

## BANK OF MR. PRESTON

CREDIT MEN HONOR A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Speeches by the Guest of the Evening, W. W. Cotton, Chairman of the Board, and C. J. Schaebl.

The Credit Men of Portland met last evening in the Commercial Club to honor a prominent member of the national association, W. H. Preston, of Sioux City, Ia. The affair was a banquet, tendered by the local association, which was attended by representatives of nearly every business concern in Portland. Two interesting and instructive addresses were delivered, one by the guest of honor, Mr. Preston, and the other by W. W. Cotton, chairman of the local association.

Mr. Preston was the first speaker. He is not a professional organizer, however, but a business man whose conception of business methods is derived from the actual conditions of the present time. He is on his annual vacation, and utilizes his month of supposed rest in disseminating information. A strong organization exists in Portland, which is the result of the work of Mr. Preston, and of bringing all together in a friendly intercourse.

Mr. Preston was the first speaker. He is not a professional organizer, however, but a business man whose conception of business methods is derived from the actual conditions of the present time. He is on his annual vacation, and utilizes his month of supposed rest in disseminating information. A strong organization exists in Portland, which is the result of the work of Mr. Preston, and of bringing all together in a friendly intercourse.

The guests of the evening were: A. H. Peters, L. A. Lewis, W. F. Burdett, E. J. Dyer, W. H. Dunckley, W. A. Buchanan, W. B. Struble, A. M. Scott, George F. Teiler, J. C. Luckel, L. J. Cottel, C. J. Gantenbein, E. Drake, L. V. Armstrong, A. O. Stafford, H. A. Bargent, L. M. Crocker, J. H. Dyer, L. H. Parker, L. A. Long, T. D. Honeyman, Alexander H. Kerr, D. D. Oliphant, G. W. Verlein, T. M. Stevens, F. A. Nitchy, George Walker, R. Neustadter, A. Manrook, E. N. Wilson, F. J. Chappell, H. Hargis, George Lawrence, H. F. Gaylord, H. M. McConnoughy, W. O. Munell, W. L. Lindhard, Mark Levy, Julius Lang, R. W. Blackwood, K. O. Miller, A. Williams, R. W. Hight, D. Z. A. T. Hargis, W. A. Mann, W. A. Montgomery, H. S. Owen.

At 9 o'clock the guests were seated for the enjoyment of the spread, and not until after 10 was the intellectual part of the occasion reached. President Roberts, in the chair, rapped for order about the latter hour, and briefly introduced the first speaker of the evening, W. W. Cotton, who had been selected for the topic, "Uniform Legislation." Mr. Cotton's extended studies into the subject of commercial law made his suggestions of especial significance, and he was listened to with close attention, notwithstanding the seeming dryness of the subject.

He briefly illustrated the conflict in commercial law found in different states, and the different holdings of the federal and state courts in the same territorial limits, all of which the business man is afflicted with when branching out into interstate commerce. The difficulty was illustrated by following the history of an Oregon case involving a point of commercial law. At the time the business transaction which was used for the illustration occurred, there were three positively distinct rulings in the different states, and as the Oregon supreme court had never passed on the point, which of the three it would follow, or whether a fourth precedent would be established, could not be foretold by the business men, nor even the shrewdest lawyer. The result of indorsement of a promissory note at that date, the speaker said, is a very uncertain business. Then Mr. Cotton illustrated the conflict often arising between federal and state courts in the same territorial limits, all of which the business man is afflicted with when branching out into interstate commerce. The difficulty was illustrated by following the history of an Oregon case involving a point of commercial law.

As a remedy for these evils, uniform legislation on laws covering interstate business transactions were advocated. The law pertaining to negotiable paper passed at the last session of the legislature was said to be substantially correct. The draft of a law on this subject prepared by a national conference a few years ago, and which several of the states have already adopted, if all would do the same, would be a great improvement. It would remove in harmonizing state court decisions, as well as bring the federal courts into line for the enactment of such statutes would affect them, according to the speaker. The speaker, Mr. Cotton, suggested that the National Association of Credit Men operate with the American Bar Association in the effort to secure uniform legislation on such matters. President Roberts, in a few appropriate remarks, following an excellent vocal selection by Don Zan, a member of the local association, Mr. Preston spoke of the pleasant trip he had made to the last year to Portland, and said he had a purpose to change business location, he would come to the coast, and that Portland was his first choice. Other greetings preceded his remarks upon the subject of credit generally, which were in part as follows:

"In my visits to many of the associations, and in my conversation with many who should be members but are not, and in efforts made to interest by correspondence credit men in cities where there are no associations, I find a very great misapprehension as to our aims and purposes, and many false views of the credit men and the credit associations. This is hardly to be wondered at when we know that many houses doing from \$50,000 to \$100,000 annual business have no organized credit men, and that there is a sort of haphazard method of determining credits and looking after collections.

"Credit cannot be designated as an exact science, but there can be much science in its treatment and consideration. As surely as certain known causes in the natural world produce certain known effects, so certain causes in the business world will produce certain results. It is, however, to be borne in mind that many causes or conditions are at work upon each individual credit risk, and each risk must be studied by itself, and an effort made to determine the degree in which each of these forces influences the general result.

"Some of the fallacies concerning credit men and their associations I hope to correct. If every business man could look upon this movement in the spirit in which its founders desired the establishment, there would be no difficulty in securing the hearty co-operation of all who desire to see others succeed in business, and who desire others to practice honorable business methods.

"There was no selfish motive in its for-

ganization, and I believe none will enter into it unless you may choose to call selfish that desire for highest business success under best possible business conditions. The hopes represented in this movement are those which are the result of relations between competitive houses without in the least relaxing honorable efforts to increase their business.

We are not a collection agency, although it is natural that the fraternal relations established, and the combining claims, and in united action against fraudulent debtors. Several of the associations have a large fund subscribed for the prosecution of fraudulent debtors, the careful expenditure and judicious prosecution. But the main value of this fund is the menace it is to the fraudulent debtor, and the incentive to pay the houses promptly. The fund is not to be taken entirely from a fraudulent act. At our last meeting of the directors of the national association, we adopted plans for the prosecution of fraudulent debtors, and the honorable men of the mercantile world know we desire to protect them by preventing fraudulently acquired stocks of goods entering into competition with their goods which are honestly owned."

Mr. Preston closed his remarks with several negatives as to the credit man, and summed up the general character of the work of the credit men. He said that in any business concern, and a profusion of illustrations of the practical methods of conducting the work on a satisfactory basis. These were particularly important to Portlanders, as they are the product of a large firm that has evolved theories from business experience. The speaker was given cordial applause when he had finished.

Mr. Schaebl gathered his diversified talk and stories under the head of "Post-prandial Ragtime," which was acknowledged to be quite appropriate. Chairman Gilbert spoke on "The Man Behind the Gun," and was a marked favorite with the company of business men present.

## YAMHILL MEN WON FORTUNES

Laughlin Brothers Struck It Rich on the Klondike.

After three years of mining on the Klondike, Samuel L. Laughlin, of North Bend, says he is glad he went there, as he has "made more money than he could have made in three lifetimes at home." He arrived yesterday from Dawson, where he left January 12, coming over the ice by dog team, and reaching Skagway in 12 days. He did not take advantage of the railroad from Lake Bennett, as the trail was open, while the railroad track was more or less blocked with snow and trains did not run regularly.

Mr. Laughlin, in company with two brothers, all North Yamhill boys, left Portland in the first rush, summer of 1897, and were fortunate in getting hold of some good claims on a tributary of Bonanza creek, 14 miles southeast of Dawson, and they have 25 miners at work at present, drifting in the frozen ground, which is being piled on the dump, awaiting the summer thaw, when the work will be resumed. The depth of shafts on their claims ranges from 10 to 100 feet, owing to the distance to bedrock, along which drifts or tunnels are run, as indications point to the rich deposits. The old-still system of thawing by fire built in the drifts is found to be satisfactory, and no thawing machines have yet been used. The frozen ground is hard as flint, and will not yield to the tools of the miner.

Miners' wages at present are \$4 a day and board, eight hours being a fair day's work. This is quite a fall from \$15 a day originally paid, and is considered very poor compensation for the work. The rush to Nome will, therefore, continue, as the cape has a good name in Dawson, and many claims will be abandoned to the Klondike in favor of the new Eldorado this summer.

Mr. Laughlin likes the climate and the diggings of the Northwest Territory better than he does the laws, which he says are "unworkable." The government will figure to grab about 75 per cent of the wealth produced, and the corrupt officials make matters worse by the manner of enforcement of the laws. "We pay 10 per cent for a miner's license, \$15 for recording a claim, and \$15 for re-recording. Besides this, the government retains every 10 alternate claims for itself, so that a miner is helping the Otter to accumulate wealth every turn he makes."

He finds the Canadians narrow-minded and very jealous of Americans. This feeling is due to the fact that Americans have been in there since the country, and at the same time got hold of the best of it. The Canadians are, therefore, jealous of American enterprise, realizing that the country never would have been prospecting and mining if it were not for the Americans.

Some seems to have charms for the successful Klondiker, too, as Mr. Laughlin is arranging to ship a cargo of cattle and horses to the cape by the first steamer possible. Although a hardy man, he is enough of this world's goods, he has become enamored of the rush and bustle of new mining camps, and he cannot settle down to quiet life in civilization again. He will work and take care of himself, though, of course, he has risks in getting there, and also a rough life after he arrives, but, never weary, never win."

In speaking of the way municipal politics are run in Dawson, Mr. Laughlin says he has brought before the court, charged with having been drunk. "Do you play guilty or not guilty?" asks the judge. "Guilty, your honor." "Fifty dollars and costs," says the judge. The incident is related to show how Klondike officials all have an eye to thrift, from gold commissioner down.

Mr. Preston's Speech.

Needed Improvement.

PORTLAND, Feb. 8.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian today says that there is talk of improving East Taylor street from Thirty-fourth street to Twelfth street and Grand avenue. It is to be hoped that this talk will result in some improvement. An attempt was made over a year ago along the same line, and it was found that the large property-owners were against it; that the improvement would have to be done between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets (the deputy auditor, I think, was credited with the statement). It is to be hoped such difficulties are no more, and that the improvement will go on. No doubt our energetic councilman, Mr. Handerson, who has large property interests adjoining Sunnyside, will put his shoulder to the wheel, and get the work started during the life of the present council.

TAYLOR STREET.

Resty Nails for Peach Trees.

Grant's Pass Courier.

W. J. Wimer, of Waldo, Or., writes as follows of a method of importance to peach-growers: "I had a dozen peach trees which began to turn dead and the leaves to become pale and sickly. I drove rusty nails in a few of them, and to my surprise they took on new life and grew, and the leaves turned dark green. Half of one forked tree was dead and one half of the body was dead to the ground. I drove nails at the edges of the green limbs, and it came to life and grew on to the dead wood. I first saw this in peach trees in Major J. R. Bean's orchard in Seattle."

## LOW COST OF DREDGING

EARTH WAS REMOVED FOR LESS THAN 1-3 CENTS A YARD.

Port of Portland Report for the Month of January Was More Than Gratifying.

The report of the operations and expenditures of the Port of Portland, submitted at the meeting of the board yesterday, proved so satisfactory as to have a complaint in regard to the operations of the dredge. If anything of this kind had been contemplated, it showed that during the past month 346 cubic yards of sand and gravel were removed from near the Elevator dock, 62,429 yards from near the Northern Pacific Lumber Company's dock, and 119,833 yards from between the Eastern Lumber Company and the Western Clay Company, making a total of 182,292 yards. The amount of sawdust used for fuel was 55,330 cubic feet, and the dredging expense amounted to \$480.27, which makes the cost of excavating about 1-3 cents per cubic yard. This the management states is the lowest cost of work ever done by the dredge, and the expenses have been greatly reduced, and a saving to the city effected.

Blue prints showing the present condition of the harbor, and where the dredging had been done, and just what has been accomplished, prepared by the government engineers, were on exhibition, and the committee appointed some time ago to revise and amend the by-laws, presented a report, which, according to the rule in such cases, was laid over to be considered at the next regular meeting.

The only change recommended by the committee was the omission from by-law 6 of a clause providing that the executive committee should not have power to make any contract, incur any obligation, or expend any money, for or on behalf of the Port of Portland, without being specifically authorized to do so by the board of commissioners at a meeting of the board, and by a majority of the committee present. This clause was inconvenient in case of emergencies which sometimes arise, and the board will probably decide to eliminate it from the by-laws.

The matter of a bill from the North-west Dredging & Wrecking Company for repairs to dredge No. 1, which had been referred to the board, and they pronounced on the concert stage than in operative roles. Her art has been said to appeal most forcibly to the trained singer who can appreciate her purity of tone, her marvellous skillful management of her breath and thoroughly artistic coloratura work. This power for pathos, therefore, came as a surprise to many.

Next in interest to the "Mad scene," was the "Rigoletto" number, "Caro Nome," which demands a remarkable range and flexibility of voice in the singer. It is the fervid outburst of love from Gilda to the Duke, the first Verdi's most brilliant aria of the bravura order, but possessing enchanting grace of melody as well.

Other numbers were the favorite waltz from "Gounod's" "Roméo and Juliet," "Come Back, Dear Heart," by Arnold, and "Swansea River," given as a closing encore. The playing of Mr. Pratt was bright and more vigorous than at last week's concert, on which occasion he had overtaxed his strength by long hours of strenuous practice. Many recalls showed his popularity with the audience. Mr. Blum also achieved a distinct success on the "cello, responding to several encores.

A communication from the Employers' Liability Assurance Company was received, complaining of a charge made by a doctor. In January, an employee on the dredge met with an accident, his finger being crushed. As the board is authorized to pay for such accidents, a bill was sent to Dr. Pantan for "first aid treatment," who amputated a part of the finger, and sent the company a bill for \$25. This bill the company objected to, and appealed to the board to have it reduced. It was the opinion of the board that the charge was a reasonable one, and further that they had nothing to do with the matter, and the clerk was instructed to write to the company that it was a case for them and the physician to settle.

A communication was received from the Star Sand Company in regard to an old boiler which that company had appropriated, and for which the board had sent a bill for \$300. The company offered to accept a bill they had sent to the board for \$100, and to pay \$20 in cash, and keep the boiler. On motion of Mr. Flinders, the offer was rejected, and the clerk was directed to make a counter offer to take \$150 and the accepted bill for the boiler.

An offer of \$100 for the machinery taken out of the tug Louise Vaughn was received from Christiansen & McMeer. The offer was refused, the board being of opinion that the machinery was worth \$250. It is now on two docks and the old dredge, and it was ordered that it be collected and stored on Flinders' wharf. Mr. Flinders offering the use of the same free of charge.

On motion of Mr. Flinders, it was ordered that the vice-president and secretary investigate the rights of the commission in regard to the old city dredge and the Louise Vaughn, and report at next meeting. Vice-President Williams called attention to the necessity of some decision being arrived at in regard to what should be done with the old city dredge. It is now costing \$25 per month for a watchman on her. A grass extractor which was placed on the city dredge for trial, not proving satisfactory, the clerk was directed to notify the owners that it was not wanted, and was subject to their order.

Vice-President Williams called attention to the condition of the tug Wenona, which is badly in need of repair. The board ordered her repaired last summer, but, as all the ways were under water then, it could not be done. It was the sense of the board that the matter be attended to at once. Mr. Williams stated that it had been thought that she could be repaired for about \$300. He was of opinion that to put her in good order would cost \$500, and he did not want any surprise sprung on the board. Captain Brown thought necessary repairs could be made for about \$600. It was decided that the repairs were necessary, and must be made as soon as practicable.

IN THE ROLE OF OPHELIA.

Nevada Sings the Mad Scene From "Hamlet."

As was expected, the Metropolitan was crowded with an appreciative audience of music-lovers for Nevada's second concert. Every one striving for musical culture, who for any reason failed to hear the diva when in Portland last week, seemed to have made special effort to be present last night, as it was felt that it might be the last opportunity to hear the great American singer. The piece de resistance was naturally expected to be the "Mad scene" from Am-brose Thomas' "Hamlet," an opera that has been more popular in France than in the English-speaking world, where the mad scene has been treated with a certain amount of skepticism. This interest, however, somewhat with the dramatic success of the unhappy Ophelia's witless ravings. But, musically, this last act is brilliant in the extreme, passages of extreme pathos mingling with startling outbursts of gaiety and witless laughter. The sincerity of Nevada's feeling impressed itself forcibly upon the audience, both in this number and in "Travolta." The latter was a marvelous piece of work, voicing heart-rending sorrow, such as could not fail to move the most phlegmatic audience. The half-hearted sob in her voice showed the fathomed depths of pathos, yet with it there was always that sense of restraint and perfect self-control which indicate the true artist.

To such as have kept themselves informed concerning the past 10 years of Nevada's career in Europe, much was not expected from her in the way of dramatic power; since, largely on account of ill health, she had been unable to perform in the concert stage than in operative roles. Her art has been said to appeal most forcibly to the trained singer who can appreciate her purity of tone, her marvellous skillful management of her breath and thoroughly artistic coloratura work. This power for pathos, therefore, came as a surprise to many.

now costing \$25 per month for a watchman on her. A grass extractor which was placed on the city dredge for trial, not proving satisfactory, the clerk was directed to notify the owners that it was not wanted, and was subject to their order.

Vice-President Williams called attention to the condition of the tug Wenona, which is badly in need of repair. The board ordered her repaired last summer, but, as all the ways were under water then, it could not be done. It was the sense of the board that the matter be attended to at once. Mr. Williams stated that it had been thought that she could be repaired for about \$300. He was of opinion that to put her in good order would cost \$500, and he did not want any surprise sprung on the board. Captain Brown thought necessary repairs could be made for about \$600. It was decided that the repairs were necessary, and must be made as soon as practicable.

IN THE ROLE OF OPHELIA.

Nevada Sings the Mad Scene From "Hamlet."

As was expected, the Metropolitan was crowded with an appreciative audience of music-lovers for Nevada's second concert. Every one striving for musical culture, who for any reason failed to hear the diva when in Portland last week, seemed to have made special effort to be present last night, as it was felt that it might be the last opportunity to hear the great American singer. The piece de resistance was naturally expected to be the "Mad scene" from Am-brose Thomas' "Hamlet," an opera that has been more popular in France than in the English-speaking world, where the mad scene has been treated with a certain amount of skepticism. This interest, however, somewhat with the dramatic success of the unhappy Ophelia's witless ravings. But, musically, this last act is brilliant in the extreme, passages of extreme pathos mingling with startling outbursts of gaiety and witless laughter. The sincerity of Nevada's feeling impressed itself forcibly upon the audience, both in this number and in "Travolta." The latter was a marvelous piece of work, voicing heart-rending sorrow, such as could not fail to move the most phlegmatic audience. The half-hearted sob in her voice showed the fathomed depths of pathos, yet with it there was always that sense of restraint and perfect self-control which indicate the true artist.

To such as have kept themselves informed concerning the past 10 years of Nevada's career in Europe, much was not expected from her in the way of dramatic power; since, largely on account of ill health, she had been unable to perform in the concert stage than in operative roles. Her art has been said to appeal most forcibly to the trained singer who can appreciate her purity of tone, her marvellous skillful management of her breath and thoroughly artistic coloratura work. This power for pathos, therefore, came as a surprise to many.

Next in interest to the "Mad scene," was the "Rigoletto" number, "Caro Nome," which demands a remarkable range and flexibility of voice in the singer. It is the fervid outburst of love from Gilda to the Duke, the first Verdi's most brilliant aria of the bravura order, but possessing enchanting grace of melody as well.

Other numbers were the favorite waltz from "Gounod's" "Roméo and Juliet," "Come Back, Dear Heart," by Arnold, and "Swansea River," given as a closing encore. The playing of Mr. Pratt was bright and more vigorous than at last week's concert, on which occasion he had overtaxed his strength by long hours of strenuous practice. Many recalls showed his popularity with the audience. Mr. Blum also achieved a distinct success on the "cello, responding to several encores.

A communication from the Employers' Liability Assurance Company was received, complaining of a charge made by a doctor. In January, an employee on the dredge met with an accident, his finger being crushed. As the board is authorized to pay for such accidents, a bill was sent to Dr. Pantan for "first aid treatment," who amputated a part of the finger, and sent the company a bill for \$25. This bill the company objected to, and appealed to the board to have it reduced. It was the opinion of the board that the charge was a reasonable one, and further that they had nothing to do with the matter, and the clerk was instructed to write to the company that it was a case for them and the physician to settle.

A communication was received from the Star Sand Company in regard to an old boiler which that company had appropriated, and for which the board had sent a bill for \$300. The company offered to accept a bill they had sent to the board for \$100, and to pay \$20 in cash, and keep the boiler. On motion of Mr. Flinders, the offer was rejected, and the clerk was directed to make a counter offer to take \$150 and the accepted bill for the boiler.

An offer of \$100 for the machinery taken out of the tug Louise Vaughn was received from Christiansen & McMeer. The offer was refused, the board being of opinion that the machinery was worth \$250. It is now on two docks and the old dredge, and it was ordered that it be collected and stored on Flinders' wharf. Mr. Flinders offering the use of the same free of charge.

On motion of Mr. Flinders, it was ordered that the vice-president and secretary investigate the rights of the commission in regard to the old city dredge and the Louise Vaughn, and report at next meeting. Vice-President Williams called attention to the necessity of some decision being arrived at in regard to what should be done with the old city dredge. It is now costing \$25 per month for a watchman on her. A grass extractor which was placed on the city dredge for trial, not proving satisfactory, the clerk was directed to notify the owners that it was not wanted, and was subject to their order.

Vice-President Williams called attention to the condition of the tug Wenona, which is badly in need of repair. The board ordered her repaired last summer, but, as all the ways were under water then, it could not be done. It was the sense of the board that the matter be attended to at once. Mr. Williams stated that it had been thought that she could be repaired for about \$300. He was of opinion that to put her in good order would cost \$500, and he did not want any surprise sprung on the board. Captain Brown thought necessary repairs could be made for about \$600. It was decided that the repairs were necessary, and must be made as soon as practicable.

IN THE ROLE OF OPHELIA.

Nevada Sings the Mad Scene From "Hamlet."

As was expected, the Metropolitan was crowded with an appreciative audience of music-lovers for Nevada's second concert. Every one striving for musical culture, who for any reason failed to hear the diva when in Portland last week, seemed to have made special effort to be present last night, as it was felt that it might be the last opportunity to hear the great American singer. The piece de resistance was naturally expected to be the "Mad scene" from Am-brose Thomas' "Hamlet," an opera that has been more popular in France than in the English-speaking world, where the mad scene has been treated with a certain amount of skepticism. This interest, however, somewhat with the dramatic success of the unhappy Ophelia's witless ravings. But, musically, this last act is brilliant in the extreme, passages of extreme pathos mingling with startling outbursts of gaiety and witless laughter. The sincerity of Nevada's feeling impressed itself forcibly upon the audience, both in this number and in "Travolta." The latter was a marvelous piece of work, voicing heart-rending sorrow, such as could not fail to move the most phlegmatic audience. The half-hearted sob in her voice showed the fathomed depths of pathos, yet with it there was always that sense of restraint and perfect self-control which indicate the true artist.

To such as have kept themselves informed concerning the past 10 years of Nevada's career in Europe, much was not expected from her in the way of dramatic power; since, largely on account of ill health, she had been unable to perform in the concert stage than in operative roles. Her art has been said to appeal most forcibly to the trained singer who can appreciate her purity of tone, her marvellous skillful management of her breath and thoroughly artistic coloratura work. This power for pathos, therefore, came as a surprise to many.

## HOW THEY WERE KEPT

BRUTALITY OF TAGALOS TO AMERICAN CAPTIVES.

Graphic Details From Manila Paper of Gillmore and His Comrades' Experience Among Filipinos.

A few words from the Daily Freedom, published in Manila, regarding the condition of the American prisoners released from insurgent captivity, will give persons residing in this country who are unfamiliar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners who have been killed, starved to death and worn out from exposure, disease and privation, a people with whom for many months their captives who are familiar with Filipinos and Filipino methods a fair idea of the civilization of the Tagalogs. The poor, demoralized state of the bays was caused by the fact that the Tagalogs could not keep up with a fatiguing march, should be convincing evidence, although mute, and the emaciated figures of those who have survived corroborate the stories of hardships. If the scores of Spanish prisoners