# THE FLOUR RELEASED

Salisbury's Reply to the American Protest.

## DEFINITION OF CONTRABAND

Flour Is Not Considered as Such Unless It is intended for the Enemy.

LONDON, Jan. 10.-The American flour selzed off Delagon bay has been released. Amhassador Choate had an interview with the Marquis of Sallsbury this afternoon, and received a verbal reply to the representations of the Washington govern-ment. The British note on this subject was sent later to the United States em-bassy. The gist of it was cabled to Wash-ington. In brief, foodstuffs are not conlered contraband of war, unless intended for the enemy.

The foreign office only arrived at a decision today, and it was not until after Mr. Chonie's interview with the Marquis of Salisbury that a note embodying the provisions was drawn up. Several of the vernment's advisers wanted to make a regulation regarding canned goods, but this was decided to be impracticable. The decision to make flourand grain in tran-sit to the enemy contraband is evidently hedged in by many difficulties of execution, but the foreign office believes that investigation will generally determine hether the grain is meant for consumption at Lorenzo Marquez or in the Trans

Mr. Choate cabled Lord Salisbury's note to the state department at Washington to-night, and Colonel Hay is expected to reply, accepting the terms. The latter step was not taken by Mr. Choate, as he had first to receive authority from the state department to do so.

The Reply Has Not Arrived. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.-Up to the small proportion was manufactured at the close of office hours, the answer of the Transvaal government works, near Pre-British government to Mr. Choate's representations as to the seizure of American flour and other goods had not been received at the state department. Nor has Mr. Choate yet indicated when an answer may be expected, and the state department, basing its judgment on the fact that it is still at the ambassador's request collecting and transmitting to him apformation relative to the character of the goods needed for the full represenintion of the case, scarcely expects an immediate answer. It would, of course, be gratified at an early response, but the feeling is that snything returned at this moment must be a partial answer or rather a communication that is calcu-lated to throw the matter into the argu-

#### THE SEIZED GERMAN VESSELS. England Will Pay for the Mistakes She Makes.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Several foreign of-fice officials expressed themselves more freely about the British selzures of German vessels. Great Britain's formal writ-ten answer to Germany's formal protest has not yet been received, but another oral declaration by Lord Salisbury to Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador in London, has been telegraphed to Berlin, showing that Great Britain admits her obligations to pay damage for seiring vessels not carrying contraband. It is admitted by the foreign office that the armored cru'ser Deutschland, flagship of Prince Henry of Prussia, may be sent to Delagon bay, together with the gun-

The examination of the cargo of the Sundestath-the foreign office has been informed-is still in progress.

#### MILITARY WRITERS' THEORIES. Probability That Warren Will Make a Wide Detour.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 .- A dispatch to Tribune from London says: If the complete embargo upon news be one of the conditions of successful girategy, something really Napoleonic must be going on along the Tugela river. At the clubs nearly all well-informed men were confident that the army had been set in

motion Monday, and the officers lingered at the Military Service Club till midnight In the expectation of receiving tidings of e great stroke. Veterans at the clubs and the military

writers in the morning journals busied themselves with patching up their the-Changes were running upon the two main themes-the necessity for the clearance of the south bank before the passage of the Tugela could be attempted, and the probability that Warren's di-vision would make a wide detour and cross the river 17 miles below Colenso. General Buller's delay in operating in front of his force seemed an insuperable objection to the first theory, and there were only two facts to be cited in sup-port of the latter conjecture. These were the establishment of Warren's headquarters as far down as Estcourt and the apparent occupation of Weenen by British troops, since one press dispatch which slipped through the censor's hands ded an exchange of flash-light signals with those of the village.

General Builer has succeeded in con-fusing and bewildering the English pub-lic, if he has not dazed and confounded

General French has reported a recon-noissance on the enemy's flank, in which a considerable force was drawn out, then allowed to retire. A squadron of the Household cavalry had an accounting in this movement. French's objective point in these maneuvers has not been dis-closed, but it is probable that General Cronje has sent reinforcements to the Pres Staters on the southern frontier and that the occupation of the bridges over the Orange river will be rendered diffi-

Battalions of the Sixth division continue arrive at Cape Town and the Princess Wales, the hospital ship, is also at anchor there.

#### ANOTHER SPEECH BY BALFOUR. Defense of the Administration in the Conduct of the War.

LONDON, Jan. 16.-A, J. Balfour, the government leader in the house of comns, at a luncheon given in Manchester he repudiated the accusation that he was "thick-and-thin supporter of the war-ice." He declared that even if an anget from heaven told him, it was possible in a great war to carry out everything as written out on paper, he should know that the angel was drawing upon his imagination. It was not true, he added, that the war office had sent the British army into the field with guns which placed them at a hopeless disavantage with the enemy. He did not claim the army system was perfect, but the critics ought not to ignore the extraordinary military problems of the present war, between which and the problems with which Contiwhich and the problems with which Conti-nental headquarters' staffs had to deal there was no parallel. For the first time in the history of the world the country had to meet an enemy entirely mounted, and it was true that if Great Britain had tered into the war with a vast nu of mounted soldiers, it would have long ago been concluded. Hereafter it would also be recognized that guns would not be as mobile as horse soldiers, and that field artillery must be made part of the regular equipment of every army. But, seeing that the British war office had not lagged behind the best military opinion of today it was indicrous to charge it with want of prescience. He was sure justice would of prescience. He was sure justice would president of the Ge-be done in due time to the administrative | died today, aged 72.

system of the army. The last thing the government desired was any undue cou-cealment of unpleasant facts.'

Japanese Want to Fight Boers. VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 10 .- So contagious is the enthusiasm hereabouts for enlistment with the British forces in South Africa that the Japanese of this city are not only willing but anxious to see ser-vice on Britain's side in the Transvaal. They have been organized by an ex-Japanese officer. Japanese Consul Shimazu has made a formal tender of the services of this Japanese corps to the British gov-ernment. Numbers of letters have been received by Mayor Garden, of Vancouver, from Americans in various Pacific coast cities desiring to fight for Great Britain.

Trampled on the British Flag. VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 10.—In the legis-lature yesterday it was brought to the attention of Attorney-General Henderson that a British flag and portrait of the queen had been trampled under foot in a city saloon. The attorney-general said he had no evidence as to this being a fact, but that if possible to do so, he would prosecute any person guilty of treason.

The Herzog's Passengers.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 10.-The minister of narine, J. C. Jansen, instructed the comof the Dutch cruiser Friesland, now at Lorenzo Marquez, to proceed to Durban and take on board the Dutch ambulance intended for the Transvaal and the stores sent out for the Friesland herself, which form part of the cargo of the

DURBAN, Jan. 10 .- The British authorities have released the German steamer Herzog, seized January 6 while on the way to Lorenzo Marquez.

The Herrog Released.

BOER POWDER AND SHOT.

Enough Ammunition in the Transvanl for a Ten Years' War,

London Mall. Most of the ammunition used by the Boers is of German or French manufacture. A comparatively very small quantity was made in England, and an equally small proportion was manufactured at the

A vast amount of mystery and secrecy surrounded the government powder fac-tory, as it was called and no one was allowed to visit it, or even to approach within half a mile of the inclosed buildings

without a very special permit.

The factory was entirely run by Germana, and, curiously enough, the head thereof was a Mr. Kruger, who was always careful to assert that he was no relation whatsoever to the president. This seems quite likely, as he was a very decent The works were near Daspoort, about

four miles outside of Pretoria, and in the immediate vicinity of the cement works, where so-called Transvaal Portland cement was very badly made. factory is most jealously guarded from intruders, and even the Italians from the dynamite factory, not many miles away, know nothing of its internal economy. It is thought questionable by many whether any actual manufacture takes place here, or whether, as in the case of the dynamite works ("Maatschapi) voor Ontploffbaren Stoffen" in the "Taal"), the imported ingredients are just put up in cartridges on the spot, so as to appear to carry out the requirements of the exclusive concession. The ammunition is taken away at dead of night on mule wagons to one or other of the forts around Pretoria, and a portion is often sent over to the Johannes

burg fort, but not by rail, as the Jolting might be dangerous in the case of the very carelersly put together explosive. An escort of artillery rides with the wagons and reports the due delivery of the am-

In the case of foreign imported ammu-nition-Lee-Metford, Mauser and heavy gun shrells-it comes by German, French or Dutch steamer to Delagoa bay, and is there unshipped, stored for a longer or shorter period in the wretched tin shan-tles on the wharf, which do duty for bonded warehouses, and then, when all the extraordinary Portuguese formalities are complete, it is forwarded by train, via Komati Poort, to Proetoria, where it is taken, again at the dead of night, from the rallway station to one of the forts or to the government magazine out on the veldt, beyond the racecourse. Now and again, as indeed happened just before the resent war broke out, the Portuguese officials at Lorenzo Marquez (Delagon bay), for some reasons best known to themselves, refuse to pass the ammuni-tion, and then there is an angry and heated exchange of letters in a queer mixture of Portuguese, Dutch and English, and after a long delay the goods may arrive at their destination, or they may not.

# Not an Original Golf Term.

New York Tribune. An authority on the language of golf says that the term "caddle" is akin to "cad" and "cadet," and means messen-gers or unattached male servants. Caddies, in fact, were originally a class of men, found in every Scottish town of any size, who were at the beck and call of everybody who wanted an odd job done. Hence, they were at the beck and call of everybody who was starting for a game of golf, and now, thanks to the organiza-tion, of labor, they are employed solely by the golfers.

Criuser Alban's Official Trial. NEWCASTLE, England, Jan. 10 .- The inited States cruiser Albany, formerly the Brazilian cruiser Abrouali, purchased by the United States government shortly be-fore the beginning of the war with Spain while under construction here, was given successful official trial off this port yes-She developed a speed of 20.57 knots, showed thorough seaworthiness, and exceeded her contract conditions.

Anti-Scalping Bill Condemned. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—The national pullding and trades council today adopted resolution condemning the bill now be-fore congress, known as the anti-scalping bill. A resolution of the Chicago building trades council, embodying the phraseology of what is known as the "national irrigaion bill," now before congress, was also adopted unanimously.

Indianapolis News.

Oof the 16 predecessors of the Prince of Wales in his title, only five attained the age of 50—namely Henry VIII, Charles II. and George II. III and V. Five died before the age of 20; and, again, five died by violence—Edward I, Richard II, Edward, son of Henry VI, Edward V and

University President Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- Rev. Benjanin L. Whitman, the president of Coimbia university, today tendered his resgnation at a meeting of the board of trusees, to accept the pastorate of Calvary Baptist church, Philadelphia.

Visit of a German Training-Ship. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.-The German raining-ship Von Meltke arrived in port training and was noisily greeted by the steam craft in the harbor, and by a large crowd who gathered on the levee in spite of the inclement weather.

Machine Shops Burned.

DENVER, Jan. 10. — The foundry and machine shops of the F. M. Davis Iron Works Company were totally destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is about

Philip Bissinger Dead. NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Philip Bissinger, president of the German Savings bank,

ROOT DOES NOT ASPIRE TO BE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Believes It His Duty to Attend to the War Department at This Critical Time.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10 .- Henry C. of Wisconsin, today received a letter from Hon. Elihu Root, secretary of war, in which Mr. Root states he will not be a candidate for the vice-presidency of the

In the letter Mr. Root said he deemed t far more important to the country, the at this critical time of war, that he should continue to attend to the business of the war office, not that no other man could

HE IS NOT A CANDIDATE | actually controlled the Filipinos. That he could do no wrong was and is their belief. Spain gave him the "Grand Cross."
and the Filipino university of Manilla the degree of LL. D. When, in the first revolution Aguinaldo compromised, "with damages," Spain buying out the Filipino leaders, Pedro Paterno was so well poised on the fence that he was able to draw a double commission for his services. Despite his open dickering with Spain, and his public acceptance of money from the Spanish government, the childish confidence of the natives was unshaken. They rejoice in his Spanish-given honors, and point to him as the most eminent Filipino which he undoubtedly is. He has pub-lished several novels and books of poetry Payne, national republican committeeman and is the acknowledged authority on Flii pino folk-lore. He controls Aguinaldo writes his bombastic pronunciamentos, and is the head and spirit of the revolution. Revolutions are in his line, for he has found them profitable, and boasts of an income of \$25,000 a year. His property includes real estate, business blocks, plan-tations and steamships, all at present netting good profits, managed and operated by his family and his agents, General Luna was a notable specimen

AFTERTHOUGHT OF THE GREAT MAN OF THE PLATTE.



William Jennings Bryan (Picturing to Himself His Experiences in Texas)-"Was I an Idol or Was I a Mark?"

the same training. Being a candidate for vice-president would mean his practical withdrawal from the duties of the war office within a very short time.

#### KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. Blackburn's Election Formally An-

stitute the former election law, which places the election machinery in the hands of the county judges. The house, by a vote of 54 to 44, adopted

the joint rules as passed by the senate Saturday. On the original call four democrats-Crider, Cochran. Hyler and Orr-voted with the republicans against the rules. Refore the result was announced ochran and Crider changed and voted in the affirmative, The two houses met in joint session at

noon to compare the ballots for United States senator taken by each house in separate session yesterday. Under the new rules adopted, Speaker Trimble presided. Lieutenant-Governor Marshall occupied a seat by the speaker. The clerks of the two houses read their respective journais regarding the vote for senator. Speaker Trimble announced that a comparison of the journals showed that Mr. Blackburn had received a majority, and declared him

Governor Smith Inaugurated. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 10 .- At noon Lloyd Lowndes, for four years the republican governor of Maryland, sur-rendered the executive chair to John Walter Smith, his democratic successor, Thou nds of democrats from all parts of the state participated in the ceremonies.

Tanner Wants to Be Senator. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.-The State Register tomorrow will say: Governor Tanner yesterday confirmed the report that he is a candidate for States senator against Senator Cullom."

# THE MESTIZO LEADERS.

The Persons Responsible for the Filipino Insurrection.

Edward Wildman, in Harper's Weekly, My object is to establish in the minds of those not personally acquainted with the Filipinos, the distinction between the native and his present master, the mestizo, and to show how absolutely the mestizo has forced his stewardship upon a race with whom, in normal conditions, he rarely consents to mingle except for gain. The mestize is ambitious and corrupt. To enrich his pocket and to gain importance and perhaps recognition by the United States, he has plunged the natives of the Philippines into a desperate struggle. He was successful in the first revolution, and with the advantage of experience he hopes to accomplish his aims in the second. He proved himself the equal of the Spaniard in duplicity, and he thinks to bring us to like terms. In this ill-starred struggle the Filipino is the victim. He is led by the half-caste, ignorant of the alien thoughts and aspirations that are at work in the mind of the mestizo. The language, the color, and the habits of the mestizo are so like his own that he is easily led to believe that his words ring true, and that his lofty proclamations of brotherhood and liberty are the honest expression of a brother. It is the mestizo who is entirely responsible for the revolution in the Philippines. It is the mestizo we must punish. With the skin of a native and the heart of a traitor, he works damage incalculable Clever, cunning and rich, he must be thoroughly subdued, if not banished, before we can hope to affect his pernicious influence over the natives and bring him to his senses. If the Tagalog races are not fit for self-government—and no one ac-quainted with them for a moment thinks they are—then the mestizos are a thou-sand times less capable of governing them. Paterno, like nearly all of the Filipino

leaders, is a half-caste. For years he has

as well discharge the duties of secretary of the mestizo class. Of good birth, moralof war, but having spent five or six in becoming familiar with the the leader of his people had not the subject, no other man could step in and take up the work without going through of the celebrated Juan Luna, an artist of European renown, whose pictures have hung in the French salon. Another brother was a violinist of more than ordinary fame. By profession, General Luna, like the eminent Rizal, was a chemist. He was educated in Madrid and Paris, and while abroad published a book. Luna reorgan-FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 10.—In the senate today, Burnam (rep.) introduced a bill to repeal the Goebel election law and subtactics shown by the insurgents so often to our surprise, were due to his skilled hand. In battle he displayed a reckless valor and ability that soon made him a hated rival of Aguinaido, who found himself obliged to raise Luna to the rank Kabanatunan, on June 7, one of Aguinaldo's sergeants provoked a quarrel with Luna, and ran him through with a bayothe cause of the Filipinos would have been staked in one decisive battle, and the Fili credit to their valor. Luna is the

net. Had Luna lived it is probable that pino war would have ended with some general of the Filipino army worthy of the title. Aguinaldo, although the figurehead of the insurrection, is not of the same class or caste as Luna. Aguinaldo is an unscrupulous politician, who, by cunning craft has been able to hold the Tagalog race united under his influence, misled with chimeras and dreams of an independence

the portent of which they are as ignorant as children. Aguinaldo is the link between the mestizo element and the masses. The puppet of Paterno, he possesses a certain oracular influence over his people, for to him they look for guidance, blind to the fact that the words that emanate from him are the results of Paterno's lessons. Paterno is the "boss," Aguinaldo the mask. He has the cold, keen eye of a leader, and the quiet, self-contained modesty of his humblest follower. Aguinaldo is not a pure Tagalog. His maternal grandfather was a Chinaman, and from him he inherited the stoical qualities and craft of speech that have made him such a power among his people. His ambition is to lead, and his heartlessness enables him, without compunction, to cause the assassination of all who threaten to rival him. Had he been successful in establishing a kingdom he would have ruled with as tyrannical despotism as ever did a Chinese viceroy. His genius is not confined to leadership. but he has the astuteness to gather around him such aids as Paterno, Sandico and men of their stamp, clever, cunning and wealthy, the scions of the best blood of Spain intermixed with that of the native races. Aguinaldo stands today the figure head of the insurrection, and not until his surrender or death will the misguided Fillthe beneficent intentions of the United States.

# Dr. McGlynn's Funeral.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The funeral of Dr. Edward McGlynn was held today, in St. Mary's church, which was The services were crowded to the doors. presided over by Archbishop Corrigan.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 .- Clad in the robes of priesthood and a crucifix clasped in his hands, Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn lay stil in death tonight on a catafalque just outside the sanctuary in St. Stephen's Ro-man Catholic church. When the doors of the church had been closed, at a late hour, and the remains of the venerable prelate had been taken in charge by the immediate relatives and watchers of the Holy Name Society, who kept vigil throughout the night, it was estimated that fully 25,000 persons had viewed the body during the five hours it was exposed to public view. Rich and poor, young and old, murmured a farewell prayer as they passed the bier of the gray old priest who had built up St. Stephen's parish until it was the largest in the archdiocese of New

# Dividends of Utah Mines.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 10 .- The following dividends were declared by Utah mines during the first 10 days in January: Ontario \$45 000 Daly West \$30,000 Mercur 50,000 Swansea 5,000 Silver King 75,000 Mammoth 40,000

# SENATOR HOAR'S DEFENSE

AN ANTES VIEWS ON THE PHILIP-PINE QUESTION.

What He Would Do With Aguinaldo and His Tagal Followers-Blames Otis and McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, has made public a long letter he has addressed to the editors of the Journal, Advertiser, Herald and Globe of Boston, in answer to a speech made by ex-Representative Quigg at the Essex Club the last Saturday in December. In this speech, Mr. Quigg, referring to Sens tor Hoar's attitude on the Filipino ques-tion, declared that the senator "wants us to skulk from our duty." Senator Hoar takes the words quoted as his text, and says in part:

"I wish to put against this statement my emphatic denial. What I want the American people to do is to do in the Philippines exactly what we have done, are doing and expect to do in Cuba. We have liberated both from Spain, and we have had no thought-at least I have had no thought-of giving either back to Spain. I should as soon give back a redeemed soul to Satan as give back the people of the Philippine islands to the cruelty and tyranny of Spain. Indeed, since they got arms, an army and an organization, I do not believe in the power

of Spain to subdue them again. But the United States never, in my judgment, should ever allow her to make the attempt. Having delivered them from Spain, we were bound in all honor to protect their newly - acquired liberty against the ambition or greed of any other nation on earth. And we are equally bound to protect them against our own. We were bound to stand by them, a defender and protector, until their new government were established in freedom and in honor: until they had made treaties with the powers of the earth and were as secure in their national independence as Switzerland is sure, or as Santo Domingo, or Venezuela, is sure.

"Now, if this be a policy of skulking from duty, I fall to see it. We based our policy in regard to Cuba, did we not, on the ground that it was the policy of righteousness and liberty? We did not tempt the cupidity of any millionaire or even the honest desire for employment of any workman by the argument that if we reduced the people of Cuba to our dominion, we should make money out of her, and she could not help herself. In those days we were appenling to the great, noble heart of America, and not to the breeches pocket.
"If we were bound in honor and right-

eousness as a matter of principle to abstain from depriving Cuba of the liberty we had given her because it was right, we are, in my judgment, all the more bound to abstain from depriving the peo ple of the Philippine islands of their lib-erties because it is right. If I am right in affirming this as a matter of principle, then the question becomes a question of fact.

"Are not the people of the Philippine Islands as well entitled to their freedom and independence as the people of Cuba? Had they contributed as much to achieving their independence as had the people of Cuba? Do they desire their independence as do the people of Cuba? Are they fit to govern themselves as are the peo-ple of Cuba? Have they forfeited their right to independence by any misconduct such as an attack upon the army of the United States, wantonly and with ut provocation?
"Now the facts which enable us to

hear all the questions about which the people have been so much misled during the last summer come to us at length from the reports of the commanders of our army and navy in the Philippine islands. I have two witnesses to call, Gen eral Otis and Admiral Dewey. While I may not adopt all their conclusions as to policy (and it is not the special busi-ness of soldiers and sailors to determine ness of soldiers and eallors to determine the policies of the country) I have no desire to go beyond them and the men a very great effort. For two or three

"But before citing the evidence, let me state what I would do today, as I have stated what I desired to do before the war coughing spell, and there was pain and coughing spell, and there was pain and the stated what I desired to do before the war coughing spell, and there was pain and the stated was part and the stated was pain and the stat broke out. The Philippine armies are scattered. Aguinaldo is a fugitive and in concealment. Whether they will dis-perse like foam where they are attacked, coming together again like a thunder cloud, and in the end wearing out the cloud, and in the end wearing out the morning weary and tired. I had no patience of the conqueror, it is not worth strength at all. A little exertion, such as vhile to speculate. It is not from any fear of any foeman, powerful or insignificant, that the American people are to determine their duty. If the thing be right, they mean to do it. If it be wrong, they will not do it. I would send Gen-eral Wood or General Miles or Admiral Dewey to Luzon. I would have him gather about him a cabinet of the best nen among the Filipinos, who have the ing but their welfare. In all provinces and municipalities where civil govern-ment is now established, possessing the confidence of the people, I would consult with their rulers and representatives; I would lend the aid of the army to keep order. I would permit the people to make laws and to administer laws, subect to some supervision or inspection, till the disturbed times are over and peace has settled down again upon that country, insuring the security of the people against

avarice, ambition or peculation. "So soon as it seems that that govern-ment can maintain itself peacefully and in order, I would by degrees withdraw the authority of the United States, making a treaty with them that we would protect them against the cupidity of any other nation and would lend our aid for reasonable time to maintain order and law. I would not hesitate, if it were needful, to vote to make them a loan of a moderate sum to replenish their wasted

treasury."
Senator Hoar's letter then asserts that the dispatches of Admiral Dewey and General Oils (some of the latter read by him, he says, having been withheld thus far from public knowledge) establish be-yond reasonable doubt: First-That Aguinaldo is an honest, pa-

riotic and brave man. Indeed, that is the express testimony of Mr. Schurman. president of the Philippine commission.
"Second—That Aguinaldo was the chosn leader of the people of the Philippine "Third-That the people have from

eginning desired independence and de-

"Fourth-That this desire was municated to our commanders when they gave them arms, accepted our aid, and brought Aguinaldo from his extle, when e was put in command of 30,000 Filipino oldiers, who were already in arms and rganized.

"Fifth-That the people of the Philipoine islands, before we fired upon their roops, had delivered their own land from Spain, with the single exception of the town of Manila, and that they hemmed in the Spanish troops on land by a line extending from water to water.
"Sixth—That we could not have accepted the Spanish garrison, which was done by an arrangement beforehand, upon a mere show of resistance, but for the fact that they were so hemmed in by Aguin-aido's forces and could not retreat be-yond the range and fire of the guns of

Seventh-That during all this period to the final conflict the Filipinos repeatedly informing our government that they desired their freedom and that they were never informed of any purpose on

our part to subdue them.
"Eighth-That they were fit for independence. They had churches, libraries, works of art and education. They were better educated than many American

# ALL DISEASES A MONTH

Splendid Work Done Under Dr. Copeland's Excellent System.

Best Professional Skill the Country Affords for All in Need of a Doctor-\$5 a Month, All Medicines Included.

There is one big place in Portland where sick folks find themselves sure of an honest welcome, whether they come in satin-lined carriages or limp in on crutches. That place is the Copeland Medical Institute, in the Dekum building. Under the Copeland system there is neither question nor curiosity as to wha patient is rich or what patient is poor. The same matchess treatment, the same great offer of help is open to all-no charge for consultation, no charge for examination, no charge for diagnosis, no charge for advice, no charge for prelin inary attentions, no charge for medicines, and, for full course to a cure, no charge beyond the nominal "\$5 a month," medi-

This system has been devised to mee popular wants, and especially to overcome the prejudice that exists on the part of most people, as well as the fear and dis-trust felt by the average sufferer toward a high-priced doctor and the train of expensive fees connected with treatment un The Copeland physicians take a perso

nterest in every case that is intrusted to

their care.

They are qualified for their work by special training, superior education, first-class equipment, a splendid laboratory and a long and varied experience. Examining, as they do, thousands of cases, they are familiar with every phase of their specialties, and with all forms of disease.

A bill at the druggist's is one of the necessary adjuncts to treatment under the average physician. With the Copeland physicians there is nothing of this sort to contend with, as their terms include, besides treatment, all medicines they prescribe.

These facts are commented on daily by the numerous patients at their offices, and are vitally interesting to all those who contemplate taking medical treatment.

# CATARRH 18 YEARS-CURED.

Mrs. J. A. Arnspiger, 683 Corbett street, Portland: I suffered with catarrh of the head and throat for 18 years. There was a constant discharge of mucus from



Mrs. J. A. Arnspiger, 683 Corbett St., Portland, Cured of Catarrh.

behind the palate into the throat. This, together with the hawking and spitting. kept the throat raw and sore. The nose for whom they wouch in the matter of days at a time my nose would be so fact. soreness in the chest. My breathing was short. Finally my entire system became tainted with the catarrhal poison. I had no appetite and my sleep was restless. I had horrible dreams and got up in the walking up a flight of stairs, brought of heart paipitation. I was terribly nervous The least thing would excite me and make me tremble from head to foot. This was my condition when I began treatment at the Copeland Institute upon the earnest advice of friends. Before end of the first month I saw an improve-ment, and now I feel better than I have in 20 years. In fact, I am enjoying as good

### HOME TREATMENT.

To hosts of sufferers everywhere Doctor Copeland addresses to one and all the following list of questions to enable those who live at a distance to understand the nature of their

"Is your nose stopped up?"

"Is there pain in front of head?" "Is your throat dry or sore?"
"Have you a bad taste in the

"Do you cough?"

"Do you cough worse at night?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Is your appetite failing?" "Is there pain after eating?" 'Are you light-hended?"

"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"Do you have hot flashes?"
"Do you have liver marks?" "Do your kidneys trouble you?"
"Do you have pain in back or under shoulder-blades?"

"Do you wake up tired and out of sorts?" "Are you losing flesh?" "Is your strength falling?"

INFORMATION OF NEW HOME TREATMENT SENT PREE ON APPLICATION.

### CATARRH AND DISCHARGING EARS, FOLLOWING SCARLET FEVER

Miss Pearl Bulrgy, a bright young girl living at 567 East Yamhill street, Portland. In speaking of her cure at the Copeland Institute of catarrh and discharging ears, said:

"When I was 5 years old I had scarlet fever, which left me with catarrh of the head and throat. There was a bad discharge from the nose. The nose seemed closed up tight, and I was compelled to breath through my mouth. As I grew older the disease became more active and extended to my ears. My ears began to discharge a foul, yeilowish substance. They discharged both day and night. In the morning my pillow would be stained and wet with the discharge. Gradually my hearing failed. Everything sounded con-fused and mixed up, I would have to ask several times what was being said to me. People would have to speak in a loud tone or I could not understand them at all. My general health was poor. I was thin and pale, and always thred and exhausted. "I began a course of treatment at the Copeland Institute, with the result that now I am well. The discharge has entirely disappeared, and I hear as well as I ever did. I am a different girl from what I was a few months ago."

CONSULTATION FREE.

DR. COPELAND'S BOOK FREE TO ALL

The Copeland Medical Institute THE DEKUM, THIRD AND WASHINGTON

W. H. COPELAND, M. D. J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS-From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M. EVENINGS-Tuesdays and Fridays. SUNDAY - erom 10 A. M. to 12 M.

tion, resting upon the consent of the peo-ple. They were better fitted for self-gov-ernment than any country on the continent south of us, from the Rio Grande thent south of us, from the fits of the control to Cape Horn, Santo Domingo or Hayti, when they received their independence, and are better fitted for self-government than some of them are now. They are as fit for self-government as was Japan when she was welcomed into the family of

"Ninth-That the outbreak of hostilities was not their fault, but ours. A patrol, not a hostile military force, approached a small village between the lines of the two armies; a village on the American line of demarkation to which some of our soldlers had been moved in disregard of the rule applicable to all cases of truce. When this patrol approached this town it was challenged. How far the Filipinos understood our language and how far our pickets understood the reply that they made in their own language does not appear. But we fired on them first. The fire was returned from their lines. Thereupon, it was returned again from us and several Filipinos were killed. As soon as Aguinaldo heard of it he sent a message to General Otis saying that the firing was without his knowledge and against his will; that he deplored it and he desired hostilities to cease and would withdraw his troops to any distance General Otis should desire, to which the American general replied that as the fighting had begun it must go on.

nations.

"Tenth-That on the 18th of December, 1898, the two sides being at peace, although great uneasiness and irritation had already manifested itself on the part of the Filipinos, who were afraid we meant to subjugate them, President McKinley sent General Otls a proclamation, which he commanded him to issue. General Otls, on reading it, concluded that there were certain words and expressions therein, such as 'sovereignty,' 'right of cession' and those which directed immediate oc-cupation, though most admirably employed and tersely expressive of actual conditions, might be advantageously used by the Tagui war party to incite wide-spread hostilities among the natives. . . Whereupon General Otis pro-seded to amend the president's proclama-

tion by striking from it everything which contained a purpose to assume sovereignty or protection and which was significant of future political domination; and, instead thereof, he issued a proclamation which he suppressed all these utterances and assured them that it is the purpose of the people of the United States to give them in every way possible the full measure of individual liberty which

is the heritage of a free people.'
"That assurance which General Otis . \$245.000 | communities within the memory of some | gave to the people of Manila is just what

of us. They were governing their en- I have always wanted and I have always of us. They were governing that the island, except Manlla, in order and wanted to give them. But, unhappity, quiet, with municipal governments, courts quiet, with municipal governments, courts of justice, schools and complete constitu
In the meantime he had sent a copy of the president's proclamation to General Miller, who was lying opposite ito ito burning for a fight, and who, much to General Otis' distress, as his disputches show, published it. So he had the commander denying all purpose of domina tion or of interfering with their inde-pendence on the one hand, and the president of the United States, on the other

asserting that purpose, and the Filipinos were naturally alarmed and shocked. "Now put yourselves, men of Essex, in the place of these people. What would your fathers have done if General Gogo and Lord North had been the actors? What would any people on the face of the earth, whose bosoms are capable of holding the sentimen of liberty, have done? Is is not infamous for anybody to turn around and tell you that the men who believe that the Pilipinos should have been assured just what Gen-eral Otis tried to assure them of, are responsible for the outbreak of the war? General Otla says that the proclamation which actually came out, through General Miller's departure from his intentions, was calculated to cause, and did cause, tilities and excite alarm and indignation in the bosoms of that freedom-seeking

# New Rules on Pensions.

The house committee on pensions has among its new rules adopted one declaring that in no case "will pensions recommended for a widow at a higher rate than \$50 a month." This means that no more big pensions will be granted to the widows of soldiers, and the rule will kill the bills already introduced in both houses providing for an annual penson of \$2000 for the widow of General Lawton. Other rules adopted by the committee provide that:

No consideration will be given to any claim unless it has been submitted to the persion bureau for adjudication and acted on, except in cases where it is shown that the claimints have no pensionable status before the bureau, Claims pending in the pension bureau are ab-solutely barred from consideration. Where orig-inal pension or increase of pension has been allowed by special act, no additional pension will

be entertained. Cornideration will not be given to any bill which progoses to restore to the roll the name of a widow whose pension was forfeited by remarriage, unless she was the wife of the soldisr during the period of his military service and is now a widow in actual need. ion brothers or sisters of soldiers

#### are not admissible. Hartford Begins Her Cruise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10 .- The Hartniral Farragut's historic flagship, sailed this afternoon on a cruise to New York, in charge of Commander Hawley