THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1900.

# **REPORTS UPON ALASKA** COMPTLATION OF WORKS OF VARI-OUS MILITARY EXPEDITIONS.

Data of 10 Exploration Parties Rearranged and Brought Within the Compass of One Volume.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 .-- The War Dewarning of the second s tary expeditions that neve been sent into that great territory for the purpose of gathering information as to its char-actor, people, resources, and capabilities. This work, when completed, will make a large document of SS pages, together with a choice collection of photographic views, and all the maps that have been verse, and an the various military ex-piorers. Many of the reports submitted were written in the form of a diary, and were hardly suitable for a public docu-These have been worked over, and rritten up in a purely narrative form, etailing the various trips in chronological order.

Up to the present year there have been 15 military exploring parties sent into Alaska. The first was under command of Capitaln Raymond, and set out in 1882. Following him was the Howard expedition of 1875. In 1880 Petrof made a third trip, followed by Schwatka in 1852. Other rings in their order were made by Ray and Ambercromble in 1884; Allen in 1885; Ray and E. Harard Wells in 1887; Ray, Richardson, Abercromble and Glenn in 1886 and Richardson, Glenn, Abercromble and in in 1896

Farhaps no single volume yet complied will contain as much valuable and reliable information on Alaska as this volume on the military explorations. The publication of this work was authorized by a resolu-tion drawn up and put through the Sen-ste by Senator Carter, of Montana, who to have become sponsor for the meat Northewestern territory. The first edition is limited to 4000 copies, but a great rush is expected, which will necessitate a second and larger edition soon after Conpress convenes next December. This pa-per will be issued as a Senate document, and will be ready for distribution in about a month. The sheets have already been run off, and the binder now awaits the delivery of the maps and illustrations be-fore completing the work.

#### Grazing on Public Lands.

The officials of the Interior and Agricultural Departments, no less than the sheep and cattiemen of the great West, are deep-ly concerned over the question of grazing on the public lands and in the forest reservations, and are apparently no nearer a solution of the great problem than are the two classes who are constantly in con-tention for superior rights. One of the experienced officials in the Interior Dertment, who is familiar with this question, one side and the other, mays that the ultimate result will be that grazing will be permitted in the reserves, a portion of the grazing lands being allotted to the herpmen and another portion to the cat-emen, thus dispensing with the facilonal ght between these two classes. This same official in further discussing

the grazing question, said that the in-terests of the grazer and the forester the grazing question, such the forester were bound to conflict, and that a com-promise would have to be made by both sides. According to his view, the sheep industry and the cattle industry must be protected, just as much as the timber in-dustry. The one should not be cut off for the other. He is inclined to blame the foresters for taking so narrow a view of the situation, for he says they can see the trees and nothing more. He admits that grazing may do some harm to the forest growths, but not enough to injure the output. In most of the Western states the sheep have no other pasture than that on the mountain sides. and in many states these very lands are embraced within the forest reserare embraced within the forest reser-vations. If the sheep are cut off from these grasing patches, they are without fodder during the Summer months, al-though no difficulty is experienced in the Winter, when the lowiands furnish ample pasturage. The damage that is done the undergrowth in the forests due to the passuge of the herds is not of any material consequence, and it cer-tainly does no harm to allow the sheep to graze in the open areas of the reto graze in the open areas of the re-serves, where there is nothing but grass to be found. The same thing applies to cattle, only sheep and cattle cannot be grazed on the same area. It is asserted by Land Office officials that where grazhas not damage of any consequence has resulted, and where grazing has been prohibited, there is nothing stronger against it that the sentiment of the forestern. Already Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, and Commis-sioner Hermann. of the Land Office, are convinced of the advisability of permitting grazing on the forest reservations, and many of the officials of the Geologiand survey, who are also interested, are inclined to the broader view. Secretary Hitchcock is willing to be convinced, but demands a good showing of evidence ore he finally commits himself to the graning principle

be would report 100 times as much as has been reported to us. The reason is simply this: in Michigan they do not have such trees as have enriched the North Pacific forests, and they call a tree of eight inches diameter a merchantable size. Consequently they would notice thousands of trees that the Washington lumberman would never see. The forests of Oregon and Washington are the richof Oregon and Washington are the rich-est I know of, and while they are perhaps being cut away now faster than they are growing up. I do not believe they will be injured, for if much of this timber is not used now it will die before II can be cut. When a safe stage has been reached, the lumbermen will exercise a proper judgment in the amount of timber they cut.'

### Ingalis in the Senate.

John J. Ingalls had been out of public life eight years before his death, but he had not been out of public view. He was a man who could not avoid being notorious in some form or other. He to keep himself advertised and talked about. Ingails spent 18 years in the Scnate, but it is doubtful if he left his imate, but it is abudited if he set his im-press upon any legislation in that time, although he arose to a height of what is balled leadership, or at least he was des-ignated as president pro tem of the Sen-ate, which while not the highest honor In the gift of the body, is one that is only conferred upon some man who se-cures much prominence. But more than that, Ingalis was a first-class parliamentarian, and he was one of the most plo-turesque presiding officers that the Sen-ate has had. Unlike the present pro tem, Frye, he did not sink himself in the office of presiding officer, but he would occa-sionally go upon the floor of the Senate in order to make a speech or to take part in any debate that might occur. Although he was an extremely nervous man, he would sit for hours with his arm hooked over the back of a chair, and in the same rigid position listening to the long speeches that were made-not listening, but apparently listening-and would never move a muscle. His rulings as presiding officer were universally just and acceptable to all the Senators. Although a rank partisan, he never carried it into his position as presiding officer.

### His Partisanship.

Ingalls was a vicious partisan, and he attacked his opponents on the Democratic side with such vigor that he made him-self personally obnoxious to most of them. Ingalls was a man who usually bided his time, and when he did finally attack a Senator of the opposition he made himself felt. I remember particularly that there were two Senators on the Democratic side, now dead, who were made to suffer from Ingalls' vicious at-tacks. One was the late Dan Voorhees, of Indiana. The lashing which he gave the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" is are remembered and commented on to this day. The other whom he attacked was Joe Bown, of Georgia. It appeared that Brown had made a speech, and after it was all over he thought of something this would make it read better, and inserted a line which was rather a vicious stab at Ingalls. Ingalls read the Record in the morning, and saw that a line had been inserted that he had not heard on the floor, and he at once got the official stenographer's notes, and also communistenographer's notes, and also communi-cated with the Government Printing Or-fice, and found that the line had been inserted by Senator Brown. Rising to a question of personal privilege, he com-mented upon this insertion and tamper-ing with the records of the Senate. "Sup-pose," he said, "that in the distant future Alaska shold be admitted as a state. And it would be represented on this floor by some Senator who was opposed to me politically, to whose remarks I might take exception. Suppose after the debate ake exception. Suppose after the debate had ended I should insert at the end of my speech, not having the courage to say it on the floor, that the Senator from Alaska was a mean, miserable, lying, sneaking hypocrite, washing his hands in invisible water, as did Uriah Heap in Dickens' famous novel!" This reference to Joe Brown was so pointed, as he did to see hown was so pointed, as no da have a habit of sitting and rubbing his hands together, that everybody in the Senate and everybody in the gal-leries who knew the people were aware that Ingalis was referring directly to the Senator from General to the Senator from Georgia. An at-tempted reply on the part of Brown was an entire failure. Ingalls' viciousness was too much, and nobody remembers what Brown mid.

### A Victim of Populism.

While it would not probably be quite true to say that John J. Ingalis was a victim of populism, he was to a certain extent thrown out of public life by the wave of populism that swept over the State of Kansas. But had he maintained a straight-out Republican doctrine and what he h leved to be right, it is possible that while he might have had to spend a certain time in private life, the return of the Republicans to power in Kanasa might have been marked by his return to the enate. As it was, he was a temporizer, When the free-silver craze was sweep-ing over the country, he allowed himself to be drawn into the whirlpool. He voted for a free-silver bill in the first Congress when he knew that it was bad legisla-tion, and when it looked as if his bill was to be pushed through the House, he went over to that body and used his inuence with the members of the House to get them to thwart Speaker Reed in an effort to throttle the sliver bill, which Reed finally accomplished. To save him-self, he became a free-sliver man, but his belief was entirely on the other side. and he know it was right. His vote for free silver did not save him from the Kansas Populists, nor did it in after life restore him to the confidence of the Republicans when they again regained ower in Kansas.

EPISCOPALIANS HOLD SERVICE UN-DER TREES. A Thousand People Assemble in Hol-

WORSHIPED AT SUNSET

ward, forceful sermon from a man who has the good of the people at heart. At 5 clock the surpliced choirs of all the Episcopai Churches in the city, number-

man Lutheran churches of Portland was held yesterday forenoon in Holinday Park, Fast Side. Most of the members of the congregations spent the day in the park taking their lunch under the trees. These annual mission festivals are hold for the purpose of promoting and stim-ulating a sentiment in behalf of the mis-sion work of the church. Under the diréc-tion of the German Lutherans there are 12 missions which include Home. Freed-A Thousand People Assemble in Hol-laday Park-Selema and Un-usual Sight. Tosterday atternoon Holladay Park saw the reverent and impressive gathering of a thousand people under the trees for the purpose of singing the old familiar hymns and listening to an earnest, straightfor-ward, forceful sermon from a man who has 12 missions, which include Home, Freed

ing about 40 men and boys, together with their clergy, entered the grove singing the processional hymn, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War." It was a solemn and un-

### A SIXTY MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE.

It Will Take Five Years to Build It Across the Hudson River.

**MPA** 

Secretary of War Root has signed an official Becretary of war nook has signed an onnoise document approving the plans for the new \$90,000,000 double-deck Hudson River bridge. This great public improvement, which has been long needed in the effort to rehabilitate the commerce at the port of New York, will pre-clude any further delay, says the New York Herald.

The structure will run from West New York The structure will run from West New Jork scross the Hudson. It will have six tracks for steam railroads on the main level and four trolley tracks, a roadway and pedestrian and cycle paths on the upper deck, constituting the most complete bridge structure ever planned. This bridge is a combination of the suspension and cantilever principles.

The cost of construction is estimated at more The cost of construction is estimated at more than \$1,000,000 per mile. This, of course, does not include the ornamentation of the boulevard and the carriage approaches and stairways for pedestrians and bicyclists, all of which are matters of detail to be considered later, and which may be elaborated according to the gen-strative the city. rosity of the city.

Andrew H. Green, the "Father of the Greater New York," who for many years has been untiring in his research and study of the ques-

usual sight. The last rays of the setting usual sight. The last rays of the setting sun, shining through the green boughs, illuminated the white gowns of the sing-ers and fell in soft splendor upon the up-lifted cross as it was planted upright in the earth facing the west. The service that followed was sufficiently brief and varied to hold the reverent attention of all present, and it was observed that some of the young children, a large number of whom were present were among the of whom were present, were among the most interested listeners. The "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" were sung with very beautiful effect by the combined choirs beautiful enect by the combined choirs, who had been carefully trained for the occasion by Mr. Lighter, choirmaster of Trinity Church. The hymns were very happily chosen, being peculiarly appropri-ate for eventide and the big congregation joined heartily in such familiar tunes and "Jerusalem the Power of Jesus' Name," and "Jerusalem the Golden." The sermon was preached by Rev. E. T. Simpson, of All Saints' Mission, who

had been specially requested to deliver it by Bishop Morris. His text was St. Paul's words: "God forbid that I should glory, mave in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." He said that while it might at first thought appear strange for him to select such a theme for a sermon under the trees with all the beauty of God's world spread before them, in reality there

LEADERS OF THE INSURRECTION SEND OUT LYING REPORTS. Hope of Bryan's Election Stiffens the Rebellion-News of American Soldiers in Luzon.

> LIBMANAN, Luzon, Philippine Islands, June 13, 1900.—(Special Correspond-ence.)—We have had no mail for 22 days. Today we received the first authentic news from the outside world since May 20. Licentenant Lyman, Chief Signal Of-ficer of this district, sent over a few telegrams lately received from Hong Kong, via Manila, dated June 1, telling of Lord Roberts' holging the Battley of Lord Roberts' hoisting the British fing over Johannesburg, and of President Kruger's flight from Pretoria. We felt like throwing up our hats and hurrah-

the insurgents both days and skirmiahed with them at long range. Several of their FILIPINOS ARE DECEIVED with them at long range. Several of their number were seen to fall, so it seems probable that some of their were filled. On the 54th, Capitaln Green, Eleventh Cav-alry, reported on the other side of the river with 40 troopers. I furnished him a guide and he went on up the river the next day to Bicol, crossed near thera, went to Sipocot, and came in to Libmanan on the 36th. He saw no insurgents. May 37, Green, with his cavalry, Lieutenant Ryan with 41 men of K Company, the rest of the company as well as Capialn Rogers being prostrated by the heat, my-self and nine mounted men of Company L, two police and two guides, went on a two days hike. Green went to Sipocot

two days hike. Green went to Sipocot and crossed the hills to Barcelona, on the bay, where I joined him at night. Byan with his men stayed all night at Calumpinay, two miles and a half up the beach. pinay, two miles and a haif up the beach. We scoured the mountains north of Ca-lumpinay, but saw only a few insurgents. We found four of their cuartels and burned them. Ryan's men killed two in-surgent cavalrymen. Company K re-turned to Caceres on the 30th, and the cavalry left for San Fernando on the next day.

The Presidente, having told me where the The Presidente, having told me where the house of Mercado, one of the insurgent leaders, was situated, I sent out details with caribon carts on the 30th and 31st and secured 32 cartloads of palay for our Government ponies. On June 3 I received reliable information through the Presi-dente and others that the insurgents would make another attempt to capture the town on the hight of June 3. The wire was cut as that we were unable to the town on the night of June 3. The wire was cut, so that we were unable to communicate with brignds headquarters. At daylight on the 3d a trusty native started for Caccres on foot with a men-sage, explaining the situation and naking for re-enforcements. At 3 P. M. the men-senger returned with the reply that the cavairy were coming from San Fernando. Lieutenant Morris, Eleventh Cavairy, with Lieutenant Morris, Eleventh Cavalry, with 36 troopers, arrived just before dark. Their arrival on the opposite bank of the river, where they spont the night, dis-concerted the insurgents, who had counted on having only Company L to deal with, and they gave up the attack. Morris crossed his men over on the 4th, and on the 5th started on a two days' hike.

Veterana Do Not Stand Service.

Lieutenant Morris was formerly with the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers. Captain Green and a number of other officers of the Eleventh Cavalry came from this celebrated Kansas regiment, seven all told. Many of the enlisted men are from the same regiment. The officers tell me that these old men, although excellent soldiers. cannot stand the work like they used to. Very many of them are absent slok in hospital in the United States and in Ma-mila. Cavalry work is hard and the new men fresh from the States stand it better than those who have been here nearly two years. Lieutenant Morris has resigned and expects to have his resigna-tion accepted. The work over here is no snap. Many officers are tired of it and have sent in their resignations, only to find them pigeon-holed and not acted upon. This the Government has a right to do because it is a time of war.

One of the Chinese merchants reported Une of the chinese merchants reported that a, Tagalo was in town inquiring of the natives how many bolos they had. I was unable to find such a person, but as there were other reports that some of the natives were making bolos. I had the town thoroughly searched. The resuit of the search was five lances, eight bolos, and one sword. Many of the na-tives, doubtless, hid their bolos in such

secure manner that they could not be ound. One June 7, Morris and his troop left for San Fernando. Brigadier-General Bell sent over the same day Major Nolan with troops M and F. Eleventh Cavalry, with instructions to scour the country. The

Major is a good cavalryman and a hard rider. He had his troops out on the Sth. 10th, 11th and 12th, scouring the hills and valleys, but outside of burning a few valleys, but outside of burning a few cuartels he had poor luck in finding insurgents.

### Many Accidental Deaths.

One of the cavalrymen was drowned on the 12th, while crossing the river at this place. He had stripped off his clothing and was swimming and leading his horze, when the animal became frightened, com-menced to plunge and struck the poor fel-low on the head with one of his horze. ow on the head with one of his hoofs Befdra help could reach him, he drowned His body was recovered and we gave him a military funeral in the little cemetery here. His name was Oswaid, of Troop M. Eleventh Cavairy. The troop and Company L. Forty-fifth Infantry, both marched to the cemetery. The salute was fired the trumpets blew taps, and all that fired, the trumpets blew taps, and all that was mortal of the brave fellow was laid to rest. Captain Steinhauser, Company B, Forty-

Registration of Natives.

Forty-fifth Infantry, U. S. V.

CONSTABLE'S ASSISTANT SHOT

inmate of an Illinois Lying-In Hou

pital Fires at Officers.

who, with others, accompanied Cor John Milstead tonight to serve a w for malpractice on Mrs. Dr. C. M. W

GILMAN, Ill., Aug. 26.-Michael Ryan,

was fatally shot by an unknown inmate

of the woman's lying-in hospital. The victim of the malpractice was a 15-year-oid girl, named Dessie Salter. The town

is in a fever of excitement. A mob sur

rounds the house of Mrs. Wright with threats to fire it. The inmates have not

yet been arrested. The death of Dessie Salter occurred

courred Friday. The body was taken to

her home during Friday night and was buried secretly in the cemetery Saturday by relatives. As soon as the facts be-came known, a Coroner's jury was sum-

moned, and the Coroner ordered the body

A warrant was sworn out for the ar-

rest of Mrs. Wright, and a crowd of mer

went with the Constable to serve it. They knocked on the door, got no response, and

forced their way in. Then the woman fired out of the window. Ryan fell. As they departed three more shots were fired

after them. Dennis Carr was shot in the

leg. An outbuilding was fired by the crowd

tonight, but, owing to the dampness the flames failed to reach the main struc-

ture. After the failure, the majority of

At Roche Harbor the brig William G

the crowd dispersed.

examined.

fifth Infantry, is stationed at Daet. While out on a scout recently with about 15 men he was surprised and attacked by

AMERICAN TOOLS ABROAD

### LARGE INCREASE IN EXPORTS OF BUILDERF HARDWARE.

British Australasia and Japan Buying Liberally From the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26-Exports of American tools and machinery do not show the shrinkage in volume which pacent reports would indicate. Some comcern has been expressed by leading encerta has been expressed by leading as-port houses by reason of a failing off in foreign orders due to the high prices of from and steel. In this connection it is interesting to note that the exports of builders' hardware, saws and tools during the facal year 100 were the largust in the history of our export trade, being B-646,017, against \$7,962,372 in 1999, \$6,507,065 in 1887, and \$5,509,185 in 1886, prior to which year the exports in this line had never aggregated so much as \$5,000,000. In exports of sewing machines, typewrit ports of sewing machines, typewrisers, electrical and other intricate machinery there are also gratifying increases. Com-paring the export figures of ins facal year just ended with those of 150% and 1809, it is found that sewing machines in-creased from \$5.139,54 in 1998, and 35,36,346 to the set figure to 1990, alongthere in treased roun science in 1997 and 90,004,000 in 1989 to \$4,500,542 in 1990; electrical ma-chinery, from 52,652,564 in 1996 and 52,738,110 in 1999 to \$4,738,317 in 1990; locome-tive engines, from 33,833,719 in 1990; to \$5,502,400 in 1996; typeswriters from \$1,802,153 in 1996 to \$2,607,544 in 1990;

metal-working machinery from 54,655,553 in 1886 to \$7,195,390 in 1900; and all other ma-chinery, from \$13,353,390 in 1986 to \$13,911,002, While our chief market for machinery is still to be found in European con tries, an increasing proportion is being sold in the far East, especially in British Australasin, Japan and India. In 1886 our exports of builders' hardware and tools to British Australadia amoun to \$577,635, in 1800 they aggregated \$1,325,to \$577,525, in 1800 they aggregated \$1,255-253; in 1853 our exports in this line to Japan were \$76,520, while in 1900 they were \$196,521. Our exports of typewriters to British Australasia in 1888 amounted to \$40,003, while in the fiscal year 1880 liney were \$101,002; to Japan the exports of typewriters in 1858 amounted to but \$4,220; in 1890 they had incremsed to \$7,322, and in 1990 to \$15,575, of which sum \$3,211 were exported during the month of June alone, thus forecasing in some degree the posthus forecasting in some degree the pes sibilities of future development in this article of export. Commercing upon the increase in exports of typewriters, a prominent American manufacturer is quoted by the New York Commercial as

saying: The demand for American typewriters was never greater, and our machines are pretty good globe-trotters. We have just made a shipment to Puntas Aremas, on the Straits of Magellan, at the extreme outhern point of South America, and another lot of typewriters has been sent north to Vladivostock, Russia, for the use of the imperial Government. Many of the missionaries and foreign business men in China use our machines, and near-ly every American regiment in the Philppines has from three to five mad nd as business increases at Manila and as business increases at Manila under American auspices, there will be a big demand for typewriters. The typewriter has become well nigh universal in its use, and is found in all the large bu use, and is found in all the large busi-ness houses in the principal dities of the world, and its keyboard represents nearly all languages. The exceptions are the Japanese and Chinese. As their charac-ters are upright and composed of many hundred figures or signs it seems pro-tically impossible to produce them on the typewriter's keyboard." The following table shows the evports of builders' tools and hardware, sewing

of builders' tools and hardware, sewb chines and typewriters from the Unit States in each fiscal year from 1836 1960. The exports of typewriters can be separately shown for the years prior to 1897, as prior to 1897 typewriters were bitshed in the reports of the Tre 

and hat mucht tools \$5,951



HOW THE HUDSON WILL BE SPANNED BY A DOUBLE-DECKER BRIDGE.

 $\boldsymbol{X}$ 

cial primacy," says of this great plan: "The lack of adequate and convenient ter-minal facilities is rapidly driving away from this port the immense Continental traffic in

that the German nation, like the Jewish, had been especially favored in that the great reformer sprang from it. The preacher spoke with much force along this line to an attentive congregation. In onnection with the discourses there were reports on the work of the missions, all of which were encouraging.

## WHAT'S IN THEIR NAMES. Chinamen Start Out With One and

Usually End Up With Six. 'New York Sun,

Yang Phon Lee, one of the educated Chinamen of this city, in speaking of Chinese nomenclature, said: "The majority of the names that you see on signs of laundries or tea stores kept, by Chinamen are simply fancy names adopted for their auspicious sig-nificance; for instance, 'Hop Sing,' means orietors or the bers of a firm whatsonver. To call the pro- kinds of lies, promises and prietor of a laundry 'Nee Wah' is absurd. "Every properly constituted Chinaman has five names besides his surname or cognomen. The last is fixed or handed down from one generation to another. There are more than 300 patronymics known in China. Their derivation is carlons and instructive, and they embody in their curious heiroglyphic shapes many an historic truth and reference to dynastic changes. "The family of Wu comes from the feudal system of China, which existed for 2000 years. It was abolished by the first emperor of Tsin dynasty. He it was who built the great wall. "The name Lee, which you think has been assumed by me, is merely my Chi-nese surname spelled with English let-Lee in Chinese means 'a plum,' and ters. is identical with Ll, the surname of Ll Hung Chang. But I prefer the long sound in double e to the short; to which which ome may by mistake give the long sound and make the name like lie. I have and make the hand into her i have not the honor of being the great Minis-ter's relation. I haven't the claim of even being a 45th cousin. For Lee, or Li, is as common in China as Smith is here. and is borne by a larger number of per-sons than any other name. "Every male child born in China is first called by his 'milk name.' When he grows old enough to attend school he takes a 'book name.' When he has learned the mysteries of composition he competes for literary honors under an assumed name, which is finally adopted. When he successfully passes his exam-inations and obtains his degree his equals address him by amother, either coined by them or adopted by him. At his marriage he adopts still enother, called 'style.' "In addition to those enumerated, nick names are also common. They are all fanciful. We do not have any conventional 'Thomas,' Richard' or 'Henry.' Al our names are words which mean some thing, and are taken from the dictionary A11 For example, Yan means by imperial favor,' and Phou or Foo signifies wealth-that is, wealth by the Emperor's favor. Girls generally have only the 'milk name,' and oftentimes, especially when they have grown to be women, they are simply designated by numbers according to the order of their birth."

to get along so rapidly. Our British cou-sins were simply upholding the tradi-tions of Anglo-Suxon supremacy, and we rejoice in their success. We know that means a better government for the Transvaal and Orange Free State than they have ever hitherto enjoyed. I trust the people of those two republics will know when they are whipped, and will accept British rule for the good it will bring them, without carrying on a guer-rilla warfare that will benefit no one, but bring disaster to many peaceful homes.

This guerrilla warfare is the great trouble over here now. Although their trouble over here now. Although their armies have been whipped at every point, and all the principal towns and sea-ports are garrisoned by our troops, the struggle does not cease. Most of the intelligent people, with whom I have talked, realize that the Americans will give them a better government than they could possibly organize themselves. They are also becoming to appreciate 'deserving of prosperity.' 'Woh Long' means 'success through concord,' 'Nee Wah' means 'integrity and harmony.' They are simply mottoes, having no ref. lowers to continue the struggle by all deceptions They hold many in the ranks by telling them that the Americans are non-be-lievers in God and enemies of their nsurgents in large force. Three of his men were killed and five wounded. Cap tain Steinhauser was shot through both legs and dangerously wounded. Captain Warrick, with M Company, has been sent to Duet to strengthen the garrison there. church. At a meeting of the Cabezas or heads of the barries, in this district yesterday, I called their attention to this lie. I told them that the United States No further particulars are available Captain Lee, of Company E. Forty-fifth Infantry, was drowned in the ocean June ii, while out on a scout along the sca-shore. There was an island, lying a short Government was very friendly to the Catholic Church, and that there were more Catholics in the United States than there are in the Philippines. This may distance from shore, on which some in not be strictly accurate, but I presume it is nearly so. I instructed them to spread this information to the people, surgents were said to be hiding. captain decided to investigate the mat-iter, and, embarking his men in cances, started for the island. The sea was very who are extremely fanatical on the subject of religion. smooth, but in some way the Captain's boat capsized, all its occupants were Then there is another straw of hopwhich they cling to. Their leaders know that there is a great political contest being waged in the United States this spilled out, and the Captain drowned. All the others got safe to shore. year that will culminate in the Presidential election next November. They hope that a possible change in the ad-ministration of the Government and the substitution of one of the great political parties for the other in power will re-sult in the calling home of our proops from these Islands. So they encourage their followers to continue the contest till November. Another one of their lies is that the nuc at Nueva Caceres, who issues the cedulas. Over 3700 have registered in this town already, and they are still coming m. CAPTAIN PERCY WILLIS. Germans are going to make war on the United States, and will send troops to help out the Filipinos.

tion, "How to maintain New York's commer- grain. If our anticipation with respect to this

### How Filipinos Are Deceived.

afternoon, Rev. Mr. Duchow, of Mount Angel, delivered a lecture on "The Con-version of the German Nation." He held to got along so rapidly. Our British cou-

#### Forest Destruction.

Forest Destruction. In this same connection, the question of the destruction of the forests of the Pacific Const came up. A most interest-ing map of the State of Washington was brought out to show how the forests of that state, tand that state is considered a fair example of its neighbor, Oregon), have been destructed or out over the the have been destroyed or cut away in the past 15 years or so. The areas where the and the areas where the timber had been destroyed by fire were as distinctly shown. It is a remarkable and alarming fact that the two areas about balanced It may be said, however, that the forest fires that work such great destruction are doing but little damage now compared to what they did before so thorough and systematic a patrol was kept. It is true systematic a parts) was kept. It is true that where the fires raged a number of yours ago, new growths of trees have sprung up. The same is true of the areas that have been cut away. The fact that large areas have been cleaned off or burned off does not mean that those areas are now barren. On the other hand they constitute the younger forests of the great Northwest, and will be avail. when those areas now being worked have been cut down. The Department feels highly gratified to know that the people have at last realized the mean-ing of extensive forest fires, and appre-clate the commercial loss that follows each configration.

### Timber That Is Timber

But returning to the map above referred o. In addition to the burned and cut recas, the timber areas were marked it was rather poculiar, however, that the heavy timbered areas at the western end of the Olympic reserve were not marked nor were the heavy forests in some porions of the southwestern corner of the state. When asked the reason why these forests were not shown, the official said: "This map is made up almost entirely upon reports submitted by cruisers who have gone over the state and located the forests that are readily accossible to the railroads and markets. The forests on the western end of the Olympic reserve are not easily accessible; in fact, are now practically beyond the reach of the lumbermen, and on this account they were not reported. The same, you will observe, is true of the heavy forests on the west slope of the Carcade range, in the northern end of the state. These for-ests cannot be profitably worked, and have been overlooked. Then, too, many socilems that are heavily wooded were not noted because the lumberman of Ore-gon or Washington does not notice or cut trees that are less than two feet in diam er. I wenture to say, however, that if Michigan lumberman were to go over a state and mark out the merchantable eter

#### A Loss to the Senate.

Everybody recognized that Ingalls was a distinct loss to the Senate, especially from a news standpoint. He was a man of great oratorical ability, who made timself felt when he made a speech, and ne whose words were listened to with great deal of care. He was not only picturesque figure, but he was one man whom the newspaper men appealed for good story and a good interview on the topics of the day. There were many other men left in the Senate who might have been better spared than Ingalis, and there are many now who do not figure as cominently in public life as he did dur ing his career. Had he the sincerity necessary for stability, he would have been known as one of the great men of his time. A man of his ability in oratory had no necessity for recourse to plagiarism in making his speeches, and yet in one of the most remarkable sulo-gistic utterances he delivered, upon the leath of James Burns, of Missouri, In galls plagiarized from the French priest and the speeches were published side by side to prove it on him. Such things as that did not affect ingails to any degree, but it showed a certain lack in the man which prevented him from becoming the an that his ability should have Inter made of him.

#### Growth of the Fruit Trade. New York Tribune.

Fifty years ago most of America's fresh fruit came from Europe. Boston led the trade, with less than half a dozen fruit importers, New York had three or four. Now she has more than 400 imorters, brokers and commission mer porters, propers and commission mer-chants engaged in the wholesale trade. There is also a National League of Com-mission Merchanis, covering 35 of the ingrest dites of the Union, whose mem-hers work in harmony, and are among the leading produce merchants in their respective cities.

### France's Test.

Kansas City Journal. The test of civilization with the French is the knowledge of their language. Rus-sians and Germans, except of the lowest class, speak it fluently, and the conditions, social and domestic, being more nearly equal in those countries to those limber of either Washington or Oregon, of France, they are better understood

was a real and vital connection between the two. "For," said he, "this great country, in whose freedom we glory, this noble State of Oregon of whose grandeur and beauty we boast, are the work of love, almighty power and love working together. He created all things in heaven and earth. He showed his love when he died for us on the cross, but even before that he had shown it when he created the world for us. From the creation his work of love had been going on till finished on the Cross of Calvary. Finished? No. even now it is showing itself in a multi-tude of ways in all the forces of our modern civilization, even in the electricity that sends our messages around the globe. Yet he did not pride himself in his power, but humbled himself even unto death, the death of the cross. He passed through our own experiences, and took upon himself "But it was on the cross that his love showed itself in all its great existence.

seen men breaking the laws of God, and knew that just retribution must follow, so he came to earth that he might re-

deem them. But man would not believe that he was God, and he was put to death Thus absolute good was oppressed by evil, but conquered evil on the cross, And this is why we glory in the cross, It stands for perfect submission to the inw of love,

"Now man should follow absolutely in his daily life this law of love, by taking up each day the cross of suffering and self-denial. But does he do this?" "Oh, you business men!" exclaimed the

speaker, with flery earnestness, "you who call yourselves Christians and bow your heads at the cross of Christ, do you put this law of love into your daily lives on this inw of love into your daily lives on the street and at the desk? Are you will-ing to sacrifice your own interests for the good of your neighbor when justice de-mands it? Or do you but confine this jaw of love to your own little family cir-cle, to those who love you? Who among you ever extends it to your enemies, those who curse you and despitefully use you? When of one side you see dollars that easily but unlawfully can be made that easily but unlawfully can be made yours, and on the other side righteous living in poverty, which do you choose? Is it not often the illicit gain, the fortune that 1

nat belongs by right to others? "There is hardly anyone present among you today in this meeting, but has rank ling deep down in your heart, some insult unforgiven. That is the cross that today you should take up. Christ says that not seven times, but seventy times seven should you forgive your enemy. If you can do this, then your Christianity means something. But God gives you not only the cross, but the strength also with which to carry it. Even Christ was not able to carry his cross of his own strength. "Let us be willing to suffer, each for

the other, and lighten the load of our neighbor through love. Then when death comes at last, we will carry into the presence of God the marks of the Lord who gave us a hard road to travel, but his own strength for the journey."

#### ANNUAL MISSION FESTIVAL.

German Lutheran Churches Hold German Lutheran Churches Hold Two Services in Holinday Park. The annual mission festival of the Ger-

#### Both Classes Are Benefited. Chicago News.

There is a pretty custom in vogue in Denmark which might with advantage be Definitive which might with advantage se copied here. During the Summer holidays an arrangement is made by which little Danes from town and country change places. The parents of town children send their little folks off to the country, and receive in exchange country children. The result is that the town children are strengthened and gladdened with country-air sights, while the little rustics enby the pleasures of town life and the fostivals which are for their benefit. This exchange system results in 10,000 children from Copenhagen getting a country holi-day, and another 10,000 are brightened up by a visit to the Danish capital.

Spanish War veterans of Spokane are

#### Leaders Out for the Money.

The insurgent General Pana was here at Libmanan three different times be fore the Americans came. Pana is a Chinese Filipino, being, it is said, a full-blooded Chinaman, but a naturalized Filipino. A lot of Tagalo officers were with him, and they put on style galore. Pana had natives to carry him around in a sort of chair or palanquin; his fingers were covered with diamonds; he had a diamond-studded watch, wore gold sulder buckles on his shoes, and golden shoulder straps on his coat. The band played, and they danced every night. Everybody was called on for contributions to pay the insurgent soldiers, and to buy uni-forms, arms, and ammunition. Those who did not want to contribute were threatened with death if they refused. The poorest natives contributed a peso and others, according to their wealth, all the way from 10 to a 1000 pesos. Enormous sums were raised in this way.

No one seems to know what became o the money. It seems quite certain that the Filipino soldiers got very little of it. When Pana was captured by the Americans he had, I am told, a large sum of

money with him which he claimed as his personal property. The leaders have found the insurrection a profitable thing. and they want to keep it up. A few of them, no doubt, are true patriots, the majority are of the kind here scribed. Only a short time ago General Ludovico Archola had General Penia killed, because he heard that Penla was trying to get away to Manila with all the money in his possession, and give himself up to the Americans. Of course, there property. At least, so the story goes here,

here, Hiking for Guerrillas. On May 23, Captain Rogers, Forty-fifth Infantry, came over from Nueva Caceres with 70 men of Company K. He went out the next day, taking two days' rations and scouting to Bicol and Sipocot. He struck

1897	6,027, 68	3 740,9411	
1898	6,428,兰圭	3 136 264	1.101123
1899	7,542,372	3.264,7441	2,419.218
1900	3,666,027	4,740,812	2,631,544

#### Washington Notes.

Five sportsmen of Colfax killed rairie chickens near La Crosse one day st week.

The Everett Improvement Company The Everett Improvement Company has ditioned the City of Everett for a reaction of \$98,000 in its assessment. The

As a result of the biller the Demo-Populist parties for the no ination of Governor, Fawcett, of Tacoma says he will bring suit against the Senttle Times for libel.

The Scandinavian-American Bank, The Scandinavian-American Bank, G Whatcom, has been incorporated with capital stock of 125,000. The incorpora-tors are: E. A. Seaborg, Simon Kildal Frank Oleson, B. A. Seaborg, Thoma Dahlquist and A. Strandell.

Thus one by one the brave American soldiers give up their lives in the Philip pines. Many of the people here have ap Street Commissioner Landon, of Monte ano, thinks that he will be obliged to olled for cedulas, or certificate of identifeation. They cost 25 cents (Mexican) each. They pay their money here and register their names with the local Presi-dente, who sends the money and lists of tote for Bryan this Fall. Four yes ago men begged him for work at \$1.2 a day; now he has to do the begging to get men to work on the streets at \$2.4 names to the Collector of Internal Reve iav.

Silas D. Smith, of Cosmopolis, John Zug, of Westport; E. L. Wade, of Wynoo chie; Edmund Croit, of Markham, and F F. Williams, of Hogulam, have been e ed as the executive committee of the l ican Central Committee of Chehall

ounty. The Pacific Soldiers' Reunion Assoc tion held its annual business meeting a Westport and elected the following offi-cers: Commander, J. S. Ingram, Aber-deen; senior vice-commander, A. M. Hoi-man, Hoquiam; junior vice-commander R. L. Philbrick, Hoquiam; guartermister Generae Woodgriff. Aberdeen: chapita R. L. Fullbrick, Induction of the complex Rev. A. H. Luckey, Aberdient; trustes E. L. Wade, Wynoochis; G. W. Frank Hoquian; C. E. Kuhn, Hoquian; N. Arnold, Aberdeen; C. E. Baramore, Art Arnold, Aberdeen, C. E. Barninolo, Arbor, Many Puget Sound conneries are dis ponsing with the Lacquer vats, which have heretofore held a place among can have heretofore held a place among can have heretofore held a place among can be full has wrought so much damage the full has wrought so much damage ble fuld has wrought so much damage and been responsible for so many first that salmon cans are now being wrappe in fissue paper instead of coating then with lacquer. The paper answers the purpose as well, for the lacquer is addes to preserve the tin rather than the fish which is thoroughly air proof before either lacquer or paper is used.

### The Queen Is a Duke.

Washington Times. Queen Victoria holds the tille of Duk of Lancaster. Most people imagine the her tille of Duke of Lancaster merge in her superior lifle of Queen, but that not so, as she would remain Duke o Lancaster even if ahe ceased to be Queen The Duchy of Lancaster was created the reign of Edward III, and since Is the revenues of the duchy have been heid separately and form no part of the hereditary revenues in view of which the civil list was granted,

#### Terrible Mishan.

"Yes," suid the lady who had be hipwrecked, "we suffered terrible has We drifted for two weeks in a open host, and I lost my pocket mirr the first day."-San Francisco Examin