United States Monetary league.

Judge A. W. Rucker said:

Monetary League Nomination.

progress have been made in after de-ince of the shackles rivetted upon the unitry by the financial policy of the re-

egan the delivery of his speech of accepta-

and he was received with friendly ap-

Colonel Bryan's Reply.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Noti-

desire also to express my deep appro-

Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

There was a large audience present



### New French Flannels Are Here

A magnificent showing of imported French Flannels, in all the latest polka dots, ring dots, stripes, floral and Persian designs-also all plain colors.

Prices 65c, 75, 90c Yard.

We Close Our Store Saturdays at 6 P. M. AGENTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND MCCALL'S PATTERNS.

## HOMPSON, BELDEN &

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA T. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 10TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

Official Count of Omaha Falls Far Below Ten Years Ago.

PADDING OF CENSUS THEN HURTS NOW

Previous Statements Made on Basis of Combining Omaha and South Omaha-Lincoln Expected to Show a Decrease.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- (Special Telegram.)-The population of the city of Omaha, according to the official count of the returns of the twelfth census, is as follows: Omaha City, 1900, 102,555; 1890, 140,452. These figures show for the a whole, a decrease in population of 37.897, or 26.98 per cent, from 1820 to 1900. The population of 1880 was population by wards in 1900 is as follows: First ward.

Third ward Fourth ward eighth ward

Director Merriam, speaking of the startling figures given out this morning showing the population of Omaha, said: "No fault, I believe, can be found with Major Wheeler, who took the census. Omaha was one of the last cities received, my understanding being that a careful revision was made of the figures. after the enumerators had finished their work experts going over the returns so that no one might escape being counted. The facts are as had been expected. Omaha was padded in 1899 and now gets down to a proper basis for future enumerations."

Reports sent out that Omaha would show a gain of 15 per cent are explained now by Omaha were counted together and that the mistake was caught in the adjusting bureau of the population division. It was expected that South Omaha would be given at the same time as Omaha, but Director Merriam decided to hold it until later. It is said today that Lincoln will also

FIGURES SAME AS WHEELER'S

Washington Footings Practically Co-Incide with Those Made in Supervisor's Office.

The approuncement of the population of Omaha as shown by the census of 1900, sent from Washington yesterday, virtually coincides with the figures tabulated by Major Wheeler and summed up after the report was received from headquarters. These figures give a total of 162,463, ninetytwo less than the Washington figures, the difference being attributed by the supervisor to errors in the totals taken from the enumerators' reports.

In spite of the fact that the time for taking the manufacturing enumeration has expired, but little more than half of the territory in Omaha has been covered, although the heaviest manufacturing districts have been canvassed. The visits of the agents to the manufacturers do not always produce results and some of the larger manufacturers are liable to penalties for failing to make reports as required by the law governing the taking of the

Yesterday a special agent was sent to one of the South Omaha packing houses to secure a report which the manager said had been sent to Washington two weeks or more ago. The Burlington, the Union Pacific and the Eikhorn roads are derelict in their duty and no returns have been sent in regarding their shops and factories. In the case of the Burlington it is said that the report has been sent to headquarters at Chicago and is probably pigeonholed in some of the offices. On an average it has required two visits to secure information

Omaha Musical Festival Coupon.

Special Request Number

For the Program of the BELLSTEDT BAND CONCERTS.

Hospe, Chairman, 1513 Doug-

SLUMP IN CENSUS FIGURES from the manufacturers, and in several cases the rigor of the law had to be used as a weapon to produce the necessary in- an early hour in the morning by a com-

formation. 952 factories in Omaha and South Omaha and this committee escorted him to the and have secured information from over state capitol. He arrived at Atchison half of them, while others have promised from Falls City, Neb., at 4 o'clock this to send in reports. From Dedge street to morning, and, owing to his capacity to Lake, east of Sixteenth, no effort has been sleep under all circumstances, had been made at enumeration at this time and the able to secure a few hours' rest. He theresame is practicaly true of that territory fore appeared fresh and bright, notwithlying betwen Dodge and Farnara streets standing his arduous day's work yesterwest of Twenty-fourth, which contains day, when the committee called upon him many small eight factories and other indus. at 8:39 to conduct him to the denot. The tries carried on in the homes of the people. Party was met at the depot by carriages Nebraska City, from which details have Mr. Bryan made his headquarters. been received from all factories except march from the depot was an ovation. three, the proprietors of which are absent

Census of Ohio Cities.

20,518, showing an increase of 169,934, or of Cleveland, Toledo and Columbus, O., were committees, the state officials and to at announced today by the census bureau as number of distinguished citizens. follows: Cleveland, 381,768, against 261,-353 in 1890, an increase of 120,415, or 46.07 per cent; Toledo, 131,822, against 81,434 in 1850, an increase of 50,388, or 61.88 per cent: Mr. Bryan and he was also given a hearty Columbus, 125,560, against 88,150 in 1890, an increase of 37,410, or 42.44 per cent.

> Population of New Jersey Cities. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The population of Jersey City and Hoboken, N. J., was made public by the census office today. Jersey City has a population of 206,433, against 163,003 in 1890, an increase of 43,-

the statement that both South Omaha and of Evanston. Wyo., was killed at Rawlins had congregated here to be present at the this morning. He was enroute east with a notification ceremonies. trainlead of horses and while walking over Soon after the introductions were over

> body was mutilated in a horrible manner. men who were to participate in and be the The remains will be sent to Evanston for principal witnesses of the notification parburial. Louis Kerz was instantly killed this after- where the notification was made. The noon by falling from the Saratoga stage as platform was appropriately decorated and and when the stage left Saratoga the driver

and soon after fell off, breaking his neck. Camble Recovers His Health. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 23.—(Special.) man Robert J. Gamble, who was taken critless be Senator Pettigrew's successor in the many of his most telling points being United States senate, having declined a re- warmly cheered. nomination for congress for the purpose of entering the race for the United States sen-

health he will probably be able to make an active campaign for the place. Elks Organize in Chamberlain. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—A lodge of the Elks was organized if this city yesterday evening by a delegation of about fifty of the members of the order, who arrived during the evening in a special car from Sioux Falls. About thirtyfive members were initiated. A banquet was given the visiting and local members at the opera house at the conclusion of the initiation ceremonies and a good time generally was enjoyed by everybody. Music

atorship. Now that he is recovering his

lain Mandolin club. . Dakota Breeders Organite. ABERDEEN, S. D., Aug. 23.-The Interstate Stock Breeders' association was organized here today by cattle and sheepmen from North and South Dakota. Robert Moody of Aberdeen was elected president; N. Harris of Aberdeen, vice president J. C. Hall of Ordway, secretary, and F. B. Gannon of Ellendale, treasurer. The first annual show and sale will be held in this city the first week in October.

was furnished by the celebrated Chamber-

Hoyt on Humphrey's Staff. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 23.-(Special.) -Major Percy Hoyt of this city has been appointed to a position on the staff of General Humphrey, chief quartermaster of the Department of China. Major Hoyt will leave at once for the far east and assume his new duties.

Good Flow from Artesian Well. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Aug. 23.—(Spe cial.)-A flow was struck in the new city artesian well yesterday at a depth of 960 feet. At first the water raised forty-three inches above the top of the pipe, but the 

#### BRYAN NOTIFIED AT TOPEKA

Populists Break the News of His Nomination for Presidency.

LARGE CROWD HEARS ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

Reply of the Fusion Lender Touches Upon the General Issues of the Campaign and Deals Partienlarly with Free Silver.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 23 .- Mr. Bryan arrived at 11 a. m. today. He came to this city by appointment to receive the official notification of his nomination to the presidency at the hands of the national populist party, and there had been very general preparation toward making the event of national importance. Accordingly, the city presented a very inviting holiday appearance when the train pulled into the allroad station. Large banners were suspended across the streets, the buildings, the street cars and many carriages were gaily decorated with bunting and Bryan lithographs smiled upon the throng from numerous windows in every block. Mr. Bryan had been met at Atchison at

mittee consisting of the most distinguished At present the special agents have visited members of the populist party of Kansas The first city to be reported fully is and escorted to the National hotel, where People lined the sidewalks and filled the from the city. The total number of con- deerways and windows throughout the cerns shown is 113, which is said to be a entire line of march and most of them apgain of about 40 per cent in the last ten Parently shouted themselves hourse as the only effective method of voicing their wel-WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- The populations cation committee, to the various reception

only effective method of voicing their welcome. At the hotel Mr. Bryan was formally presented to members of the notification committees, to the various reception committees, the state officials and to a number of distinguished citizens.

Crowds Along the Route.

At various stopping places on the way there were crowds of people calling for Mr. Bryan and he was also given a hearty send-off at Atchison by a goodly number. He made no formal speech at any place, but generally uttered a few words excusing himself and exhorting Kansas to emulate its own example of 1896 in the coming election.

When the party arrived in the city there was a sprinkle of rain falling, but it was not sufficient to dampen the ardor of the crowd. When Mr. Bryan arrived at his.

The reason why the monarchs of Europe in the potent is increased production of gold, in the degree as gold is produced beyond anticipation. The duty of the government is to encourage, protect and develop the productive industries of the people. Silver mining is as legitimate and honorable an industry as is the mining of gold.

The reason why the monarchs of Europe

against 163,063 in 1890, an increase of 43, 430, or 26.64 per cent. Hoboken's population is 59,344, as against 43,648 in 1890, an increase of 15,716, or 36.01 per cent.

TWO WYOMING MEN KILLED

Fatal Accidents Overtake Them White Traveling. One by Rail. One by Stage.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Hugh Ferguson, a business man of Evanston. Wyo., was killed at Rawlins of Evanston. Wyo., was killed at Rawlins this morning. He was enroute east with a trainload of horses and white walking over the train has either the introductions were over the train has either the ardor of the ardor

the train he fell between the cars. His Mr. Bryan and the other distinguished took themselves to the capitol grounds, was nearing Rawlins. Kerz was intoxicated upon it were seated most of the notables. After a few preliminaries the meeting compelled him to ride on the inside. When was called to order by Congressman Ridgnearing Rawlins, Kerz climbed out on top ley, who was assigned as chairman of the Kansas state committee of the people's party. He introduced Hon. James A. Troutman of this city, who welcomed the guests on behalf of the mayor. Mr. Troutman -Information reaches here that Congress- made a brief address and he was followed in turn by Hon. Frank Doster, chief justice ically ill a short time after the adjournment of the state, who delivered the welcoming of congress, has so far recovered from his address on behalf of the state. The permaprolonged illness that he has released his nent chairman was then introduced and he physician and now takes a ride and a short in turn presented Hon. Thomas M. Patterwalk each day. He is gaining strength son of Colorado, who as permanent chairvery rapidly and will be able to engage in man of the national populist convention active work within a month. Congressman was called upon to make the notification Gamble, in the event of the republicans speech. Mr. Patterson spoke at some length carrying the legislature this fall, will doubt- and was received with hearty applause,

> Notification from Populists. Hon. T. M. Patterson in part said:

Mr. Bryan, we are here today that, as the mouthpiece of the national convention of the people's party, we may formally notify you of your nomination for president of the United States by that convention.

Its convention met when congress had struck the final blow against the constitutional rights of the people over the money of the nation and had reformed every public obligation. against the interest of the masses for the benefit of the holders of the obligations. There was boasted prosperity but it was prosperity that ran in narrow channels. It sought the mansions of the rich and shunned the homes of the common people.

thannes. It sought the massions of the colors of the colors. The great problem that confronted the Sioux Falls convention was: "How can the people's party before the massist in releving the present administration wrongs of the colors of this league and of similar to present administration wrongs of the present administration wrongs of the great administration of the convention determined to place faith in the convention of the more of the colors of this league and of similar to present administration of the convention determined to place faith in the convention determined to place faith in the present administration of the colors of this league and of similar to people in present administration of the colors of the

Expansion is distinctively American. No other nation in the world has added to its country and so uniformly conferred on the people every right, privilege and immunity possessed by those of the annexing government. Expansion by the United States has been the enlargement of the territory we already had, receiving the new territory and people upon terms or perfect equality with all the other territory and people.

Endorses Populistic Dogmas

nature of men is to encroach upon one another's rights and to go to excess when their attempts are resisted. The constitution was framed in view of this nature in men, and the United States courts were created to enforce the safeguards of the constitution against all who surrender their conduct to the bad impulses of their nature. But, however benign the sway of the president, such a government is a tyranny.

greenback itself is saved from the annihilation which now threatens it. The republican party is now committed to a currency system which necessitates a pernetual debt, while the populist finds himself in agreement with the democrats, who believe in paying off the national debt as rapidly as possible.

If belief in an income tax justified as populist in action with the democratic party in 1896, what excuse can be find for adding the republican party now, when even the exigencies of war have not been sufficient to bring that party to the support of the income tax principle?

Populist believe in arbitration now as much as they did in 1896, and are as much opposed to government by injunction and the blacklist as they were then, and upon these subjects they have as much reason It was in such lights that the Philippine question presented itself to the Sloux Falls convention. How did the convention view it? As befits patriots and American citizens. With ringing voice its platform declares: Murder and arson have been our response to the appeals of the people who asked only to establish a free government in their own land. We demand a stoppage of this war of extermination by the assurance to the Filipinos of independence and protection under a stable government of their own creation.

these subjects they have as much reason for co-operation with the democratic party today as they had four years ago. Democrats Are in Line. He Says. Hon. A. W. Rucker, also of Colorado, was then introduced to give Mr. Bryan official notification of his endorsement by the prin

Judge A. W. Rucker said:

Mr. Bryan: On the 2d day of last month at Kansas City. Mo., there assembles, under the call and auspices of the United States Monetary league, a national convention, the object of which was to impressupen me minds of the people the necessary for aggressive political action along the lines of monetary reform. You will find that the convention has not faitered in its past time opposition to gold monometallines of monetary reform. You will find that the convention has not faitered in its past time opposition to gold monometalism, and it has unfaiteringly maced its seal of condemnation upon many other policies of the present dominant party.

Your election we confidently predict. The gold monometallism declared for by the republican party had nothing to do with bringing about the Spanish or the present Filipino and Chinese wars, and the paradox of blessings and prosperity. This threatened gold monometallism likewise had nothing to do with the large balance of merchandise trade we have had in our favor for the last ten years.

The voter may be apt to wisk what meaneth this. That notwithstanding this large balance of trade in our favor we have lost gold over that same period of time more than \$125,000,000. And in all seriousness we say, what might have been had this balance in trade been against us—and what guaranty have we of the length of time it will remain on our side.

The threatened gold monometallism and republican supremacy likewise had no more to do with the increased gold production of the last few years than it had to do with the phenomenal production of gold over that of silver between 184s and 1850, These strides and bounds along the highway of progress have been made in utter defiance of the shackles rivetted upon the private monepoly can suspend production private monepoly can suspend production and fix the price of raw material as well as the price of the finished product, the farmer, powerless to protect himself when he sells, is plundered when he purchases. Can any farmer hesitate to throw the influence of his ballot upon the side of those who desire to protect the public at large from monopolies?

The fact that the tests

square is plundered when he purchases, there is no there is a foreign consist for the self-size to the the self-size to the self-size that they expect protection from it. The republican party ought to be sufficient in the self-size that they expect protection from it. The republican party cought to be sufficient in the self-size that they expect protection from it. The republican party cannot be relied upon to its campaign contributions from their over flowing vaulfs.

No Faith in Prospecity.

The prosperity argument which the republican segment the administration will not against the administration will not against a segment of the self-size of his crop, and, second, the price which he receives for the same. He does for favorable weather and a bountful perfect that the self-size of his crop, and, second, the price which he receives for the same. He does for favorable weather and a bountful perfect that the size of his crop, and second, the price which he receives for the same. He does for favorable weather and a bountful perfect that the size of his crop, and second, the price which he receives for the same. He does for favorable weather and a bountful perfect that the size of his crop, and second, the price of the same has a continuent of the dollar. He knows that the republican perfect that the size of his crop, and second the size of his crop, and second the size of his crop, and second the price of the same has a continuent of the size of his crop, and second the size of his crop, and the si make a clear profit of 73.35 cents on every cance of silver sold by the American pur-chaser and a loss to him of 69.26 cents on every ounce by him produced, we will con-tinue to be the laughing stock of the world concerning our monetary system. Mr. Rucker was also well received. When he concluded Mr. Bryan rose promptly and

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Notification Committee: In accepting the presidential nomination which you tender on behalf of the populist party I desire to give emphatic recognition to the educational work done by your party. The populist party as an organization, and the farmers alliance and labor organizations, from which it sprung, have done much to arouse the people to a study of the economic and industrial questions. Believing, as I do, that truth grows, not in seclusion, but in the open field, and that it thrives best in the sunlight of full and free debate. I have confluence that the discussion which your party has compelled will aid in reaching that true solution of pending problems toward which all honest citizens aim. misrule would so aggravate economic conditions as to make reforms easier. No one can afford to aid in making matters worse in the hope of being able to make them better afterward, for in so doing he assumes responsibility for evils which he may not be able to remedy. No populist, however sanguine, believes it possible to elect a populist president at this time, but the populist party may be able to determine in a usungandar u no reasonable to determine the elected. Mr. Chairman, the populist convention, which your committee represents. ention, which your committee repriought it better to share with the crats in the bonor of securing some of the reforms desired by your party than to bear the odium of remaining neutral in this great crisis or of giving open or secret aid to the republican party, which opposes all the reforms for which the populists contend. dation of the liberality of opinion and de-rotion to principle which have led the nembers of your party to enter the ranks of another party in the selection of a And let me pause to say that when this speech was prepared and given to the press I did not know that formal announce, ment of the resolutions passed by the Monetary league would be made at this time and I desire here to express my gratitude to the members of that league for the support which they promise and for the cordial commendation which their resolutions speak. The Monetary league has for four years been active in the distribution of literature connected with the money question aimed at the enlightenment of the voters and I have on former occasions and do now express my commendation of

all the reforms for which the populists contend.

Those who labor to improve the conditions which surround their fellow men are apt to become impatient, but they must remember that it takes time to work out great reforms. Let me illustrate by calling your attention to the slow growth of public opinion in support of a proposition to which there has been practically no open opposition. President Johnson, in 1868, recommended a constitutional amendment for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, but his recommendation met with no response. About two ve years later General Weaver, then a member of congress, tried to secure the passage of a resolution submitting such an amendment, but his efforts were futile. In 1892 the resolution recommended by President Johnson and urged by Congressan amendment, but his efforts were futile, in 1852 the resolution recommended by President Johnson and urged by Congressman Weaver finally passed the house of representatives, but it has not yet reached a vote of the senate. And now, after eight years more of public discussion, the proposition for the first time receives the endorsement of the national convention of one of the great parties.

If the fusion forces win a victory this fall we shall see this reform accomplished before the next presidential election, and with its accomplishment the fiscopic will find it easier to secure any remedial legislation which they may desire. But how halting has been the progress! Holland has said:

"Heaven is not gained by a storic base.

said:
"Heaven is not rained by a single bound We build the ladder by which we rise. From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies. And mount to its summit round by round. And so it is with great social and political movements. Great problems are solved slowly, but struggling humanity marches on, step by step, content if at each nightfail it can pitch its tent on a little higher ground.

Advance of "Paramount Issues."

I have called attention to the issues which brought the democrats and populars together and which have justified their cooperation during the last four years 1.21 brought the democrats and populast together and which have justified their coceperation during the last four years. Let
me now invite your attention to new questions which would justify co-operation at
this time, even though we differed upon at
economic questions. It is not our fault that
these new questions have been thrust into
the arona of politics; it is not our fault that
the people have been railled upon to consider questions of ever-increasing magnitude. In 1890 the tariff question was the
principal subject of discussion, and the
democratic party contended that the masses
were carrying a burden of unjust and unnecessary taxes. In 1892 the tariff question
was still the principal issue between the
democratic and republican parties, although
in the west and south the money question
was assuming greater and greater proportions, and the populists were contending
that our monetary system was more responsible than the tariff laws for the depression in agriculture and the distress existing among the wage-earners. In 1896 the
whole question of tuxation became of secondary importance because of the increase;
boldness of those who opposed the gold and
silver coinage of the constitution. When
the republicans declared at St. Louis that
the restoration of bimetallism in this country, although desirable, was impossible
without the aid of the leaung commercial
nations of the old world, the populists and
silver republicans joined with the democrats in asserting the right and doty of
the American people to shape their mancial system for themselves, regardless of
the American people to shape their mancial system for themselves, regardless of
the American people to shape their mancial system for themselves, regardless of
the American people to shape their mancial system for themselves, regardless of
the sciton of other nations. The failure
of the republican party to secure international bimetallism and its open espousal of
the action of other nations. The failure
of the republican became of Expansion is distinctively American. No other nation in the world has reached the people every right, privites and immunication and the people every right, privites and immunication in the world has a composable of the people every right, privites and immunication in the world has a composable of the people every right, privites and immunication in the world has a composable of the people every right, privites and immunication with the world has a composable of the people every right, privites and immunication in the world has a composable of the people every right, privites and immunication, makes no permanent provision for an adequate supply of standard money, the territory was already to the entire the people of the expansion by the United States. The repulsion party was a fact the expension of the expansion by the Crimina of the principal subject of distance and the people of the expansion of the principal subject of distance and the people of the expansion of the principal subject of distance and the principal subject of distance and the economic and the people of the expansion of the principal subject of distance and the economic and the people of the expansion of the economic and the people of the expansion of the economic and the people of the expansion of the economic and the people of the expansion of the economic and the people of

vital doctrines upon which free government rests.

In the early 'cos, when we were engaged in a contest which was to determine whether we should have one republic or two questions of finance were lost sight of questions of finance were lost sight of whether we should have one republic or two, questions of finance were lost sight of. Silver was at a premium over gold and both gold and silver were at a premium over greenbacks and bank notes, but the people could not afford to divide over the money question in the presence of a grenter issue. And so today we are engaged in a controversy which will determine whether we are to have a republic in which the government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, or an empire in which brute force is the only recognized source of power.

ource of power. Brings Out His Bogies.

In a government where the people rule every wrong can be righted and every evi-remedied, but when once the doctrine of Democrats are in Line, He Says.

Democrats and populists alike favor the principles of direct legislation. If any difference exists as to the extent to which the principle should be applied, those differences can be reconciled by experiment.

Democrats and populists agree that Chinese and other Oriental labor should be excluded from the United States.

Democrats and populists desire to so enlarge the scope of the Interstate commerce act as to enable the commission to protect both persons and places from discrimination and the public at large from excessive railroad rates.

The populists approve the demand set forth in the democratic platform for a labor bureau, with a cabinet officer at its head. Such an official would keep the administration in close touch with the wage-earning portion of the population and go far toward securing such remedial legislation as the toilers need.

In 1885 the populists united with the democrats in opposing the trusts, although the question at that time appeared like a cloud scarcely larger than a man's hand. Today that cloud well-nigh overspreads the industrial sky. The farmer does not participate in the proints of say trust, but he soriely feels the burden of them all. He is dependent upon the seasons for his income, When he plants his crop he knows not whether it will be blessed with rain or blighted with drouth; he knows not whether it will be blessed with rain or plants are uncertain as the quantity. If a private monopoly can suspend production and fix the price of raw material as well as the price of the finished product, the

of the producer of wealth, rather than from the standpoint of the speculator, the populists recognize in militarism a constant and increasing burden. The army worm, which occasionally destroyes a field of wheat, is not nearly so dangerous an enemy to the farmer as a large standing army, which invades every field of industry and exacts toll from every crop.

If 160,000 men are withdrawn from the ranks of the producers and placed as a burden upon the backs of those who remain it must mean longer hours, harder work and greater sacrifice for those who toll, and the farmer, while he pays more than his share of the expenses of the army, has no part in army contracts or in developing companies, and his sons are less likely to fill the high positions in the army than the sons of those who, by reason of wealth or political prominence, exert influence at Washington.

Soon after the republican leaders began to suggest the propriety of a colonial policy the papers published an interview given out at San Francisco by a foreign consul residing at Manila. He declared that the prople of the United States owed it to themselves and to other nations and to the Fillipine islands

themselves and to other nations the Filipinos to hold the Philippine

restricted by the constitutional limitations of the parliamentary system."
Thus does imperialism bear its supporters back toward the dark ages. There is no middle ground between the American policy and the European policy. If this nation remains true to its principles, its traditions and its history, it cannot hold colonies. If it enters upon a colonial career it must repudiate the doctrine that governments derive their just towers from the ments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Only One Way.

When such an issue is raised there can only be two parties—the party, whatever its name may be, which believes in a republic, and the party, whatever its name, which believes in an empire; and the influence of every citizen is, consciously or unconsciously, intentionally or uniutentionally, thrown upon the one side or the other. Where the divine right of kings is recognized the monarch can grant different degrees of liberty to different subjects. The beople of England can be ruled in one way, the people of Canada in another, the people of India may be governed according to still different forms. But there can be no such variety in a republic. The doctrine of a republic differs from the doctrine of a monarchy as the day differs from the night, and between the two doctrines there is, and ever must be, an irrepressible conflut.

Queen Victoria has recognized this necessary antagonism between the democratic and the imperial form of government. In proroguing Parliament a few days ago she said:

"Believing that the continued political in-"Believing that the continued political in-

dependence of the republics would be a con-stant danger to the peace of South Africa, I authorized the annexation of the Orange Free State."

A republic is always a menade to a monarchy, just as truth is always a menade error. Self-government, being the nature government, must necessarily create dis-satisfaction among the subjects of those governments which build upon some other foundation than the consent of the gov-erned. What the Orange Free State and the Transwaal are to South Africa our re-public is to the world, and only our increas-ing strength and the wide Atlantic have protected us from the inextinguishable hos-tility which must ever exist between thisd who support a throne and those who rec-

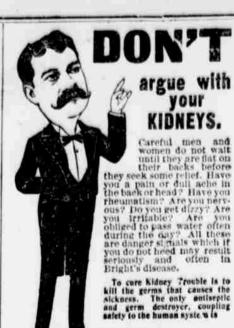
who support a throne and those who recognize the citizen as the sovereign. Sees the End of All Things.

Every step taken toward imperialism b his nation meets with prompt and effusiv necessagement from Europe. Lincol cinted to the interest which European na pointed to the interest which European na-tions have in the abandonment here of the doctrine of equal rights. He said:

"The principles of Jefferson are the defini-tions and axioms of free society. And yet they are denied and evaded, with no small show of success. One dashingly calls them "glittering generalities." Another biuntly calls them "self-evident lies." And others insidiously argue that they apply to "supe-rior faces. These expressions, differing in form, are identical in object and effect—the supplanting of the principles of free gavform, are identical in object and free gov-supplanting of the principles of free gov-ernment, and restoring those of classifica-tion caste legitimacy. They would delight ernment, and restoring those of classification, caste, legitimacy. They would delight a convocation of crowned heads plottin against the people. They are the vanguard the miners and sappers of returning despottem. We must repulse them, or they will subjugate us.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we should give independence to the Filipinos. Yes, kings would laugh aristocrats would laugh and those would augh who deny the inallemable rights of man and despise the humbler folk whe "along the cool sequestered vales of life" keep the noiseless tenor of their way. but let this nation stand erect and spurpout in the standard property of the say in the standard property of the say in the standard property of the say in the sa "keep the noiseless tenor of their way."
but let this nation stand erect and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a reality in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance and, whether they are bleeding upon the battle field or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Yankton Republicans Form Club. YANKTON, S. D., Aug. 23.—(Special Telegram)—A McKinley and Rossevelt clut was organized here last night with 150 members. Several former democrats are nembers. Dr. Rudgers was elected pres-





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