LAWS FOR FILIPINOS

First Volume of the Commission's Report.

FAVORS TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

Natives Should Enjoy a Large Measure of Home Rule in Their Local Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The president today transmitted to congress the first volume of the report of the Philippine commission. It is a volume of 364 pages, including the appendix, and it is signed by Professor Schurmann, Admiral Dewey, Colonel Denby and Professor Worcester.

The principal subject dealt with is the plan of government proposed by the commission, which includes a discussion of the Spanish government existing prior to the war, the various reforms desired by the Filipinos and the constitution proposed by them, together with the conclusions and plans suggested by the commission. The report also covers many other matters connected with the social administration of the islands, racial characteristics, education, secular and religious orders, the Chinese in the islands, public health, currency, etc., as well as to the condition and needs of the United States in the Philippines from a naval and maritime standpoint. The second volume of the report, which will not be ready for several weeks, will contain a detailed description of the climate and natural resources of the islands.

Territorial Government Favored.

The chief interest in the report naturally centers in the plan of government proposed by the commission. The commission announces itself unqualifiedly in favor of a government of the Philippines analagous to that of a territory of the United States, with a governor appointed by the president. It says it is desirable that the inhabitants of the archipelago should enjoy a large measure of home rule in local affairs, their towns to enjoy substantially the rights and privileges of towns in a territory. The provinces should be vested with—substantially—functions of a county in a territory; this system might be applied to the Visayan islands at once and a beginning might be made on the coast of Mindanao. The Sulu archipelago, calling for special arrangements with the sultan, the commission says, need not be considered in this connection. The Filipinos could manage their own and county affairs through their own officers, whom they could elect with no help from American officials, except such as would be involved in control from the central government of Manila. The suffrage should be restricted by educational or property qualifications, or both.

This system would necessitate a small body of American officials of great ability and integrity and of patience and tact in dealing with other races, and on this account the commission recommends that they should be paid high salaries. The commission says they could be called advisers or commissioners, and that one for every 250 natives should suffice. It would be the duty of such commissioners to report on their work to the central government at Manila. Their main function would be to advise town and county councils in the discharge of their duties and to watch the collection of revenues and its expenditures. Our government of the Philippines, the commission insists, must be adapted to the Filipinos.

England's Experiences.

The commission discusses the system of government by a protectorate and board over the Malabon peninsula by Great Britain, deeming such a protectorate inadvisable, it having been instituted for the reason that England had no sovereignty there. The United States, which possesses sovereignty over the Philippines, need not concern itself with such a scheme. The mass of the people, except in the Sulu group and some portions of Mindanao and Palawan, which are without chieftains or rulers, are without distinction of birth or rank, in other words, are a pure democracy. The kind of a protectorate which the insurgent leaders desired, the commission says, is one under which the United States would assume all responsibility for protecting the Philippine government against foreign aggression, while their own officials would collect the revenues.

"Under the chimerical scheme of protection cherished by Aguinaldo, if a foreigner lost his life or property through a miscarriage of justice in a Philippine court or in consequence of a governor's failure to suppress a riot, then the United States government would be responsible to the foreign power without power of punishing the offender or of preventing such maladministration or of protecting itself against similar occurrences in the future. Nor could the liability to foreign nations be reduced without permitting them directly to seek redress, and such a course would, it is to be feared, speedily lead to the appropriation of the Philippine islands by the great powers, who would not need to seek far for pretenses for intervention.

"Undoubtedly the raising of the American flag in the Philippine Islands has entailed great responsibilities on us, but to guarantee external protection while renouncing internal dominion is no way of escaping from them. On the contrary, while you pull down the flag, you only pile up difficulties."

The example of Great Britain, which, the commissioner says, has been brilliantly successful in governing dependent people, has suggested a colonial form of government, and this plan seems to have won greater favor with the general public than any other. Therefore, the commission, with some care, goes into the different kinds of British colonies and corresponding types of colonial governments.

"There is no analogy," says the commission, "between the relations of the self-governing colony of Australia or of Canada to Great Britain and that of the Philippine islands to the United States. Instead of the community of blood races and languages, there is the greatest diversity, and, instead of a common political experience, the one already breathes the air of freedom, the other has been repressed by despotism. Clearly the plan of a self-governing colony is a misfit to the Philippines."

The commission then discusses the other two types of British colonies—crown colony and colony having representative institutions, but no responsible government, typified by British Guiana and Hong Kong respectively, but neither style, the commission points out after a long argument, should be applied to the Philippines.

Based on Louisiana Plan.

A territorial government, it concludes, is a desideratum. The commission takes as the basis for the government proposed the territorial organization of Louisiana. The act is set forth in full. It provides for a governor and secretary of the treasury, and invests the legislative power in a council appointed annually by the president. The courts are also provided for.

This scheme of government, says the commission, possesses, besides its intrinsic merits, the historical interest attaching to origination with the author of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson had outlined a first sketch as early as November, 1803. He seems to have felt no incongruity between the principles of the Declaration of Independence of the 13 self-governing colonies and the scheme of government for the politically inexperienced inhabitants of Louisiana. Indeed, he complained with some bitterness in December, 1803, when differences of opinion developed as to the manner of disposing of Louisiana, that "although it is acknowledged that our fellow-citizens are yet as incapable of self-government as children, yet some cannot bring themselves to suspend its principle for a single moment."

From the outset, however, the commission believes it safe and desirable to extend to the Filipinos larger liberty of self-government than Jefferson approved of for the inhabitants of Louisiana, assuming that in the Sulu archipelago and such portions of the other islands as are occupied by tribes of Indians the government will be conducted through the agency of their sultan or chief. The commission believes the people of the remainder of the islands should be permitted to elect at least members for the lower branch of the territorial legislature, and that at least half the members of the upper house should be appointed by the president. With such safeguards in American hands, and a qualified veto power for the governor-general, including the right to suspend the law for a year even after its passage by a vote of two-thirds of the legislature over his veto, this plan of government, which is on the lines of the constitution prepared for the commission by the Filipinos who sought to adjust the claims of the insurgent leaders to the right of American sovereignty, would probably be adequate for the purpose of good government. This is especially true, the commission says, since congress may and should retain the right to veto territorial legislation. Nearly all the offices will, under this form of government, be filled by Filipinos themselves, and the merit system must be adopted and lived up to.

Conclusions Reached.

In connection with the subject of government, the commission reaches the following conclusions:

"I. The United States cannot withdraw from the Philippines. We are there, and duty bids us remain. There is no escape from our responsibility to the Filipinos and to mankind for the government of the archipelago, and the amelioration of the condition of its inhabitants.

"II—The Filipinos are wholly unprepared for independence—and if independence were given to them, they could not maintain it."

Under the third head is included a copy of Admiral Dewey's letter to Senator Lodge, which was read in the senate the other day, denying Aguinaldo's claim that he was promised independence.

"IV—There being no Philippine nation, but only a collection of different peoples, there is no general public opinion in the archipelago, but the men of property and education, who alone interest themselves in public affairs, in general, recognize as indispensable authority, guidance and protection.

"V—Congress should, at the earliest practicable time, provide for the Philippines the form of government herein recommended, or another equally liberal and beneficent.

"VI—Pending any action on the part of congress, the committee recommends that the president put in operation this scheme of government in such parts of the archipelago as are at peace.

"VII—So far as the finances of the Philippines permit, public education should be promptly established, and, when established, made free to all.

"VIII—The greatest care should be taken in the selection of officials for administration. They should be men of the highest character and fitness, and partisan politics should be entirely separated from the government of the Philippines."

Philippine Casualty List.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—General Otis has cabled the following list of casualties to the war department:

"Manila, Feb. 1.—Casualties: Killed—Twenty-first infantry, January 29, near Subig, Luzon, First Lieutenant William T. Schenck; Levis Bronston, Hillard Bone; William Shannon.

"Wounded—Thirty-eighth infantry, 19th, at Taal, Batangas, Edward H. Chapin, thigh, severe; Elmer E. Leasor, face; Benjamin N. Chinn, arm; Thomas Brown, chest; Edward Weaver, shoulder, moderate; Harry Buchanan, leg.

"Thirty-sixth infantry, 22d, at Balincaguing, Ira Allen, chest, severe; Louis Wyles, thigh, slight; Preston A. Lloyd, foot, severe.

"Nineteenth infantry, 8th, near Cebu, Alfred Berry, corporal, neck and face, severe; William E. Bell, leg, severe; Charles William Sisler, arm, slight; Henry W. Sumner, corporal, thigh, moderate.

"OTIS."

First Lieutenant William T. Schenck, of the Twenty-fifth infantry, was born in Baltimore, Md., December 21, 1872, and served as private, corporal and sergeant of the First cavalry from November, 1891, to November, 1859, when he was appointed second lieutenant of the Tenth infantry.

Soldiers' Remains on Transports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—A cable from Manila was received by the quartermaster's department today, stating that the Hancock sailed for San Francisco January 29 with the bodies of 462 dead soldiers. The Indiana is expected in immediately with 399 bodies, and the Ohio, with 138, arrived today. These, in addition to the 159 which came in on the Peking, made an imposing total of nearly 1000 soldiers who lost their lives in the Philippines and have been brought home to the United States for final interment.

Chaplain Thompson's Remains.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 2.—Adjutant-General Fox will start for Portland in the morning to meet the remains of Chaplain Thompson, which were shipped from San Francisco by express last night. In the event of the express company refusing to make transfer at Tenino Sunday evening, the remains will not arrive in time for the 11 o'clock funeral as proposed Monday, but the obsequies will probably be postponed until Tuesday.

PICTURESQUE DENUNCIATION

Populist National Committeeman Rejects a Bryan Proposal.

Nebraska friends of Colonel Bryan are making every possible effort to get the populist national committee to declare for fusion. J. H. Edmeston, chairman of the populist state committee, and a member of the populist national committee, recently wrote a letter to members of the national committee, inviting them to a meeting, and declaring against Barker and Donnelly. He sent such a letter to De Witt Eskew, of Poplar Bluff, Mo., a member of the populist national committee, who replied as follows:

"I cannot take part in the meeting of your state committee, as I understand it will be a democratic meeting. I was elected a member of the national committee for Missouri as a populist; and for that reason, if for no other, I could not and will not betray the confidence placed in me by the populists of Missouri by taking part in a meeting that I believe is called for the benefit of the democratic party.

"You say that those supporting Barker and Donnelly should not, in your opinion, be permitted to take part in the meeting of your committee or convention. Well, I think so myself. And I want you to see to it that no populists are permitted in your meeting, for they have no business there.

"Many free countries have lost their liberty by and through corruption, and ours may lose hers, for at this time political corruption is sweeping over the land, and on its bosom are riding, like demons on the waters of hell, the imps of the evil spirit, fiendishly torturing and tormenting all those who dare resist its destroying course."

Germany's Changed Conditions.
New York Times.

In 30 years the population of Germany has changed. In 1871 67 per cent of the entire population was engaged in agricultural pursuits, the rest in commerce and manufactures. Today the figures are reversed, 67 per cent following commerce and manufacture, the rest remaining on farms.

Zarine cigarettes—mouthpiece attached—Russian blend Turkish tobacco—10c for 10.

LETTERSOF VOLUNTEERS

INSTANCES OF FILIPINO TREACHERY AND CRUELTY.

Oregon Soldier Offers Corrections of Several Statements Made by a "Comrade ex-Volunteer."

AMBOY, Wash., Jan. 20.—(To the Editor.)—In last Sunday's Oregonian (January 28), is an answer by an "Ex-Volunteer" to the plea of a Washington "ex-Volunteer" for expansion. In this article the second ex-volunteer mentions the fact that three soldiers of his regiment visited the several lake cities early in October, and says "they were treated with the greatest consideration by army and civil authorities wherever they chose to go." The facts of the case are as follows:

James Muir and George Kratty, of company M, Second Oregon, and myself, passed out through our lines up the Pasig river in a covered canoe, on the morning of October 12, 1898, on an "exploring expedition," as we expected soon to be ordered home, and wished to see something of the country before leaving. When we left we expected to return on the same day, but on arriving at Santa Ana we learned that the insurgent steamer Covadonga, left that same evening for Pasig city, and next day for the head of the lake, so we concluded not to let so good a chance slip to see something of the country.

We stayed that night at Pasig, and got under way next morning about 8 o'clock, touched at nearly all of the lake towns, on the southeast side of Laguna de Bay, arriving at Santa Cruz, at the head of the lake, about 2:30. After landing we went up to see the governor, and tried to get permission to look about the town. This was at first refused us, but later they got good to us all at once, and gave us permission to look about the town, wherever our Filipino soldier guide saw fit to take us, and no further—first, however, taking our names, companies and regiment, which we were foolish enough to give. We slept in the large church that night, which was later partially destroyed by the artillery fire when General Lawton took the city on his lake expedition.

Next morning we left on the Covadonga, not, however, before they had tantalized us by the hour, making us believe that they were going to hold us prisoners. On arriving again at Santa Ana, shortly after noon on October 14, we tried to get a native boatman to take us down the river to Manila. (The Covadonga went down no further than Santa Ana.) But the insurgent officer who had accompanied us from Santa Cruz had issued orders that they were not to take us and, of course, they wouldn't. Well, they took us to Paco, to one of the Filipino general's headquarters, and kept us there until night, asking all sorts of absurd questions. Finally the general gave a letter to the officer in charge, directed to General Otis, and then, of course, we knew that unless we could get possession of it that we were "in for it." As we proceeded along the street towards our lines, we found insurgent guards every 50 yards, who, at sight of their officers, would come to a "carry" until we had passed.

We had considerable difficulty in getting through our lines, but finally made it. The sentry on post at Paco bridge, where we passed inside our lines, belonged to troop G, Fourth cavalry. His name was Beecraft.

As soon as we got inside our lines, the Filipino officer began to get very civil. Finally Kratty asked to see the letter to General Otis to see if it was addressed right, and upon the officer's producing it, Kratty tore it up and we bid him "Adios."

Now, the common people of Santa Cruz used us like princes, while the officers, both civil and military, were very suspicious of us. In fact, at one time they told us that we would have to stay at Santa Cruz.

Our big, brown-uniformed and manly-looking fellows never before appeared to me in the same light that they did upon our approach to the American lines on the evening of October 14, 1898, and I, for one, inwardly vowed that I would ever after be a better soldier. However, I don't suppose that I stuck to that good resolution any too well.

Now, while I have no desire to dispute the word of comrade "Ex-Volunteer," I wish to correct a few of his statements. To be sure, on September 24, 1898, the Filipino congress may have passed a bill allowing all foreigners except Spanish to carry arms in their territory, but did they, after all, allow American soldiers or civilians to carry arms in their territory? I answer no, they did not; and further still, they took prisoner and held as such for several months, or until they were released by the Filipinos being hard pressed by the Americans in action, several American soldiers and civilians that had been taken before the outbreak of hostilities. The names of several of those prisoners were found on the walls of the insurgent prison at San Isidiro along with those of men that had been captured since the outbreak.

As to five sentries being killed on post in October or November, I never knew of such an occurrence, but do know that some time in January, of 1899, a sentry on outpost, of the South Dakota regiment, met a couple of Filipinos one night and they, after hailing him and telling how friendly Filipinos were to Americans, started to pass, and just as his side was turned to them, one of them suddenly drew a bolo and cut the soldier across the cheek in an attempt to get at his throat, and for his pains the Filipino was shot dead in his tracks, and the second one was mortally wounded. That the Filipino failed to get his man certainly was not from a lack of desire to murder.

As to the Filipinos firing on flags of truce, this they did on the 2d of May, when we captured Baliuag, or rather fired on Captain Case, of the Second Oregon, whom General Lawton had sent out to meet the insurgent flag of truce.

If, as comrade "Ex-Volunteer" says, the "Americans were doing all in their power to egg on a quarrel" with the insurgents, why were the American outposts ordered to carry empty guns, and again, why did they allow Filipino guards to be posted at San Juan bridge inside our lines? As to the killing of a Filipino officer on the night of February 4 "without provocation," it is certainly hard to see why there was "no provocation," as this officer was in charge of a squad of Filipino soldiers, who were trying to pass our outpost with arms in their hands, and after our sentry had challenged the Filipinos three times, and they failed to halt, he fired as he had a perfect right to do.

In fact, every one who understands Filipino character believes that the only thing that brought on the trouble with the Filipinos was the kindness and extreme leniency of the Americans, which the Filipinos mistook for fear and weakness.

Again, as to the Washingtons carrying matches in their pockets, it doesn't sound right to accuse them of things that we were guilty of ourselves, and I am confident that all informed persons believe Manila to have been fired by insurgents; in fact, there is but little room to arrive at any other conclusion.

"The blood of Lawton" and other heroes is on the heads of the careless or treasonable element, as the case may be, of Americans, who, by their moral support, give life and strength to the insurrection, which, but for that, would have been stamped out last spring after the crushing defeats of Malabon and Calumpit, and who, also, by other means, aid in trampling in the mire that flag for which our forefathers bled and which gives protection alike to the deserving and undeserving.

Comrade "Ex-Volunteer" wishes to withhold his name as his side of the question, he thinks, is unpopular. Be this as it may, whether my side of it is popular or unpopular, it is my honest conviction that I have told the truth and nothing but the truth, the only fault being that I left much of the truth untold. I also have an honorable discharge from a good company of what I believe to be "one of the best regiments that fought in our little war."

E. E. LYON,
Co. B, Second Oregon Vol.

"A PLEA FOR EXPANSION."

Washington Volunteer Replies to Criticisms on His Former Letter.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Jan. 30.—(To the Editor.)—In your issue of the 28th inst. appears a communication signed "Ex-Volunteer," calling in question the truth of the statements in an article of mine of a previous date, under the heading, "A Plea for Expansion." The writer's language and style is of such a character that I would disdain to reply to it, only that those who know me, and do not know of the facts, would infer from my silence that I wrote whereof I did not know.

In regard to the killing or wounding of five of our sentries in October and November, one of whom was a member of company C, Fourteenth infantry, my authority for the statement was men of that regiment with whom I was familiar at home and for years before at Vancouver barracks. This is one of the first items of news I heard about the Filipinos on my arrival in Manila, in November, 1898.

The article asks me for one case of "cruelty or treachery" perpetrated by the Filipinos. I cite one of each: Dr. Harry Young, of the Utah battery, and Private Edward H. Perry, of company I, First Washington—"Little Perry" as he was fondly called, and one of the favorites of the regiment. It is strange that my critic, who "was a policeman" from August 13, 1898, to March 12, 1899," did not hear of these occurrences; and, stranger still, that a "policeman" should so "go back" on the characteristic of his craft in making such an admission.

In regard to which side brought about the outbreak, the attempt to burn Manila, the setting fire to houses outside, etc., your correspondent makes these points a question of veracity in the style and language peculiar to the slums. This calls for no other reply from me, except to refer intelligent readers of The Oregonian and other leading papers to the repeated communications on this subject from their duly appointed representatives in Manila; also, to the many official reports of commanders, from General Otis down.

Some men of the Washington regiment were supplied with matches, perhaps "more than once," but the sole use that was made of them was to set fire to buildings that Filipinos had made use of as an ambush.

I regret that even one was unable to see the spirit that prompted my communication. I think every transport that returned from Manila called at one or more Japanese ports. If the Americans on board, while stopping in these ports, experienced any of the feelings that I did, they would have realized the meaning of "expansion." On every hand were to be seen the men-of-war of every great nation flying the flags of their countries, the symbol of protection for their people. Any American who saw this sight and imagined how he would have felt in those far-away places prior to the 1st of May, 1898, when the Stars and Stripes was but an occasional and humble visitor, must have had but an imperfect sense of the pride of country if he was unable to catch the meaning of Dewey's victory, which at one bound changed all this and took his countrymen, whether there for business or pleasure, from the "tail end of the procession" to the forefront of influence and standing among both the native and foreign population. This is the meaning of "expansion," and dead must be the soul of a man to the instincts of patriotism and national pride who is unable to see or feel it. In writing the article I did, my only object was to contribute my mite in spreading this, its true meaning, and not to gain newspaper notoriety by attaching my name to my humble and obscure effort. Most of my friends and acquaintances know this, but any who do not and who may be curious to learn, can find my name in the list of three officers and five enlisted men (my name being among the latter) recommended to the war department for recognition of services on the firing line February 4-5 in the official report of the operations of the regiment by its commander for the month of February, 1899, and published in part in The Oregonian in June last, in the press dispatches from Washington.

In conclusion, as I said before, I wish this not to be considered as a reply to the communication referred to above, the writer of which, with his "honorable discharge from the best company of the best regiment that fought in our little war," is evidently too familiar with and too much at home among "prevaricators spelled with four letters" for me, with my humble and inexperienced pen, to attempt to enlighten him.

EX-VOLUNTEER.

The Nation's Dead Soldiers.

ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 30.—(To the Editor.)—I noticed an article in The Oregonian of this date, under the head, "The Remains of Dead Soldiers," in which it is stated that a special funeral train will start for the East with the remains of General Lawton, Major Logan and Dr. Armstrong, upon the arrival in San Francisco of the transport bearing these dead soldiers. It is also stated that Major-General Shafter, with a military escort, will accompany the remains of these three officers to Washington.

Now, I ask, with all due reverence and respect to the dead officers, would it not be just as well to ship their remains on a regular train, in charge of one or two officers as escort, instead of going to the cost of providing a special train, decorated with flags and parading it through the country, when there are hundreds of brave boys (the real heroes) lying in neglected graves from 8000 to 10,000 miles away from home and friends, whose mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts would be glad to receive them, even from an ordinary box car. Without considering the far more sensitive feelings of a mother, would not you, Mr. Editor, as a father, feel very sad to think, on going to the cemetery to decorate graves, that your dear and perhaps only son was occupying the neglected grave of a soldier in distant Manila, over which you could not shed a tear or place a rose? Then read of the grand, special funeral train, in charge of a department commander and field staff, conveying the three dead officers nearly across the continent, at an expense to the people of many thousand dollars. It is safe to say that the expense of this special train and the funeral cortege will be more than enough to cover the shipment from Manila to their homes of every dead soldier of the Oregon, Washington and Idaho regiments. Why should all these honors be extended to these officers? They are no better than any other good, true and loyal private soldier, I believe in showing respect where respect is due, but think this grand display, pomp and unnecessary expense is extravagant, outrageous and uncalled for.

L. HALL.

If Mr. Hall had read The Oregonian's news columns, he would know that his criticism of the government for neglecting the dead privates is unjust. All the bodies are to be brought back to San Francisco and sent by express, at government expense, to relatives who claim them.

Brave military commanders have been honored since the world began; never more than at the present day. Mr. Hall cannot change human nature.

Pearl Oysters Can Be Cultivated.
Indianapolis News.

Recent experiments by the experts of the fish commission in Washington have demonstrated that genuine pearls of high quality may be grown in an aquarium, fountains, fish ponds and in any other pools of water which can sustain mussels, oysters and other mollusks that emit nacre, the beautiful iridescent secretion of which pearls are made.

Hits Headache Hard.
Wright's Paragon Headache and Neuralgia Cure. Safe. At druggists, 25c. Try it.

CHOICE OF THE CAUCUS

T. R. BARD NAMED FOR SENATOR BY CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS.

Burns' Followers Did Not Attend, and May Not Recognize the Nomination.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 2.—This afternoon 41 republican members of the legislature, who have been voting against Colonel Burns, met and agreed to vote for Thomas R. Bard, of Ventura, for senator in caucus this evening.

The Burns forces held a meeting tonight and sent a committee to the caucus which none of the Burns men had attended to protest against the caucus being held unless 61 members, a majority of the legislature, were present. Thomas Flint, chairman of the caucus, ruled that a majority of the 85 who had signed the caucus call constituted a quorum, and as the meeting was adjourned from that held last night, all would be bound by its decisions.

The Burns committee left the room, leaving 52 members present. A vote was taken, which resulted in Bard receiving 50 votes and Grant two. Bard was declared to be the nominee of the caucus. It is understood that the Burns forces will refuse to recognize the nomination.

BRYAN'S TOUR.

When He Is Through in New York He Will Visit Texas.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A special to the World from Concord, N. H., says:

At an informal conference held in Portland between William J. Bryan and his prominent supporters, it was decided that his Eastern trip had proved a great success, and it was resolved that the trip should be considered as opening the great campaign of 1900. Among those who helped to arrive at this conclusion were Mr. Bryan, ex-Governor Altgeld, Congressman Lentz of Ohio; Colonel Drinkwater and Colonel Charles D. Lewis, of Massachusetts; T. L. Norris, member of the national committee from New Hampshire; Henry McClellan, a prominent democrat of Belfast, Me.; Frederick W. Plaisted, of Augusta, son of ex-Governor Plaisted, and members of the state committees of Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

The campaigning will be renewed immediately in the Western and Northwestern states. As soon as Mr. Bryan ends his present Eastern trip in New Jersey next week he will start for Texas and rejoin his wife and children. He will rest for a few weeks, and will be ready for the national battle. Mr. Altgeld, in carrying out the plans agreed upon, left Mr. Bryan's party, and will proceed to Chicago. If there be no change in the programme, he will open the fight in the Northwest within 10 days.

Mr. Bryan and ex-Governor Altgeld, in their consultation with the Eastern members of the national committee, found out that the Eastern men were all in favor of holding an early convention. The earlier the better was the sentiment brought out at Boston and Portland.

PENSION FOR MRS. M'KAY.

The Old Bill Reintroduced in the House by Representative Moody.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Representative Moody, of Oregon, has introduced a bill granting a pension of $30 a month to Mrs. Margaret C. McKay, widow of the late Dr. William C. McKay, of Pendleton, Or. This is not a new measure, as it was first introduced in the 54th congress, and again in the 55th. On both occasions it passed the senate, but never came out of the house committee on pensions, that graveyard where so many relief bills find a final resting place. The report, which has heretofore been made on this bill in the senate, sets forth the facts of the case, which will be recalled by many who were acquainted with Dr. McKay. This report is as follows:

"The bill proposes to grant a pension to the beneficiary on account of services rendered the government by her husband during the Indian wars in the Northwest. The reports on file in the war department show the employment in the quartermaster's department of William C. McKay by Lieutenant William Borrowe, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Dalles, Oregon, as interpreter for Indian scouts, 1865 and 1867, when transferred to Captain H. C. Hodges, assistant quartermaster, Fort Vancouver, Washington, who reports him employed as interpreter with Indian scouts from July 1 to August 31, 1867, with pay and allowance of second lieutenant of cavalry. He is next reported by Lieutenant R. I. Eskridge, acting assistant quartermaster, with expedition against the Indians, department of the Columbia, as interpreter, with pay and allowance of second lieutenant of cavalry, from September 1 to October 31, 1867, and by Captain Hodges, Fort Vancouver, Washington, from November 1 to December 5, 1867, when discharged. While the above record does not show that McKay was regular enlisted as a soldier, it appears that he rendered valiant service and endured all the hardships incident to a soldier's life during the Indian wars referred to. It also appears from evidence on file that he took the oath required of officers and enlisted men, and was subject to the orders of his superior officers. The present legislature of the state of Oregon has memorialized congress, praying for the passage of this bill.

"The beneficiary named in the bill is quite aged, and is suffering from great physical infirmities, and, in addition, is in destitute circumstances. Over 200 citizens have signed the following petition, which is on file with other papers in this case:

"'We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, respectfully petition that an act be passed by congress granting a pension to Mrs. Margaret C. McKay, widow of the late Dr. William C. McKay, of Pendleton, Or. Dr. McKay was a great hero in the Oregon Indian wars, and did as much or more than any other one man in saving the settlers of the Northwest from their ravages, and his heroic services should be recognized by the protection of his wife, who is now a cripple and in financial straits.'

"Dr. J. M. Pruett and Dr. C. J. Smith, both of Pendleton, Or., examined the claimant on December 29, 1894, and reported as follows:

"'At the present time she is suffering from the results of an impacted fracture of the neck of the femur of right side, which occurred, to the best of our knowledge, about nine years ago, together with an injury received at the same time at the lumbsacral junction of the spinal column, the result of which injury has been to atrophy the muscles in the lumbar and sacral regions of the back, together with those of the thigh and leg of the right side, resulting in a permanent shortening and partial paralysis of this limb.'

"Ex-Senator John H. Mitchell filed a written statement with the committee relative to the faithful and efficient service of the late William C. McKay, and that his widow is left in destitute circumstances.

"After a careful examination of the facts in this case, your committee believe that this is a proper subject for special legislation."

A Gastronomical Curiosity.
London Telegraph.

In the window of a coffee-house in Hackney is displayed a gastronomical curiosity. It consists of a piece of Christmas pudding made in the field kitchen of one of the companies of the Grenadier Guards in front of Sebastopol in 1854. The dainty has by right of age acquired quite a fossilized appearance. It was brought home by an uncle of the proprietor of the establishment, who served in the corps.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

WEARINESS

PAINE'S Celery Compound

GIVES STRENGTH

Mrs. Mary R. Rubright, Hamburg, Pa., writes:

"Three years ago the doctors said I had nervous prostration. I was barely able to stand when I commenced taking Paine's Celery Compound. After taking half a bottle I was able to walk about, and after using three bottles I felt better than I ever did. I could do more work, and working was a pleasure instead of a burden as so many suffering women find it.

"I have since used Paine's Celery Compound for neuralgia and sick headache and always found instant relief."

Paine's Celery Compound keeps the blood pure, the body nourished, the nerves strong.

Pears'

What is wanted of soap for the skin is to wash it clean and not hurt it. Pure soap does that. This is why we want pure soap; and when we say pure, we mean without alkali.

Pears' is pure; no free alkali. There are a thousand virtues of soap; this one is enough. You can trust a soap that has no biting alkali in it.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF. The genuine has been known 'round the world for over thirty years as the standard for quality. It is pure beef, free from all adulterations, without fat or gelatine. It has recently been selected by the English government for use in the field hospitals of the British Army Corps in South Africa—a remarkable official endorsement.

Liebig

This is the signature on every genuine jar and wrapper. Be sure that it is there.

FREE TO ALL MEN

Priceless information in a sealed envelope. Marvelous treatment, remedies and appliances, furnished, on trial and approval. If not a Grand Success, return them at our expense and Pay Nothing. We trust you. Your manhood, honor checked. No C.O.D., nor other deception.

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