



THE DECLARATION.

THE Declaration of Independence was the grandest document ever penned by human hand. The original document is still preserved in the government archives at Washington where it is guarded night and day as the most sacred relic of our infancy as a nation. It has been printed and reprinted as it should be. Every American should know it by heart. Every foreigner coming to our shores should familiarize himself with it before entering upon the privileges of citizenship. Yet it is safe to say that it is not read much nowadays. Fifty years ago the reading of the declaration was a part of every Independence Day celebration. Of late decades the custom has disappeared almost entirely. It ought to be revived. No celebration of the day should pass without its being read and without its history being recalled.

The immortal document was drafted by Thomas Jefferson, amended slightly by his colleagues of the committee of the Continental Congress, and reported and adopted on July 4, 1776. On June 20th of that year Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, offered in the name of his estate a resolution in congress:

"That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states."

This resolution was seconded by John Adams, of Massachusetts; the debate upon which began on the following day, and continued two days.

On July 2, 1776, Lee's resolution was called up, and delegates from twelve colonies (New York not voting) unanimously declared "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states."

But as the declaration was not reported and adopted until July 4th, the anniversary of independence was fixed on that day. The document, which had been relegated to a committee for preparation, is as follows:

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:



THE OLD STYLE.

That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety

and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a desire to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a record of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people. He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within. He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the condition of new appropriations of lands. He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judicial powers. He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and the payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people and eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation: For quartering large bodies of armed

troops among us; for protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states; for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; for imposing taxes on us without our consent; for depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury; for transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses; for abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies; for taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments; for suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation. He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands. He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms;



THE NEW STYLE.

our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations which would inevitably

interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and concinnity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK,
President of Congress and Delegate from Massachusetts.

True Americanism.

Behold what a great fire a little matter kindleth! Senator Sumner's speech on the Alabama question, which excited only passing notice here at that time, set all England ablaze. The reason of this is plain. The English people have been constantly deceived by Americans traveling in that country as to the real state of feeling toward them in the United States. There are but few Americans who are republicans or democrats to the core; and when they go abroad and dine at the tables of English monarchists they shed their Americanism with alacrity, and toady to the ignorance and bigotry of their entertainers, and asseverate that the warmest fraternal feelings are cherished by the people of the United States for their "English brethren," whereas the fact is, there is a strong and deep-seated feeling in America of resentment or hostility to Great Britain. Do not misunderstand us. We are not for war with any nation; on the contrary, we are for building up this nation in wealth, in civilization, in refinement, in political strength, in military power, in all things that go to make us broad and tall and great; and then we are for having this nation, in the majesty of its might, stand for peace, for humanity and a common brotherhood. Is there not, at last, to be realized on earth the conception of a missionary nation—a people too great and too numerous to be anything else but magnanimous and kind and loving? Let us give the pulsations of the mighty heart of this nation to the welfare of the world, and settle all petty national quarrels in a spirit characteristic of a generous and a mighty people.—New York Ledger.

GREETINGS TO BRYAN

GIVEN CORDIAL WELCOME IN MISSOURI.

Still the Idol of the Free Silver Democracy—Thousands of People Gather to Hear a Bimetallite Address—Great Crowds at Nevada and Lamar.

Bryan in Missouri.
CARTHAGE, Mo., June 25.—William Jennings Bryan, still the idol of the free silver Democracy, had been advertised all over Missouri as the crowning attraction of the Chautauqua assembly now holding forth here, and this was taken advantage of by free silver advocates and a grand political gathering arranged.

Several thousand people were at the station when the train rumbled in at 8:08 o'clock this morning with Bryan aboard. While the local band was exulting itself on "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," the crowd cheered lustily.

The defeated leader was not taken to a hotel but was quartered at the home of W. E. Hall. Thousands followed his carriage to the door and cried "speech," but he retired in silence. Scores hung about the lawn waiting for him to reappear. They were not rewarded before time for the parade. He looked much better than during the campaign. He is heavier and his countenance shows no lines of heavy work. He confessed to feeling in the best of health.

All the way around the town snapshot shooters clicked and some persistent ones followed him on wheels, from which they took pictures while doing fancy balancing. Excursions were run from many surrounding towns.

Bryan began making his first speech in Missouri since the campaign at the Chautauqua pavilion at 1:30 o'clock, in the presence of 15,000 people.

Mr. Bryan left to-night at 7 o'clock for Ottawa, Kan., to address the Chautauqua assembly there to-morrow, and will then go on to Denver. He came here from his old home in Salem, Ill.

NEVADA, Mo., June 25.—Five thousand people were at the Union depot at 6:20 o'clock this morning to greet Mr. Bryan as he passed through to Carthage. A committee met the train at the crossing north of Nevada, and awoke him—he was asleep in a Pullman car—and insisted on his speaking at ex-Governor Stone's home. He made a five minute speech and was cheered by thousands. A large number were at the train at Rich Hill. He refused to show himself.

LAMAR, Mo., June 25.—W. J. Bryan spoke here for ten minutes this morning from the car platform to a crowd of 1,000 people. He was cheered lustily. He said that people had discovered their ailment, but they had taken the wrong medicine. "What is needed, he added, 'is a change of doctors.'" He spoke of the recent attack made upon him by Prof. L. C. Bateman of Auburn, Me., and said it was unworthy of notice, but stated that his answer was made in the United States Senate yesterday by Senators Allen and Butler.

NEW PLAN TO GET HAWAII.

Morgan Has a Scheme to Dodge the Two-Thirds Rule.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Senator Morgan to-day introduced a bill for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands. Senator Morgan said that his bill was intended to carry the annexation treaty into execution in case it should be ratified by the Senate or to provide for its ratification by the joint action of the two houses in case the Senate should refuse to act. "The treaty," said the senator, "can be ratified in this form by a majority vote in each of the two houses, thus avoiding the necessity of securing two-thirds of the Senate, as would be required if the matter should be passed upon by that body alone."

HON. E. D. COOKE DEAD.

Heart Disease the Cause of a Congressman's Sudden Taking Off.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Congressman Edward Dean Cooke of Illinois retired about 11 o'clock last night, apparently in perfect health. At 3 o'clock this morning Night Clerk Cochran was called to his room and found him suffering from nausea, but he soon recovered and declined to have a physician called. He returned to bed and nothing further was thought of the matter until Cochran returned to the hotel about 5 o'clock this morning and went to Mr. Cooke's room to inquire for him. Mr. Cooke was dead, and the physician, who was immediately summoned, said that he had apparently been dead for several hours.

Our Reply to Japan.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The state department has practically completed its reply to the Japanese protest against the Hawaiian annexation treaty, but has not yet delivered it. The reply is understood to be dignified in tone, a strong legal defense of our position, which, without in any sense abating our claims, still does not disclaim to support them by much citation of precedent and international law.

HOT WINDS.

Vegetation in Central and Western Kansas Badly Scorched.

LARNED, Kan., June 25.—The most intense heat that has ever been felt in this section has prevailed here since 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when a hot wind awakened the entire population.

It was hot enough to curl the leaves of all kind of vegetation and has done great damage to the crops. The thermometer has stood 104 nearly all day. The heat is general over this portion of Kansas.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

Ultimatum Against Annexation of Hawaii by This Country.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The annexation treaty with Hawaii formed the principal topic of consideration by the Senate committee on foreign relations at its brief session yesterday. The treaty and accompanying papers were read and referred to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Davis, Foraker and Morgan, with instructions to investigate the entire question and report to the full committee.

The protest from Japan in connection with the Hawaiian treaty is considered in a more serious light than was at first made apparent, and the committee took exceptional precautions to prevent the publication of its proceedings. The protest was accepted as almost an ultimatum on Japan's part, to the effect that the treaty must not be perfected. It is not a protest against the form of the document, as had been supposed in some quarters, but against the document itself, or, rather, against the transaction, as being opposed to Japan's interests. The specific reason alleged for the protest is that the consummation of the agreement between Hawaii and the United States would disturb the existing trade relations of the Pacific, and nullify treaty rights.

The protest is in such definite terms and is directed so squarely at the transaction as to cause the committee to feel that the entire matter should be handled with the utmost circumspection, as the only way in which complications of a serious nature can be avoided.

The opinion was expressed in the committee that a document of the character of that filed by Japan would, if presented by a nation more nearly equal to the United States, lead to very serious difficulties, but there is a general desire to extend unusual consideration towards the Atlantic state, not only because of the uniformly friendly relations existing between that country and this, but also because it is felt that Japan's success in her war with China may have had the effect of arousing a spirit of combativeness which is not warranted, in the opinions of the members of the committee, by her relative size and importance as compared with the United States.

TRY TO CAPTURE A TRAIN.

Bold Work of Tramps on the Santa Fe in Central Kansas.

ELLINWOOD, Kan., June 25.—At about 11:30 yesterday morning several tramps boarded the engine of the Santa Fe local freight as it was leaving town and at the point of revolvers commanded the engineer and fireman to throw up their hands. The train crew came to the rescue and after a struggle succeeded in driving them off. The city authorities gave chase and two of their number were landed in jail. Upon being searched they were found to have revolvers, dynamite cartridges, steel drills and other burglars' tools. The police judge held them on a charge of disorderly conduct to await the action of the railroad company.

Trouble Among the Osages.

PAWUSKA, Okla., June 25.—The quarterly payment of the annuity money to the Osage Indians was to have begun here this week, but serious trouble has arisen and the payment had to be postponed for a day or two at least. Previous to this the half-breeds and whites who have married into the tribe have always come in for their share of the annuity money, but the fullbloods seem to be in the majority and this time decided to assert their rights. At the last moment they attempted to debar the half-breeds and intermarried whites and serious trouble is threatened.

An Elevator Falls.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 25.—A freight elevator in the building occupied by the C. J. Baker Tent and Awning company, at 304 West Third street, in which were eight women and one man, got beyond control at the fourth floor, at 7:30 last evening and went to the bottom, forty-five feet below, with great velocity. It was a terrific fall, yet no one was killed outright, nor was one of the nine fatally injured, although there were broken bones and sprained tendons and serious shocks in plenty.

To Make Mineral Wool.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., June 25.—Mineral wool is to be manufactured near Joplin in large quantities by a new process invented by George A. Case, who has begun the erection of a mill for that purpose. After considerable experimenting, Mr. Case succeeded in manufacturing mineral wool from the refuse slag that accumulates from lead smelting. Samples of this material have been shown at St. Louis, which offers a market for all that can be made. It is used for packing purposes and is worth from \$35 to \$40 per ton.

Big Chess Game by Women.

LONDON, June 25.—The International Chess congress for women players, which was begun to-day in the Masonic hall of the Hotel Cecil, is the first of its kind in the history of chess. The winner of the most brilliant game will receive a special prize of \$1,000, offered by Baron Albert de Rothschild of Vienna.

WINERIES FOR IOWA.

California Propose to Establish Twenty Plants in the State This Year.

WESTERN CITY, Iowa, June 25.—California wine manufacturers are in this state looking over the field with a view to making Iowa one of the great wine producing states. The California people say that they will put in no less than twenty plants in Iowa, as they feel very much encouraged over the outlook. The grape crop is going to be one of the largest for years.