Sept. 14, 1899

FILIPINO MISSIONARY

He Goes to the Islands to Teach the Savages and They Ask Him Perplexing Questions.

The Chicago Record has been running and how to be civilized. The missionary's name was Connor and the name of the Filipino whom he undertook to civilize, Kabyak. The following is the last conversation reported:

"I just wanted to ask you about a cer-tain passage in the school history," said Mr. Kakyak, the Tagalo, addressing the American missionary. Washington Connor-"Yes?"

Kakyak-'Here it is. (Reads) 'We hold these truths to be self evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happi-ness. That to secure these rights gov-ernments are instituted among men, de-riving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destruc-tive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or to change it.—

Conner-"I remember the passage perfectly. You are reading from the sec-ond paragraph of the declaration of in-dependence. What of it?" Kakyak—"Well, do the people of your

country still indorse the sentiments con-

tained in that declaration?" Conner-"I don't suppose we are legally bound by anything contained in the declaration of independence. In a general way, however, we still agree with what it says there."

Kakyak—"Do you still maintain that 'governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed'?"

Conner-"Nothing contained in that declaration of independence applies to the Malay division of the human race. That declaration was prepared by white ernment of our own. That's what my

men. "Kakyak-"Then it should read: 'All men (except Malay) are created equal,' or perhaps 'all white men are created come in bereand defeat the Spanish they

cqual'?" Conner--"For a great many years that Conner--"For a great many years that passage was supposed to mean 'all white men,' just as you suggest. Stephen A. Douglas, an eminent statesman, maintained that the unaleniable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happi-ness and the privileges of self-govern-ness and the privileges of self-governness and the privileges of self-govern-ment belonged to the white man alone. Abraham Lincoln claimed that the word in America, and after it was all over we reached the conclusion that the negro had the same unalienable rights as the white man. But we have never admitted to establish a stable government of their

white man. But we have never admitted to establish a stable government of their that the Tagalo has these rights, if that's what you're driving at." Kakyak--"I am simply seeking infor-mation-trying to find out the exact the tagalo has these rights, if the same as you have treated the Cu-bans." Connor--"We didn't promise you a status of my countrymen. You see the Filipino insur-rebels, I mean, have set have never conceded that you had a

printing presses as we do and so they have never been educated to a desire for liberty. I read in this history that when the colonists rebelled against the British the Indians who lived on the British The Chicago Record has been running a series of articles during the summer describing the work of a kindly mission-ary who went to the Philippines to teach those "savages" American ways in the revolution. If I am not mistaken they helped the British on more than one occasion, and massacred whole vil-lages of the rebels—I mean the colonists. So, you see, the colonists did not have So, you eee, the colonists and not have the sympathy of the savage tribes any more than we have. I'll admit that the Tagalos do not hold all the territory in Luzon, but they occupy all that part of the island which is civilized and under cultivation. As far as that's concerned the thirteen colonies were only a little patch of North America. They occupied

patch of North America. They occupied less than one-fourth of the British holdings in North America, yet they pre-sumed to found a government of their own without the consent or co-operation of the inhabitants of the Indian country and the provinces acquired from the French."

Conner-"I don't know what you hope to accomplish by all these paralels. Sup-pose you do satisfy yourself that your countrymen are real, liberty-loving patriots, the same as our forefathers in America were, what are you going to do about it?"

Kakyak-"I don't know, I'm sure. Conner-"Did you expect us to come over here and destroy the Spanic'. fleet and afterward pay out \$20,000,000 for the mere satisfaction of permitting your you people to govern themselves?" Kakyak—"Thai's what we thought." Conner—"Then you have very elemen-

tary notions of business." Kakyak—"Let me begin at the beginning and tell you how we have been de-caived."

Conner-"Mistaken, you mean." Kakyak-"Perhaps that would be a better word. When your fleet under the command of Admiral Dewey came to Manila we were under the impression that the Americans had come to help us drive out the Spanish and set up a govpeople have been fighting for and pray-ing for ever since I can remember. Some of my neighbors said : 'If the Americans

could no longer endure the spectacle of Spanish cruelties in Cuba. We were told men had a more general application and included negroes as well. We had a very bitter and destructive civil war and confer the blessings of liberty on a struggling people. We knew that your countrymen were pledged to drive the Spanish out of Cuba and help the Cubans

stable government of your own. We

Kakyak-"Those are the bow men who live in the remote jungles. They do not have schools and churches and

KNEW THEIR FRIENDS.

THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT.

As the First regiment, on its return to Omaha, arrived at the World-Herald building on their line of march, it paid that paper a distinguished tribute. As the first companies passed they cheered individually, but as the center reached the World-Herald, Lieut, Col. Eager holted the column, and the regimental staff uncovered as the centire regiment staff uncovered as the entire regiment stall uncovered as the entire regiment gave three cheers and a tiger for the World-Herald. Major Killian, in com-mand of the third battalion, likewise honored the World-Herald, and the boys testified most heartify to their good will toward the newspaper that has from time to time found it possible to add to their comfort while fighting the bat-tles of the nation in the Philippines. Ar-riving at the Bee building no cheer was riving at the Bee building no cheer was given and only a dead silence prevailed. A man in the crowd called out: "Why don't you cheer the Bee?" Quick as a flash came a reply from Sergeant W. H. Augustus of Co. B: "We know our friends."—Randolph Reporter.

RUSKIN'S NEW LOCATION

The famous Ruskin colody, now re-organized as the Ruskin Commonwealth, has moved from its old site at Ruskin, Tennessee, to a new location at Duke, Ware county, Georgia. The colony now numbers 268 tried and true co-operators. They have paid for their new site in full and also own the Coming Nation and the machinery for carrying on the va-rious industries conducted by them. Their new site consists of 800 acres of fertile, level land, and seventy-five good houses, besides depot, store and other buildings. Duke is six miles southwest of Way Cross, on the Plant System rail-way. The Coming Nation is a 28-column

weekly having an immense circulation throughcut the civilized world. It is only 50 cents per year, and the "Colony Notes" alone are worth more than the price of the paper to those who are interested in co-operation.

Address all communications to the colony or the Coming Nation to Duke, Ware county, Ga.

HARRINGTON AND NEVILLE.

M. C. Harrington has drawn out of the fight in the Sixth congressional dis-trict and taken the stump for Neville. Every true democrat must appland the course he has taken. There must be no division in the reform ranks this year, no giving of comfort to the enemy. Neville is one of the best populists in Nebraska, sound on all the issues of the

Z PORTO RICO TARIFF

In the case of Porto Rico, the most pacific and well disposed of all the ceded islands, the departure from the beneficial constitutional doctrine of free trade between the ports of the United

FREE AS AIR! The Greatest Show in the State at Lincoln, Neb., September 18 to 23.

THE GREATEST FREE STREET FAIR WESSISSIFIE

The first g reat street fair ever held in Nebraska will occupy nearly two miles of . front footage on the principal streets of Lincoln.

> Cattle, horses, sheep and swine show at Market Square. Agricultural exhibit surrounding Government Square. Bees, Dairy and Poultry shown in buildings.

\$2,400 in Premiums given for the best in the above Exhibits. HORSE RACES, 3 DAYS---PURSES, \$2,000.

Mercantile exhibits on the principal streets will occupy over 6,000 front feet of booths, many of which will be handsome and elaborate. There will be one solid week of attractions in connection with the Fair.

Civic Parade Tuesday Night, Bicycle Parade Thursday Night, Flower Parade Wednesday Afternoon, Mask Carnival Parade Saturday Night.

All the night parades will be put on with spectacular illuminations and extensive fireworks. The flower parade will be the most beautiful parade ever witnessed in Nebraska.

THIRTY-SEVEN DAILY FREE SHOWS.

GREAT GILLETTE FAMILY, greatest of acrobats and cycle riders. THE MILLER FAMILY, aerial artists who have left one of the greatest circuses to play at the Lincoln Fair. BRANDON & REGENE, acrobats and contortionists, direct from the great

St. Louis Exposition.

BIENVENN, the marvelous hand balancer and trapeze head balancer, FOREPAUGH & WELCOME, trapeze, ladder and ring artists.

NELLO, king of the slack wire. The great Kansas rainmaker, JUGGE. SI STEBBINS, Barnum's original "Rube" clown.

VINO, king of all card tricksters. Public exposure of them all,

A WEEK OF MUSIC --- All the concert bands in the state and many others will furnish music through the week of the fair daily and evening.

The above is a list to date of the amusements and entertainments furnished to those who fattend the Lin-coln Street Fair, absolutely free. No street fair in the west ever furnished such an array of extraordinary talent in the amusement line.

Cheap excursion rates on all railroads leading into Lincoln. All it needs to cost any visitor to the fair is his railroad ticket and his board while in Lincoln,

ONE ENTIRE WEEK, LINCOLN, SEPTEMBER 18 TO 23, 1899. ***************

rights that the Americans claimed in 1776. They have organized a provisional government, just as the colonies did. They are fighting for-well, what they conceive to be their rights. In what respect are they different from the thirteen colonies that rebelled against Great Britain?"

Conner-"The situation here is entirely different. Our forefathers in America threw off the British yoke because they had been made the victims of a long train of abuses which you will find set forth in the declaration of independence in front or you-two whole pages. The Tagalos, on the other hand, are resisting a government which is to be wise, humane and just, with charity for all." Kakyak-"How do we know this?"

Conner-"Because we tell you so."

Kakyak-"You say the thirteen colonies resisted British authority because they had been persecuted and unjustly taxed. Suppose that after they had is-sued this declaration of independence and founded a provisional government of their own Great Britain had relented and promised to correct all the abuses of which there had been complaint. Do you think the colonists would have been willing to go back and accept British Kakyak—"Well, I wish I knew just rule?

Conner-"Perhaps not, but-"

Kakyak-"Another question. I read in nere that France helped the colonists in their war against Great Britain, the same as the Americans helped us last year in our revolt against the Spanish, here in this island. Now, suppose that before the British had been driven from the colonies Great Britain and France had made a treaty in which Great Britain, in consideration of a large sum of money, had transferred the colonies to France. Do you think the colonists would have accepted French rule simply because the French had been their friends during the war?"

Conner-"Your questions are prepos terous, Mr. Kakyak. It is evident that you are trying to demonstrate that the present rebellion in this island bears some resemblance to the revolutionary uprising in America in 1776. You seem to lorget that the colonial fathers were an intelligent, high-minded body of patriots, while the Tagalos are simple islanders who have a vague longing to govern themselves and mistake this longing for genuine patriotism."

Kakyak-"Whether it be patriotism or not a great many of them have been willing to die for it. Your colonial fathers couldn't do more than that."

Conner-"Look here, Mr. Kakyak, do you realize that your conversation today borders very closely on treason?" Kakyak-"Perhaps so. I have become

rather inflamed from reading the declaration of independence. Couner-"I can see that you still cling

to the idea that the Tagalos ought to have a government of their own." Kakyak-"I think they ought to be

given a chance to govern themselves." Conner-"But the Tagalos are only one tribe."

Kakyak-"We number one and a half millions. There were only three million colonists."

Conner-"But they were a different find of people." Kakyak—"They held slaves.

We are too civilized to do that."

Conner-"Don't you see that it would be impossible, under prevailing conditions, to give you Tagalos a separate and independent government? You are only one of many tribes. Why there are tribes right on this island that are ready and willing to accept American rule."

up the claim that they have the same right to govern yourselves. Evidently you have jumped at conclusions." Kakyak-"But we heard such favorable reports of you that we believed you would give us a chance at self-govern-ment, even though you had made no specific promises. We thought that your conscience might help you to a conclu-

sion.' Connor-"Do you realize that we have paid \$20,000,000 for these islands? Do you expect a business nation to go to work and throw away any such sum of money? You may rest assured that we will keep these islands, especially since President Schurman has reported so avorably on the good qualities of the Tagalos. I notice that he says in an interview that in two generations you

Tagalos will be as far advanced, in all espects, as the Japanese." Kakyak—"Wheu we are as far ad-

vanced, as the Japanese do you think we will still consent to be governed by a foreign power?"

Connor-"I don't like the terms you use. You talk of 'government' and 'foreign power' as if the United States in-

what was going to become of us. After this war is over, Mr. Connor, after all

the fighting rebels have been killed and peace has been restored, don't you think your countrymen will releat somewhat and decide to give us a chance to gov-

ern ourselves." Connor-"I shouldn't like to hold out false hopes, Mr. Kakyak, I think I can best answer your question by reading a newspaper clipping which I have just re-ceived from the United States. It is an extract from a speech delivered by Pre i dent McKinley at the Ocean Grove cama mesting." (Reads.) "The flag does not mean one thing in

the United States and another thing in

Puerto Rico and the Philippines. There has been doubt expressed in some quarters as to the purpose of the government respecting the Philippines. I can see no harm in stating it in this presence. Peace first, then, with charity for all, an established government of law and order, protecting life and property and occupation, for the well-being of the people, in which they will participate under the stars and stripes."

Kakyak-"What does it mean?" Connor-"Well, a true statesman is

always indefinite, but as nearly as I can figure it out it means, 'You don't get it.' Note the word 'occupation.' That means that we are going to remain."

Kakyak-"How about that word 'participation'?"

Connor-"'Participation' is a beautifully copious word. That's why Mr. McKinley used it. But it satisfied the people at the camp meeting, so you ought not to kick." GEORGE ADE.

Clippings.

CREATE HOMES.

Congress appropriates millions of dollars for the building of levees, ripraps and dredging mud to comparatively little purpose; the waters every now and then come rampaging down and break over the levees, causing death and de-struction. But the same money, spent by the same government and by the same competent corps of engineers to build storage dams and irrigation ditches, would prevent floods by storing these waste waters, and would give em-

States works serious hardship, which acts at this time in the stricken condition of the island, with conspicuously unfortunate consequences. The former market is barred to Porto Rico by the prohibitive Spanish duties, while the United States tariff dues on importations from Porto Rico remain as they were when the island was a "foreign' country. Expediency, as well as the reasonable construction adopted by many constitutional lawyers, should prompt congress to speedy action for the relief of a country which is declared by the executive to be as much ours as was the Louisiana purchase .- Philadelphio Ledger.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE

A letter of inquiry addressed to Mrs. Ralph W. King, president of the Saturday Afternoon Club of Greely, Col., in regard to the disastrous results said by certain anonymous newspaper correspondents to have rrisen from equal suffrage, brings the following reply:

"I cannot understand how enlightened people in other states can have received any such impression, unless it is through a certain class of individuals who seem to take delight in opposing and thwarting any popular movement. At any rate I am glad to be able to assure you that the condition of affairs is quite the reverse of the reports of which you spoke.

"I will confess that when the law was passed I was rather skeptical as to the outcome, but I can truthfully say that I believe already very great benefits have been derived from it, and if there have been any evil results, I have never seen them.

"The first good effect noticeable was the changed condition of the voting places. The presence of women has completely done away with rough lan guage, loud talking, and many other disagreeable features before prominent. There has been a great improvement in municipal affairs because of the women's vote. I think they are less bound by party than men. One thing is certain and acknowledged by all, that if the matter was again put to vote woman suffrage would be carried by twice the

previous majority. "I know that the bad and ignorant women do not vote more generally than the others. They, of course, have the same opportunity as the bad and ignorant men, but so also have the good and refined women; and in this, as well as in other things, the good women's work outweighs the others. As to the impairing of home happiness, I have never seen any such result. I know that women take pride in being able to eonverse intelligently on questions of public interest with their husbands and friends. "A more perfect woman never lived than our state superintendent of schools -and no one more efficient ever filled the place. In the last general assembly in the house there were three women members who never missed the roll callnor in any way neglected their duties. My father, Mr. J. Max Clark, was also a member of this body, and in his estima-

tion, as well as in that of other mem-bers, the three woman filled their positions in every way as efficiently as their forty men colleagues, if not more so. More than this, their presence added a

WHAT BANKERS WANT At the close of the recent national convocation of the national bankers they expressed their demands in the following resolution:

"The bankers of the United States most earnestly recommend that the congress of the United States at its next sessions enact a law to more firmly and unequivocally establish the gold standard in this country by providing that the gold dollar, which, under the existing law is the unit of value shall be the

standard and measure of all values in the United States; that all the obligations of the government and all paper money, including circulating notes of national banks shall be redeemed in gold coin and that the legal tender notes of the United States, when paid into the treasury, shall not be re issued except upon the deposit of an equiva-lent amount of gold coin."

The managers of the trusts met with them. Fifty representatives of trust companies attended the meeeing of the trust company section. The report of the executive committee read by Anton G. Hodenpyl of Grand Rapids, Michigan showed that the companies belonging to the section have a capital of \$94,-000,000 and a surplus of \$67,000,000,

the section during the past year. BOLTED THE PARTY

while their cash deposits are \$610,000,-

000. Forty-one trust companies joined

The Springfield Republican, the oldest the republican party. In its last issue among other things it says:

there without curtailing them here, so small is the world and so are we knit together. If we crush that people the masses at home must pay for it. The suppression of freedom there is the invibood is the basis of Christianity or it is

this touchstone and test our foreign policy must be brought. The soil of Massa-chasetts is no place upon which to preach subjugation, conquest and milio'-the-wisp, and the heroes we have gloried in have been creations of the ancy.

WORK OF M'KINLEY

Slavery and polygamy have again been introduced into our government and are again protected by the Ameri-can flag. This is the work of our star spangled president, Wm. McKinley. That is not all either, for Mohammed-anism has been made the state religion of one of our starts of the state state religion of one of our conquered provinces .-- Central City Democrat.

PAYING SPAIN

The "London Statist" declares of the gold exports from New York, that "the gold being remitted is the balance of the sum due to Spain, which, notwithstand-ing assertions to the contrary it has not been able to cover by sterling bills."

A PLAYED OUT SCHEME

As the republican leaders look over this state and see the most complete barmony among the fusion forces all his former statement. The interviewer over the state, say "What does this mean? Didn't we get Stebbins and he said to him, after refusing to tell him Lichty to organize a middle of the road some things that he asked about: party? Where are our hired men? Haven't we paid them well? Yes, this is all true, but the fellows you hired have no following. The people know most of your hired men, and they are no longer a power. The middle-of the road dodge is played out. The people, too, are onto your latest scheme of buying papers and running them as middle-of-the-road advocates. This harmony you republi cans observe means we are on to all the schemes your leaders have attempted and it makes us closer friends.—Fremont Leader.

WILL DROP 1T.

The Wahoo Wasp says: "The Lincoln Independent, the official organ of the populists, takes the Wasp to task for charging their candidate for supreme judge with appropriating \$700 that did not belong to him. The Independent says the fact is that Holeomb turned and most influential republican paper in the state of Massachusetts, has bolted the republican party. In its last issue we do not think the house rent charge for down right rascality would compare with the ballot fraud charge that will be given attention in this paper later on."

FUSH FOR VICTORY

And now the populists should lay their shoulders to the wheel and push for victory. Victory is ours for the taking. We have got the right candidates-in state, congressional and judicial districts, and b-fore we get through we will have them down to road supervisors. But populists must remember that victory will not come without working for fation to militarism at home. Brother- it, and you must especially hear in mind that you cannot elect a ticket by mea ingless; equal rights to all and to staying away from the polls on election

HOW'S THIS?

We off r One Hundred Dollars Reword for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists,

Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Whole-sale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

LATEST FROM DEWEY

He Stands by his First Report and Declares that the Filipinos are more Capable of Self-Government than the

Cubans.

A dispatch of the press publishing company was printed in the papers last Monday that bears every evidence of genuineness, giving an interview with Dewey at Gibralter. In it he re-iterates seems to be an old friend of Lewey for

"Ycu know if I were going to give anyore what you wish I would give it to you, for you never made me say things that never crossed my mind."

After this Dewey said to the correspondent:

"You may say this, however, I have not changed the opinion which I stated in the early days at Manila. Speaking from a knowledge of both peoples, I consider the Filipinos more capable of self-government than the Cubans. I took the keenest interest in those employed at the arsenal and was surprised at their intelligence. With fair oppor-tunities and properly directed they have great possibilities."

When questioned about the report of the commission that Mckinley appointed, of which Dewey was a member, the admiral said:

"No, I have little to say," he said, "until the recommendations of the commission of which I am a member are laid before the president." "Did you read the remarks of Schur-

man upon his return as quoted in the papers? They explain our situation."

"I quite agree with what he says, in-deed, I attach great importance to his opinion. He is an able and high-minded man whose conscientious and intelligent devotion to the task assigned him won my admiration. We were invariably in accord."

The admiral has never expressed regret at asking the appointment of the commission and has expressed pleasure in being a member of it. Owing to his desire to put the report in the president's hands as soon as possible, which he fuels to be his duty, Chicago and the west will probably have to forego a rereception for him. After the reception at Washington the admiral will go to Montpelier.

"I cannot disappoint the people of my native town and state," said be. "They are my own people and very dear to

From Montpelier the admiral expects to return to Washington for the sessions of the commission.

"I do not know if Colonel Denby will have returned by that time," he said. "If so, I hope to meet both him and Schurman at Washington. Of course Gen. Otis cannot come and Worcester. I Gen. Otis cannot come and worcester. I ecc, is still in the Philippines, but as we are in accord there ought to be little dc-lay in making a formal report. I trust we may get to work at once and keep at it until the task is finished. At le Schurman and myself can put our together."

each bis meed of privilege, whether men or nations, or this republic is a lie. To

tarism, however we may disguise or palliate them. If it is, then the glory of our past is as unsubstantial as a will-

1.00

cent, the monetary question is confused an dconfusing, both are pocke tquestions. but the rights of man in the United States and in Asia touch every home and appeal to every heart to move or to harden it. We cannot narrow rights

You can make the tariff a matter of per