



For President:

WILLIAM McKINLEY
of Ohio.

For Vice-President:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
of New York.

For Presidential Electors:

TILMON FORD.....Marion County
J. C. FULLERTON.....Douglas County
W. J. FURNISH.....Umatilla County
O. F. PAYTON.....Multnomah County

CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

Judge M. L. Pipes, a staunch gold democrat, and a former resident of Corvallis, has written a letter to the Oregonian in which he considers the "consent of the governed" doctrine of Mr. Bryan. It is a valuable contribution to the literature of this campaign, and is the clearest statement of the question yet published. We quote the following extracts:

Mr. Bryan maintains that we have no right to govern the Filipinos, because they do not consent to be governed by us. He derives his doctrine from that clause in the Declaration of Independence that declares that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." But that clause does not mean that the people of a territory belonging to the United States must first give their consent before we can govern them, or that they can rightfully withdraw it.

The Declaration of Independence asserted the inherent right of revolution against a despotic government. The colonies put their right to be free on the ground that the government was too bad to be endured. Mr. Bryan does not put his declaration in behalf of the Filipinos on that ground. He says we have no right to govern them at all, though we gave them the best kind of government, and this solely because they don't want to be subject to our government. The Declaration does not give color to any such doctrine. What the phrase really means is clearly seen from the context. The sentence in which it occurs asserts that to secure these (the inalienable rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness), governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it.

It is only when the government becomes destructive of the inalienable rights it was designed to secure that the people have a right to overthrow it or rebel against it. And the idea is further emphasized: "When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and provide new guards for their future security." And then the Declaration enumerates as causes for their separation 14 distinct acts of despotism. So we see how, by wresting the phrase from its context, and ignoring the circumstances that gave rise to the words, it is made to mean that a government must first apply to its new subjects for leave to compel them to obey its laws and submit to its authority, and when they have notified us of their determination not to submit by shooting our soldiers, we are not justified in maintaining the government and putting down the rebellion.

Now the Filipino has a right to be free. Mr. Bryan says so, and we all agree with him. But the words of freedom, liberty, independence, are used in different meanings. Mr. Bryan argues that because the Filipino has a right to freedom, they have a right to institute a government of their own. Freedom as predicated of the individual, or of a nation, or people, has different significations. A man is free when he lives under a

government that protects him in his rights of person and property. A people or nation is free or independent when it has autonomy and sovereignty, free from the control of any other sovereignty. The two things do not necessarily exist in the same place. A man may not be free though he lives under an independent government. On the other hand, the inhabitant of a colony subject to the jurisdiction of a nation beyond the sea, may enjoy the fullest measure of freedom. The first kind of freedom—the freedom of the individual—is an inalienable right. Every man on the face of the globe is entitled to it. The proper and principal object of every government on earth is to secure him this freedom. That is what governments are for, and that is all they are properly for. But the freedom or independence of any particular section of the globe as a sovereign state is not an inalienable right. The earth is divided between numerous nations. The territorial limits of these have constantly changed in the past, and will continue to change in the future. These limits are determined from many circumstances. But whether one nation or another has jurisdiction over a particular territory, has no necessary connection with the inalienable rights of the people of it. If the territory is acquired and the dominion over it is exercised the people there owe allegiance to the government under which they find themselves. And this does not deprive them of any right whatever. If we rightfully obtained jurisdiction over the Philippine Islands, it was not only our right, but our duty, to govern them. And conceding this jurisdiction, the Filipinos have no more right to resist the government of the United States than an Oregonian has to resist it. It is his government, as it is ours, and until it becomes oppressive he, as well as every other inhabitant under the protection of our laws, must obey them.

And the United States rightly acquired such jurisdiction. Every nation has a right to acquire territory. That includes the proposition that every nation has a right to cede territory. To say that the inhabitants must first consent to the new dominion is to deny the right of acquisition and cession. This has always been the theory and practice of nations and of the United States. The Filipinos were under the dominion of Spain and owed allegiance to its government. They had not successfully rebelled, but were the subjects of Spain when the treaty of cession was ratified. At the instant the treaty was ratified the territory and people of the Philippines came within the jurisdiction of the United States. From that instant the Filipino owed no allegiance to Spain. His allegiance was due to the United States. That allegiance was due by virtue of the fact that the Philippines became United States territory. It was due for the same reason that every other inhabitant of our territory not the subject of some foreign government owes allegiance to the United States.

No man has the inherent, intrinsic or inalienable right to be the subject of any particular government. The relation of subject and sovereign does not arise in the first place by agreement or consent of the subject, but of necessity. Every human being on earth is born a subject of some government. He has nothing to do with it except to be born. He is not consulted. He may indeed under modern practice usually become the subject of another nation by swearing a new allegiance and forswearing his old allegiance. But that is not an inalienable right. It is a right bestowed and regulated by the laws of expatriation and of naturalization of the several nations. The right of each nation to refuse naturalization or residence of subjects of any other nation is fully affirmed in the international code. It has been exercised by the United States against the Chinese. The Filipino; therefore, had no inalienable right to choose whether he would be a subject of the United States. His consent was not necessary. He became such by virtue of elemental principles governing the relation of subject and sovereign the world over, principles that are not man-made theories, but which flow from the very necessities of things.

When Secretary Gage went after Carl Schurz he was chasing a grasshopper with a cannon; but he got the hopper.—Tacoma Ledger

The celebrated Palmer garments at Kline's.



Make the Hair Grow

With warm shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP and light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. FORTY D. & C. CO., Sole Prop., Boston. "How to Have Beautiful Hair," free.

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State Fair.

The Corvallis & Eastern Railroad has made a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points to Albany account State Fair, Salem. Tickets good going Sept. 17th to 22nd inclusive, and returning not later than September 24th.

Greater efforts are being put forth this year to make the State Fair a success than ever before in its history. The display in all lines, and particularly live stock, will be the finest ever known in the state. The dairy interests which are now creating considerable attention throughout the valley will receive careful consideration, and there will be a good display of all kinds of creamery machinery.

The Fair this year should be visited by everyone who has the development of the country at heart.

Found.

In the city of Corvallis, last week, a small gold-plated watch. Owner may have same by calling on Mr. Starr at R. M. Wade's store and proving property.

For Sale.

Furniture and other household goods; also wood lathe, perfectly new, and a Dilly bicycle in good repair.

Mrs. E. S. MURRAY.

Call for Warrants.

Notice is hereby given there is money on hand at the county treasurer's office to pay all orders endorsed and marked not paid for want of funds up to and including those of March 8, 1900. Interest will be stopped on same from this date. Corvallis, September 8, 1900.

W. A. BUCHANAN,

Treasurer of Benton County, Oregon.

A Call for Warrants.

Notice is hereby given that there is money in the treasury to pay all city warrants endorsed prior to July 11th, 1899. Interest will be stopped on the same from this date.

WM. McLAGAN,

City Treasurer.

Dated, Corvallis, Or., Sept. 7th, 1900.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the estate of Elizabeth A. Beach, deceased, has filed in the County Court of Benton County, Oregon, his final account as such executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth A. Beach, deceased, and that Saturday, the 6th day of October A. D. 1900, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. has been fixed by said court as the time for hearing objections to said account and the settlement thereof.

WILLIAM BOGUE,

Administrator of the Last Will and Testament of Elizabeth A. Beach, deceased.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Sewer Committee will receive sealed bids until the 8th day of October, 1900, at 8 o'clock p. m. for furnishing materials and constructing sewer from Van Buren street through blocks 22 and 23, County Addition to the City of Corvallis, Oregon, in accordance with the plans and specifications and ordinances therefor now on file in the office of the Police Judge of said city. All bids must be accompanied by certified check of bank of ten per cent. of amount bid, payable to the order of E. P. Graffius, Police Judge, in accordance with section 9 of said ordinance, that the bidder will enter into contract for the construction of said sewer if the same be awarded him.

The committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids. The bids will be addressed to chairman, S. L. Hays, Corvallis, Oregon.

S. L. HAYS,

W. J. WILKINS,

W. O. HECKERT,

Sewer Committee.

For Sale or Exchange.

One hundred and eighteen lots, in half and whole blocks, in the original town of Newport, that beautiful and beautiful summer resort, in Lincoln county, Oregon; some business lots; residence lots near the principal churches, school house, and other residences; also residence lots commanding beautiful views of ocean and bay.

Five fractional blocks, south of and near the State Agricultural College; all completely tiled, streets thrown up and graded; beautiful, convenient and beautiful for residence.

Large dwelling, barn and outbuildings, conveniently located on rocky and commodious grounds, in Corvallis, will exchange for farm near Corvallis.

Twenty acres highly improved, all the drained, and in good state of cultivation; excellent roomy buildings; about one-fourth mile from Agricultural College.

Large and roomy house and stable and lot in Corvallis, good residence, two blocks from the Court House; high, rolling ground.

Eight more residence lots, thoroughly tile drained, in Wilkins Addition to Corvallis.

One lot and hotel, The Vincent House, on Front street, in Corvallis, centrally located.

Seventy-three acres, 6 in orchard, 18 in wheat, balance in grain, timber and pasture; situated west, adjoining the Odd Fellows Cemetery, near Corvallis.

Will exchange the town property named for suitable farm or acreage property; or will exchange the acreage property described for town property or other farm or acreage; or will sell any or all of said property on reasonable terms and time, at reasonable rates and prices.

M. S. WOODCOCK,

Corvallis, Oregon.

Corvallis' Most Popular Eating House

Fresh bread daily. A complete stock of candies, fruits and nuts kept constantly on hand. Smokers supplies a specialty.

HODES & HALL, PROPRIETORS.

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FINE TEAS AND COFFEES

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