GUE AT CENTENARY

HE PREACHED TO A VERY LARGE CONGREGATION.

Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman on Church Music-Dr. Binckburn Discusses the Need of a Revival.

Rev. George W. Gue. D. D., the rex istor of Centenary Methodist Cauch, surch yesterday mora no to one of t largest congregations that has gains di there for a long time. The indication was filled, many new locus being so in in the pews. The opining service, as co-ducted in the me ning, and once now an novel features. After an earm of pr year by the pastor all joined with the i fig choir in changing the Lord's player, a companied by the low, ou du duo es of the big organ with hind did in in ou-ly with the vo e of the corg; s. to : Dr. Gue then touched on the c nu ct in with Centenny hurch will be be t is erity, after which he took his e t om Exodes H 35 ses, I am that I :m' f m with le belivered a viz rous and cha als ours.

He said in part:
"The text suggests the polytone of God, and t shall not a true to prove a self-evident fact by a salar a se mon on his existence. But i not with to all attention to a it me who excited all flings and upholds them "I am," saith the Lord, and low ar ad is that statement, carrying, as it does, hope and e-couragement to shousands of discousola e souls. It suggests the eternity of Col and means that he simple has been and a .ways will be. He had a pe p'c, a won 'er-ful people, called Israel who had bea suffering in bondage 300 years. U der that gallian yoke they had puryed to God in heaven a million t m s for deliverance. He had heard each time, but then as now he had wa'ted his time. Then he chose the man M ses to diliver them. But Moses shrank from the grad resp n-ability though be had no coule to four for God had said, I am with you."

"Like the calling of Moses to deliver an oppressed people, the calling of a minister is divine. God personally calls, commissions his true servants. service, and he is calling them yet not only to the pulpit, I believe, but to ct'er pursuits as well. Men are needed to nancial positions as well as for m'is terial ones, and I believe that God expe-cially fit them for such places. In a pertain sense it can be said that Gol gives a divine call to every man no cording to his adaptability. Cod especial y endows musicians, poets, b not smit's engineers and others with the power to follow their particular pursuits. When a man is called to God's work

It is his business to quit everything clarentire time to his chosen profession. he is to be successful and accomplish any good as a minister, his mind, thought md whole attention must be given unrepreach the gospel of the Lord as long as he gives him the breath of life.

The question of financial recomperse should not be the uppermost one in the minister's mind. It is not how much money can be earn, but how many touls can be save for God? I was once sent to a church in a district of Illinois where there was scarcely a living. A member came to me one day and said, Tve go a big potato patch on my place, and if you will dig them yourself you may have all you want. Well, I dug for those potams. I borrowed a horre and wagon, I rowed a potato fork, and I borrowed a pair of overalls, and, going out to that ranch, I dug potators When I got through I think that men never saved a Methodist preacher to dis polators again.

"Sensational sermons in the pulpit are to be deplored. God says, "Go and preach my gospel," and if you would obey him, ministers, you would preach the pure, straight gospel of religion. "The prevailing conditions need not be

ignored or the reforms necessary in our city, but rather the gospel of God should in such a way as to nid in their sup-pression. Christ's gospel is wide, and mbraces these questions, though they ould not be brought before the public in a sensational way.

"In the church let harmony prevail. God requires of church members that they have sympathy with their paster in his work. It is a work so vast that it re-quires the efforts of more than one man to accomplish it. The sympathetic cooperation of the entire congregation with paster will put a church upon we basis and make it prosper. then there is that good cheer from a people which aids the pastor so much and helps him over the rough places. A neaving pastor, a praying people and the hearty co-operation of both insures the success of a church." At the close of the services many came

forward, and taking Dr. Gue by the hand, welcomed him to his work at Centenary. From the reception he received and the large congregations out to hear him morning and evening he must have felt much encouraged.

NEED OF A REVIVAL.

Morning Theme of Rev. Alexander Blackburn.

"Does Portland Need a Revival?" was the subject of the sermon by Dr. Al-xander Blackburn at the First Bap ist Church yesterday morning, Habassuk midst of the years," was the text. Dr.

Blackburn said, in part:
"If our city is in a satisfactory condition spiritually, if the churches are flourishing, if there are as many converts as there ought to be, if the business of the olty is in righteousness, and there is no oppression of the poor, and no sin in the streets, then there is no occasion for the question of the day. But if there is abounding sin, if the churches are making slow progress, if there is disheneny oppression, if sin abounds and vice is on every side, then it is high time

something was done. "Before undertaking an answer to the question, let us get in mind a clear notion of what a revival of religion is. If you go to most people and ask about a re-vival, the first query is. What evanselist are you thinking of getting?" I have not asked 'Does Portland need an evangelist' I doubt if we do. The modern evangelist, with his methods, has embarrassed the pastor in his work, and his usefulness may well be doubted. Neither is our ingulry about unusual and strengous efforts. A revival may produce the extraordinary in method of work, but it is not produce i by such methods. Nor yet is it a question of some new and peculiar doctrines.
What I am about to say is not in the way of criticism or explanation, it is simstating a fact that to me is exceed-

ingly puzzling.

Within the past 25 years there has aprung up a peculiar teaching conce the work of the Holy Spirit. Muc said and claimed for the higher life. Salvation Army is founded on the second blessing in its workers. All offiust have received this experience In England the Keswick movement, and in this country that at Northfield are largely based on the same doctrine. Now the strange thing is that along with this has me a decline of soul-winning power in the churches. In the great Methodist church this has been so prominent that the bishops have appealed to the churches to rouse themselves. It is so in the Bap-tist churches, indeed in all evangelical denominations. Individuals noted for soul-winning power have embraced this doctrine, and their power seems to have ed. Mr. Moody himself is an illustration. In the 70s he had crowds of the un-converted to hear him, and thousan's were saved. In his later years, when he

congregations were almost entirely pro- which are used in this service tonight,

fossing Christians. I ar w no conclusions; only state the facts.

"Not new men, not new me hods, not new do, rines, but new life is in mind when we speak of a revival." They shall when we speak of a revival. revive as the c.rn, is the word of Hosea. How does corn revive? It is restored 1 e from within. The heart of the plant revives first. So in a real revisal. It is ife from within the soul.

"Allow me to state some of the things that a revival would bring to the city and then we can answer the quastion be-fore us. First, as to restored faith. Now faith is not blind, but clear-visioned. It depends on the promises of God. It seeks to knew his conditions, and hence a revival means a new study of the word of rince and set it across the street, becau e come with 100 men and jackscrews, with and sometimes he wished that the all the machinery for moving a great might be banished. From that day until building I can believe it. Our faith falls because we do not comprehend the power music as a war-cry in the service of the

the 'Cloria in Excelsis,' the 'Sanctus' and the 'Te Deum' had large place, It has been generally understood that this service is still used in the cathedral in Milan, but Professor Dickinson, probably the best authority on the history of church music in this country says, 'The subject of Ambrosian music is all in the air. Nobody knows just what it was. no evidence that Ambrose had anything to do with formulating the body of chants that can be associated with the use of Milan. Milan. But the service of Milan has always been different from all other Catholic churches, and the service now in use is doubtless an outgrowth of the Ambrosian service.

"Before Ambrose it had been customary Cod. Faith also seeks to know the sdap-tation of means to the end rought. I flection that it was more like speaking cannot, if I try, believe that the rays of than singing, and the stirring cadences of cannot, if I try, believe that the rays of than singing, and the stirring cadences of the sun will remove this building from its lines and set it across the street, becau e compelled to defend them. Augustine listened and wept. So much did he enjoy permit me so to believe, but if I see you the service that he feared that he sinned.

THE LATE MRS. MAHALA BELKNAP.



AN OREGON PIONEER OF 1847.

MONROE, Or., Sept. 28.-Mrs. Mahala Belknap, who died here September 22, was a eer of 1847. She was born in Allen County, Ohio, September 11, 1820. When a child her father, Jeremiah Starr, moved to the spot in Illinois where Bloomington now stands. 1842, in Iowa, she was united in marriage to Ransom A. Belknap. Five years later they emigrated to Oregon, with the Chapman company, and in 1848 took up a donation claim, in what has since been known as the Belknap settlement. Deceased was the mother of 10 children, six of whom survive her. These are: Mrs. Rev. M. S. Anderson, of Tacoma; Rev. L. F. Belknap, of Woodburn, Or.; Mrs. Ira Anderson, of Spokane; W. C. Belknap, Mrs. Robert Kyle and E. H. Belknap, of this place. Her husband died here some four years ago.

to these things.

"A revival means renewed power in The old prophet accounted for low religious life of his poo, le by saying 'No man stirreth up himself to lay hold on Ged. There is always much prayer in a true revival. It must be so, for God will be inquired of concerning his richest gift, that of the Holy Spirit,
"A revival means new loyalty to the
commands of Christ. There would be honesty in business, the suppression of crime, the shutting of the saloon and brothel and gambling-house. It would reach the palace and the hove; Nob Hill and the North End. Right our ness would take the place of 'niquity, and where in shounds grace would much more abound. A revival is a very practical influence in be brought to bear upon the existent evi's a city. It would put command above c n venience and set man at right with his neighbor.

"A revival means renewed leve to our brothers. Christian love is the most attractive of forces. I had rather have a church of which it was said 'Behold, how they love each other, than to have the finest building, or the best music or the most eloquent preacher in the land, because it would draw men more. There is no influence so potent as love to draw men. A revival would put an end to our miserable bickerings and jealousies in the church, and we would be one, as the Master prayed we might be.

"A revival means renewed joyfulness, The world has little use for a misanthrope anywhere, especially in the church. David recognized restored joy as one of the effects of a rgvival. Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation.' Gladness will be in the streets of Zion when God answers the prayer of the text, and as a consequence of this there shall come that for which so many of us are devou-ly praying: 'Sinners shall be converted unto thee.

"Does our beautiful city need the thing: I have named? Lock, I pray you, over it and answer. Do the churches need th m? See their condition and answer. Does 'his church need a revival? Let the coldness and fruitiessness of our lives be reply. Coming nearer home, let us each one ask: 'De I need a revival of faith and prayer and loyalty, and love, and joy? There can be but one answer to our que_tion.
and that is the prayer of our text, "O Lord, revive thy work."

CHURCH MUSIC.

Sermon by Rev. A. W. Ackerman at

Congregational Church. As the musical service at the First Congregational Church last evening was the first of a series of especial proammes to be rendered during the Winter, Rev. A. W. Ackerman, pastor, chose for his subject, "Ambrose: Music as a War-Cry." This historic sketch of church music was very apt, as well as instruc-tive. Mr. Ackerman said, in part:

"When Ambrose entered public life as judge, the Emperor was orthodox. He believed that Christ was of the same substance as the Father. His wife was Arian; she believed that Christ was of different substance from the Father. Auxentius, the bishop of Milan, was semi-Arian; he believed that Christ was neither the same nor different, but like in substance with the Father. Hilliary, of Politiers, came to Milan to oppose the Poltiers, came to Milan to oppose bishop, and found the Arlans parading the streets singing their belief. He had already adapted certain hymns of the orthodex faith to the cadences of the Greeks for the use of the Spanish Chris-tians, and he led the orthodox party in shouting their faith in these songs. When Valentinian II, the son of the Emperor's second wife, became Emperor he demanded the use of two churches for the use of the Arians. Ambrose refused to allow the service, could not be intimidated, and when the Emperor ordered his lictors to prepare a church for him the orthodox party crowded the building, and, although oldiers were sent to surround the church, there were constant services from morn-ing till night. When Ambrose saw the spirit of the people flagging, he led them in singing the hymns that had been used on the streets, and thus singing, repeating psalms and praying they were out the

peror confessed himself defeated. "Bo sacred song began its career as part of the service of the churches. It was a weapon of defence, an instrument to engrave on the hearts of men the truths of Christianity. As in a time of great need, it had demonstrated its power, it was incorporated into the regular service of the true faith. Ambrose developed a musical haid so much stress on the higher life, his service in which the three ancient hymns,

patience of their adversaries, and the Em-

of the truth, or the mighty force of the the church. In these last contradictory Holy Spirit. A revival will open our eyes days much has been said about the tieology of our hymns, as if hymns should be devoid of theology. But so long as 'John Brown's Body' and 'Dixle' represent the love of a great cause and the strains of them stir men to noble and valiant deeds of loyalty, so long shall the hymns of the faith be used to quicken and incite men to manly service in the cause of the truth."

FAREWELL SERVICES.

Rev. E. Maurer, of First Evangelical Church, Delivers Parting Sermon.

Rev. E. Maurer, pastor of the First English Church, East Market and East Sixth street, of the Evangelical Associa-tion. spoke his farewell words yesterday to the congregation he had served for the past year and a half. He will leave for Tacoma next week, where he will enter on the German and English work in that trict has transferred him to that station for the reason he is able to conduct services in both languages. His church parts with him with regret. While he has been pastor the membership of the church has doubled and a considerable portion of the Plummer, of Red Oak, Ia., will arrive in Portland next Thursday to take charge of the church he leaves.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

"Quo Vadis?" at the Marquam. One of the most important announcements of the season in a theatrical way is that which tells of the coming to this city Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday matinee, October 4, 5 and 6, of F. C. Whitney and Edwin Knowles' pro-duction of Stanislaus Strange's dramatization of Sienkiewicz's poular novel, "Quo Vadis?" and regular theater-goers, as well as those who seldom visit the playhouse, are more than ordinarily interested in knowing something about the play and people who are to give life to its characters. It is pronounced the most impres sive dramatic spectacle of the times, and will be produced here in the same elaborate manner that characterized its long runs in London, New York and Chicago last season. Prominent players to be seen in the cast are Mason Mitchell, who, by the way, is the actor who gained such widespread celebrity by enlisting in Roosevelt's Rough Riders during the Spanish-American war; Marcus Ford, Jo-seph Callahan, Edward Powell, George Schaeffer, Richard Thornton, Willard Newell, Henry Stanley, Peter Marriott, Julius Schweder, Bert Hart, Henry Buckler, Fred Arundel, Freddy Mansfield, W. W. Utter, Theodore F. Perry, Theodore Marston, Mary Emerson, Winnifred Bonnewitz, Elsie Esmond, Grace, Turner, Ellen Hill, Marie Barringer, Florence Stanley, Annie Richards, Edna Harrington and Susie Knight.

Dealing With 80 Tribes

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. President McKinley's instructions to the present Philippine Commission snow a practical grasp of the fact that the pop-ulation of the archipelago is made up of many diverse elements. "In dealing with the uncivilized tribes of the islands," rays the President, "the commission should adopt the same course followed by Congress in permitting the tribes of our North American Indians to maintain their tribal organizations and government, and under which many of those tribes are now living in peace and contentment. surrouded by a civilization to which they are unable or unwilling to conform." Mr. Bryan's fantastic proposition is to hand over the sovereignty to one tribe, and he selects the one that has been making war on the United States. He recognizes the Tagala alone, with Aguinaldo at their head, and, after extending the Monroe Doctrine to the coast of Asla, would use the Arniy and Navy of the United States to protect the Tagal domination of all the other tribes, regardless of their consent. If this is not Bryan's idea, then he wants to start numerous distinct repub-lics in the Philippines and protect them all. The fact is quite clear that President proceeds in the Philippines in the light of common sense and with the necessary regard for treaty responsibilities. Bryan's suggestions on the subject are a mess of shallow foolishness.

A little medicine of the right kind, taken at the right time, is invaluable. That means Carter's Little Liver Pills, and take them now.

The "Estey" organ-Wiley B. Allen Co. hands. We could not take them. But

WE'RE NOT FIT TO GOVERN

SO WE'D BETTER GIVE UP THE PHILIPPINES.

Thus Asserts Mr. Nicholas in His Rejoinder to Mr. Pipes-A Contractionist's Fenra.

PORTLAND, Sept. 28.—(Fo the Editor.)
—Judge Pipes seems to think I am 100
years behind in my law. Yes, I have reiled chiefly upon the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, the Golden tule and the ten commandments, and these are all more than 100 years old. The Judge has evidently borrowed his from English imperialistic sources within the last four years, and it is not yet sufficiently ripe for immediate consumption in this country.

Elementary writers very naturally di-vide international law into two branches -private and public. Private international law is that branch of which courts take cognizance in adjudicating the rights of private citizens of different states and countries. The other branch con cerns the controversies between nations, for which there is, unfortunately, no tribunal to enforce, except the moral sense of right and wrong naturally inherent in mankind, and sometimes the

arbitrament of war.
One is for the cognizance of courts, the other for cabinets, ministries and the executive department of Government gen-erally. The one cannot be so easily or effectually enforced as the other, yet it should be equally binding on the con-science of the Nation.

It was the first branch of this law to which the citations of Major Ganten-bein and Judge Pipes refer, and they do not touch the matter in question here

The citations from Kent, which I read, refer to the particular point in contro-versy, and it is rather astonishing that a lawyer should consider such authority out of date, for it is one of the first books placed in the hands of a law student, This public international law called for the arbitration in the Venezuela matter, and should have called for arbitration in the Transvaal, and should now guide our course in the Philippines. It was grossly violated in the dismemberment and partition of Poland, the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, and in the recent extinction of the South African Republics. It is for the shameless infraction of this law in the Philippines that we now arraign William McKinley at the bar of public opinion, and expect a verdict of condemnation through the ballot box in

But they say "It is a condition and not ry that confronts us"; that Mc-has got us into trouble and now we had better stay there. It certainly would not be good policy to reward a man by re-election for the mistakes he has made. If we are in trouble over we should redouble our efforts to get out. Foreman says our blunders and mistreatment of the Filipinos has so embittered them against us that our position in the Philippines is no longer tenable, and that the best thing for us now to do is to get out as quickly and decently as we can. Foreman is an unquestionable authority on Philippine matters from an English standpoint. He was called to Paris to advise our Peace Commissioners, and he then recommended that we take the islands

Ordinarily it may not be good policy to swap horses while crossing a stream, but this imperialistic broncho is loaded down. He has Mark Hanna, the trusts and milltarism hanging about his neck. He is floundering and headed down stream. He will drown us all if we don't get rid of

Judge Pipes says there was no alliance, in a legal sense, with the Filipinos. Is it not rather late for us to raise the question of legality after we have reaped the benefit of such alliance? It is a mere quibble, and should make us as con-temptible in the eyes of the world as is the man who seeks to avoid his just obligations because it is not in writing or was not entered into with all the legal for malities. One count in the indictment against Mc-

Kinley is that instead of recognizing the independence of the Filipino republic, as France did in our case, which, by inter-national law he had an unquestioned right to do, and was his duty to do, he preferred to buy a vapory title and bring on a war of criminal aggression as an ex-cuse for increasing the Army. To say that these people had no alliance with up because they were not independent, and to say they were not independent because our Administration had failed to do its duty, is certainly a mockery of justice Well might they quote us our familia might they quote us our familiar of equity, "That is deemed done rule of equity, "That is deemed done which ought to have been done." Shame on us, that we should plead our own wrong as an excuse for not doing them fustice!

Our procedure in the Philippines is cer-

tainly without precedent in our history. Let us draw these three deadly parallels to our course there: Suppose after the battle of Yorktown France had entered into negotiations with England whereby for the payment of £5,000,000 she received the cession of the American Colonies Then suppose France had issued jus such a proclamation as McKinley's "beneficent assimilation" proclamation, promising them personal freedom and protection in their right of property, and all the good things required by Judge Pipes' dicta, but directing that the military authority of France be forthwith extended over the entire country. What would have been the result? According to this modern authority, the Americans have owed allegiance to France, and France would have owed them protection. It would have been the duty of George Washington and his soldiers, in obedience to the teachings of Judge Pines, to have laid down their arms and submitted to their lawful sovereign. It may be innocent amusement for him to teach me law, but we should be profound-ly grateful that our forefathers did not receive instructions from such a source. Again, suppose, after the purchase of oulsiana, Congress had declared by voting down a resolution similar to the Bacon resolution, that we did not intend to give them independence as we had promised Cuba; and then by another resolution, declared that we did not intend to make Louisiana an integral part of the United States nor its people citizens thereof; and then had President Jefferson followed this with the precise or a similar proclamation which McKinley issued to the Filipinos, what would have been the result? Does any one doubt that the Mississippi

Again, if after the Mexican War we had the same course with regard to Texas that we have adopted in the Philippines, would we not in all probability be now fighting Texan Rangers? And I might add, that if we had followed the same policy in Cuba we would now have an insurrection there, also.

River would still be the western boundary

There are three glaring defects in our title to the Philippines. A defect in the power of the vendor to sell, a defect n the liability of the subject-matter to sold, and a defect in the power of the vendee to take such transfer. That Spain had lost her power and possession and had forfeited any right which she ever did have to govern, seems quite clear; therefore, she had nothing to sell and no power to make a sale. Secondly we must all recognize that there are some things which the law-both moral and statute-forbids being made the subject of sale. Among these are human beings-either as individuals or as masses of people. Besides, the government of a people cannot in any sense be considered a right, a property or an asset; it might be a duty, but a duty cannot be an article of sale. How then, can either the ceople of the Philippine Islands or the duty to govern them be sold to us? Their lands had long since passed into private

NO STUDENTS EMPLOYED

The NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS are conveniently and elaborately arranged with PRIVATE OPERATING-ROOMS for each patient, with all modern appliances, and, being the only DENTAL PARLORS in Portland which receive all dental supplies direct from the MANUFACTURERIS, which fact enables us to carry a SUPERIOR QUALITY, and give our patrons a MODERATE PRICE on all work fone by us.

In our GOLD GROWNS and BRIDGE WORK, of which we are making a SPECIALTY, the most BEAUTIFUL PAINLESS and DURABLE of all dentil work known to the profession, you will find an example of the HIGHEST ARTISTIC ATTAINMENT, the adaptability of which to the HYGIENIC conditions of the mouth is unquestioned.

If you are troubled with nervousness or heart trouble, he sure and call upon us. You will have no fainting spells, no bad after effects.



Full Set \$5.00 Teeth... 5

We Guarantee a Fit or No Pay. Have your teeth out in the morning and go

home with new ones the same day. Nowhere on earth is the subject of dentistry so thoroughly understood and so much cars experienced as by the directors of these magnificently appointed parlors.

Teeth extracted and filled absolutely without pain by our late scientific method. No sleep-producing agents or cocaine. These are the only dental parlors in Portland that have the patent appliances and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and porcelain crowns, undetectable from natural teeth and warranted for ien years, without the least particle of pain. Gold crowns and teeth without plates, gold fillings and all other dental work done painlessly and by specialists.

by specialists.

Our prices are the lowest consistent with first-class work. We do not try to compete with CHEAP dental work. We are making a specialty of gold crown and bridge work. Our name alone will be a guarantee that your work will be of the best. We have a specialist in each department. Best operators, best gold workmen and extractors of teeth; in fact, all the staff are inventors of modern dentistry. We will tell you in advance exactly what your work will cost by a free examination. Give us a call, and you will find we do exactly as we advertise.

A PROTECTIVE GUARANTEE given with all work for ten years.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Gold Filling\$1.00 Gold Crown \$5.00 Silver Filling 50c



Ladies Always in Attendance. Hours: 8 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 4.

NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS FOURTH AND MORRISON STS. PORTLAND

make such purchase. The framers of our an imperialist and that there had never Constitution had no such power and hav- been any ground for the charge of iming none themselves how could they trans- perialism. As a consequence, anti-lming none themselves now could they trans-mit it to us? How could they put a right or power in the Constitution which they did not themselves possess? They could not, and they made no attempt to do so. They would have laughed the idea. to scorn. They said we "Ordain this Constitution for ourselves and our posterity," not for Filipinos or any one else; much less did they think of forcing it upon any one. They provided that it should his letter and after that achievement he be binding only on the states ratifying it and should be of no force or effect whatever on any one unless ratified by nine states. How idle to talk of such a may well rest upon his laurels. Constitution or such a government being binding on another people without their consent when it would not embrace even our own people until ratified by them! When were the Filipinos given an opportunity to ratify or reject that Con-

Our Government was organized for a specific purpose and not for the buying or subjugation of other people. A corporation organized to deal in merchandise cannot buy real estate unless necessary for the existence or preservation of the corpora-tion or its assets. It was upon this theory that Louisiana was bought. France con-ceived the idea that the Allegheny Mountains were the natural western boundary of the new republic and that if she could secure the mouth of the Mississippl whole of the United States west of the Alleghanies would tall like a ripe plum into her lap; and upon that theory she took Louisiana from Spain. Our forefathers saw with alarm this danger-this threatened dismemberment of the Union, and realized that this purchase was a necessity for their self-preserva-tion and the integrity of the Union. They bravely conceded that it was not authorized by the Constitution, but, realiz-ing that necessity knows no law, made the purchase. The reference to the purchase and annexation of Louisiana and Texas and the government of the western territory is unfortunate for our oppoients, for if the Filipinos had been offered the same terms and the same government and the same position in our epublic, they no doubt would have ac

cepted. The legal title to the land west of the ppi was vested in the United the government would not sell States: any of it except to its citizens, nor permit any others to occupy it. Persons ac-quiring title were required to swear allegiance to the United States Government and when they went there to live Uncle Sam had their allegiance and their con-

sent to be governed.

I do not believe it practicable or possible for us to govern these people. It is not consistent with our form of government. It would certainly not be advisa-ble for us to attempt it, either for our own good or for theirs.

They had better be governed by a monarchy if they can not govern themselves Then they would have but one tyrant; with us they will have 75,000,000. They will be disturbed and torn up-side down with every political contest at home, while they will have no participation in the contest, nor power by their votes to protect themselves from robber officials, or better their condition. They will have all the uncertainties and weaknesses of a republic, with all the tyrannical exactions of a monarchy, without the monarchy's stability.

Our history of carpet-bag government admonishes us of the evils of the and warns us against a repetition.

Judge Pipes still insists that we are all subjects, says he used the term advised-ly to express just what he meant, and he becomes somewhat petulant at my dense ignorance of the English language because I expressed a dislike of the term. I must confess I do not know to whom we are subjects unless it is Mark Hanna's new empire. I always supposed we were our own governors, and I cannot understand how we can be our own subjects. The Constitution, in referring to our people, uses the term citizen a great many times, but never the term subject. Burrill's law dictionary says: "In a stricter sense this term (subject) is usually applied to those who live under a mouarchy, as distinguished from a republic, the members of which are citizens." But this authority is more than four years old, and probably will not be recognized by the new imperial lexicographers. I am sure the general understanding in this country has been that our people were citizens; some have called them sovercigns. I repeat: I do not like the term subject, and I like the definition of Judge Pipes still less. However, the 14th amendment to the Constitution gives the most authoritative definition. It says: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States" This definition ought to be conclusive, and is certainly broad enough to include even the Sultan of Sulu. I think I am now entitled to rest while Judge Pipes reads this portion of the supreme law of the land. If he really desires to be a subject him-

self, it is my opinion that he will have to take up his abode in some other coun-H. B. NICHOLAS.

Echo of the Letter.

New York Commercial Advertiser. It is a wise decision which the President has reached to make no campaign speeches this year. He needs to make none, for the country is thoroughly informed as to his policy after his letter of acceptance. Every day's developments of the campaign bear witness to the effec-tiveness of that letter. It swept out of the field of discussion a great mass of chaff and dust that had been stirred up by the anti-imperialists in support of their bugaboo. Not a trace of it remains now, and the bugaboo itself has disappeared.

lastly, the United States had no power to The President showed that he was not with some mineral water before being drunk. perialism has made its last gasp and will cut no further figure in the campaign. It is in extremis in this city, where it will make a few feeble efforts to look as if it were alive by appearing upon Tammany platforms and ranting hoarsely about "iberty" side by side with Tim Sullivan and other Tammany orators, but

FRANCE'S GREAT WINE YIELD

The President dealt it a deathblow in

It Is Really the Product of American Vines From Under French Skies.

Chicago Record.
Nimes, France.—Wine has been offered during the last three weeks at as low as \$1 per barrel. Large sales were made yes-terday at \$1 50, \$2 and \$3 per barrel of 110 The vines are weighed down with luscious fruit that is fast taking the last purple tinge and swelling to bursting under the hot sun. The grapegrower brought in a small vina yesterday to which hung % bunches of grapes, and this little overloaded branch of green and purple was a fair specimen of the aver-

age vineyard of today.

The wine men in this section of France have but one cause for anxiety, and that is to find barrels in which to house the purple flood. Coopers have been active during the last two months, and yet barrels are scarce. All the cities of France are being drawn upon. Saloon-keepers have reduced the price of common wines to 4 sous a bottle, hoping thus to get their barrels emptied. A wholesale wine dealer can practically control the market in his vicinity if he is long on empty barrels. It is generally stipulated when wine is

sold that the purchaser shall return the barrel at his own expense, and the cry "send back my barrels" is going out from every wine dealer's house. It is calcuyears if properly cared for. Barring the possibility of widespread destructive hall storms the yield this year will be about 60,000,000 hectoliters.

The rich vines of France which were all destroyed, root and branch, by the all conquering American phylloxera, which was imported on vines from California, have all been replanted-reconstituted, as the French say-by receiving the grafts of American vines. Your vines take the sting of the phylloxera, but the cicatrice im mediately fills with sap and closes. S these vines which are producing all this wine are really American, but under this southern sun, in a new soil and with French treatment, they produce genuine French wine. The article is what is called vin ordinaire, of a deep, red hue, sold pure, but generally diluted by one-half drunk. The vines are more productive after than before grafting. Many vine yards produce nearly 4000 gallons

tere. The gathering and the pressing of the grapes begins in this part of France about first week in September. Farther north in the rich Hermitage district in Beaujolais, Burgundy and Bordeaux the yield will be proportionately great over former years, and the vintage will begin no more serious attention will be paid to in the latter part of September.

Depew as Drum Major.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. New York, Sept. 21.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew has acted many parts on life's stage since he first saw the light an Peekskill, but until the other eveningths had never been a drum major in a polit cal parade. There was a Senatorial convention in his district that evening, and the junior United States Senator was much interested in the political fortunes of his protege, State Senator Nathanie Elsberg, who was renominated. In the meantime there was a parade of 300 Re-publicans, with battle axes, full dinner palls, a band and red lights in the dis-trict. It reached the hall just as Senator Depew was named as chairman of the ommittee to notify the nominee. The nusic suggested an idea to the Senator. As he reached the door on the way to notify Mr. Elsberg the paraders caught sight of him and cheered him vigorously. Senator Depew nut himself at the head of the band and using his cane as a baton, led the instrumentalists to the Elsberg home. Getting the candidate, Senator Depew put him in the van of the procession and led the parade back to the hall, still waving his baton in the air and affecting the musical exercises. Upon reaching the hall Mr. Depew made a speech in which he told how he had accuired knowledge of the way to lead a band by attending when a youth the rehearsals of the Peekskill band.

The assessed valuation of Tacoma this year is \$18,197,343.

Its least virtue is that it lasts so.

Soap is for comfort; the clean are comfortable.

Pears' soap cleanlinessis perfect cleanliness. All sorts of people use it, all sorts of stores sellic, especially druggists.

A Note of Triumph ABC has been sounded to all man-BONZHIAN kind-success unparalleled in the history of light beverages has every-



It stands pre-eminent as the finest bottled beer brewed in America, and leads all others in annual exportations to foreign countries.

FLECKENSTEIN-MAYER CO.



TWENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver, kidney and stomach disorders, constipation, diarrhoea, dropsical swellings, Bright's disease, etc.

KIDNEY AND URINARY Complaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges, speedily cured. DISEASES OF THE RECTUM

Such as piles, fistula, fissure, ulceration, mucous and bloody discharges, cured without the knife, pain or

DISEASES OF MEN Blood poison, gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, importancy, thoroughly cored. No failures. Cures guaranteed.

YOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bashfulness, aversion to society, which deprive you of your manhood, UNFIT YOU FOR BUSINESS OR MARRIAGE. DLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY WER.
BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, painful, bloody urine, et. Stricture, cularged prostate, Sexual Debility, Variancele, Hydrocele, Klungy

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphins, Gonormoea, painful, bloody urine Gleet, Stricture, enlarged prestate, Sexual Deblitty, Varicoccie, Hydroccie, Eldne and Liver troubles, cured WITHOUT MERCURY AND OTHER POIROWOLD DRUGS. Catarrh and Rheumatism CURED.

Dr. Walker's methods are regular and scientific. He uses no patent nestrum or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough medical treatment His New Pamphlet on Private Diseases sent Free to all men who describe their troubles. PATIENTS cured at home. Terms reasonable. All letters answered i plain envelope. Consultation free and sacredly confidential. Call on or address.

Dector Walker, 182 First St., Corner Alder, Portland, Or