PARKER IS NOTIFIED.

CHAMP CLARK INFORMS HIM OF NOMINATION.

Ceremonies at Country Home of Democratic Candidate for Presidency-In Accepting Mr. Parker Gives His Position on Prominent Political Questions

Notification day, the greatest day in the modern history of Ulster County, New York, arrived with a pouring rain which set in just after daylight and confounded the prophecies of those who had promised Judge Parker ideal weather when he was to receive formal information of his selection by the Democratic national convention as its nominee for President of the United | I am justly proud. States. When Judge Parker arose at the usual hour Wednesday morning the rain was coming down in a steady pour from a leaden sky. The unpropitious weather and the comments of his family and guests on the subject the gold standard as firmly and irrevoca-were received by the Judge himself bly established, a matter concerning which with a smile and he went about the business of the day with his usually man could justly say that his support had cheerful spirits.

The informality of the proceedings to come was shown by the absence of any visible preparation or ceremony



PARKER'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE Democratic Candidate for Presidency Defines His Position on Currency, Powers of Government, Tariff and Philippine Questions, and Declares for One Term Only.

presidency on the Democratic ticket. Alton B. Parker made the following address at his nome in Esopus, N. Y .:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee-I have resigned the office of Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of this State in order that I may accept the responsibility that the great convention you represent has put upon me without possible prejudice to the court to which I had the honor to belong or to the eminent members of the judiciary of this State, of whom I may now say, as a private citizen,

At the very threshold of this response, and before dealing with other subjects,) must, in justice to myself and to relieve my sense of gratitude, express my profound appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the convention. After nominating me and subsequently receiving a communication declaring that I regarded feit it incumbent upon me to make known my attitude so that hereafter no been secured through indirection or mistake, the convention reiterated its determination that I should be the standard bearer of the party in the present contest. This mark of trust and confidence I shall

ever esteem as the highest honor that could be conferred upon me - an honor that, whatever may be the fate of the campaign, the future can in no degree lessen or impair.

Praises the Platform.

The admirable platform upon which the party appeals to the country for its confidence and support clearly states the principles which were so well condensed in the first inaugural address of President Jefferson, and points out with force and direcness the course to be pursued through their proper application in order to insure needed reforms in both the legislative and administrative departments of the govern-ment. While unhesitating in its promise to correct abuses and to right wrongs wherever they appear or however caused; to investigate the several administrative departments of the government, the conduct of whose officials has created scandals, and to punish those who have been guilty of a breach of their trust; to oppose the granting of special privileges by which the few may profit at the expense of the many; to practice economy in the expen-diture of the moneys of the people, and to that end to return once more to the methods of the founders of the republic by observing in disbursing the public funds the care and caution a prudent individual observes with respect to his own: still the spirit of the platform assures conservative instead of rash action; the protection of the innocent as well as the punishment of the guilty: the encouragement of industry, economy and thrift; the protection of propmade for police protection. Expect- erty and a guaranty of the enforcement of of man's inalienable rights, among which, as said in the Declaration of Independence, are "life, liberty and the pur-suit of happiness." Liberty, as understood in this country, means not only the right Webster of Kingston volunteered to of freedom from actual servitude, imprisonment or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to have them in readiness in case the live and work where he will and to purpress about the speakers' stand made sue any lawful trade or business. These essential rights of life, liberty and propmay heed the warning and consent to give erty are not only guaranteed to the citizen by the constitution of each of the several States, but the States are by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidden to deprive any person of any one of them without due process of law.

In accepting the nomination for the there are but two powers in governmentone the power of the sword, sustained by the hand that wields it, and the other the power of the law, sustained by an enlightened public sentiment. The difference in these powers is the difference between a. republic-such as ours, based on law and a written constitution, supported by intelligence, virtue and patriotism-and a monarchy, sustained by force exerted by an individual and uncontrolled by laws other than those made or sanctioned by him; one represents constitutionalism, the other imperialism.

Tariff Law Called Unjust.

The present tariff law is unjust in its peration, excessive in many of its rates and so framed in particular instances as to exact inordinate profits from the people. So well understood has this view become that many prominent members of the Republican party, and at least two of its State conventions, have dared to voice the general sentiment on that subject. That party seems, however, to be collectively able to harmonize only upon a plank that admits that revision may from time to time be necessary, but it is so phrased that it is expected to be satisfactory to those in faor of an increase of duty, to those who favor a reduction thereof and to those opposed to any change whatever.

Judged by the record of performance, rather than that of promise, on the part of that party in the past it would seem as if outcome in the event of is success the would be to gratify the latter class. With absolute control of both the legislative and executive departments of the government since March 4, 1897, there has been neither eduction nor an attempt at reduction in tariff duties. It is not unreasonable to assume, in the light of that record, that a future Congress of that party will not unlertake a revision of the tariff downward in the event that it shall receive an indorsement of its past course on that subject by the people

Senate is Republican.

It is a fact and should be frankly conceded that though our party be successful in the coming contest we cannot hope to secure a majority in the Senate during the next four years, and hence we shall be unable to secure any modification in the tariff save that to which the Republican majority In the Senate may consent. While, therefore, we are unable to give assurances of relief to the people from such excessive duties as burden them, it is due to them that we state our position to be in favor of a reasonable reduction of the tariff; that we believe it is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer, and that a wise and beneficent revision of the tariff can be accomplished as soon as both branches of Congress and an executive in favor of it are elected, without creating that sense of uncertainty and instability that has on other occasions manifested itself. This can be achieved by providing

of its enforcement as shall be deemed suffi-

changes and new conditions imposed.

clent for the industry or business affected

So confident am I in the belief that the

should a Democratic House of Representa-

tives and a Democratic excutive be chosen

Tariff Helps Trusts.

These operate to furnish a substantial mar-

ket in the necessaries of eighty millions of

With so large a market and highly remun-

erative prices continuing long after the line

of possible competition would naturally be

reached, the temptation of all engaged in

the same business to combine so as to pre-

vent competition at home and a resulting

reduction of prices has proved irresistible

All men must agree that the net result

of enacting laws that foster such inequita-

de conditions is most unfortunate for the

people as a whole, and it would seem as

remedy would be modify the offending law

of which complaint is justly made, cannot

be laid at the doors of the courts of this country. The decisions of the Supreme

Court of the United States, the Court of

Appeals of this State and the courts of

last resort in many other States warrant

the assertion that the common law as de

veloped affords a complete legal remedy

for monopolies. The fact that they have

multiplied in number and increased in pow-

er has been due not to the failure of the

courts to apply the law when properly

moved by administrative officials or pri

vate individuals, but to the fallure of offi-

cials charged with the duty of enforcing

the law to take the necessary procedure

to procure the judgments of the courts in

the appropriate jurisdiction, coupled with

the fact that the legislative departments

of some of our State governments, as well

as Congress in the manner already referred

to, have, by legislation, encouraged their

sage of a statute revising the tariff duties

to a reasonable basis, is not so much other

and different laws as officials having both

the disposition and the courage to enforce

existing law. While this is my view of the

scope of the common law, if it should be

made to appear that it is a mistaken one

then I favor such further legislation with-

the people a just and full measure of pro-

Freedom for Filipinos.

It is difficult to understand how any citi-

gen of the United States, much less a

descendant of revolutionary stock, can tol-

erate the thought of permanently denying

the right of self-government to the Fili-

minds of our descendants reverence and

devotion for a government by the people

while denying ultimately that right to the

inhabitants of distant countries, whose ter-

ritory we have acquired either by pur-

chase or by force? Can we say to the Filipinos, Your lives, your liberty and

your property may be taken from you without due process of law for all time,"

and expect we will long glory in that fea-

ture of magna charta which has become

incorporated in substance and effect into

the constitution of every State, as well as

Can we hope for the respect of the civi-

into the fourteenth amendment to the Con-

stitution of the United States?

Can we hope to instill into the

in constitutional limitations as will give

What is needed, in addition to the pas-

ought to agree that the effective

The growth of monopoly.

n a number of cases.

appropriately.

propagation.

tection

pinos.

people by practically excluding competition.

The combinations, popularly called trusts,

that such a reasonable

country became a world power over a cen-tury ago, when, having thrown off foreign domination, the people establish a free government, the source of whose authority sprung, and was continuously to proceed from the will of the people themselves. It grew as a world power as its sturdy citizens, to whose natural increase were added immigrants from the old world seeking to obtain here the liberty and prosperity de nied them in their own countries, spread over the face of the land, reduced the

prairies and forests to cultivation, built cities, constructed highways and railroads till now a nation which at the formation of the government numbered only three millions in population has become eighty millions, and from ocean to ocean and the lakes to the gulf the country is the abode lakes to the gulf the country is the abode of a free and prosperous people, advanced in the highest degree in the learning and arts of civilization.

States has attained that eminence. Out

What Makes World Power.

It is the liberty, the advancement and the prosperity of its citizens-not any career of conquest-that make the country a world power. This condition we owe to the bounty of Providence, unfolded in the great natural resources of the country, to he wisdom of our fathers manifested in the form of government established by them, to the energy, industry, moral char-acter and law-abiding spirit of the people themselves.

We are not a military people, bent on conquest or engaged in extending our do-mains in foreign lands or desirous of securing natural advantages, however great, by force; but a people loving peace, not only for ourselves, but for all the nations of the earth.

The display of great military armaments may please the eye, and, for the moment, excite the pride of the citizen, but it cannot bring to the country the brains, brawn and muscle of a single immigrant nor induce the investment here of a dollar of capital. Of course such armament as may be necessary for the security of the country and the protection of the rights of its citizens, at home or abroad, must be

maintained. Any other course would be not only false economy, but pusillanimous. Should Avoid Foreign Disputes. I protest, however, against the feeling,

now far too prevalent, that by reason of the commanding position we have assumed in the world we must take part in the dis putes and broils of foreign countries, and that because we have grown great we should intervene in every important ques tion that arises in other parts of the world. I also protest against the erection of any such military establishment as would be required to maintain the country in that attitude. We should confine our international activities solely to matters in which the rights of the country or of our citizens are lirectly involved. That is not a situation

of isolation, but of independence. The government of the United States was organized solely for the people of the United States. While it was contemplated that this country should become a refuge for the oppressed of every land who might be fit to discharge the duties of our citizen ship, and while we have always sympa thized with the people of every nation in their stroggles for self-government, the gov ernment was not created for a career of political or civilizing evangelization in foreign countries or among alien races. The most efficient work we can do in uplifting the people of other countries is by the pre sentation of a happy, prosperous, self-gov-erning nation as an ideal to be emulated, a

SEEK TO END STRIKE.

MARKET MEN MAKE AN UNSUC-CESSFUL EFFORT.

Peace Plan Rejected by Packers, Who Refuse Further Conferences - Union Leader Foresees Long Contest - Men

Plans to settle the packing house strike in Chicago through the mediation of the retail dealers have come to nothing. The packers told the market men they saw no reason for another conference with the representatives of the interested unions. It was only after a five hours' meeting in the office of Nelson Morris & Co. that the retail dealers were satisfied the negative answer of the employers was final.

The failure of the attempt to reopen negotiations left the union labor committee at sea as to the next step to be taken toward a successful termination of their fight on the packing concerns. Later the market men met the leaders of the butcher workmen and of the teamsters to discuss ways and means by which the dealers can obtain meat while the strike lasts.

M. F. Kelly of the grocery and market wagon drivers said the result of the session would be a coalition of the market men and the tcamsters against the big packers. C. W. Foster of the dealers contented himself with declaring that the public would be provided with supplies.

No Hope of Arbitration.

Independently of the efforts of the retail dealers to arrange for a conference an attempt was made to secure the sentiments of both sides to the controversy, regarding negotiations for peace. The result of this inquiry was that there was no prospect of settling the strike along any lines involving an arbitration of the differences. While they would not discuss the matter, it is known that one of the reasons of the packers for refusing negotiations lies in their claim that they "practically have broken the strike and are operating their plants at almost normal capacity."

The packers insisted that the unions had broken faith with them, and point

ed out that nearly a full complement

of employes has been secured in every

strike, they said, it would be necessary

to discharge those who have been htred

to supplant the union men, and such

action, in their opinion, would be un-

fair. The difficulty of reaching a sat-

isfactory agreement at this time on

and the multiplicity of grievances also

Ethelbert Stewart of the government

Department of Commerce and Labor

and C. A. Carroll, who has been assist-

ing him, have almost concluded their

investigation. They found that most of

the union men now working in the Chi-

cago packing houses had come from

other cities. On the other hand, they

learned of many desertions from the

union in Chicago by men who had gone

to other cities for work. It was found

that the packers were transporting

men to other cities, and that each day

men were applying for transportation

Donnelly Says Men Will Win.

looks like a long contest. We are de-

he made at Indianapolis regarding the

are friendly to us. The men now on

strike are teamsters who were employ-

ed by the packers in delivering meat to

the butcher shops and other places

where it was sold at retail. We will

do all we can to help the butchers, but

no one else will be brought into the

strike unless it be through his own

Following the line of action deter-

mined upon by the business agents of

fault."

as confident and as firm as ever."

and a chance to work.

was referred to.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR VEST.

Passes Almost Imperceptibly Away at Home in Sweet Springs, Mo.

After lingering for weeks between life and death former Senator G. G. Vest pased peacefully away Tuesday at his home in Sweet Springs, Mo. He had been so near death for three days that the end came without a struggle. He was conscious until about 2 a. m. Sunday morning, when he sunk into a state of coma, from which he never aroused. Mr. Vest lost the power of speech Saturday morning, but for sev-



eral days before that he talked very imperfectly, and during the last thirtysix hours of his life his breathing was barely perceptible. The flutter of his pulse was all that showed life still remained.

George Graham Vest, United States Senator from Missouri from 1879 to 1903, was born at Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 6, 1830, graduated at Center College, Kentucky, in 1848, and in the law department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., in 1853; removed the same year to Missouri and began the practice of law in the central part of that Sinte; was a member of the Missouri House of Representatives in 1860-61, and was first elected in 1879 to the United States Senate in the place of James Shields, Democrat, wno had been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lewis V. Bogy, Democrat, and served continuously for twenty-four hours.

Confident as Ever.

about Rosemount. No request was ing that the day would be pleasant and that a crowd would flock to the ceremony on the lawn, Deputy Sheriff bring up to Esopus a few deputies and their assistance desirable. The offer was accepted with thanks by Secretary McCausland, but there was little need even of this presence of civil authority.

The steamer Sagamore, bearing the Democratic notification committee, was sighted from Rosemount at 1:05 p. m., and reached Rosemount at 1:15. At 11:30 the rain had nearly ceased, turning to a fine mist, but the cloudy sky showed no break. The ceremonies began as soon as the party on the Sagamore had disembarked.

The opening speech was that of Chairman Champ Clark of Missouri, who formally notified Judge Parker of his nomination and presented to him a certified copy of the platform adopted by the St. Louis convention and of the duty of those administering each departmessage decided upon by the convention in reply to the Judge's telegram on the gold standard sent to William F. Sheehan. Judge Parker followed Mr. Clark with his speech formally accepting the nomination. The ceremony was followed by an informal reception.

Extracts from Parker's Speech.

"It has been well said, in substance, that there are but two powers in government-one the power of the sword. sustained by the hand that wields it, and the other the power of the law, sustained by an enlightened public sentiment. The difference in these powers is the difference between a republic and a monarchy. One represents constitutionalism, the other imperialism."

"The present tariff law is unjust in its operation, excessive in many of its from the consent of the governed." If we rates and so framed in particular instances as to exact inordinate profits from the people."

"What is needed-in addition to the passage of a statute revising the tariff duties to a reasonable basis-is not so much other and different laws, as officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing laws."

"It is difficult to understand how any citizen of the United States, much less a descendant of revolutionary stock, can ferent parts of our beloved country suptolerate the thought of permanently denying the right of self-government to the Filipinos."

"We are not a military people, bent on conquest or engaged in extending our domains in foreign lands or desirous of securing natural, advantages, however great, by force; but a people loving peace, not only for ourselves, but for all the nations of the earth. * * * We should

Departments Are Limited.

Occasionally, by reason of unnecessary or impatient agitation for reforms, or because of limitations placed upon the departments of government by the Constitution are disregarded by officials desiring to accomplish that which to them seems good, whether the power exists in them or not, it becomes desirable to call attention to the fact that the people, in whom all power resides, have seen fit through the medium of the Constitution, to limit the governmental powers conferred and to say to de-

partments created by it: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther.

To secure the ends sought the people have by the Constitution separated and distributed among the three departments of government-the executive, legislative, and judicial-certain powers, and it is the ment so to act as to preserve, rather than to destroy, the potency of the co-ordinate branches of the government, and thus secure the exercise of all the powers conferred by the people.

Quotes Thomas Jefferson.

Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to William C. Jarvis, touching the perpetuity of our institutions, written many years after he had retired to private life, said: "If the three powers of our government maintain their mutual independence of each other it may last long, but not so if either can assume the authority of the other." It must be confessed that in the course of our history executives have employed powers not belonging to them; statutes have been passed that were expressly forbidden by the Constitution and statutes were set aside as unconstitutional when it was difficult to point out the provisions said to be offended against in their enactment. All this has been done with a good purpose, no doubt, but in disregard, nevertheless, of the fact that ours is a government of laws, not of men, deriving its "just powers would have our government continue during the ages to come, for the benefit of those who shall succeed us, we must ever be on our guard against the danger of usurpation of that authority which resides in the whole people, whether the usurpa-

tion be by officials representing one of the three great departments of government or by a body of men acting without a commission from the people.

Impatience of the restraints of law, as well as of its delays, is becoming more and more manifest from day to day. Within the last few years many instances have been brought to our attention where in difposed criminals have been seized and pun-ished by a mob, notwithstanding the fact that the constitution of each State guarantees to every person within its jurisdiction that his life, his liberty or his property shall not be taken from him without due process of law.

Situation in Colorado.

In a struggle between employers and employes dynamite is said to have been used by the latter, resulting in the loss of life and the destruction of property. The confine our international activities solely perpetrators of this offense against the to matters in which the rights of the gaged in the conspiracy with them, should, country or of our citizens are directly after due trial and conviction, have had

period shall intermodel to be followed. vene between the date of the enactment of Patroitism and Militaiy. the statute making a revision and the date

The general occupation of our citizens in the arts of peace, or the absence of large military armaments, tends to impair neither by such revision to adjust itself to the patriotism nor physical courage, and for the truth of this I refer the young men of to-day to the history of the Civil War. For demand of the people for a reform of the fifty years, with the exception of the war tariff is just that I indulge the hope that with Mexico, this country had been at peace, with a standing army most of the lime of less than 10,000 men. He who by the people, even a Republican Senate thinks that the nation had grown effeminate during that period should read the at least some measure of relief to the peocasualty rolls of the armies on either side it Shiloh, Antletam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, at Stone River and Chickamauga. I would be the last man to pluck a single laurel from the crown of any one of which aim to secure a monopoly of trade the military heroes to whom this country n the necessaries of life as well as in owes so much, but I insist that their most those things that are employed upon the heroic deeds proceeded infinitely more from farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. devotion to the country than from martial spirit

Letter to Deal With Issues. As I have already proceeded at too great

length, other questions suggested in the platform must await my letter of acceptance Mr. Chairman: In most graceful speech you have reminded me of the great responsibility as well as the great honor of the nomination bestowed upon me by the concention you represent this day. Be as sured that both are appreciated-so keenly appreciated that I am humbled in their presence. I accept, gentlemen of the committee,

the nomination, and if the action of the convention shall be indorsed by an election by the people, I will, God helping me, give to the discharge of the duties of that exalted office the best service of which I am capable, and at the end of the term retire to private life. I shall not be a candidate for nor shall I accept a renomination

Reasons for One-Term Views.

Several reasons might be advanced for this position, but the controlling one with me is that I am fully persuaded that no incumbent of that office should ever be placed in a situation of possible temptation to consider what the effect of action taken by him in an administrative matter of great importance might have upon his political fortunes. Questions of momentous consequence to all of the people have been in the past and will be in the future presented to the President for determination. and in approaching their consideration, as well as in weighing the facts and the arguments bearing upon them, he should be unembarrassed by any possible thought of the influence his decision may have upon anything whatever that may affect him personally

I make this statement not in criticism of any of our Presidents from Washington down who have either held the office for wo terms or sought to succeed themselves; for strong arguments can be advanced in support of the re-election of a President. It is simply my judgment that the interests of this country are now so vast and the questions presented are frequently of such overpowering magnitude to the people that it is indispensable to the maintenance of a befitting attitude before the people not only that the chief magistrate should be independent but that that independence should be known of all men.

"You told me you were going to propose to her. Did you do it?" "Yes, and she took me for a walk-" "Ah! to talk it over, eh?" "You misunderstand me. I say she took me for a walk-I mean she treated me as if I were something to walk upon."-Philadelphia Press.

Well Secured.

Mr. Stubb-What do you think of Clubly saving you had me tied down i were felt at Woodland, Cal.

Interesting News Items.

REFUSES CLEMENCY TO NEGRO. western city affected by the strike. If they agreed to take back all men on

President in Denying Prayer Says Crime Deserves Swift Punishment. In declining to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence imposed on John W. Burley, colored, whose victim was a 41/2-year-old girl, President Roosevelt made the following comment on Buraccount of the many unions involved ley's crime:

"The crime in question is one to the existence of which we largely owe the existence of that spirit of lawlessness which takes form in lynching. It is essential that the punishment for it should be not only as certain but as swift as possible. It is to be regretted that we do not have special provision for more summary dealing with this type of cases. The more we do what in us lies to secure certain and swift justice in dealing with these cases the more effectively do we work against the growth of that lynch-Ing spirit which is so full of evil omen for this people, because it seeks to avenge one infamous crime by the commission of another of equal infamy."

WISCONSIN STALWARTS SCORE.

Given Right to Sue Secretary of State to Restrain La Follette.

President Donnelly says: "It now The Wisconsin Supreme Court has is sued an order giving the "stalwart" factermined to win and will use every means we can to do so. The men are | tion of the Republican party of the State authority to bring suit against Secretary of State Houser to restrain him from President Shea of the International placing the nominees of the La Follette Brotherhood of Teamsters arrived in State ticket on the official ballot under Chicago and reiterated the statement the regular party designation of "Republican" and compelling him to place the position of the teamsters' union. Said "stalwart" nominees on the ballot under President Shea: "We intend to aid the the designation of "Republican." The butcher workmen throughout this court granted the request without leavstrike, but we do not expect to put ing the bench. The defendant was given anyone but the packers to trouble or in- | twenty days in which to answer and the case will come up for argument Sept. 6. convenience. It is not our policy to The LaFollette faction will contest the injure the business of employers who action.



Methodism has 1,224 deaconesses.

The Rev. David R. Kerr, D. D., has accepted the presidency of Westminster College, at Fulton, Mo.

Miss Josephine Ponce de Leon, a lineal descendant of the discoverer of Florida, has entered a convent at Albany.

Cardinal Gibbons is strongly in favor of women voices in the choirs of the Catholic churches of the United States.

The Very Rev. Dean Lenihan of Marshalltown, Iowa, is to be the first bishop of the new diocese of Great Fails, Mont.

The Rev. Peter MacQueen, pastor of Several distinct shocks of earthquake the First Parish Church, in Charlestown, Mass predicts the union of all Protect

the unions pickets have been stationed Rough Treatment. near a large number of wholesale and retail markets receiving supplies from the packers and at branch depots of the packing houses. There were numerous instances of teamsters refusing to make deliveries because of "intimidation." and in a few cases violence was resorted to by the union watchers.

to matters in which the rights of the	gaged in the conspiracy with them, should,	lized world, while proudly guaranteeing to	Mr. Studd-what do you think of	Several distinct shocks of earthquake	the First Parish Church, in Charlestown,
country or of our citizens are directly	after due trial and conviction, have had	l every citizen of the United States that no	Clubly saying you had me tied down'i		Mass., predicts the union of all Protest-
involved. That is not a situation of iso-	meted out to them the most rigorous pun-	l law shall be made or enforced which shall	I denied it.	\ President Diaz has said that he may	
lation, but of independence."	ishment known to the law. This crime,	Take of the United States on door to one	Mrs. Stubb-I am glad you had that	visit the United States during the coming	The Der De D. D. D. Turner service of
"I accept, gentlemen of the committee,	tion of a committee of citizens that, with	person the equal protection of the laws		winter.	The Rev. Dr. D. R. Lucas, pastor of
the nomination, and if the action of the	the support of the military authority, de-	and at the same time not only deny similar	much sense left. What did you tell		the Christian Church of North Indian-
convention shall be indorsed by an elec-	ports from the state, without trial, persons	rights to the inhabitants of the Philin-	him?		apolis, Ind., is department commander of
tion by the people I will, God helping	suspected of belonging to the organization	pines, but take away from them the right	Mr. Stubb-I told him you had me	Shilbest Mercantile Company at San	Indiana of the G. A. R.
me, give to the discharge of the duties	outrages were supposed to be members. In	of trial by jury, and place their lives and the disposition of their property in the	chained down.	Francisco; loss \$125,000.	K. G. H. von Scheele, bishop of Got-
of that exalted office the best service of	both cases the reign of law gave way to	keeping of those whom we send to them	and the second se	William W. Bradfield, chief expert of	land, Sweden, who is the semi-official rep-
which I am capable and at the end of the	the reign of force.	to be their governors? We shall certainly	Knew His Business.	the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Com-	
term retire to private life. I shall not	These illustrations present some evidence	rue it as a nation if we make any such at-	"Yes," said the druggist to the appli-	pany of America, has arrived at Siascon-	the vations world's congresses at the St
term retire to private me. I shall not	of the failure of government to protect the citizen and his property, which not	tempt.		set, Mass., to conduct a series of experi-	Lonis apposition is one of the noted pre-
be a caudidate for, nor shall I accept a	only justified the action of your conven-	Responsibility in Philippines.			lates of Europe.
renomination."	tion in this regard, but made it its duty	Viewing the question even from the stand-	ant. Are you a graduate in pharmacy?"		
The Loop a pages may hanged at	to call attention to the fact that constitu-		"Not me," replied the job hunter.	Turfman John J. Ryan, arrested at	Archbishop Farley of New York has
John Jackson, a negro, was hanged at	tional guaranties are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, to ac-	prospect that the \$20,000,000 expended in the purchase of the islands and the \$650,-	"I ain't one of them cheap pill com-		directed that hereafter no Jews or in-
Uniontown, Pa., for the murder of Jack	quire and to enjoy property, or to reside	000,000 said to have been since disbursed	pounders; but I can draw soda with		fidels or professed non-believers shall be
Kinney, also colored, whom he killed near	where his interests or inclination may de-	will ever come back to us. The accident	both hands and mix 107 different sir-	charges of grand larceny and one of em-	employed in the choirs of churches in his
Connellsville June 30, 1903, in a quarrel	termine; and the fulfilment of the assur-	of war brought the Philippines into our		bezzlement as bailee.	diocese.
over a game of craps. The trap refused	ance to rebuke and punish all denials of	possession, and we are not at liberty to	ups. See?"	Leading members of the Szengerbund	The Rev. Walter Marvine, chaplain
to work and for five minutes the con-	dividuals or government agencies should	disregard the responsibility which thus came to us, but that responsibility will be	Asked and Answered		U. S. A., stationed at Ft. Douglas, in
demned man stood with the black cap on	be enforced by every official and supported	best subserved by preparing the islanders	"What is love?" asked the sweet	deficit of about \$6,000 from the saginger-	the vicinity of Salt Lake City has been
his head while the spring was being ad-	by every citizen. The essence of good gov-	as rapidly as possible for self-government		fest, advocate a reduction in the ex-	transformed on promotion to Fort 1 dams
justed.	ernment lies in strict observance of consti-	and giving to them the assurances that it	girl who was looking for a chance to	penses of future meetings.	
	and order and rugged opposition to all en-	will come as soon as they are reasonably	leap.		near Newport.
Aeronaut Baldwin of Springfield, Ohio,	craochment upon the sovereignty of the	There need be no fear that the assertion	"Love," replied the old bachelor, "is	President Roosevelt told a committee	
fell a distance of thirty feet at Bellefon-	people.	so often made of late, that we have now	a kind of insanity that makes a man	of the National Grange that he would	Rev. C. B. Ward of Bustar, India, died
taine, Ohio, and was seriously injured.	The foregoing suggestions but emphasize	become a world power, will then be with-		allow the organization to select the suc-	of cholera at the home of the Rev. D. H.
His balloon caught in a tree top and he	own and many other forms of menen	out support. Ours is a world power, and as such it must be maintained, but I deny	call a 200-pound female his little turtle	cessor of the late J. H. Brigham as As-	Lee, Calcutta, where she had been work-
was dumped out.	It has been well said, in substance, that	that it is at all recently that the United	dove."		ing for a year as a missionary.