APPEAL FROM FILIPINOS should the children be carefully taught obstinate enemy, and at the same tin PRAISE FOR THE HEBREW placed in your reach all available re sources and aid. You were at that mo

THEY ASK THE AMERICAN PROPLE FOR LIBERTY.

Distinct Terms on Which They Are Bendy to Make Peace With the United States.

Circulars have been received in Portland from the Central Fillpino Committee, Toronto, presenting the insurgents' side of the present contest, together with an offer of terms upon which they are ready to make peace. The circular, which addressed "To the American Prople," reads:

"God Almighty knows how unjust is the war which the imperial arms have pro-voked and are maintaining against our unfortunate country! If the honest Amer-ican patriots could understand the sad truth of this declaration, we are sure they would, without the least delay, stop this unspeakable horror. And, that they may have a just understanding of it, we entreat them to hear our voice, to meditate on our exhortations, and to weigh our statements against the misrepresentations under which imperialism seeks to conceal its designs. Turn not away from our prayer, Americans, but list-n and give judgment according to reason

### Civilized and Peace-Loving

"We, the Filipinos, are a civiliad, pro-gressive and peace-loving people. Many partial writers and speakers have testified that we are advanced in civilization, that we are capable of improvement, that many of our people for two centulies have enjoyed the advantages of university eduthat the number of liliterates among our people is small, and that as artists, scientists, magistrates, generals and dignitaries of the church, the sons the Philippines have distinguished themselves greatly, and have achieved many positions of eminence, especially so in Spain. That we are progressive was

well shown by the conduct of our whole country when, at the time of the capitulation of the City of Manila, the inhabi tants of our islands, supposing them-selves to have entered upon a career of national independence that was to be assured to them by the United States Government, instead of abandoning themselves to any revolutionary fever and excess, established with carctul thought and scrupulous regard for justice, a prudent government, which respected all rights created legitimately; they convoked a congress, whose legislative work has not en justly criticised by anybody; they reorganized the administrative machinery which had been disturbed by recent struggles: telegraphs, railroads and means of communication began to work egularly; we had adopted the electri light in some of our towns; and we had established a new university, four high and several primary schools. In brief, the new nation had entered upon path of progress which already promised a bright future. All this progress the imperialists have disturbed; all this progress have they destroyed.

### Spain's Oppression.

"For proof that we love peace, we ask you to remember the story of our relations with Spain. For 100 years our coun-try has been at the mercy of Spanish domination; we were the subjects of that monarchy; the government of that nation denied us any voice in the enactment of remedial legislation; they denied as representation in the Spanish Cortes, They allowed themselves to be directed by the most reactionary elements, and took counsel chiefly from the friars, who sought to estrange the mother country from us and to deny us the blessings of liberty, so that they might the more completely exploit us at their will. They denied us freedom of the press, restricted the right of peaceable assembly and vio-lated the security of our homes. They created the so-called administrative process (expedientes gubernativos), so that, often, without hearing and without trial, the most peaceable citizen was snatched from his house and condemned to the miseries of banishment. In brief, the Spanish Government, whose despotic cruelty American impe ialism now imitates, and in some respects surpasses denied to us many of the liberties which you were already enjoying, when, under pretext of oppression, against British domination. you revolted

ment almost at the point of breaking into hostilities with another nation which had manifested her sympathy for Spain by attempting to bar at Subig Bay the course of what you yourselves had called 'an army of liberation.' That was the hour of the beautiful fiction; now we seem to have come to the time of bitter reality, the cruel disenchantment. Then we were received and treated as alles; now we are scourged back into the mountains and denied every right except that of fighting the very flag in whose beneficent shadow we had expected to find freedom and happiness."

What Reward?

What Reward T The address next recites the action of the Filipinos throughout the Spanish War, the disappointment attending re-fusal of the part of the United States Government to grant liberty, and asks: "What reward did we got? Did the ex-pected freedom come to us? No? As a requital for our ascrifices and as a re-ward for our loyalty, subjugation is of-fered to, us, instead of freedom. We may have a colonial government of the United States, administered in a foreign language, instead of the colonial govern-ment of Spain, which at least, was ad-ministered in a language already known to us and which we have mide ours. to us and which we have made ours. We are to have a colonial government which will deny us the citizenship of its nation. In spite of their imperialistic tendencies, the Spanish Government wer went so far as to deny us clitach Then follows the assertion: "The Phil-

tppine Government is the only one which can conclliste and redeem the mountain races of Luzon," for in that government only have they confidence-a success for civilization which imperialism could never accomplish. They assert that the existence of these mountain races makes the Philippine independence impossible. This is an absurd assertion, which would be equal to maintaining that you are in-capable of self-government simply be-cause there are indians on your soll in a proportion almost equal to that which Ingorrotes, Aetas, etc., represent among us

### Several Leading Questions.

the

"Why,do the imperialists wish to sub-jugate us? What do they intend to do with us? Do they expect us to surrender -to yield our inalienable rights, our homes, our properties, our lives, our fuhomes, our properties, our lives, our fu-ture destinies, to the absolute control of the United States? What would you do with our 9.00.000 of people? Would you permit us to take part in your slections? Would you concede to us the privilege of sending Senators and Representatives to your Congress? Would you allow us to erect one or more federal states? Or, would you tax us without representa-tion? Would you change your tariff laws so as to admit our products' free of duty and in competition with the prod-ucts of your own soil? And thus would you allow the American trusts to utiline you allow the American trusts to stillae our cheap labor in the manufacture of goods that would compete with the products of your own factories? Would you permit the trusts to bottle up our people to subserve their own ends, depriving us even of those liberties which you are enjoying? Would you admit our artisans, mechanics, laborers and servants to take employment in your country on an equal footing with American citizens. Indians and negroes? Would you allow us to prohibit Chinese immigration? Would you permit us to retain our own language and not force us to adopt yours? Would you let us elect our own local officers? Would you allow us to share your of-fices, your honors and your privileges? And, as for the saloons (which were almost unknown in Manila before) would you allow them to go on multiplying at the appalling rate at which their number has increased there within the past two years? Would you allow the lands in the Philippines to remain at all untaxed, as formerly, aimply because some religious corporations have acquired enormous and fraudulent properties in them? Would you remove your American soldiery and permit us to create an army of our own? Or, if you were determined to maintain a powerful army and fleet in order to protect your newly acquired property from foreign ambitions, and from our natural and perpetual anxieties for liberty, would you do this solely at your own expense, because the revenues of a poor country like ours cauld not do no?

SERMON BY THE REV. ROLAND D. GRANT. He Spoke to a Crowded House at

First Baptist Church-Other Sermons.

A very large congregation assembled last evening in the First Baptist Church, corner of Twelfth and Taylor streets, to hear Dr. Roland D. Grant preach on "The Debt of Protestantism to the Jews." For the first time in the Summer season it was necessary to throw open the spacious Sunday school rooms adjoining the main auditorium. This was completely filled, the galleries on both sides were crowded to the walls, and men and women were standing in the alales and at the entrances. The we ome to the old pastor of th

First Baptist Church was certainly cordial in numbers, for one could hardly expect many persons to assemble on such an evening A brief musical programme preceded the sermon. Dr. Grant read the lesson of the evening from Paul. Dr. Alexander Blacksermon. burn, pastor of the church, delivered the earnestly invoking divine assist-

ance to those now endangered in the Orient and wherever they may have gone to preach the gospel. Dr. Grant's sermon was marked by its praise to the Hebrew race. He quoted from Paul and Old Testament writers in half. As between them and the Gentlies, which he classed as all the outside, the apenker argued that the He-brews were God's chosen people, and the constant purport of his thought was that they were the description ones, and should reap the rewards of divine blessing. Paul was quoted for the statement that the old stock came from the patriarche of the Hebrew propie. This was the trunk of the olive tree. When the Hebrews refused to accept Christ they were the branches that were broken off, and in their

stead the Gentlies were grafted onto the old stock. Paul's admonition at that at ... when the Gentlies so conducted themselves as to become undeserving, they would be broken off and the Hebrews grafted back again, who quoted as a warn-ing to the present age. And then the speaker, with great solemnity, asked whether or not the Gentiles had not al-ready been broken off. He did not assume to say that they had, but their wars, aggressions, mockeries in the church, and a multitude of other foolish things led to the asking of the question in all serious-Deps.

# THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Sermon by Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman.

At the First Congregational Church, the pastor, Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, preached ais last sermon before his vacation. Next Sunday the Rev. Wallace Nutting, of Providence, R. I., will preach, both morning and evening, and the Rev. W. C. Kantner, D. D., of Salem, Or., will preach in the morning during the month of August. There will be no evening service luring August except the meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. at 5:45. Mr. Ackerman goes to the mountains early next week or the last of this week and will remain until the first Sunday in September. Last evening he preached the last of a

Last evening he preached the last of a series of sermons on National and inter-national themes. The series included "Our National Responsibility." "The Crisis in China," "Our Demand Upon Turkey" and "The Famine in India." Of the latter, he said in part: "The fact that 60,000,000 people are either starving of in danker of starv-ing is beyond our comprehension. That

ing is beyond our comprehension. That \$0,000,000 people are actually in want for Government is taxed to provide for the needy; that plague and smallpox are added to the condition in some guarters is a horror that the well-fed people of America are not able to conceive. Bat if we could gaze on the gaunt forms that are roving about that unfortunate land; if we could see the bables, mere skeletons, that are lying on their dead mother's breast; if we answered the knock at our door and found men and

ABOUT THE TIMBER PEST The parents should not relegate this task all to the pastor, but personally supervise it themselves. Let the church and Sunday school assist the parents in grounding the children well in this fundamental principle of religious life. "It was also advised that we receive

our religious instruction as much by the eye as by the ear. The holy church should in itself draw out our highest should in Itself draw out our highest thoughts and inspire our hearts with a feeling of love and devotion. We were also advised to put aside our individual preferences and do that which was con-ducive to the greatest good to the great-est number. The thought was brought out that people should be faithful and true to their church and be willing to sustain it through every adversity.

sustain it through every adversity. "Let us stand together in the worship of one God and the spread of Christianity."

# ADVERTISED.

### List of Unclaimed Letters Remaining in the Postoffice at Portland, Or.

Free delivery of letters by carriers at the aldence of owners may be secured by observing the following rules:

treet plainly to the street and mumber of house. Head letters with the writer's full address,

Aread letters with the writer's full address, including street and number, and request an-swor to be directed accordingly. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in the city, whose special address may be un-known, should be marked in the left-hand cor-ner. "Transient." This will prevent their be-ing delivered to persons of the same or simi-lar names.

ing chervered to persons of the transformation lar names. Persons calling for these letters will plaase state date on which they were advertised, July 23. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each. WOMEN'S LIST.

WOMEN'S LIST. Baldwin, Mrs Edward Lee, Mrs J Baker, Mrs John Lewis, Mrs A C Ball, Mrs Ada Dividenann, Miss Ida Beyr, Mrs Blarry V Bennet, Mrs M J Milling, Mrs Anna Hilling, Mrs Anna Bird, Mrn Minny Brownan, Miss Julia Brownan, Miss Julia Brownan, Miss Julia Brownan, Miss Julia Brownan, Miss Min-Merchil, Addie Brownan, Miss Min-Merchil, Addie Strinbaugh, Miss Min-Merchil, Addie Brunbauch, Miss Min nie Brunbauch, Miss Min nie Burk, Mrs Kate D Burk, Mrs Kate D Burk, Mrs Maurel Caappell, Mrs Maurel Cons, Miss Laurel Cos, Miss Editi Cos, Miss Editi Cos, Miss Birdie Cole, Mollis Cook, Mary Green Cook, Mary Green Cook, Miss Tenne Cook, Miss Dors Donadson, Mrs Stua Donadson, Mrs Richard Eaghs, Mrs Clarence Enument, Mrs Richard Merchin, Addie Millier, Miss Nora Millier, Miss Nora Millier, Miss Jonnie Merril, Miss Jennie B Moores, Mis Jennie B Moores, Miss Mark B Morris, Miss Miss B Noiris, Miss Miss G Norris, Miss Halen Oliver, Miss Maud Ori, Miss Mena Orr, Alias Neille Osburn, Alias Nena Onley, Miss Haite Payne, Miss Elfrid Parker, Miss Lottle

Pugh, Mrs Ollis Lagna, Mrs Charence Edwards, Mrs Rose Emmens, Mrs Richard Engeike, Mrs Alia Fiangher, Bell Fonse, Mrs Ella Frasér, Miss Bertha French, Mrs Garroutle, Mrs Mary George, Ellan ugh, Mrs Olife ianhin, Alles benand, Miss Peingie-2 lice, Mrs Lens tobinson, Miss Jensie toss, Miss Mosthor bussell, Mrs Nellis Dyservolt Miss Mis dia diana diana diana diana Mina Ida thyegwolt, Miss Rhyegwolt, Miss Min ple Smith, Miss Neilie Sprague, Mrs W H Staling, Miss Steepiee, Miss Heien jts, henson, Mrs Mary jtsukerson, Mrs Mary jtsuker, Mrs Clara Stryker, Mrs Ella Sullivan, Miss Maggie Sundquist, Mrs Oscar Thomas Miss Florate Nellie Miss Florence Frau R E en, Miss Zoe

lquist, Mrs Osca nas, Miss Florsi nons, Mrs Cros Haya M. Mite Zoe Haya M. Mira T F Hendricks. Miss Ethef Holden, Mira Linsie N Holicomh, Mira Linsie N Holicomh, Mira Lint Horn, Sira M A Hosmer, Miss May Humphrey, Mira O J Humter, Ara Linzie Johnson, Mira Lea Kinney, Miss Harriet N man Tomlinson, May Vall, Mrs Hatti Walters, Mrs B Walters, Mrs Bertie Walters, Mrs Bertie Weiman, Misse Carri Wella, Mrs, 213 4th Wheeler, Miss Amy Whaley, Mrs Jno H Wither, Miss Minnie Withar, Mrs W H Withar, Mrs Weth Withar, Mrs Berta Vilheim, Miss South Wood, Mrs Barta Young, Miss Maggie Zahn, Mrs Sarah Knight, Miss Ella Krigbanm, Miss Le-Landelt, Mrs Ena Leahy, Mrs Jno

### MEN'S LIST.

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Keller, Arthur Kasdier, W & Kruger, W F Lamiter, Arthur Leonard, Homer Levy B. st Lippman, A McGarthy, John McCarthy, John H McCardel, John H McCardel, John H Abern, John Abbott, Stanley F Adams, H M Allen, W M Andrews, Joseph Anderson, James Adgust, G W Austen, E J Bangher, Perry Barlow, Jas Barlow, Jas D Barber, Alvin B Barber, Harry Barne, McLeah, W Mamenas, G M Mariner, J L Matheny, Ed Merryman, Capt J V Beldon, Lott-3 BeilingLe, C A Bergen, A V Mercer, W H Mitchelson, Mr Mitchell, P I Moegers, Linus-2 Monroe, & O Morgan, Henry B Mayer, W H Newman, Chas L Oblander, Ed Oldso, C H Olson, Rasmus Ormsbee, Mr and K L Siackman, C E Bohn, Louis Brask, A N Brownile, Arthur C Buil, F H Butter, B hutterner CE Carnie, M Carnie, M Clark J F-2 Clark & Moniton Docks, Percy Iollin, Troken Dorroy, Martin Uniton, William, Ver Nech P re, Eimer Ormsbee, Mr and M K L O'Neil, D 5 Pages, Thomas Pardes, O E Parrent, Petro Pederson, Linem Petersen, Edw T. Piatta, W A Portland Cement Co Portland Cement Co Portland Furchasing Agency Porter, D Percy Ramer, Win Reinsek, Edward Reinsek, E E Richards, E E Roberts, Rev Silas F Roberts, Rev Silas F th. Robert brane, Fred H bross, Harry B butbirth, W D birth, W D ris, F Roy Vol. C E ckinson, Eugene ehl, George W incan, James Durham, R G Bari, Edward Edwards, W E Egeriy, C A Fechhel...er, W B Foster, W J Froster, W J Froster, Albert N Francisco, Charley Roberts, Rer Silas F Roberts, Ed Rollins, G W Rosensweig, Robt Roberts, Rev Bilas | Roberts, Ed Roberts, Ed Robitins, G W Hosensweig, Robt Sanoder, T Schow, E P Schafter, John Schwab, C J Ehunk, J H Shank, Rev M Ebeeban, Red Sinclair, Frank V Sirke, George Smalley, W L Binth, Henry Sourbeer, Frink Sprague, L Z Stumpinki, Pardet Stimson, W H Tait, Mr and Mrs Tayker, Z Terwijliger, I Thompson, Chas Tower, W F Vonderal James P Weaver, Lary Wilson, John Wright, Alfred J Zingling, H Zork, W L Elimmerman, E H AGZES. ncisco, Charley ler, George W rge, Robert lam, R G dell, H P ding, E E Graves, Gray, W C Brenwald, Kaspar Breeze, William Penrris, it P Hart, Mr Hartmar alr Hays, J H Jopkins, M ofmelater ordine, M formelater, D oliges, P H oughton, Henry owell, Frank A use, Cad Unreworth Athen Ruse, Cad Illingsworth, Albert Ingram, E 8 Joseph, Gas Johnson, Ray Johnson, Win L Jones, Rivan W Jones, Richard Jones, Boxey King, Louis Kaup, W D Keiler, John A

PORTLAND ENTOMOLOGIST HAS STUDIED ITS HABITS. Charles A. Kalus, of Teath and

Couch Streets, Spent Five Years Investigating the Pleocoms.

Portland has probably the only entomologist of the country, and perhaps of the world, who has fully investigated the life and habits of the great timber pest to which attention was directed during the past week by the Agricultural Department. This pest is a beetle, known to scientists as the scarabacid family, or more generally as the pleocoma. Charles A. Kalus, residing at Tenth and Couch streets, is the man who has made the investigation. It was Mr. and Mrs. Kalus who loaned to the City Museum a short time ago a fine collection of beetles and butterflies which so many have admired. Entomology has been the life work of Mr. Kalus. Since he was 12 years old, which is now 50 years ago, he has studied insects, unremittingly and closely. At that age he entered a German school to qualify himself for the Forestry Department of that nation, where the rudiments

of his life work were gathered. Nine years ago Mr. Kalus accidentally discovered the pleocomn out on his farm in Washington County. An entomologist by nature and training, he captured the first ones seen and sent them East for a report. The answer was that they were piecomas, but further than that sci-entists could say nothing, as there was no record of their habits, destructiveness or modes of propagating. Nothing was required to devote Mr. Kalus Nothing more energies to the pleocoma, and for five years following he pursued this work until he was able to give the Universal Entomological Society, which has Nation-al headquarters in New York, a detailed account of the strange beetle. In re-sponse to this volume of information furnished by Mr. Kalus, President Ottomar Dietz wrote a long letter of thanks, in which he stated that a service had been rendered of such value as to be fully rendered of such value as to be fully appreciated only in after years. Mr. Ka-lus' data were placed in the records of the society, with which it will be one day published. His investigation of the pleocoma commenced nine years ago, the full report being made five years after commencement. At that time the great the dark as to its nature or how it may be destroyed. Reference to Mr. Kalus' notes will enlighten them and perhaps save several years of inborious investigration

Mr. Kalus says his attention was first directed to the pleocoma one evening nine years ago out on his farm by the chickens running after them. As soon as he learned the ignorance about them. to began a determined investigation. In this he was baffied for a period, as he could find no more of them anywhere, and marveled at their complete disappearance. Noticing that a large number of hazel bushes about one and one-half inches in diameter on his farm were dying, he dug them up to examine the roots. On these he found a very large larva which girdled the main stock below the ground, thus killing it. Further digging of hazel brush brought to light this larva in different states of maturity. Some were an inch and less in length, while occasionally was found one advanced to the state of a cocoon fully one and one-half inches long. These had the shape and characteristics of the pleocoma bee-tie. Aiding full development, Mr. Kalus poor learned that this was actually the merely. soon learned that this was actually the

larva of the pleocoma. Then came the problem of how it was planted in the roots of these brush. This was not satisfactorily determined until the following October. There is only a brief time each year that either the male or female of the pleocoma appears above ground, and this is invariably in the month of October, the date nearly always being the same week in succeeding years. Mr. Kalus discovered that on this date the males appeared above the sur-face and flew about quite close to the

has received the name of the nun, which produces a caterpillar of terrible de-structiveness in the forests. To stay it the German Government has taken rad-ical measures to have if destroyed, else the timber remaining in the country might be killed. Mr. Kalus believes the might be killed. Mr. Kalus believes the pleocome will in time, if not checked, become an equal menace, which is will a require strong work to vanquish. At present, Mr. Kalus says millions of doi-lars are being spent in Europe to fight the nun pest, because it has grown to tremendous proportions. In booking for the pleocoma, Mr. Kalus says a person may mistake their grub

says a person may mistake their grub for that of the eragoius, another of the beetle family. The old ones differ very much. The male of the pleocoms is usually about three-fourths of an inch long, while the female is about one inch. The male is dark brown and the female lighter. The adult eragotus differs much in size and general shape, especially of head. The grub of the two are very Bks, the easiest distinction being that the grub of the eragotus is found only in dead, rotting wood, while that of the ple ocoms is found in the roots of trees still living or just dead. The pleocoma grub, when about full grown, has a brown head, like the head of an adult. Mr. Kalus expresses a perfect willing-pens to confer with the Government en-complecient at Correllie and heat as heat tomologist at Corvallis and aid as best he can to devise a remedy. His proffer is likely to be gratefully accepted, as the Government reports characterize the pest as worse than sawmills.

## MORE MONEY NEEDED.

### City Cannot Have Good Streets Without It.

There has been more complaint of lats

than usual about the condition of the streets in Portland and in regard to their leaning, and sprinkling, and been renewed clamor for the city to take charge of streets which have been what is called "permanently improved" and see that they are kept in good condition. There is talk about securing legislation to give the city more authority in this matter.

City Engineer Chase says it is not so much an increase of authority that is needed in this matter, as more money. The city has power to maintain a street indefinitely if means for doing this can be procured, but no change in the charter increasing the city's authority will bring in any more money for the repair of streets. The Council has powers enough. but is hampered by a scarcity of money. The blanket license ordinance, which the Council now proposes to pass, is intended to provide the money required for greated. It seems only now the Agri-cultural Department is beginning to real-the dark as to its nature or how it may has been the case invariably in the past. Everybody would like to have good streets, but not everybody is desirous of paying his share of providing for them Many when they have paid for improving a street would like to have "the city" take charge of it and keep it in repair without further expense to them. They seem to forget that "the cife" is made up of the citizens and that they are included among the citizens and must pay their

share of any expense the city incurs. It is true that there are many who are not taxpayers, yet who help to wear out the streets, and they will be among the strongest opponents of the blanket ll-cense ordinance, the object of which is to "enable" them to pay a fair proportion of the cost of keeping the streets in order. Anyone who desires to increase the powers of the city in the matter of keeping up streets can best do so by aiding the city in securing funds for this purpose. Legislation is of no us there is money to back it up. If there is plenty of funds for maintaining streets they can easily be kept in good ord this work cannot be done by legislation

# Menelek and Abyssinia.

Harper's Magazine. Menelek, in spite of some faults, has achieved wonders for the well-being of his country. He is far in advance of any previous Abyssinian monarch, and under his peaceful reign the population and prosperity of the Abyssinians have un-doubtedly increased. He differs essentially from his predecessor, King John, and has thoroughly won the love of his

advance of his predecessor, for he takes counsel from those about him, and is always mindful of those below him. It is said that at the time of the "pest," some 10 years ago, when the people were in dire distress by renson of their losses, Menelek formed a big camp, and setting the example to his people with his own hand, and assisted by his soldiers, tilled the soil, and in due time handed to the sufferers the fruits of their labor-an example that encouraged others to do likewise. I was told that for three whole years he ate no beef; for he argued, "Why should I enjoy plenty while my people are in want?" I doubt if any European ruler has denied himself to the same extent for a similar cause! Yet Menelek is regarded by many as a bar

# FOR GREATER MANILA.

barian.

Accommodations of a Modern American City Are Wanted.

Manlia Freedom. Let us make Manila an American city in fact as well as in name. Let people who prefer an Oriental city move to Can-

ton and die of the plague. A good beginning has already been made for the public library, and the clean, comfortable new rooms on the Ro sario are fairly well equipped and well patronized.

New docks and one or two new bridges are urgently needed now, to say nothing of the near future. Loading ships from cascos is an expensive, tedious and ex-asperating procedure for shippers.

At least one or two good parks are among the indispensables of a modern American city. Now while land is cheap the beginning of a great new park could be made with but comparatively mod-

erate expense. While all of this cannot be accomplished in a day, and while little can be done, anyhow, until the commission pro-vides us with a permanent government, plans for these changes can be considered and matured.

An opportunity is now offered for widening and straightening some of the streets which will never come again. In some districts, where fire has swept away the old buildings, these atreets could be straightened at a comparatively nominal expense, before the owners begin to rebuild.

Then there is the legitimate business prospector, who is really in search of a business opening, and branches out with the honest intention of making the city his home and growing up with the country. This class of people are a benefit to any community, particularly to such a city as Manila, whose future is in front any con of her.

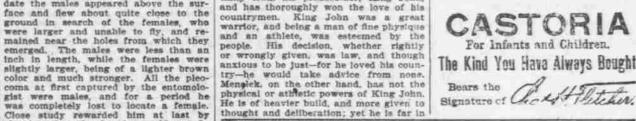
In the American Chamber of Commerce is a commendable nucleus of this latter class of people, and for their consideration many questions are pressing for so-lution. The problem of a better sewerage system is one of these. Manila has a magnificent water supply and a mod-ern sower system would complete the ern sower system would complete the work of making this one of the health-

lest citles in the Orient. In this conglomeration of human folk which has drifted into the Philippines since the American occupation, there are at least two distinct classes of people; there are the greedy folks who came in

exactly the same way in which a hawk makes a descent upon a chicken-coop. He came to grab all that he could, by fair means or foul, and get away with as much of the plunder as possible, and, at the same time, loss none of his fail feathers. This species is a nuisance of the most incorrigible sort, and are a pest ers. wherever they are.

## When the Earth Gets Jungry.

London Daily Mail. Nothing is too big or too small to es-cape the: mow of our hungry globe. Quicksands are the traps she spreads for smaller fry. Probably the worst and most dangerous in the world are the "Shotts" of the Sahara. These are perhaps the dregs of some prohistoric sea. Now they are covered over with a thick crust of salt and sand. Whole caravans have walked unconsciously into these death traps and been quickly swallowed up. Reclus, the great French authority, declares you can sound these quicksands to a depth of 300 feet without finding bottom.



### THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1900.

### Revolt Against Spain.

"Notwithstanding these great wrongs we submitted quietly; confining our prowe submitted quietly; confining our pro-tests to carnest prayers for reparation; such was our love of pence. Only when we became convinced that our requests were absolutely disregarded, that the most worthy officials were removed from office, even those of eminent character, when it was made known that they had manifested even a slight sympathy for us, when we had lost every hope of peaceful remedy and all faith in the oft-promised liberal reforms, only then it was that the armed protest, the Filipine revolution, the most justifiable of all revolutions, began. It was an uprising void of every feeling of hatred and revenge toward Spain, the country that we re-spected and loved, it was a revolt against bad government, just as we now revolt, not against America, whose power and greatness we recognize, and whose justice we still hope to see proven, but against her unworthy rulers. Those who tell you that we are an adventurous and meditious people, ready to go to war at the loast pretext, basely deceive you in this as in many other calumnies invented by the imperialists. If, yesterday, we fought against Spain, and, today, are resisting your powerful arms, even though sure to be vanquished. It is because we have been forced as a last resort to an unequal and boody war for the attainment of an as-piring people's legitimate ambitions. Thus we can repeat proudly and with the firmness of one who carries the truth on his lips and in his heart, that if our character and culture entitle us to independence, still more do we show ourselves entitled to it by the high motives which have always inspired our resistance. Why then, do you deny us liberty? Why, for-getful of all your illustrious forefathers. are you fighting against the cause of independence, of progress and of justice, which is our cause? What has come to pass between you and us that should cause you to permit this incredible and munstrous war to be waged against us?

#### Broken Promises.

"When you declared war against Spain you proclaimed to the world at large that you had appealed to arms only in order to free oppressed peoples; and when your flag waved before the coasts of the Fillpines on powerful vessels which easily destroyed the weak fleet of the enemy, it was an emblem of liberty then. Your dip-lomatic representatives invited the most famous of our Filipino leaders, Hon, E. Aguinaldo, to an offensive alliance against those whom you represented to us as a 'common enemy,' in order that by van-quishing them, we might achieve our aspirations for peace and happiness. It was then that your idol, Admiral Dewey, and your distinguished Generals, Merritt and Anderson, treated us as friends and allies, saying sincerely that we were fit for inde-pendence, even more so, as the Admiral asserted, than the Cubans, to whom you have with equity promised to give it. It was then that the fing of the new Filipine nation waved in the shadow of the Stars and Stripes at Manila Bay. It was then that the independence of the Fillpines was proclaimed at Cavite, within range of your cannons, without any opposition, and in almost the very words of your immortal declaration. It was then that your soldiers hailed the new nation, while ours were cheering the American liberators. It was then, to save your cause, since you had assured us that your cause embraced our freedom, that the Filipinos gave their blood for you in your fight against a vallant and

First-That we will nav back to the United States the 520,000,000 paid by them to Spain. Second-That the most nucleable and per-petual commercial relations shall exist between us for our mutual benefit, and for the

own expense, because the revenues of a poor country like ours could not do so? "We are ready to make peace, and, in

order to facilitate this end, we propose:

freater progress of our country. Third-That we will grant to the United States whatever space is reasonably necessary for coaling stations outside of our established cities

Fourth-That we will not allow menopolies of any kind in the islands, and that we will give to your citizens all the guarantees and protection accorded to our own eltigens for the

security of life and property. Fifth-That we are ready to enteriain what-ever terms you may desire for yourselves, so long as they do not infringe upon our indiridual and political liberties, or upon the tegrily of our nationality.

"After these offers, it only remains that you, the free citizens of America. for the glory of your name throughout the world and for the honor of your fag, shall do justice. Thus shall the hands of your noble sons be no longer stained with innocent blood. Thus shall it not be said that the vile inspirations of greed have banished from your hearts those lofty traditions of liberty and philanthropy which you have inherited from your henest forefathers."

# ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME

Do you know of a train outside of the Northern Pacific's new "North Coast Limited" that is wide vestibuled from end to end, electric lighted, provided with an observation car carried at the rear end of the train for 2000 miles, in which indies and gentlemen are surrounded with all the comforts of modern civilization, 1. c., ladles' parlor, waiting room, library, ob-servation platform, gentlemen's smoking-room, card room, tollet rooms, barber shop and bath room? Try the "North Coast Limited." It runs daily and no extra charge is made for traveling on it.

The West May Repairs Post. New York Evening Post. Bryanism evidently has lost its old hold upon the farther West. Most Bry-Washington to McKinley. There are al-ready plain signs that the group of states lying east of the Pacific Coast tier is no longer infatuated with sliver, and the free-coinage candidate will need to make a first this way for more than make a fight this year for more than one such commonwealth which went for him by an overwhelming majority in 1996. Colorado gave Bryan six votes to every one for McKinley feur years ago, and the 16 to 1 plank was put in the Kanzas City platform for the express and avowed purpose of retaining the Republican votes in Colorado and adjoining states which were won by such a plank in 1856. But Colorado newspapers which supported Bryan when he ran before admit that conditions have altogether changed. One of them, the Denver Republican, declares. "after careful inquiry in many quarters," that "not one Bilver Republican in a hun-dred in Colorado is willing to accept either the ticket or the platform adopted at Kansas City," and it even goes so far as to may that "nobody need be surprised to see Colorado give a majority for Mc Kinley." Another Denver paper which supported Bryan in 1996, the Times, has come out for McKinley. So has the Salt Lake Tribune, the chief Republican or-gan in Utah, which was for Bryan four years ago. As the opposition majority in Utah sank from 51.106 for President in 1896, to only 5655 for Congressman in 1888. that state cannot be considered certain for Bryan in 1900.

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women who wanted to give us their chil-dren, and then if we should travel East and find everywhere the same scarcity, or ride from Omnha to Boston and see the dead and dying by the side of every mile of the track, then we might awake to the awful condition.

"And one can hardly realize even if he tries to understand the terrible moral degradation that follows such conditions; the stamping out of every feeling except that of satisfaction of hunger and a willinguess to trample others to get what is so much needed: the crowding of had men and immoral women, pure girls and children, the plague-smitten, the leprous, the diseased, all into one compound called a poorhouse; the callousness caused by constantly looking upon the neglected constantly looking upon the neglected dead and the searing of the heart that adds to its superstitions a spirit of des-psir-oh, what a cry it all makes upon the hearts of men! And now the rains have come too late. The relief works outside of every city are giving men work for 2 cents a day, and there are 5.730,000 men, women and children pound-ing stone for bare subsistence. "And to whom do the starving helpless Seorge.

"And to whom do the starving helpless millions look? None of the native Indian States have turned a hand to help; the heathen in the land are allowing the sacred pigeons to tenr open the grain sacks that they may fatten and the people starve; what heathen nation has heard this cry for help and hastened to the rescue? And who is it in Christian Eu-rope. England and America that are foremost in this relief? This famine is to demonstrate again the value of the Christian religion, and out of it is to come a mighty revival of the mation, and God will work in his mysterious way for the good of all mankind.

"Hartman, Thompson and Powers, '3 Chaimber of Commerce, are Portland agents for Brown Bros. New York City, who are collecting funds for the Indian famine relief committee, of which W. E. Dodge is chairman."

### CLERICAL CONVENTION.

Thoughts on the Proceedings by Rev. George B. Van Waters.

Testerday morning, at St. David's Episcopal Church, on East Morrison and Twelfth streets, Rev. George B. Van Wa-ters gave a brief sermon on the benefits derived from the clerical convention recently held in Victoria, B. C. In part, he suid: "I have brought some thoughts from

the clerical convention which I attended at the beautiful and picturesque City of Victoria. It is as grand a dity as any I have ever seen, and built in such a way as to secure permanence and durability. The warmth of heart and general hospi-tality accorded the visitors by the people there is to be found nowhere else but in Portland. Those English people mani-fested a warm feeling of brotherhood for their brethren in the United States. There ought never to be any reflections cast upon them, for they stand with us in our Christianizing and civilizing methods. "One of the features of the gathering

was the grand procession to the magnifi-cent cathedral, where it was held. The members of the convention marched to slow, inspiring music.

"Much reverence was exhibited for the church itself-for the house of God, and all of us felt the holy influence of love radiating from it. The clergy of British Columbia, I found, were a class of cul-

PACKAGES. Griffith, Miss Kata Vernon, Paul King, Mrs J W A. B TROASMAN, P. M.

Alabama fron Industry Flourishing. Bultimore Sun. The Birmingham News publishes care-

fully prepared figures showing a contin-uous development in the Bouthern iron field, the Birmingham district and the City of Birmingham during the first half of the year. The manufacture of pig iron in the Birmingham district was the largest on record by over 100,000 tons; the increase in bank clearings, 48 per cent; the bonage of the Alabama railroads the heaviest in their history. In the coal field the output was over 500,000 tons greater than in the first six months of 1889. Building permits granted in the City of Bir-mingham surpass the record of the same period last year, which was the best up to that time, by \$54,000. The coke industry has developed with the same rapidity as coal. In only one quarter, says the News, is there a positive falling off from last year, and that is in the cast-from pipe field. The industry appears to have felt the effect of the boom in pig-from prices. making pipe so high that projected water works systems and kindred vehicles for the consumption of cast-iron pipe were not built, operations being suspended un-til the market became more reasonable. This industry bids fair to resume its wonted activity in the light of present

Columbia, I found, were a class of cul-tured, intellectual gentlemen, full of de-votion and esthusinsm for their work. One very interesting paper read before the convention was on The Church as a Tascher.' According, to it, it was im-perative that there be pisin and definite instruction in the church, and especially "My wife," boasted the happy young Benedick, "Is an open book to me. "Mine,

mained near the holes from which they emerged. The males were less than an inch in length, while the females were slightly larger, being of a lighter brown color and much stronger. All the pleo-coma at first captured by the entomolo-gist were males, and for a period he was completely lost to locate a female. Close study rewarded him at last showing that the females could not and remained on the ground near the holes until they were ready to return be-low the surface for another year. Here the males would congregate, sometimes a dozen to a single female. Pairing com-plete, the female dug a hole into the ground and was followed by all the males there, the latter closing the hole after them, so that no trace remained of the

Following these discoveries, Mr. Kalus began investigations under ground. He saw that the holes always penetrated the hardest ground obtainable, which was usually in the forests. They were never sunk in plowed land or soft ground, which was explained by an instinct to avoid mice and gophers. Twelve inches down the holes were vertical, and then they branched off horizontally until the most of a soft tree was found. If obthey branched on normontally unit the root of a soft tree was found. If ob-tainable, these were always willow, hazel and other trees or brush of the same character, but if such were scarce, fruit trees and young pine or fir were attacked. Where there was nothing but large pine and fir, Mr. Kalus says the pleocoma will relact the root of these for their work select the roots of these for their work. On these roots the female deposits the larva, from which the grub develops. It requires four years for the larva to evolve from the egg to a full-grown pleo-coma. As soon as it becomes animated it bores right into the soft root, getting under the bark and working in the With increased years and strength, grub travels faster, to keep replenished its stock of food, and easily girdles the roots of smaller trees and brush. This causes their immediate decay, the same as if girdled above the ground. In the case of maple, the main trunk dies, but shoots spring up from other roots, and the general life of the bush continues.

Mr. Kalus Imported some fine prune trees from New York. The next year he found two or three of them suddenly dy-ing in the middle of the Summer, with ing in the minute of the Summer, with plenty of water. Digging into their roots, he found the grub of the pleocoma had girdled their roots, two grubs being suf-ficient to kill a single prune tree. These investigations convinced Mr. Ka-lus that it was impossible to fight against the laws or the area of the pleocome

the larva or the grub of the pleocoma. These are beneath the bark underground and beyond the reach until their deadly work is accomplished. His observations show that the males and females appear above ground a very short time in October for breeding purposes, the males fly-ing low and the females remaining nearly stationary. He would have boys trained and instructed as to their habits, and to stimulate them to catch the pleocoma, would have each county or the state offer a bounty of so much for 100 of them. The pleocoma, to avoid birds and other fowls proving upon them, fly mostly on a foggy day, if such can be had. Mr. Kalu believes that the pest could be kept in check in this manner, as he himself caught 400 or 500 of them to send to New York naturalists, who were enger for the specimena. Propagating is quite slow, owing to the time required for the larva to develop, and destruction of the old beetles each year at the times when they come to the surface, he thinks, would materially lessen their numbers,

materially lessen sheir numbers. This suggestion might seem quite un-necessary and extravagant to one not familiar with the ravages of the pleo-coma. The Agricultural Department Bu-regurates it a worse enemy to the tim-ber of the country than sawmills. In Germany, Mr. Kalus says there is what



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