THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1901.

ing vast areas of such rich, productive

BANKER KILLED HIMSELF FLED TEN DAYS BEFORE FROM

CLEVELAND, 0.

Result of Bad Business Ventures-Tried to Conceal His Identity.

SEATTLE, May 8.-A man believed to be R. N. Pollock, the missing bank pres-ident from Cleveland, O., ended his life here today, in the Hotel York, by send-ing a bullet through his brain. A ranor, a two-ounce hox of rough-on-rats and a shirt consistence in tablets of aconite a two-dunce pox of rough on the confite, were found at hand. All papers belonging to the man had been burned before commission of the deed. Pollock arrived here Monday and reg-

istered as James Fisher. He failed to appear next day and finally his room was broken into. Lying in a reclining posi-tion was found the body. The coroner was at once called in. The deceased had was at once cancel in. The declared late not apparently stirred after firing the fatal shot. No clew could be obtained in the room, but the name of R. N. Pol-lock was found sewed on the inside of his coat, placed there by a Cleveland, O., tailor. Pollock was well dressed. He had \$30 in money in his pocket. He ap-peared to have been about 30 years of age, had a light complexion and wore a small brown moustache.

THE BANK AT CLEVELAND

Was Wrecked by Enfortunate Industrial Ventures.

CLEVELAND, O., May & -R. N. Polock, who is reported to have killed himself in Scattle today, was president of the Cuyohoga Savings & Banking Company, of this city. He was 38 years of age, married and had three children. He was promoter of the bank which closed the its doors last Monday. Pollock disap-peared 10 days ago, and had not been definitely placed until the news of his reported celf-destruction reached this

The condition of the bank is as yet a matter of conjecture, its books being in the hands of a receiver who is making an examination and whose report is expected in a day or two. The bank had deposits to the extent of \$340,000. This sum of money was not in the bank's pos-session at the time of the suspension. When rumors of its weakness were heard. to avaid the inevitable outcome of a consible immediate demand for such a arge sum of money, the directors decided to suspend business and a receiver was appointed. Other Cleveland bankers, it said, would have gone to the assis-unce of the Cuyshoga Bank had it been shed for. The bank was not prominent a the city's financial institutions, being ocated in the residence district and its

deposits being of small sums. The receiver of the bank stated tonight that Pollock did not take the money that was in the bank at the time of his leav-ing the city, and it is believed that know-ing a crisis was near Pollock sought safety in flight. Pollock is said to have been the backer with the bank's mo of one or more industrial concerns which sful

Not Seriously Involved.

ELAND, O., Mny 8 .- The United States Carhon Company, which went into the hands of a receiver on account of the failure of the bank, is said to be not seri. ously involved and it is expected to re sume operations soon.

COURTHOUSE SITE.

Thurston County Board Has Purchased Property.

OLYMPIA, Wash., May 8 .- After a can wass of a number of propositions for the past two months, the Board of Commisoners of Thurston County today decided to purchase what is known as the Dolan property, 120 by 85 feet, at Fourth and Washington streets, in this city, for a Courthouse site. The actual cash to be paid for the property is \$2000, and the county is to cancel back taxes owed by

Mr. Dolan to the amount of \$455. It is the intention of the commission ultimately to join with the city in the building on the property purchased and a fractional lot adjoining owned by the city. The new building will not cost over \$20,000. This purchase is made necessary by the fact that Thursthe occasion of its visit to Portland, the initer part of June. The telegram was in answer to an invitation of the Commer. cial Club of this city. South Bend Erevities.

SOUTH BEND, Wash., May &-Rev. W. T. Fellows, of Rochester, N. Y., has accepted a call extended by the South Bend Bapilst Church, and is expected to arrive here by June I. The present arrive here by June I. The present church building will then either be moved to a more convenient location or a new rch will be built. Two new 100-horsepower boilers have rdered for the Kleeb Lumber Com-

pany's miR

Carload of Seed Oysters.

SOUTH BEND, Wash., May & .- The ninth carload of Eastern seed oysters is expected tonight for the Willapa Harbor Oyster Company. The nine carloads of seed oysters, when scattered on the beds. will cover about three acres of ground Thère are nearly 1000 acres of oyster ground in the bay.

Bakers on Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8 .- Two hundred union bakers struck today in sympa thy with the cooks' and waiters' strike, which has been on for several days. Four hundred carriage workers have also quit work because their employers have re fused to sign a union agreement.

MR. HOADLEY'S REPLY.

He Answers Questions Put by a Correspondent.

PORTLAND, May 6 .- (To the Editor.)-

A number of questions are sent to me through The Oregonian, and it is hoped that I am able to answer them: First-No; my bellef is not the final state of the religious question. A man's

creed is what comes through his window; surely all the sun does not come into his house. While the books of the Bible and while Nature do not change our interpretations of them vary, and thus eds become the high-water marks of human inquiry.

Second-I am not discouraged by the variety in the notions of Christendom. What a world this would be if the earth produced only one flower! Episcopalians emphasize the historic, Baptists the sacra-ments, Congregationalists the worth of the individual, Presbyterians obedience Methodists enthusiasm, and so on to the end. However, the forms of church government among Christians can be reduced to three, viz., Episcopal. Independent and Presbyterial, and Christian doctrine puts either the God idea or the man idea in the front.

Third-I believe that if a witness of a gospel miracle, being put to death, had any doubt, he would be apt to express it. Fourth-I do not believe all truth is equally important. Christianity presents facts-what facts are like them and truth underlying those facts and what truth is equal to it? Jesus revealed to man the idea of God. There is no need of finding a bugbear in the relativity of knowledge All knowledge is absolute, while the ob ject known is, of course, relative, We may know God not in the different manifestations of himself in mind and matter -pantheism, not in the no God, seeing othing but matter-materialism; not a the don't know God-agnosticism, the greatest coward of all among tramp philorosphies, but we may know God as distinct from mind and matter, distinct from each other in all. and above all

Such a God Jesus announced, and the knowledge of the last thing the Emperor of Germany, the Don Quixote of modern rulers, has done is not as sacred to me as this revelation of God.

Sixth-I do believe the Bible is the word of God, and that it is a text-book in saivation

Seventh-The world has never been without a revelation from God. So during the 4000 years after the fall of Adam and Eve, the promise of a Savior was present. Jesus said to the Jews: "Search present. the Scripture"-the old writings, to find

Eighth-That so many disagree as to th Bible's teaching is an evidence not of the fallibility of the Bible, but of their own fallibility.

Ninth-The Old Testament canon, consisting of "the law," "the prophets," and "the writings," was established in the time of Erra, and as such has come down to our day. The canon of the New Tes-

POSTAL SERVICE IN THE PHILIP-PINES. Satisfactory Condition Due to the Personal Efforts of F. W. Vaille, Formerly of Portland.

MAILS IN THE FAR EAST

WASHINGTON, May 2.-Mr. F. W. Vaille, formerly of Portland, and recently Director of Posts at Manila, is now on temporary duty in the East, being as-signed first to one place and then another, on special duty, It is probable that he will remain in this section for some time, hav-ing made such a request of the Post-master-General, who, because of Mr.

master-General, who, because of Mr. Valle's particularly efficient service in organizing the postal system of the Phil-ippine Islanda, is anxious to favor him where he can. For the present, he will e assigned to Philadelphia. Mr. Valile talked very entertainingly with The Oregonian correspondent the other day about the postal service in the erally. As far as the postal frauds were concerned, he said the accounts of that office balanced to a cent when he left the islands, and he had no personal con-cern but what they had been kept in as good condition since. Any discrepancies or apparent discrepancies, arose from the failure of the auditor to file all his papers together, properly, or to the loss of certain receipts which he should have

had. Since his talk with the Postmaster-General, Mr. Vaille has been assured by private advices from Manila, that there are no scandals connected with the postal service, and that everything in that line is running smoothly and perfectly. While Mr. Vaille did not mention the fact, it is generally known through the Depart ment that the Postmaster-General is high ly pleased with the postal service in the Philippines, and attributes its efficiency to the personal efforts of the former Portlander.

Asked if the office of Director of Posts for the Philipines was a pleasant office to fill, Mr. Vaille replied: "It is a pleasant position in some ways,

but it involves a vast amount of work. It is, moreover, a very exacting position, which you will realize when I tell you that I accepted my first dinner invita-tion but a few weeks before I left the islands. Up to that time I could not leave my duties for any sort of a social function. There is, of course, much in-terest attached to a position where one can watch the gradual evolution of a smooth-working postal system, such as

we have there now. We started in with nothing, and now pride ourselves on having a pretty good system in the more important islands in particular. "The question of employing the natives is one which demands a vast amount of careful study. I am firmly convinced that

we must enroll them in the service, commencing at the bottom, and advancing them as they become proficient. There is nothing else to do. The natives, moreover, make first-class clerks, and many of our accountants are natives of the is-lands. As carriers they are practically worthless at this time, because they can not read English addresses. To offset this obstacle, however, night schools were thrown open to adults last September, with a view to making them acquainted with the English language, and as they acquire that tongue many of them will be taken into the postal service and em ployed as letter-carriers in Manila and large citles.

"But the greatest argument in favor o employing the natives is because of the difference in compensation they would re-ceive, and that which we must allow Americans. Under the present system there is a vast amount of dissatisfaction. An American postal clerk may draw say \$1200, while a native, performing the same service, at an adjoining desk, draws one-quarter that amount. The latter nat urally feels disgruntled, although in fact he lives as well on his salary as the American does on four times the amount. At the rate we are paying Americans, postal employes in the Philippines re-ceive better salaries than similar em-ployes in the States. That is an unnecessary expense, and should be curtailed. That is the reason we are replacing Americans with natives, at less wages. If all the clerks were natives, paid at the accustomed rates prevailing in the "And whose lands are these?" I asked. se, too, belong to the friars," WAS

"And so it goes. The friars," was the reply. "And so it goes. The friars claim the greater portion of the valuable lands of the entire archipelago. How good their title is, I do not know, but this I do know. They rent out those tracts to the natives, making exhorbitant charges and exactions as remind and have thus reexactions as rental, and have thus re-ducéd many to a pitiful condition. The disposition of the church lands is a very momentous problem. Its disposition can make many friends for our cause, or it can make many enimies."

themp, tobacco, rice and coffee are to become the leading industries of the Phil-ippines, in Mr. Valile's opinion. Lumber-ing, also, will in time develop to rank alongside the others. At present, how-ever, even though the islands are largely covered with the most expensive of woods covered with the most expensive of woods, lumbering is almost unknown. Except for a few saw mills run by our Army, that implement of development is unknown. When the natives want lumber, they take the ordinary two-handled saw, and one on one side of a tree and one on the other there are thele backed. they cut their boards by this laborious method. When the islands have settled down a little more, and Americans can go in and develop those forests, Mr. Valle believes Philippine woods will become one of the bedity of the settle and the settle

of the leading products of the entire irchipelago. The capture of Aguinaldo, he believes

will have its pacifying influence. Ever now, the islands are much more peacefu than when he left, and every indication points to a steadily increasing feeling of satisfaction among the natives, and a general settling down in all sections. He believes the hatives are at last coming to realize that American control is not to their detriment, but rather in their interest, and as they realize this, they are laying down their arms, to take up their ner employment.

DIDN'T KNOW THE OLD MAN.

Found Out His Father Was a Gam Sport After All. Chicago Chronicle

"Wabs" was home for the Summer after his second year at college. He brought Rab, the fraternity dog, with him because there was no place for the latter in the little college town when all the "frat."

Boys were away. Rab was a white bull terrier that thought it was his inalienable right to de-stroy the peace and happiness of other dogs. If he could not fight he was un-happy, and his face bore the scars of nu-merous encounters. He had licked every dog in his college town, and he had not en in Chicago long before all the neigh-ors who owned dogs were threatening to kill him on sight. "Wabs'" father did not take kindly

to the dog. He was a man of peaceful disposition and wanted to remain on good terms with his neighbors. He gave orders that Rab was to be kept chained in the cellar and he told "Wabs" that he would cut off his allowance if he caught him al-

owing the dog to fight. But "Wabs" used to spirit Rab out into the suburbs, where he would match him against his kind. He took good care to keep the terrier out of the sight of the "governor" after such encounters, for Bab's appearance would be a givenway. One Sunday morning "Wabs" was stand-ing in front of the house holding Rab by the chain. A tough sport came swaggering down the street leading a big black dog with a savage eye. The sport accost. ed "Wabs." "Til bet my dawg can eat that cur of "Til bet my dawg can eat that cur of

"Wabs" was afraid his father would ear, and he tried to quiet the "gent." "Ah, you're afraid," came from the own-

er of the black dog. "I'll bet five Ripper in lick him in eight minutes. "I'll bet you \$25 that he can't lick him in an hour!" yelled "Wabbs' " father from in an upstairs window, and as the tough one sneaked away the "governor" came out of the house and fold "Wabs" that, while he did not approve of dog fights, he was never to allow any bluffs to go as long as the money held out.

2082

DOLLARS

EASTERN OREGON GROWERS WILL UNITE. Meeting to Be Caffed at an Early Late -- All Purchases Competitive. BAKER CITY, Or., May 8 .- The prin-

arranging to call a convention to meet in this city at an early date to form a wool combination. The convention will be similar in character and object to one held at Rawlins, Wyo, a few days ago. If the Wyoming plan is adopted, the wool buyers will have to meet the growers in convention and submit sealed bids for the wool which the growers will offer for sale. The bids will be opened by the representatives of the growers and con tracts awarded to the highest bidders The right to reject any and all bids will

be reserved.

THE MAN WHO BURNED MONEY

He Lit His Cigars With Big Bills Till Money and Credit Were All Gone.

Chicago American Cleveland, O.-The man who smoked up 6,000,000 is dying at his home in Columbus, Colonel W. T. Baron, who gained distinction as a Confederate leader, and later be-came notorious because of the fact that his path through life was strewn with money which he thraw away, is now in almost actual want. He is suffering from that he will never leave his bed alive, Many years ago Colonel Baron became videly known in financial circles all over where other men refused to risk a penny Colonel Baron threw in his whole fortune and won. Time after time he identified himself with wild and visionary schemes which seemed almost fatal to his wealth, and each time, as if by some strange freak of fortune, the investment brought a gold. n flow to the coffers of the reckless in-

restor The Baron fortune grew until it became enormous. Then Colonel Baron's son went out on the railroad track one day and was cut to pieces by a train. The Colonel's every hope was in the boy, of whom he was passionately fond. He had said that he was building up a fortune for him to manage. When he saw his boy's lifeless body he was rendered suddenly in-

sane.. He became possessed of a mania for getting rid of his money, in which enterorise he was as successful as in building it up. At the time of his son's death he was reputed to be worth \$5,000,000. In five years he was penniless.

One of Colonel Baron's peculiarities was a desire to burn his money. It was his invariable habit to purchase a single cigar at a time, for which he always paid \$1. He would then step to the cigar lighter and take a bill of large denomination from his pocket. He would light this at the cigar lighter and then light his cigar from the burning bill

He never used small bills. In fact, he seldom carried them, and was so opposed to silver money that he tossed his colna upon the street if they came to him in change. He rarely accepted change from

His friends did all in their power to pre-

vent Baron from continuing in his mad-ness, but to no avail. Frequent applica-tions were made to the probate court to have a guardian appointed for Colonel Baron, but he was always able at such times to prove that he was perfectly ra-tional. Aside from his mania for getting rid of his wealth, he appeared entirely

THE RAMBLEYS = THE BEST IN THE WORLD. SHELBY INALS ANBLERS

slow circulation, brought on

liver, the use of mercury, or whatever is calculated to de-

stroy the vitality of the blood

and break down the constitu-

tion. These old chronic sores

last sometimes for years, eat-

ing into the flesh, muscles,

tissues, and even down into

poisoning, torpid

by long continued sickne malarial poisoning, tor

WILL POOL THEIR WOOL Stool,000 by literally burning it up and throwing it away. At least \$1,000,000 of this amount went to light cigare, he said. Tom remembers when his father was folblind moose would soon die from star-vation. But to this hig moose there has attached himself, not a cow, but a younger bull and the two are in constant com-pany, say those who have seen them at various times and have been able to compare notes. The younger mouse is lowed about the streets of Pittsburg and New York by a small army of men and boys, who picked up shreds of bills and coins which Colenel Baron left behind compare notes. The younger moose mained one. One woodsman who watched them for hours one day, when the wind served and the conditions were right, says that the younger led the old one to the best him. Tom has seen hundreds of dollars go bushes about the yard. It had then been

> credit. He could no longer continue on his mad career, and he settled quietly at home and since then has seldom moved away from his house. For years he has in perfectly same and has lived frugally. When he saw his last bank note go up in a flash he ed entirely contented to live modestly and quietly.

Guide to a Blind Moose.

Minneapolis Journal. A good animal story comes from the re-gion north of Minneupolis. It is that of a blind moose cared for by one of his mates and taken by him to feeding grounds, kept from wolves and cared far

as tenderly as a baby. Last Fall some hunter shot this big bull moose, and instead of killing him suc-ceeded only in putting his charge where It put out the sight of both eyes. He was seen shortly after by woodsmen who have had opportugity to watch the animal more or less during the Winter, and they have been much interested in his career. The moose does not appear have suffered greatly from the loss his eyes, and is sleek and fat. He is a magnificent specimen, with antiers that branch full six feet, standing higher than a horse and weighing probably not less than 1300 pounds.

and when the teel of the yard is about time he must have lost confide tance away, and there they travel in circles, as before, eating the small trees and branches clean of tips and buds. If alone and forced to shift for himself a

Slow Healing With rich, pure, strong back, one is never troubled with sores or ulcers. A cut or any injury to the firsh heals in a few days, interest supplying the healing

balm in the form of healthy, new blood; but when the **Sopes** balm in the form of healthy, new blood; but when the circulation is tainted with poisonous germs, humors or any effete matter, a slight scratch or abrasion of the skin

becomes a festering sore, tiny pimples grow to be boils, swollen joints and inflamed glands often break out into offensive, slow healing swoiten joints and innamed glands often break out into onensive, slow heating sores. A polluted blood is always a menace to health; not only does it keep the skin in a chronic state of inflammation, but every organ and fibre of the body suffers from an impure and sluggish circulation. You never feel well, you are not and never can be well until the system is relieved of its terrible load of impurities. With the blood so contaminated, so deeply poisoned, ulcers, boils and sores of every kind are apt to become chronic and often develop into Cancer. Sores and ulcers are most often caused by poverty of the blood and a weak and

I became afflicted with a severe soro leg and I became afflicted with a severe soro leg and from the knee to the foot was one solid sore, which was very offensive. I spent over \$1,000 on two trips to Hot Springs, and local physi-clans treated me to no purpose. I had about decided to have my leg amputated, when a friend induced me to try S. S. S. I began to take your modifies, and in the short space of seven months it has completely and thoroughly cured me. My leg is a witness today as to what S. S. S. will do when taken regularly. The sore has healed entirely and my health has improved swonderfully. I have already gained 20 pounds. J. B. TALBERT, Eox 245. Winona. Miss.

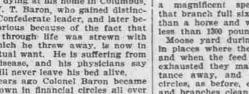
Eox 245. Winona, Miss

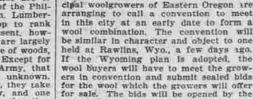
\$35 \$40 \$\$60

the bones, and are such a tax upon the system that it is hard for the patient to recuperate, and *z* simple malady often proves fatal. Nothing so quickly or surely restores lost strength and vitality to the blood as S. S. S. It is an antidote for the severest forms of Blood Poison, as well as the

irritating humors that cause the eruptions and sores that sap your very life and so greatly disfigure you. S. S. S. is the only guaranteed purely vegetable blood part-her. It contains no mercury, potash, arsenic or other hurtful drug. It cleanses the blood and purifies the circulation, thus ridding the system of the impurities that keep the sores feverish and painful. At the same time your general health improves under the tonic effects of S. S. S., and the skin becomes soft, smooth and healthy. If you are troubled with boils, carbuncles, sores or eruptions of any sort, write our physicians all about your case; don't risk your own judgment when you can get medical advice from experienced doctors free. Book on Blood

and Skin Diseases to all who desire it. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.





up in smoke in a second. Certified checks, notes and securities were also burned. A few years ago Colonel Baron found himself without a doilar bill and without

eaten pretty clean, and was soon to be deserted, and it was with some difficulty that the young animal was able to isad the other to clumps of twigs. The moose aboved the greatest sagacity in following and was almost able, probably by an abnormal development of the sense of an abnormal development of th smell, to go without any asals

Talisman Doesn't Work.

Chicago Record. The Emperor of Germany is always

5

eting with accidents, although on the meeting with accurate, although on the middle Inger of his left hand he wears a famous talisman which for centuries has been credited with a supernatural power to protect the weater from evil and injury of all kinds. It is a dark colored. square shaped stone, set in a manive gold ring, and originally belonged to Sal-adin, from whom it was captured by a German knight under the walls of Jeru-salem during the crusades. It afterward

came into the possession of Ulrich, the margrave of Nuremburg, who was the founder of the Hohenzollern family. The ring has been passed down from genera-tion to generation, one of the most highly prized and interesting heiricoms of the dynasty, but the kings of Prussia of late less than 1300 pounds. Moose yard during the Winter season In places where there is abundart brush and when the feed of one yard is about the came to the throne, although by this time he must have lost confidence in the

More than 250 references to Shakespears by his cotemporaries have now been

Enorthy which becomes state property on May 25. For the next six months at least the the county will have quarters in the McKenny block, now oc by the state officials.

LOST HIS SUIT.

Henry Luchs Sought \$5000 From Sheriff of Clark County.

VANCOUVER, Wash., May 8 .- After being out less than 15 minutes the jury in the suit of Henry Luchs for \$5000 against John L. Marsh, Sheriff of Clark County, returned a verdict for the de-fendant. The plaintiff sought money for in the damages alleged to have been received while he was an inmate of the county tall one year ago

The plaintiff alleged that insufficient food and bed clothing were supplied him and that the jail was insufficiently heated. All this was refuted by the defend-ant's witnesses. Plaintiff Luchs was led to admit on the witness stand that he to admit on the witness stand that he has been drawing a pension from the Gov-ernment for poyent years for lumbago and rheumatism, the same disabilities al-leged in his complaint as having been contracted from Sheriff Marsh's treatment. The case attracted considerable in-terest here.

REPORT IS FINISHED.

Statement of Finances of Vancouver Bank Sent to Washington.

VANCOUVER, Wash., May &-Bank Examiner J. W. Maxwell, now temporary eceiver of the defunct First National receiver of the actuact First National Bank of Vancouver, mailed his report on the condition of the bank to the Con-troller of the Currency today. The work of checking the accounts and investigat-ing the books of the bank occupied Mr. Maxwell and two assistants 10 or 12 hours a day for nearly three weeks. The report as mailed made a good-sized roll. So well has Receiver Maxwell followed

instructions of the department that no inking of the actual condition of the bank's affairs or of the nature of his re-port reached the ears of the public. It is now generally believed here that Mr. Maxwell will be installed as permanent receiver. Mr. Maxwell says the work of proving claims by depositors will be com-menced in a few days.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Property Worth \$50,000 Was Consumed-Insurance Covers Loss.

SEATTLE, Wash., May & -- A disastrout fire, involving a loss of about \$50,000, broke out shortly before noon today in the Walker Block on First avenue. The fire originated in the basement of Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Company's building, where a large quantity of lubricating oil was stored.

was stored. The flames soon spread throughout the building and to the Marshall block ad-joining, which is occupied by the Globe Hotel, and to the Leland block, occupied as a saloon and lodging-house. The fire as a saloon and lodging-house. The fire department, after several hours of hard work, succeeded in getting the flames un-der control. One person, C. E. Sterns, was soverely burned. The loss is nearly \$6,000, covered by insurance.

Will Visit Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Wash., May 8-State Senator E. M. Rands today received a telegram from Hon. Theodore E. Burton, chairman of the Congressional river and harbor committee, which said that the committee supects to extend its trip to Vancouver and the Columbia River on

Peter, ill:16, we have a notice of the tion, and we would get just as good service at from one-third to one-half the episties of Paul. At the time of Hege-sippus, who died A. D. 180, the apostolic writings were collected and circulated in a separate form. At the persecution of Diocletian, A. D. 303, the sacred writings were separated from ecclesiastical literature. The Council of Carthage, A. D. 397. catalogued the books of Scripture. Tenth-The accounts of Constantine rel-

ative to his character are various and contradictory, but, granting only a nominal nature to his conversion, the results of that conversion were far-reaching. Eleventh-No council was inspired. Twelfth-The question of the delty of Jesus was settled long before Constan-

tine's dismissal of bishops. It was settled for all time when Jesus rose from the dead.

Fourteenth-A majority of one, especial-ly if it be right, is enough.

Fifteenth-Man needs an infallible guide in religion; not so in farming, which he can learn and carry on for himself. Sixteenth-I care more about how to part company with my depravity than how I came by it. Not because Adam sinned, but because I am a sinner, I need savior

Seventeenth-You cannot prove by me the truthfulness of the statement implied n the last question

usion, let me say that the Jews had and have a pure monothelsm, that the Hebrew writings point to a Messiah; that Jesus declared himself as such, and that his teachings and death so powerfully influenced mankind that in three brief centuries the Roman Empire accepted Chris-tianity and today a third of the world's population are adherents to it. The advance of Christianity is the miracle of history. Christianity does not put God away from the world, nor make him a part of it, but recognizes his immanence in the world. It does not confound moral and physical evil. All true disciples are nourished by the Spirit, and live not by rules, but by principles. While free from the defects of other religions, Christianity supplements them. It brings help to every man, and puts men into a sublime brotherhood. It has made international law a science, and makes obedience to the ruler as to the minister of God. It alone has brought love to a world of hate. If

a perfected humanity is to come, the Mes-siah of many Hebrew prophets, it will be like him who has come. If Christians walk unworthy of Christianity, we judge Christians by Christianity, and not Chris-tianity by Christians. I must continue to date my letters by the Christian cal-endar; so I date this letter to The Orego-nian, A. D. 1901. B. J. HOADLEY.

SAVE A DAY.

Take the "Portland-Chicago Special" on the O. R. & N. any morning at 9 o'clock, and Jand in Chicago in three days. Bufand and in Chicago in three days, pul-fet library cars, dining cars, Pullman, standard and ordinary sleepers, chair cars and the best of everything in rail-way comforts and safety appliances. Two through trains via Huntington daily. One train via Spokane to St. Paul in shorter time the reas and other route. For arc

time than via any other route. For par-ticulars and lowest rates apply at O. R. & N. Co. clit ticket office, Third and Wash-ington streets.

Nine million birds' nests, for soup-making are brought into Canton in a year. It takes 50 to make a pound, and they cost \$2.50 an

present cost. I believe as soon as a sufficient number of qualified natives can be found, the American postal employee except a few in authority, will be re-placed, and the service will be generally benefited. All of this is exclusive of the fact that the employment of natives in the Government service tends to spread a feeling of confidence among them, and make them realize the good will of the United States toward them. "But," he continued, "the natives can never be placed in charge of stations, or in positions of any considerable trust and responsibility. They are a peculiar people. You cannot understand them.

people. You cannot understand them. Whatever else they may be, they are un-reliable; there is no denying that fact. While in Manila I talked with a large number of men at the head of various commercial interests that have been incommercial interests that have been in-stalled in that city for years. Many of them had outlying depots throughout the islands, but I noticed they all had their own representative in charge, even though the employes were natives. Each and every one of those men informed me, when questioned, that they could not af-ford to place natives in charge of any branch of their business, for they were unreliable. Some natives, they say, will work for one firm for ten and even fif-teen years, and give perfectly satisfactory service, and at the end of that time. when a good opportunity offers, will ruin

service, and at the end of that time, when a good opportunity offers, will ruin their good reputation, and get mixed up in some sort of fraud or unlawful deal-ing. Those men say with much positive-ness that there is not a male native in the islands that can be trusted. "In contrast to this, the native women are trusted to the last degree, and are found to be generally honest. Many of these women, whose husbands would not be trusted with a cent of a foreign com-pany's money, can obtain loans, some

pany's money, can obtain loans, some known to run up five and ten thousand dollars, and their credit has always been good. This difference between the men and the women I have never heard ex-plained. Just before I left Manlia the one native above all others in whom I had placed such reliance, and to whom I looked for advice in many postal matters, particularly as to the employment of other natives, was sentenced to the pen-itentiary for stealing a package from the distributing table in the Manila office. So, as I say, you cannot trust them." Mr. Valle had little time to study con-

ditions generally in the islands, but believes that the restoration of the frars would mean a re-opening of the insurrec-tion. He says the feeling against them is very bitter, and to recognize this class of churchmen, who are unquestionably corrupt and wicked in many instances. would be a very dangerous thing for this Government to undertake. What to do with the friars and the church lands, he says, is today the most perplexing ques-tion that confronts the Philippine Comunission, and those in authority in the United States. To recognize the friars means war and insurrection: to suppress them is very apt, in view of recent events,

From personal observation, Mr. Valle says that many of the richest and most valuable lends of the Philippines are church lands.

"I went out from Manila on a train one ay," said he, "and in the suburbs we passed through a vast extent of very fertile land." "Whose lands are these?" I asked the manager of the railroad. "Those are the friars' lands,' was his

reply. "We rode on for miles and miles, pass



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