

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

HILLSBORO, NOVEMBER 2, 1900.

For President WM. McKINLEY, Of Ohio.

For Vice-President, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Of New York.

For Presidential Electors.

TILMAN FORD.....Marion County J. C. FULLERTON.....Douglas County W. J. FURNISH.....Wasilla County O. F. FAXTON.....Multnomah County

During the next week there will be political speaking at the times and places mentioned:

HON. THOS. H. TONGUE

will address the citizens of Washington county once more before election. He will be at Hillsboro at 2 p. m. Nov. 3.

HON. S. B. HUSTON

will make three speeches in this county at which time he will explain why he intends to vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. Times and places are:

Greenville, Saturday, Nov. 3. Cornelius, Nov. 5, at 8 p. m.

ADAM KLIPPEL

Helvetia school house north of Lenox at 8 p. m. Nov. 3.

H. L. Barkley, who speaks next Monday, was formerly a republican. He was a candidate for U. S. senator to succeed Dolph. He was not selected. Then he was a fusionist, populist, democrat. Now he is an anti-imperialist. Did he flip.

Young Venville, who, when wounded, sat in the boat and adjusted a Krag rifle so that Lt. Gilmore could use it during the memorable fight in which he and his command were taken prisoners, was supposed for a time to be alive, but the news reports of last Saturday tell how he was murdered by one Capt. Novicio, a Filipino. This Novicio is under sentence of death. It appears that he richly deserves that fate.

In the 5th column, 4th page, of Mr. Huston's speech, an error appears that ought to have been caught in proof reading. The second sentence of the paragraph commencing "The editor of the Argus, etc." reads, "He sneeringly refers to me who feel strongly, etc." The word "me" should be replaced by "those." Another error at the top of the third column annoys the printer more than the reader, since it is a "doublet," the first five lines should be omitted.

The Argus did not say in its issue of Oct. 18th or in any other issue that Mr. Hubert Bernard was a delegate with Anton Pfanner to the gold democrat convention in Portland in 1896, but he was there just the same. And now Long, of the Argus, (who calls the American soldier "skunks"), says that "Mr. Huston and Anton Pfanner were the leaders of the McKinley sidshow, Palmer and Buckner, the ticket nominated by the 'gold democrat convention' at Portland." Who's a liar?

"Mr. Croker, the head of the democratic organization in New York, has ordered his subordinates to gather in force at the polls next Tuesday and in case they see the result of the count going against them, to eject the election officers and take possession of the ballot-boxes by force. This astounding anarchistic order has been approved and indorsed by Senator Jones, the chairman of the democratic national committee." Seeing, however, that Roosevelt is governor, this is seemingly a bad time to attempt to carry the election by a mob.

Young Venville, whose mother lives at Sellwood, only 20 miles distant, is one whom the Argus characterizes as the rif-raf of the country. He was put to death by the Argus' friends and Mr. Bryan's, the Filipinos. They opened his blood veins and sucked his life away. Venville is the boy, who, under fire, used his skill to adjust a rifle and for the third time announced "I am his again, Lieutenant," but the gun is clear," and then fainted and dropped to the bottom of the boat. The Bryan organs call him of the rif-raf fight, ing for \$15 a month.

It is reported that Germany wants a coaling station in American waters. The available harbor is one in an island of the Venezuelan coast, South America. The United States will object and urge the Monroe doctrine. At this time the fleets of Europe are not greatly feared for the reason that by the time they steam across the ocean they are short of coal and practically helpless hulks riding on the waves at the mercy of our war canoes, and if the foreign ships cannot recall they cannot get home again. Thus it becomes a matter of self protection to prevent European powers acquiring coaling stations within American waters. This prevention is as vital to the defense of the United States as the fortifications defending New York or any other of our coast cities.

BRYAN IS EXPOSED

Continued from First Page.

policy for you. Oh, but some one says, Bryan won't do anything on this subject even if he is elected. What reason have you for saying so? Would he not be a sounder if he should refuse to carry out the policy upon which he is elected? I do not believe this. I believe he is determined on this question. I doubt whether he believes in it, but if he is elected he would be an ingrate and a traitor to the people that elected him not to undertake to carry out his policy, and he would ruin the country if he did. Mr. Carl Schurz meets this question in another way. He admits that as the law now stands, Bryan could do great injury to the country in the manner in which I have stated. He does not undertake to minimize it in the least, but he says that it is the duty of the republican congress which meets next winter to pass laws so strong that Bryan would be unable to carry out his policies. Mr. Schurz is so afraid that the Filipinos shall be governed without their consent that he is willing to take this chance and depend upon the republicans next winter to tie up Mr. Bryan's hands. Is not Mr. Schurz a delightful specimen of consistency. Though the people of the U. S. may declare for free silver by the election of Bryan, yet he is in favor of congress enacting laws immediately in the very teeth of the last expression of the people. He is so anxious that the Filipinos shall not be governed without their consent that he is willing to deny the right of self-government to the people of the United States. If the people of this country declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver by a constitutional majority, as ruinous and as dishonest as I believe that policy to be, yet I believe in the rule of the majority, and were I in congress, I should not lift a finger to prevent the will of the people being carried out. If Mr. Bryan is elected it is certain that the lower house of congress will be in political accord with him and it is an even chance that the senate will be likewise.

I have not so much fault to find with a free-silver man for supporting Mr. Bryan, but a gold-standard man who supports him is taking a responsibility that I should very much dislike to assume. Some of the gold democrats who opposed him four years ago are supporting him now. This to me is almost incomprehensible. Some of them excuse this by the assertion that the U. S. senate will be perfectly safe for the gold standard even though Bryan be elected. My friend, Mr. L. B. Cox, says in his letter to the Oregonian which is now being circulated by the Bryan people as a campaign document that it will take years to change the sentiment of the senate, and that no house of representatives can be elected on that distinctive issue. I take issue with Mr. Cox on his proposition. I think that if Bryan is elected, that the states which he will necessarily have to carry to be elected will make the U. S. senate dangerously close. I should like to know what good it will do men like Mr. Cox to elect Mr. Bryan if they cannot at the same time carry congress. Mr. Cox's position is that the republicans cannot be trusted on the trust question or the Philippine question, and therefore, he proposes to elect Mr. Bryan, and at the same time he contends that congress will be safe on the silver question. Now the treaty of Paris under which we acquired title to the Philippines is the law of the land. It can only be altered in two ways: First, by the passage of a law in direct conflict with it. Second, by the negotiation and ratification of a new treaty supporting it. It is well known that there are at least three democratic senators, Morgan, of Alabama, Mc Laurin, of South Carolina and Sullivan, of Mississippi who are open and avowed advocates of the retention of the Philippines. It would be interesting to know by what sort of political mathematics men like Mr. Cox figure out a two-thirds majority in the next senate for ratification of a treaty abandoning the Philippines and at the same time retain the gold standard majority therein. Every gold standard democrat senate has been re-elected from the senate as fast as the free silver men could get at him. There were a few democrats in the lower house from New York City, one of them a grandson of Thomas Jefferson, who voted for the gold standard bill in the last congress. At the dictation of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Croker refused a re-nomination to this man. The only democrat who voted for the gold standard bill who has been re-nominated so far as I am aware, was Thayer, of Massachusetts and that only after a desperate fight against Geo. Fred Williams, Mr. Bryan's particular chum. If Mr. Bryan's election will not carry congress with him and the republican party is in league with the trusts how does Mr. Bryan propose to suppress them? He will certainly not call out the militia as he has too great a horror of imperialism. If his election does not carry congress with him, how will he avoid the duties and responsibilities which we assumed in the Philippines by the treaty of Paris? Will Mr. Bryan dare to disregard the law of the land, and refuse to uphold and enforce the provisions of that treaty? I think Mr. Cox would hardly say so. We may as well face the facts. If Mr.

Bryan is elected and his party elects a congress in accord with him upon the question of the Philippines, it will at the same time be in accord with him upon the financial question, and by no sort of juggling with figures can it be made to appear otherwise. He is the same candidate and he stands for every principle which we agreed four years ago in denouncing. In addition, to this he has given us personal reasons for not supporting him. In a speech at Richmond, Virginia, in 1897, he said that: "Every democrat who did not support the ticket in 1896 ought to be branded as a traitor and never allowed to come back into the party." In a speech at Mayfield, Kentucky, on October 16th of last year, he said: "That we constituted the lowest element of the democratic party." When a candidate for the great office of president of the U. S., descends to vituperation and abuse of men who sacrificed their political future for what they believed to be their country's welfare, he puts himself upon a lower plain than a presidential candidate ought ever to reach. In that same election there were thousands of republicans who believed in free silver. They conscientiously left their party and voted for Bryan. Can you imagine President McKinley denouncing them as traitors and referring to them as the lowest element of the party or descending to abuse or vilify them in any manner. Waitever Mr. McKinley's faults may be, and he has faults no doubt, he is too much of a gentleman to stoop to an act like that. The faithful dog who crawls and cringes at the feet of the brutal master, who beats him without cause simply submits to the fear of superior force. Not being under such compulsion, I have no desire to imitate him by voting for Mr. Bryan in the face of his vilification and abuse.

But some democrats say how can you vote for the republicans with the views you hold on the tariff question. I have not changed my opinion on the tariff question nor upon any other question that I am aware of. But, what is the democratic position on the tariff question? The old democratic doctrine was a tariff for revenue only. In 1896, in order to secure the votes of the silver republicans and some of the populists, the party abandoned this doctrine and declared that they were opposed to any further agitation on the tariff question until the money question was settled, that is until we got free silver. What encouragement can I have on the tariff question from the Bryanized democratic party? But, you say we have declared the question of imperialism as the paramount issue. Strictly speaking, imperialism means the rule of an emperor. I do not believe there is a man, woman or child who has any fear of such a thing and anyone who asserts that any considerable body of the American people are in favor of an emperor makes himself ridiculous. But as I understand this as applied to the questions of this campaign, it refers to the government of the Philippines. It seems to me our Bryanite friends make quite an admission here when they say that the paramount issue is as to the government of the Philippine Islands. If our own country is not properly governed, then certainly the question as to how you and I and our neighbors at home are governed is paramount and superior to any question as the method or manner of the government of the islands of the sea. And for a party to declare that the government of these islands is the paramount issue is to confess that they have no improvements to suggest as to the government of the people of the United States. But Mr. Bryan says we have no right to govern those people without their consent, yet, at the same time, if Mr. Bryan is elected, two-thirds of his electoral vote will come from a section of our own country where practically half of the population is governed without their consent by the very people who are ardently supporting Mr. Bryan. Many of the electoral votes which will be counted for Mr. Bryan, he could not get if those people were not governed without their consent. But Mr. Bryan says the cases are not parallel, and in this he is correct, they are not. In the case of the negro, we went over to his country without the slightest pretext and took him forcibly in cruel and inhuman manner and brought him to this country, made him a slave and stole from him the fruits of his labor for more than 200 years and are now governing him without his consent. In the other case, we were involved in a war with Spain, the owner of those islands for more than 300 years. She had oppressed these people, they had complained of her oppression, they had resisted, but they had been defeated and their leaders had sold out for money and had left the islands. We found them in that condition. They were making no resistance to Spain but were in a state of forced submission. We drove out their oppressors and removed the yoke of bondage from their necks, and we now propose to give them the largest freedom compatible with safety and give them local self-government as fast as they shall show themselves capable as we are now doing in Cuba. And this is what our friends on the other side are pleased to denounce as the essence of tyranny. A strange sentiment it is not for Americans to hold that a government under the stars and stripes is imperialism and tyranny and that liberty and freedom can only be found under the pirate flag of Aguinaldo. There are some peo-

ple who, in every question which arises between our own country and any other country or people, are always able to discern that we are wrong and the others are right. If a question of veracity arises they always believe the word of Aguinaldo in preference to that of Dewey, Oris, Lawton or Anderson. While I have no sympathy with such a feeling and while there is no common ground upon which these people and I can stand, yet I have no particularly harsh words to say of them. But when these questions are submitted to the arbitration of arms, then the American who by speech, by writing, or by other acts encourages the armed enemies of his country is as plainly guilty of treason as he can be. Our constitution defines treason as giving aid and comfort to our country's enemies. Not only has this been done but it has been done openly and flagrantly. One gentleman whom I am sorry to say I voted for Superintendent of Public Instruction published a poem which began: "Here is to you Aguinaldo, aid, and comfort if you please." He would have been a good man to teach patriotism to the youth of our land wouldn't he? I am very thankful that the people of the state of Oregon caused me to lose my vote on that occasion.

Our title to the Philippines is as good as our title to Florida, to Louisiana, including the state in which Mr. Bryan lives, or to Alaska. Thomas Jefferson purchased Louisiana, Andrew Jackson, purchased Florida, Wm. H. Seward purchased Alaska, Franklin Pierce purchased a large part of what is now Arizona known as the Gadsden purchase. In neither case were the inhabitants consulted in the matter and it was reserved for the great mind of Wm. J. Bryan to discover that the action of these great statesmen was illegal and wrong. Say Mr. Bryan can you buy people? Nobody ever claimed

power. We hold them today by virtue of the power to make war, and in no other sense, and there those islands and those people must remain respecting the law, respecting the dignity and the sovereignty and the flag of this nation, until their status among the nations of the earth shall be defined by congress, the sole power to deal with the question. They must be taught as long as we deal with them that submission to the constituted authority is the first duty of the citizen and the inhabitant. I need to quote no other authority to show that the attack upon our soldiers was made before the ratification of the treaty before congress had voted upon the Bacon resolution and that the attack was dastardly and unprovoked. The Bacon resolution was not voted on until several days afterward, so Mr. Bryan advised the ratification of the treaty after the fight had already begun. As soon as the treaty was ratified, Mr. Bryan left Washington and so far as anybody knows paid no attention to the Bacon resolution. Senator Allen of Nebraska is Mr. Bryan's personal and political friend. He was the man who presided over the populist convention at St. Louis four years ago and when Bryan telegraphed him that he would not accept the nomination unless Sewall, the candidate for Vice president was accepted, Mr. Bryan's interest. When there was a vacancy in the U. S. senate from Nebraska, Mr. Hitecock, a democratic editor of the Omaha World-Herald was very anxious to be appointed. The governor would not appoint until he could hear from Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan instructed him to appoint Mr. Allen. When the populist convention was held at Sioux Falls this year Mr. Allen went there as Mr. Bryan's personal representative and manipulated and managed the convention in his interest. He is as close to Mr. Bryan as Mark Hanna is popularly supposed to be to McKinley, and yet, Senator Allen spoke and voted against the Bacon resolution. Does anyone believe he would have opposed it if Mr. Bryan had desired its passage. Suppose that some measure that had been defeated was under discussion and President McKinley should say that he was very much in favor of the measure and tried to secure its passage and the record showed that Mark Hanna had spoken and voted against the measure, would anybody believe Mr. McKinley? Not for one minute. Mark Hanna's action would be pointed to as conclusive evidence of Mr. McKinley's wishes, and so it is with Mr. Bryan. His statement that he urged the ratification of the treaty expecting the Bacon resolution to be passed also is as certainly an afterthought as anything can be. Besides, who ever might be the chances of this resolution passing the senate everyone knew that it could not pass the lower branch of congress nor be signed by the president, both of which were necessary to give it any effect. It was a resolution which amounted to nothing at best. It declared, as Mr. Tongue has well said upon a former occasion, that when at some future time—nobody knows when—a satisfactory government should have been established—nobody knew what kind of a government—we should withdraw from the Philippines upon such terms as should be just—nobody knew what terms—and it left us to be the judges of those terms. Mr. Bryan simply makes himself ridiculous when he undertakes to justify his action upon such a pretense as this. The fact is, either Mr. Bryan was afraid of the patriotic sentiment of the country, afraid to have the treaty defeated by the democrats and therefore thought it good politics to have it ratified, or else he deliberately planned to have this country give away \$220,000,000 for the purpose of making a bogus issue of imperialism upon which he might ride into the presidential chair.

But what does Mr. Bryan propose to do with the Philippines? He says his purpose is first to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands; second, to give them independence, and third, to protect them from outside interference. If we have no right there, if we secured nothing by the treaty, if Spain had nothing to sell, what business have we got in establishing a stable government? Maybe the Tagals do not want a stable government? Is it to be established by their consent or without their consent? Who are to be the judges as to the stability of this government? How will Mr. Bryan find out whether or not they consent to it? Will he hold an election, among the various tribes to determine their consent to this stable government? Is it to be determined by a majority? If so 59 tribes out of 60 prefer the government of the U. S. The Visayas who are twice as numerous as the Tagals, welcome the government of the U. S. Many of the native tribes have met us with friendly hands, gladly welcoming the advent of the Americans and American civilization. Thousands more would gladly do so were they certain that this government intended to stay there and protect them. Shall we now play the part of craven cowards and ingrates and basely desert those who have been our friends and abandon them to the savage reprisal of Aguinaldo? If we do, it will be the worst blot on the escutcheon of the American people. If the voters of this country endorse a policy of this kind then I very much mistake their sentiment. Then Mr. Bryan proposes to protect them from outside interference. A

fine program this. We have no rights there. These savage and half-savage Malays can indulge their piratical instincts to the uttermost with the comfortable assurance that Uncle Sam will not allow them to be interfered with. Mr. Bryan is very much afraid of a standing army of 65,000 men, but he will need a 165,000 to carry out a policy like this. They would keep us in hot water all the time and foreign nations would not submit to our playing the dog in the manger, and nurturing and protecting a nest of pirates to prey upon their commerce and to loot the property of their subjects. We would soon be involved in a war compared with which the Spanish war was child's play. But our friends of the other side say that it costs too much; that too many lives are being lost; that we had better give it up than to spend so much and lose so many lives. Is that true? Has patriotism in this country sunk to so low an ebb that we cannot afford to defend the American flag when it is fired upon? Is money so valuable or peace so desirable that we can afford to save the one and purchase the other by having the American flag trailed in the dust of defeat and dishonor. My friends, this is an old familiar argument. Mr. Bryan comes by it honestly. When he was a boy the great conflict between the North and the South was going on. Mr. Bryan's father was making that same argument through Southern Illinois. It was a common one in those times with the people whose sympathies were with the South. They said the struggle was too hard; that it cost too much money and too many lives to preserve the union, and that we had better allow the country to be divided and the Southern Confederacy established; but the loyal people of the North scorned this

A regular army private at Vancouver suggests that anti-imperialists go over and enlist with Aguinaldo, that the American soldier might shoot them. Anti-imperialists have no time to shoot at skunks who snarl for \$13.00 or \$14.00 per month rather than enter the lists of legitimate occupation. What a first class Vandergoyne tory this fool from Vancouver would have made a caricature of Hillsboro Argus, Oct. 5, 1899, 2d page, commencing near bottom 3d column.

argument and spit upon it and they will repeat that action on next Tuesday. The American people are not cowards, they are not trucklers, they are not afraid of effort, they are a strong and vigorous people and they will make any sacrifice rather than submit to disgrace and dishonor. Our friends are very much troubled about the soldiers whose lives are being lost in the Philippines. This comes rather sudden. A few short months ago the columns of the Bryanite papers were filled with statements that our soldiers in the Philippine were the offscourings of creation. No name was too vile to apply to them. It was said that they were drunkards; that they were looters; that they were butchers; that they were rapists. Some of you may doubt this. You may have forgotten. Let me call your attention to some of the choice remarks of the Bryanites with reference to our soldiers, and I shall not go away from home for all my examples. I shall quote from your home paper simply as a representative of the Bryanite sentiment. When the volunteers came home last year, the Argus, after referring to the fact of their services, said: "Common sense and honesty prevailed, the nation at last came to its senses, it concluded to put hired fighters in the field for the glorious American institutions and the boys who volunteered for a noble purpose were allowed to come home. The American volunteers enlisted for a righteous cause, they were never mere hirelings. They are home and the scoundrels can do the Philippine service at so much per month." A short time afterward the Argus referred to the regular soldiers as the offscourings of white-chapel. In the issue of October 5, 1899, the Argus said, referring to the regular soldiers; "anti-imperialists have no time to shoot at skunks who enlist for 13 or 14 dollars per

month." These choice extracts are from your local paper, and it is of no type and a fair representative of the Bryan press of the country, and this is a correct expression of their sentiments. Mr. Chairman, if the soldiers of the regular army are hirelings and skunks and the offscourings of white-chapel, then the men who fought with Dewey at Manila bay are the same. The men who sailed on the Oregon in her wonderful voyage around the Horn and who fought upon her on the glorious 3d of July, at Santiago, were skunks and hirelings. Fred Ramsey, son of Judge Ramsey, of McMinnville, our neighboring city, is a skunk and a hireling; Jacob Boyd, the brother of Mrs. Cave, who died in the Philippines, was a skunk and a hireling. In the month of June, 1898, upon San Juan hill, was an army of Spaniards. Their fortifications were constructed with all the ingenuity of modern engineering; on top of a range of hills were ditches dug in zigzag fashion. There were stone forts, there were Gatling guns, machine guns, Krupp guns; the Spaniards were armed with Mauser rifles and smokeless powder, and in front of it all were strong barbed wire fences. At the foot of the hills were some boys in blue carrying the stars and stripes, they had no artillery to assist them (it had been put out of action for the want of smokeless powder), their commander was from three to four miles in the rear, they had no leader who had a right to command them; but when they came to the foot of the hill and saw the flag of Spain waving over the battlements on the heights, they could no longer be restrained and led by Col. Roosevelt and old gray-haired Col. Hawkins, who was on the retired list, they went up the hill. They went through the barbed wire fences, they captured the stone forts, they drove the Spaniards out of the intrenchments which had been considered impregnable, and they planted the stars and stripes on the hills so recently occupied by the yellow banner of Spain. The foreign army officers, who were watching them, turned their heads away because they thought the boys were going to certain death. After the battle was over, one of the English officers asked if there were any soldiers in the English army who could have done that. He hesitated and said, that the Queen's Own might have done it. And, yet, Mr. Chairman, the men who made that charge, who climbed those heights and left 1700 of their number dead and wounded on the hill belong to that class of men our Bryanite friends take pleasure in denouncing as skunks and hirelings. Do you want to vote with a party that expresses sentiments like those? Would you vote for a man whom you believed for an instant entertained such sentiments? Is there a true American with red blood in his veins who will not resent by his voice and his vote the slander and abuse of his country's defenders? The country that does not respect the men who fight its battles will soon cease to exist and justly so, for it has forfeited its right to exist. There is a society in the East with its headquarters at Boston known as the anti-imperialist league. It is a Bryan organization, gotten up in his interest and is urging his election with all of the means at its command. It has compiled a book of poems and has circulated them as campaign literature. Let us call attention to a few choice selections from these poems. Here is one: "Alas! Alas! Columbia! Have lost their radiance, and her flag Trails in dishonor now. Here is another addressed to the Filipino: "Our fate to yours is iron linked, On you depends our woe or woe; Our liberty will be extinct With your own overthrow." And here is another addressed to our soldiers: "Nay, if they still demand recruits, To curse Manila bay, Be men; refuse to act like brutes And massacre and slay! Or if you will persist to fight With all the soldier's perils, Why, then, he rebels for the right By Aguinaldo's side!"

Continued on Fourth Page.

THE LAST WORD.



Congressman Tongue will speak in support of the republican candidates, McKinley and Roosevelt, at the Court House, Saturday, Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock p. m.

This will be the last Republican speaker to address a Hillsboro audience during the campaign. If he is so reckless of the people's money as to invest \$220,000,000 in the purchase of property when he knows that he is getting no title. He shows himself well qualified for a populist financier, but not the proper man for president of the U. S. What were we paying this money for? Were we simply throwing it away? It seems that is Mr. Bryan's idea of it. But Mr. Bryan says that republicans are not fair. He says they neglect to state that at the same time he urged the passage of the Bacon resolution and he says that if that had been passed, there would have been no war and no blood shed between us and the Filipinos. That this statement is subterfuge and an untruth can be demonstrated by overwhelming evidence. In the first place, the fighting began on the 4th day of February. The treaty was not ratified until the 6th of February and it was known at the time it was ratified that the fighting had already begun. Senator Allen of Nebraska in explaining his vote in favor of the ratification of the treaty used the following language: "Mr. President, the news has come to us within the last few hours of a conflict between the American Army and Navy and the Filipinos. To my own state has fallen much of the loss of life and limb. Ten out of twenty of the young men who lost their lives in the battle that has been fought in the last forty-eight hours were members of the First Nebraska Infantry. There is mourning in Nebraska today; there will be weeping at the hearthstone of many a Nebraska home tonight. Mr. President, this ought to be a warning to us. I cannot condemn too severely the assault, the treacherous assault made on our troops. We were dealing with savages as blood-thirsty and incapable of being reconciled as the Ogallala Sioux. They precipitated this conflict of their own volition. "I uphold the general and commander of the Navy in repelling the attack. We are in the Philippine Islands, as a conquering military

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