequent time would have ended hoatilities. If the treaty had been rejected con-siderable time would have necessarily elapsed before a new treaty could have been agreed upon and ratified, and during that time the question would have been agitating the public mind. If the Bacon r. solution had been adopted by the senate and carried out by the president, either at the time of the ratification of the treaty or at any time afterwards, it would have taken the question of imperialism out of politics and left the American people free to deal with their domestic problems. But the republican vice president, and from that time to this a republican congress has refused to take any action whatever in the matter. When hostilities broke out at Manila re-

When hostilities broke out at Manila re-publican speakers and republican editors at once sought to lay the blame upon those who had delayed the ratification of the treaty, and during the progress of the war the same republicans have accused the opponents of imperialism of giving en-couragement to the Filipinos. This is a cowardly evasion of responsibility.

Apologizes for Filipino Rebellion.

If it is right for the United States to hold the Philippine Islands permanently and imitate European empires in the govern-ment of colonies the republican party ought to state its position and defend it, but it must expect the subject races to protest against such a policy and to resist to the extent of their ability. The Fil pinos do not need any encouragement from American against such a policy and to resist to the extent of their ability. The Fill pinos do not need any encouragement from Americans now living. Our whole history has been an encouragement, not only to the Fill-pinos, but to all who are denied a voice in their own government. If the repub-licans are prepared to censure all who have used language calculated to make the Fill-pinos hate foreign domination let them condemn the speech of Patrick Henry. When he uttered that passionte appeal. 'Give me liberty or give me death.' he expressed a sentiment which still echoes in the have used words so offensive to those who would hold their fellows in political bondage. Let them censure Washington, who declared that the colonists must choose between liberty and slavery. Or, if the statute of limitations has run against the sins of Henry and Jefferson and Washing-ton, let them censure Lincoln, whose Gettysburg speech will be quoted in defens of popular government when the present advocates of force and conquest are for-gotten. some one has said that a truth once

only a peculiary burden to the people and, if accommanied by compulsory service, a constant source of irritation, but it is ever a menace to a republican form of govern-ment. The army is the people and turn the thoughts of our young men from the arts of peace to the science of war. The govern-ment which relies for its defense upon its dittens is more likely to be just than one which has at call a large body of profes-sional soldiers. A small standing army and a well equipped and well disciplined state militia are sufficient at ordinary times, and in an emergency the nation should in the future, as in the past, place its dependence upon the volunteers, who come from all occupations at their country's call and re-turn to productive labor when their serv-less are no longer required-men who fight when the country needs fighters and work when the country needs fighters and work when the country needs more remained the Philippine islands will be fre-tained under American sovereignty, and we have a right to demand of the forpublican leaders a discussion of the future status of the Filipino. Is he to be a citizen or a subject? Are we to bring into the body politic \$.000,000 or 10,000,000 listations, contert from us in race and history that amalgamation is innocesible? Are they to share with us in maxing the aws and shaping the destiny of this na-ion? No republican of prominence has been bold enough to advocate such a roposition. The McEnery resolution, alon? No republican of prominence that the ratification of the treaty, expressly not the share with us in maxing the aws and shaping the destiny of this na-tor describes the situation when it save that the Filipinos cannot be cliizens with-out endangering our civilization. Who will dispute it? And what is the alternative; if the Filipino is not to be a cliizen shall form describes the situation when it save not the democratic platform speaks with equal emphasis. It declares that the Filipino cannot be a subject? On that ouestion thave no subjects. A subject is p

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killing a human being, no matter where

or little value. It is our duty to avoid killing a human being no matter where the human being lives or to what race or class he belongs. Every one recognizes the obligation imposed upon individuals to observe both the human and the moral law, but as some deny the application of those laws to nations it may not be out of place to quote the opinions of others. Jefferson, than whom there is no higher political authority, said: "I know of but one code of morality for men, whether acting singly or collectively." Franklin, whose learning, wisdom and virtue are a part of the priceless legacy bequeathed to us from the revolutionary days, expressed the same idea in even stronger language when he said: "Justice is as strictly due between neigh-bor nations as between neighbor citizens. A highwayman is as much a robber when he plunders in a gung as when single, and the nation that makes an unjust war is why a great gang." since time began.

only a great gang." Men may dare to do in crowds what they

the nation that makes an unjust war is why a great gams." Men may dare to do as individuals, but they moral character of an act is not determined by the number of those who join it. Force can defend a right, but force has never yet created a right. If it was true, as declared in the resolutions of intervention, that the Cubans "are and of right ought to be free and independent," (language taken from the Declaration of Independence) it is equally true that the Filipinos "are and of right ought to be free and independent." The right of the Cubans to freedom was not based upon their proximity to the United States, nor upon the language which they spoke, nor yet upon the race or races to which they belonged. Congress by a practi-cally unanimous vote declared that the prin-diples enuncitated at Philadelphia in 1776 were still alive and applicable to the full they belonged. Cubans and the Filipino? Who will say that the former has a right to liberty and that the latter has no rights which we are bound to respect? And, if the Filipinos "are and of right out to be free and independent," what right have we to force our government upon them without their consent? He-fore our duty can be ascertained their rights are once determined, and when their rights are once determined, it is as much our duty to respect those rights as it was it he duty of Spain to respect the rights of the people of Cuba or the duty of England to respect the rights of the American col-onists. Rights hever conflict; duties never clash. Can it be our duty to usurp political rights which belong to others? Can it be our duty to kill those who, following the example of our forefathers, love liberty well enough to fight for it? **Obligation Sits Lightly.** f accompanied by compulsory service, a constant source of irritation, but it is ever

Obligation Sits Lightly.

Some poet has described the terror which overcame a soldier who in the midst of battle discovered, that he had slain his brother. It is written "All ye are brethren." Let us hope for the coming of the day when human life—which when once destroyed cannot be restored—will be so sacred that it will never be taken except when pecesary

Argument of Commerce.

The permanent chairman of the last re-publican national convention presented the pecuniary argument in all its baldness when he said: "We make no hypocritical pretense of being interested in the Philippines solely on account of others. While we regard the welfare of those people as a sacred truat, we regard the welfare of the American people first. We see our duty to ourselves as well as to others. We believe in trade expansion. By every legitimate means

"We make no hypocritical pretense of being interested in the Philippines solely out. Not a Bellever in Destiny. Not the republican destiny in the inverte-brate, who, lacking bed curve for sup-porting in the republican defini-tion of destiny from the republican defini-tion in the republican defini-tion in the republican defini-tion in the republican defini-tion in the second do desting in the ands of its own associate respondents is in the hands of its own and he owers it o his country as well as to insolit ocontribute as best he may to the sublex of the republican defini-tion in the Philippines would answer every bed of granting of an exceeded. Nr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee. I can never fully discharge the bot of granting with in the philippines would answer every being the philippines would answer every being the philippine

If would extend our trade by every logitimate mate and peaceful means, but it is main from the make merchandles of human blood.
 But a war of conguest is as unwise as the fuely discharge the committee. I can never fully discharge the committee, and military necessity and such a system would never be received the fuely discharge the profitable to the fuely discharge the such a system would never be republic into the fuely discharge the profitable to the offer the the such as such a system would never be republic and the secured by a few.
 Ters ne never large enough to cover be readed by the the profitable to the secure disclose brought in all measures up to the such as system would never be reading to cover be reading to co

just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America and are, by the Monore doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba. An European protectorate often results in the plundering of the ward by the guardian. An American protectorate gives to the nation protected the advantage of our strength, without making it the victim of our greed. For three-quarters of a century the Monroe doctrine has been a shield to neighboring republics and yet it has imposed no pecuniary burden upon us. After the Filipinos had aided us in the war against Spain we could not honorably turn them over to their former masters; we could not leave them to be the victime antions, and since we do not desire to make them a part of us or to hold them as sub-jects, we propose the only alternative-namely, to give them independence and guard them against molestation from with-out Little Liver Pills. Very small and as easy CARTERS FOR NEABACHE out

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