ATTACK ON A TOWN

Filipinos Try to Overpower a Garrison.

WERE REPULSED BY A FEW MEN

Captain Percy Willis Writes of Campaigning Against Insurgent Bands in Luzon.

LIBMANAN, P. I., Aug. 25.—(Special correspondence.)—On the morning of July 26, the day after the fiests of Santiago, we had another visit from our friends the enemy. It was 0 o'clook, and just good daylight. The First Sergeant was calling reveille (roil-cali), when the Ser-geant of the Guard came into my quarters in the gallery of the church and re-ported that he thought he could see a flag up a long way out in the rice field and the insurgents advancing in a skir-mish line. The Sergeant went up in the church tower for a better view, and soon returned with the announcement that they were coming, and had a big flag up. In a few minutes the popping of the Mausers and boom of the Remingtons commenced, and the ball had opened. The insurgents were in a emi-circular line, extending from the trees along the bank of the river above town across the rice field and into the cocoanut groves on the north. Altogether it was over a mile in length. One bunch of insurgents hidden behind the stone walls of the cemetery kept up an intermittent fire on outposts 8 and 4. A troop of their horse were walting behind the cocoanut grove northeast of the city, ready to dash in the moment the outposts gave way. We

didn't know about this cavalry, however, until the fight was all over. The outposts held their positions throughout it all, and none of them were hit. With all my available men disposed in the field back of the church, I engaged the main body of their riflemen in the rice field at long range. They halted at a distance of about 1600 yards, and never made another advance. We soon got the range on them, and poured in a telling fire. They could be seen carrying dead and wounded to the rear. Their Remington bullets would barely reach us, while with their Mausers they failed to get the range, most of the balls hitting the church in our rear, passing high over our

Thornburgh, Hospital Private Hendsgen and Corporal Breyman, from church tower, had fine target practice. Their fire must have been effective, as we afterward learned that the insur-gents declared we had a rapid-fire gun

eing that the enemy would not come any nearer, I sent Sergeant Cole, with 1 men, up the river under cover of the trees to flank them. This he did very effectually, and poured in a crossfire on

Their right began to fall back. Seeing the critical moment at hand, I took 15 men with ny and advanced against their center and left. Their entire line then began to give way and soon was in full retreat over the hills and toward Bar-celona on the north.

I followed them into the hills with my 15 men, meeting several small parties of them. Their loss was four solled and one wounded. We returned about 11:30 A. M. and had breakfast, having fought for three hours and marched eight miles. None of our men were hit.

Natives coming in from the country a few days later reported the insurgent loss of 58 killed and wounded. Among them Captain Florencio Era was reported killed. The insurgents had between 500 and 500 men, with about 120 rifles. If they had had sufficient courage, they might have given us a good fight. They had got together all their followers from Bical, Canaman, Mambulo, Sipacat, Lupi and Ragay, and said they were going to take the town sure and kill all the Amer-icans, the Presidente, Vice-Presidente and

because there are abundant supplies o rice and other stores here, besides a large amount of money. At the same time it is difficult to reach from Nueva Caceres, being accessible only by boat, and is defended by only one company I don't know whether they will make any more attempts of a similar kind or not, but would not be at all surprised if they did. I have had all the rice from the surrounding country brought into town, and it is now very difficult for the insurgents to obtain food.

Offer of Amnesty Refused. July 28 Lieutenant Rethorst, Eleventh Cavalry, with 25 men, arrived in boats from Nueva Caceres with 20,000 rounds of ammunition and local mail. They were very welcome, as our supply of cartridges ed through another fight. On the 29th 1 sent a copy of General MacArthur's proc-

amnesty to Commandante Martinez, at Manaugh, with a note requesting him to come in with his force and take advantage of it. Under its terms they would receive 30 peros for each rifle in good condition, and a par-don for each soldier who has not committed offenses contrary to the laws of war. The proclamation is printed in Spanish, Bicol and Tagalo, so that all may read it.

a polite note from Martinez in Spanish.

He said he appreciated the advantageous All of the large towns around this part He said he appreciated the advantageous terms of the proclamation, but was unable to comply with my request, on account of not having any orders from his superiors. I do not know what he means by that, but presume that, as he is a Tagalo, he means that he cannot sur-render until he hears from some of the Generals further north, or possibly from

My messenger went up the river in a cance, with one companion. About K miles from Libmanan be met 30 insurgents, who were about to make short work of him, but when he told them h had a message for Martinez they relented and aftrward treated him very well. They left four men to guard him and his com-panion while the others departed with the note. They seemed to have an appetite for a change of diet, as they took from the messengers all the American hardtack we had given them and gave them rice instead. After two days' wait-ing the rest of the band returned with Martinez' answer, and the messengers

Night Trip Into the Rice Fields.

August 2, with Dr. Thornburgh and 18 men, I made a night trip into the rice fields to look for the ladrones who had been stealing rice. We left Libmanan at tattoo and marched about three miles to the north. It had been raining hard, and a large part of the trail led through mud and water. Seeing a lantern moving out in the field on our right, and coming our way, we halted and knelt down to await developments. While in this position one of the ladrones came down the trail without seeing us, and, running into a cocked pistol, surrendered, and we took him in. The moon was shining, but it was a little foggy, and objects could not be seen very plainly. Soon we saw a large band of la-drones looming up in the dim light, riding on cariboos. We dispersed them, and after firing a few shots at us they fied as fast as their cariboos could carry them. We were back in quarters and in

Insurgent Attacks.

August 4 insurgents from across the river fired into town at 6 A. M. and again at 7:30 P. M. We returned the fire, Insurgent loss unknown. They slip up the bank under cover of the trees and uses and in the darkne a few volleys and run before we have a

chance to do them any harm. August 5 I sent First Sergeant Bond, with 20 men, on a reconnoissance across the river They saw a few insurgents, killed one wounded two, captured three prisoners seven bolos and burned one cuartel. That night I sent 15 men across the river to wait until 9 o'clock for the insurgents who had been firing into town. But the

enemy did not appear.

At 2 o'clock the next morning, however, the insurgents fired about 20 shots into town again. That night I took 15 men, and constant to the place that the place tha and, crossing the river just after dark waited all night for them to make their usual visitation. Somebody, however, had doubtless warned them, for they did not make their appearance. Their friends in town advise them whenever our sol-dlers leave town, and which direction they take, so that it is very hard to take them

Peaceful Natives Held Up. August 12 insurgents near the mouth of Libmanan River held up a big cance oc-cupled by 10 natives with a cargo of M

sacks of cleaned rice bound for Nueva Caceres. The insurgents covered them with their rifles, compelled them to come ashore, seized the rice for food, and made all the natives, including two women, prisoners. As a result of this and one or two other similar seizures, traffic to and from Nueva Caceres has been sus-

Spanish Prisoners Liberated. Major Nolan, Eleventh Cavalry, came

over on the 12th in boats, with 90 men, from Nueva Caceres. They had 12 days' rations. I furnished the Major with seven or eight big canoes, and 35 natives to paddle the canoes and carry rations to paddle the cances and carry rations over the mountains. This expedition went up the river the following day to Lupi. Leaving a guard at Lupi to take care of the rations and cances, the Major pushed on to Ragay, a town on the coast. He captured 13 Spanish prisoners near Ragay and burned a large quantity of rice, cigarettes and other stores of the insurerents.

insurgents had their Spanish prisoners hidden in the woods, and had it not been for one of their number who sscaped and told the Americans where his companions were concealed, they would not have been found. They had been in the hands of the insurgents for 26 months We asked the Spaniards if they had we asked the spaniards if they had heard about the attack on Libmanan. "Oh, yes," they said, "after the attack the insurgents told us they had killed 600 Americans, while their own loss was only 60." As the garrison here was less than 90 men, this makes a fair sample of Filipino veracity. It is fair to assume, too, that their statement of their own loss was not exaggerated. Major No-lan's expedition was fired upon at Lupi, Ragay, and again while descending the river to Libmanan, but nobody was hurt. Nearly every day we have a scouting party of 20 men out in some direction, traveling each day from 10 to 20 miles. At the present rate I think the company will have covered in the neighborhood of 350 miles in acouting trips during

On the 17th Captain Worrick came over from Daet with 30 men, having made a trip in two days in bad weather. He reports everything very quiet about Daet, and says they haven't had a skirmish for two months or more. Daet is an ex-tensive hemp market, is a lively town, and Captain Worrick is much pleased with his location. All the steamers for Nueva Caceres from Manila stop there, so that mail and supplies are delivered

regularly Rich Gold Mines at Daet.

An English firm has gold mines at Paracale, in his district, which he has visited and declares to be very rich. On the 23d I sent Sergeant Collins, with 17 men, down the river in a large cance. with instructions to scout along the river bank, and proceed, if possible, to San Vicente. He left a few men to guard the canoe, and while scouting along the river bank in the neighborhood of San Vicente met 40 insurgents, armod with rifles. After a spirited contest of 20 minutes' duration our men charged, and the enemy broke and ran, leaving seven dead on the field. They had many wounded be-sides, as was evidenced by blood trails, and we learned afterward that many of the wounded died. One Mauser and two Remingtons were captured, and 79 rounds of ammunition and a bolo. None of my The reason why they have made their men were hit, which was remarkable, as the range was 150 yards. Sergeant lant conduct in this fight. The odds were two to one against them, yet by prompt and energetic action they achieved complete success.

Earthquakes and Rains.

Heavy rains are now frequent. The rice are filling with water, and the people are getting ready to plant rice. We have had several severe shocks from earthquakes lately. They came at night and were strong enough to shake the old stone church in which we were sleeping.

Native Flesta. July 25 the natives of this town celerated the anniversary of the birth of the patron saint of the pueblo. The name of this saint is Santiago. A likeness him is carved over the entrance to the church. He appears to have been a knight of ancient time, clad in full arnor. The poor people rested from work for two days, and the men had their cock-fights for a diversion. The rich people ook up a subscription for a celebration among themselves, raising \$300. hired an orchestra and gave a big dance, lasting all day and half the night. Cattie, pigs, chickens and turkeys were killed, beer and wine bought, and a feast was spread at noon, at 5 P. M. and again at 8 P. M. The women wore their fin-est silks and pina cloth, and all dis-

of Luzon have a patron saint, whose anniversary the people celebrate in this manner. As they all come on different days, many people from different towns visit the fiestas in other places. This is not the case now, on account of the war, but in times of peace there were vast throngs of people at these flestas.
PERCY WILLIS,

Captain Forty-fifth Infantry, U. S. V.

WAITING FOR A RAILWAY. Residents of South Portland Watching Construction Work.

The people residing in the southern part of the city are anxiously waiting to see which company will first complete an additional line to that section to relieve the travel on Third street, which is too much crowded for comfort, mornings and evenings especially. The City & Suburban Railway Company has a track laid on First from Madison street to the bridge, across Marquam gulch, and has the crossing and curves in at Grant, so that cars going up First can be run either out to Second avenue or to the First-street bridge, but the poles and wires to operate-it have not yet been begun on

The Portland Railway Company is pushing its extension out Fifth to the Firststreet bridge. The rails, ties and poles are strung along the whole extension. The excavation for one track is completed from Jefferson to Hall, the ties are laid to Montgomery, and the laying of rails has been commenced. The ties for the most part are of the ordinary kind, but at the joints between the rails a 4x12 tie is laid lengthwise on each side, and crosstles of 4x12 are laid on these, so that there will be a broad tie under the end of each rail, thus giving the track greater solidity at the joints and tending to do away with the jar and the click clack as the wheels pass over the joints. It is uncertain which extension will be completed to the bridge first, but both lines will probably stop there until a new

Never fail to cure sick headache, often the very first dose. This is what is said by all who try Carter's Little Liver Pills.

bridge is built or the guich filled.

The "Stock" plano-Wiley B. Allen Co.

HE SUPPORTS EVOLUTION

STAND TAKEN BY A PROMINENT PORTLAND MINISTER.

Sermon by Rev. H. W. Kellogg, of Taylor-Street M. E. Church-Other Sunday Discourses.

Dr. Kellogg preached to a good audience at Taylor-Street Church last evening on the "Theory of Evolution and Its Effects on Current Religious Thought." It is the second of a series on "A New Statement of Religious Belief in the Light of Science." He took for his text: I Thes. v:ll, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

The discourse was a plea for honest consideration of an idea that is revolu-tionizing the world of Nature and thought, and within living memory has opened up avenues into the past and vistas into the future such as science has never witnessed before. Prejudice has kept many from understanding just what is meant by the doctrine and this prejudice is based on an acknowledged mistrust in the safety of traditional faiths. tianity in its spirit favors the scientific

methods of honoring the facts.
"In this day," said the speaker, "we cannot afford to be indifferent to what cience is teaching and we must meet the great influence in our religious be-Hef. We are not pledged to all that theorists claim as conclusions but to a consideration of discovered facts."

He gave various definitions of the thory

all of which agree as to the fact of evolution. But he attempted to make an important distinction between evolution as a fact in the method of creation and the various announced methods of evolution. Mr. Darwin, he said, asserts that he had an explanation of evolution in natural selection.
"While this," he continued, "is recog-

nized among scientists as an important law of evolution it is not regarded as adequate to explain all the phenomena Here is the controversy today. Some have thought that scientists are disputing among themselves as to the fact of evo-lution being the method of creation This is not true. Such controversy ended years ago. This is settled, as definitely as any scientific hypothesis. To be sure in his history of the steps by which the world has come to be what it is,' no chapter is perfectly complete. Ages may pass before this will be accomplished. But the continuous story is discernible by the facts furnished already. There is now no other theory considered seriously by thinking men. The chief sources of evidence known to science are three. Anatomy, which becomes the basis of classification; paleontology, or fossils, which is growing more and more complete; and embryology, which is the repetition in the individual of the race to which it be-

"We have passed the day when this doctrine can be looked upon with scorn. It has seized the root of philosophy and is determining the type of religious and social thought. It is no longer danto confess one's position in relation to it A man's orthodoxy is no longer imperiled by being an evolu-tionist. Men are growing sober after the first excitement and see that they have 'mistaken a dawn for a conflagration.' Professor Clarke whose most recent work on 'Systematic Theology' says, Christianity can accept this solution of the question of origins as well as that which was formerly held. Theology will be altered in some respects by such a change but not destroyed or even revolutionized for God and religion will remain the same.' This is the opinion of advanced orthodoxy.

"There are many questions concerning the methods and effects of the theory which we can consider only as they arise connection with the special themes which we will consider in the course, 'God,' 'Man,' 'Creation,' and 'Bible,' etc. to which I invite careful hearing."

"CHRISTIAN FAILURES-WHY!" rmon by Rev. W. T. Kerr, at Cer

tral Methodist Church. At the Central Methodist Church, Albina, a large congregation greeted the pastor, Rev. W. T. Kerr, at the morning services. Mr. Kerr, who is a veteran of the Civil War, always preaches under the Stars and Stripes, a handsome American flag being placed near the pulpit. He spoke from the text recorded in the seventh verse and fifth chapter of Gala-

tians, and the subject of his remarks was

"Christian Failures-Why?" He said, in

part:

"I have in my home the picture of a splendid ship that was stranded at Ocean Park, and I doubt not but many here may have seen the original. There that magnificent vessel stood fully equipped. There were the sails, the three masts, the ropes, the great anchor and everything needful. I doubt not but on the inside she was equipped in the same way. But she moved not. All about that stately vessel was sand, which stretched away from her in every direction. People were able to walk all about her, but she did not move, although well prepared for an ocean trip. She was stranded upon the sand, driven there by the gales of the ocean. I thought, as I looked upon that picture, how truly it represented so many human lives, who had become stranded upon the sands, although equipped to be useful and successful and beneficial to the world, but there they stand with their sails, their ropes, anchors and masts all ready, but they move not; they are stranded in the quicksands of selfishness worldliness, fair to look upon, but as utterly powerless as the magnificent vessel on Ocean Park. The question comes up, Why such failures, when so well equipped? I will tell you. Selfishness and Christian man or woman loses interest in private worship. Private prayers become less frequent and then are left off. Bible reading, that had been so persistently followed, has dropped off. The cares and demands and selfishness of the world have diverted the life from Christian channels. Then comes in selfishness. Why, I once had a prominent man tell me that he could not follow the Golden Rule in his business. He declared if he did so it would ruin his business and his family would be brought to starvation. After a time ruin came to him and his family, anyway. I want to say it were better that a man follow the Golden Rule, better that his family starve, than his name be blackened and smirched. The reason so many Christian people, who started so well, are like the ship at Ocean Park, surrounded by sand wastes, is because they yield to adverse circumstances trines of the Christian faith, fail to keep word of God, and fail to cast the burdens of life on Jesus Christ, and fail to cast

REIGN OF DOUBT.

Sermon by Rev. J. F. Ghormley at Christian Church.

"The Reign of Doubt" was the subject of a sermon at the First Christian Church last evening by the pastor, Rev. J. F. Ghormley, who took for his text "And when they saw him they worshiped him; but some doubted," Matt. xxvii:18.

The speaker said in part:
"The records given to us of the Christ are true to all the facts. The denial of Peter, the treachery of Judas and the doubtings of Thomas are faithfully recorded. That some should doubt is to be expected. No new discovery has ever been made without the explorers having been discouraged by doubters. Every invention which has blessed humanity has

survived its age of doubt and lives. The man who doubts the navigation of the eas or the driving of the wheels of commerce by the power of steam is sadly wanting in some of his mental faculties The world is so full of light that the power of electricity is no longer in doubt, and we are brought within speaking dis-tance with our neighbors across the sea. The central truth in our holy religionthe Christ—has had a conflict with every form of doubt. The very fact of his resurrection was denied by the early ene-mies of the church. This fact the apostles sought to establish with arguments drawn from the Old Testament Scrip-tures, from the testimony of John the Baptist, from the testimony of the Holy Spirit and by their own testimony as eyc-

witnesses, and the confirmation of their

teaching by the miracles, and they did. That they succeeded in filling the Roman Empire with their teaching is a matter "Other forms of unbellef and doubt have appeared at different periods and at times the most faithful have been in fear lest the foundations should be swept away. The truth has been vindicated in every contest and the Christ is loved by more people today than ever before. Men may be untrue to him and to others, and even to themselves; clouds and mists of doubt may arise and they may follow the light begotten by the foul atmosphere of their environment, to their own destruc-tion. The world has no reason to doubt today the divinity of our Lord. More than 1800 years of his blessed ministry in the world has produced the greatest artists, the world-renowned sculptors, the sublimest poets, musicians whose heavenly strains have charmed the world, states-men who have taught and blessed humanity, and saints without number, whose lives have been a benediction upon a world. If a tree is known by its fruits and even the leaves are for the healing of the nations—this tree on either side of the river must be life itself. The age of doubt is passed. The demonstrated truth is ours. The dangerous period of the church's history was not that of conflict with doubt in all its forms, but the time when this Christ was not enthroned in the heart and life of the believer. Indifference may keep us from winning the victory. We have a glorious cause and our leader is triumphant. Then, on to victory!"

"FUTURE OF THE CHURCH." Dr. McLean Tells His Congregation of His Call to Cuba.

Rev. Robert McLean, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, who has accepted the call of the Home Mission Board to take charge of the Presbyterian work in the island of Cuba, preached a sermon yesterday morning appropriate to the call and placed the matter in the hands of his congregation, according to the policy of Presbyterians when a minister contemplates severing his relation with a church. To say that there is deep regret among the members of the Third Church over the contemplated change fully expresses the situation, but no loubt the mandate of the higher authoritles will be obeyed and Dr. McLean will receive his release. At the morning hour Dr. McLean spoke of the "Future of the Church," and of its obligations to the world. He said in substance:

"In our spiritual brain there are mil-ions of tiny moral fibres, which, if unbalanced cause moral insanity, and no man on earth can cure this disease himself, alone. The power comes from without and this power is God. Using us as an agency for this work, he commands us to go forth unto the world, carrying his gospel which shall heal these diseased fibres and make man spiritually

"What is the trouble with the nation of China?

"It is because she is possessed with this diseased moral nature and which hasn't yet been reached by Christianity. Some are now counting the terrible cost of sending missionaries to these danger-ous foreign fields, and I regret to say hat churches are among that number. People point to the result in China and say that if missionaries will continue to go there they do so at their own cost missionary? Every missionary who has laid down his life for love of humanity will be twice blessed and nothing but interest to the sermon, which showed laid down his life for love of humanity they are sincere and in the right direction. We may not see these results at first, but ime will bring them out.

"In Peru and Bolivia today no man dares preach the gospel, and the Pope regrets that he cannot dispose of every Bible in Rome, Now, we have this same and how shall we spread the gospel there and make the Bible a leading feature of the life of the people?

"Can we do it by remaining here safe form all harm in our pulpits? Shall we do it by thundering forth, from that vantage point, advice to others to take up the work of missionaries there? Shall we preach, and not practice? If we are gong to be true Christians we must ourselves or it goes undone. Many of you know that I am face to face with a call of this kind, and I have worried considerably as how to answer it.

"I feel that it is a call from God, and that I must go to the field as he dictates. I have considered the question in every light and have concluded that cannot refuse and remain true to my ordination vows. With a salary of \$1500 a year and the possibility of death from yellow fever and other pestilences which prevail in Cuba the prospect is not a pleasant one, but I am thinking only leave the question with you, the Presbytery and God."

DUG BY MACHINERY.

Potato Crop Is Now Quickly Harvested.

The labor of digging and picking up potatoes has always been tiresome and tedious, and the difficulty of finding enough men to get a potato crop prompt-ly harvested has caused many farmers o plant less than they otherwise would. This trouble has to a great extent been done away with of late years by the invention of successful potato-digging ma-

A carload-comprising a dozen such ma chines of the greater speed and capacity—was brought here some time ago by a Front-street commission man, and found a ready sale, and if he could have ob-tained another carload he could have disposed of every one of them. These ma-chines have been at work ever since the season for digging potatoes began, and, through their help, there has been a much greater proportion of the crop than usual harvested before the rainy season set in,

These machines require four horses to operate them rapidly, and it takes about 20 men to keep up with one of them and pick and sack the potatoes it digs. Some who purchased one of these machines, after digging their own crop worked for their neighbors, and by this means earned enough to pay the men who picked up their potatoes, and even something toward the cost of the machine.

The introduction of these machines here

is going to revolutionize the potato bustness, as people who have heretofore planted only a few acres to potatoes now say that they will plant many, as, instead of being weeks in getting their crop harvested, it can be all safely housed in a few days, and at much less cost than when dug by hand.

is the kind you want for use in your home. The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n make their various brands of beer of barley-mait and hops—strictly pure beer, no corn or other cheap materials. W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO., Port-

The "Estey" organ-Wiley B. Allen Co.

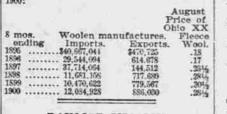
WOOLEN GOODS TRADE!

IMPORTS OF UNITED STATES DE-CREASED-EXPORTS INCREASED.

Former Compared With 1895, Latter Taken for the Last 10 Years-Table on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.-Imports of woolen manufactures into the United States are less than one-third in value what they were in 1895, while during the decade 1890-1900 exports of woolen manu-factures have more than trebled. During the eight months ending August 31, 1900, the imports of woolen manufactures amounted to \$12,084,928, against \$40,667,044 in eight months of 1895, and \$29,541, 94 in the corresponding eight months of 1896. The average annual importation of woolen manufactures during the decade from 1890 to 1900 has been \$25,000,000, the highwater-mark having been reached in the year 1895, when the total was \$40,667,044. During that and the succeeding years the importations were very heavy, averaging for the period nearly \$36,00,-000 for the eight months' period of each year; but since that date the importations have constantly decreased, until in the years 1898, 1899 and 1900 they reached their lowest level, averaging during the eight months of each year but about \$11,000,000. Thus it will be seen that the importations of woolen manufactures are now but one-half their annual average since 1890. On the other hand, the exly but steadily increased, advancing from \$268,094 in 1890, \$470,725 in 1895, \$614,678 in 1895, \$114,512 in 1897, and \$717,089 in 1898, to \$886,030 in the eight months of 1900. The details as to the destination of our exports of woolen manufactures for the present year are not yet available, but from an examination of the official report for the fiscal year 1899, it is seen that American carpets find their chief for-eign markets in the United Kingdom, Canada, Mexico and the Orient; dress goods go chiefly to England and Mexico; our flannels and blankets to Hawaii, China and Hong Kong, Canada and Chile; clothing to Canada and Hawali, and our miscellaneous manufactures of wool to Canada, Miquolon, England, Australia, the West Indies, Germany, France and Denmark, in the order of magnitude

given. The following table shows the imports and exports of woolen manufactures in eight months ending August 31, and the New York price of Ohio XX fleece woo during the month of August, from 1895 to



PAULIST MISSION.

Interesting Services Begun at St. Mary's Cathedral.

A large congregation filled St. Mary's Cathedral at 19:39 A. M. yesterday. The occasion was the opening of the mission by the Paulist Fathers of New York City. The choir beautifully rendered Mercadante's solemn mass in B flat. The of-fertory selection was from Gounod. The celebrant of the solemn mass was Rev. Father Hogan. Rev. Father Casey officiated as deacon; subdeacon, Rev.

Father Stravens. The opening mission sermon was preached by Father Smith. He took for his text the words of Jeremiah—"Behold I have put my words into thy mouth." The discourse was a very powerful one. Father Smith is a pleasing speaker and a finished pulpit orator. His vast and va-ried experience of 20 years of missionary and responsibility. Did Christ count the cost when he came among us as a Southern States has made him an accomplished speaker. ,

good will result from his efforts if they forth the necessity and the usefulness of the mission, what it means to every Catholic, a time of spiritual renewal, a time to put aside the old man of unrighteous ness and be clothed with the new men of

justice. "Missions," said the speaker, "are the means not only for the propagation, but for the renewal of the faith and Chris-tian life. No truth is more evident in holy scripture than this-that God's grace has its times and seasons. A mission is emphatically such a time; a time of instruction, of meditation, of inward re-solve, of receiving the sacraments, of

drawing near to God, of consecration to At the evening service, which will berepeated throughout the week for the women of the parish, Father Smith preached the mission sermon, on the "Value of the Human Soul." The mission preaching promises to be of a very

The Paulists come to Portland at the urgent request of Archbishop Gross, to whose parishoners the Paulists gave missions in Minnesota.

The mission for men will be given next week. Owing to the large congregation of the Cathedral parish and the limited seating capacity of the Cathedral it is impossible to accommodate the entire congregation, so it was found necessary to divide the mission. Last night every seat in the edifice was filled by a large and attentive audience of women.

An Issue or a Cheat? PORTLAND, Oct. 20 .- (To the Editor.)

Saturday, F. V. Holman makes the fol-lowing unqualified statement: "I have not changed my views of four

years ago on the money question, but I believe that this financial question (free silver at 15 to 1) is no longer an issue; that it is dead-a past issue-as much so as slavery."

as slavery."

Will you permit a private in the ranks to ask Mr. Holman, through your columns, to answer two questions, without evasion or beating the devil around the bush, which lawyers are wont to resort to when facts are against them?

Is the Democratic platform of 1900 a dec

laration of principles?

If so, how can the silver issue be deaddead as slavery, so far as the Democracy is concerned, when that platform explicitly states:

We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1806, and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial platform adopted by the American people for themselves which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 18 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other If Mr. Holman is right, the National

Democratic platform is a product of rank hypocrisy, a meer trap variously batted to catch voters, according to individual preferences, on the take-what-you-likeand-leave-the-rest plan. LOW PRIVATE.

Mamma—Johnny, I fear you were not at school yesterday. Johnny—H'm! I'll bet the teacher told you. A woman can never keep a secret.—Tit-Bits.

Pretty boxes and odors are used to sell such soaps as no one would touch if he saw them undisguised. Beware of a soap that depends on something outside of it.

Pears', the finest soap in the world is scented or not, as you wish; and the money is in the merchandise, not in the box.

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



O'Sullivan Heels are made of new rubber. So are the Soles. Substitutes (that cost the same)



AND SAMPLES ... AINC ATCHINA of Work and Prices upon

Application

Absolute Purity -pale golden color-delicious hop flavor-rich in barley-light and refreshing-a drink for the aged and for the children—the ideal family beverage—such is Saint Louis,
A.B.C. BOHEMIAN It stands alone for quality and is

recognized the world over as the acme of excellence in brewing, Order from .

FLECKENSTEIN-MAYER CO.

WHEN HAMLET EXCLAIMED "AYE, THERE'S THE RUB!" COULD HE HAVE REFERRED TO

SAPOLIO

THE PALATIAL



Not a dark office in the building; absolutely fireproof; electric lights and artesian water; perfect sanitytion and thorough ventilation. Elevators run day and night.

AINSLIE, DR. GEORGE, Physician... 608-603 ANDERSON, GUSTAV, Attorney-at-Law... 613 ASSOCIATED PRENS: E. L. Powell, Mgr., 308 AUSTEN, F. C., Manager for Oregon and Washington Bunkerw Life Association, of RALS, EDWARD A., Forecast Official U. L. Samuel, Manager, F. C. Cover, Cashier, 304
EVENING TELEGRAM ... \$25 Alder street
FENTON, J. D. Physician and Surgeon, 509-518
FENTON, DR. HICKS C. Eye and Ear... 512
FENTON, MATTHEW F. Dentise
GALVANI, W. H., Engineer and Draughts

Man GAVIN, A. President Oregon Camera Club. 214-215-214-215 GEART, DR. EDWARD P., Physician and Manuelle, 198-216-216-218 Surgeon ... CO., Ltd., Fine Art Publish MARTIN, J. L. & CO., Timber Lands......601 MAXWELL, DR. W. E., Phys. & Surg. 705-2-3 McGINN, HENRY E., Attornay-at-Law.311-313 McKELL, T. J., Manufacturers' Representa-

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York; W. Goldman, Manager... 209-218 MUTUAL REMERVE FUND LIFE AMEN; Mark T. Kady, Supervisor of Agents. 604-608 McKLROY, DR. J. G., Phys. & Sur. 701-702-703 McFARLAND, E. B., Secretary Columbia MUTUAL LIFE INCURANCE CO. of New NOTICE OLDS: Not State Mgr. 404-405-408 NICHOLAS, HORACE B., Attorney-at-Law.Fig NILES, M. L., Casnier Manhattan Life in-ORTLAND MINING & TRUST CO. J. M. Warden 716-7 ROSENDALE, O. M., Metallurgist and Min-

NS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION 500 STUART DELL, Attorney-at-Law ... SIT-618
STOLTE DR. CHAS E. Dentist ... TO4-TOE
SURGEON OF THE S. P. RY. AND N. P. U. S. WEATHER BUREAU. . . 907-908-909-918

S. LIGHTHOUSE ENGINEERS, 13TH DIST., Captain W. C. Langütt, Corps of HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, Captain W. C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Side NATERMAN, C. H., Cashier Mutual Life WILSON, DR. GEO. P., Phys. & Surg. 706-702 WILSON, DR. HOLT C., Phys. & Surg. 507-509 WOOD, DR. W. L. Physician412-418-414 WILLAMETTE VALLEY TELEPH CO.613

A few more elegant offices may bu had by applying to Portland Trust Company of Oregon, 100 Third st., of to the rent clerk in the building.

HAIR NATURALLY ABUNDANT.

When It Is Free of Dandruff, It Grows Luxuriantly.

Hair preparations and dandruff cures, as a rule, are sticky or irritating affairs that do no earthly good. Hair, when not diseased, grows naturally luxuriantly, Dandruff is the cause of nine-tenths of all hair trouble, and dandruff is caused by a germ. The only way to cure dandruff is to kill the germ; and, so far, the only hair preparation that will positively destroy that germ is Newbro's Herpicideabsolutely harmless, free form grease, sediment, dye matter or dangerous drugs. It allays itching instantly; makes half glossy and soft as allk. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect"-dandruff,