CAMPAIGNING IN EARNEST AGAIN

Captain Percy Willis Tells of the Movements of General Wheaton's Brigade-Insurgents Hard to Find and Five Cities Deserted.

correspondence.)-Since I last wrote, we have been campaigning in earnest again. At .Pasay, the Forty-fifth Infantry was attached to Wheaton's expeditionary brigade for a move south into Cavite Province. Wheaton's brigade consisted of the Fortyfifth, Thirty-eighth, Twenty-eighth and the Fourth Infantry; a battery of artillery, a machine gun battery, a detachment of engineers, and part of the Fourth Cavairy. We left Pasay at 6 A. M. January 7. Reveille was sounded at 3 A. M., but we had such heavy loads to put on the bull-carts that it took a long time to get everything in readiness. Each company had two bull-carts. Every man carried two days' rations in his haversack, and had seven days' rations on the carts. At Paranaque we had to ferry over men, horses and bulls and carts across the Paranaque River. An improvised ferry was found there consisting of a platform laid across two big canoes or small cascoes. This was pulled back and forth by a rope. Part of the infantry crossed in canoes. I was interested in watching a native cross his cart and horse in a cance. He unhitched the horse, put him in the cance. Then he ran the vehicle astraddle of the canoe on its axle, and got in the cance and paddled it over as unconcerned as you please. We passed through Las Pinas and came to Baccor, where we rested for lunch. Here we found a garrison of the Fourth Infantry.

Natives Surly and Inhospitable. The natives all along here are surly and inhospitable. My two Lieutenants and I took our lunch alongside a native house occupied by a young man and his wife. The man had been a Lieutenant in the insurgent army, and the woman was a worse insurgent than he. We could get no information from them. The woman tried to find out from us where we were going, but we gave her evasive answers. They can send out runners across cou try that will outdistance our cavairy and carry intelligence to the insurgent army. We got into Imus late at night, and made camp the best we could. Lieutenant Che-Fourth Infantry, we learned, had been killed that morning near Imus, and several men wounded. While on a recon-noissance with one company, so we were informed, he had run onto the insurgent trenches, and charged them with the above sad result. More cheering news was in store, however. About 9 P. M. all the officers assembled at Regimental Head-quarters for instructions for the following day. While there, we learned that Colonel Berkheimer, with one battalion of the Twenty-eighth, had met the enemy entrenched not far from Imus. They charged and captured the entrenchments with slight loss, scattering the insurgents in every direction. They found 60 dead and 40 wounded insurgents in the trenches as the result of our infantry fire. Night March.

Early the morning of the 8th, we moved on Perez Desmarines, with the Thirtyeighth Infantry in the advance. The duy was hot and abandoned blanket rolls were nd all along the road. Our men were tempted to throw them away but had strict orders not to do so. An officer walked at the rear of each company to see that the order was complied with and to prevent straggling. Our bull carts came up at Imus about 1 o'clock in the morning and were again in place in the wagon train. We expected to find insurgents at Desmarines but they had left. We arrived about noon and stayel for dinner and an early supper. About dark we started on a night march to Buena Vista. As there were no roads we left the bull-carts behind with the Quartermaster Sergeants and a small and of the C iel. Our guide got on the wrong trail and instead of following the first battalion, we took an entirely different direction, and went about two miles took the back track to Desmarines and started again, on the right trail this time. About 12 o'clock at night we crossed a river in a deep canyon, crossing on an old Spanish dam about 50 feet high and constructed of stone. Fortunately, no one fell over the dam. The horses swam the stream above the dam. We came up with the first battalion about 1 o'clock in the morning, and made camp, or, rather, lay down and slept on a plowed field. The next morning we pushed on to Buena Vista, but were again too late. The insurgents had left the day before.

Buena Vista. However, we captured a large store of ammunition and found several of their wounded in their hospital. There has been a fine church at Buena Vista, but it is destroyed. It is finely situated on an eminence commanding a good view of the surrounding country. There are only two three dozen nipa huts in the town, but the church, with its surrounding buildings and walls, must have cost nearly How the friars got the money out of the people to build these things is a ery to me. They must have lived in magnificence like the barons of the Middle Ages, among their serfs. There is a fairly good road to the place, and a great deal of money had been spent on it. On this road, not far from the town are two of the finest stone bridges I ever saw, crossing canyons 70 or 80 feet deep, and about 100 feet wide.

In the afternoon we pushed on to Quintana, over the trail, passing another insurgent hospital, with two wounded men in it, climbing many hills and fording sev eral streams.

At Quintana I saw the first waterwhee I have met in the Philippines. There is a stone dam across the little river, and a small canal cut through the rock brings the water to the wheel, which propels a crusher for sugar-cane.

Hunting Insurgents. About dark, it was reported from several outposts that insurgents could be seen in the neighborhood. I went out to look for them with two companies. A small camp of 10 or 12 men and a few horses was discovered about half a mile from Quintana. The insurgents fied, leaving behind four saddles, a bolo and a quantity of rice and some chickens, which the evidently intended for supper. The next day, the 10th, we returned to Buena Vista, where three days' rations for our battalion were brought out on pack mules. The first and second battalions returned Desmarines. Early on the 11th, the third battalion returned to Quintana where about noon we were joined by the first and second, and received orders to march to Naic, on the coast of Manlia Bay, about 10 miles distant. Securing a couple of native guides, we started. Thes uides, under the direction of Lieutena McKinlay, who can talk both Spanish and Tagalo, rendered efficient service, For five or six miles the trail ran through a wooded country, with no inhabitants and little water. About half way to Naic we met an insurgent Red Cross attendant, with four wounded men from the fight at San Francisco de Maiabon, They were bound for the hospital at Buena Vista owing that place was held by Amer ican troops.

The Town of Naic

We reached Naic about 8 P. M. and found it occupied by nine troops of the Fourth and Eleventh Cavalry. They had had a fight for the town the day before,

NAIC, Luzon Island, Jan. 16.-(Special losing one man killed and several wounded. Naic is a large town, and has a very large and fine church in good repair. It belongs to the Dominican Brotherhood of Friars, but they have all been driven out by the insurgents. A couple of native priests now officiate at all religious services. It is only a few miles from here to the mouth of Manila Bay. A depot of supplies has been established here, Cas-coes laden with commissary and quar-termaster stores have been towed down from Manila by tugs. A small river runs through Naic, and empties into the bay about a quarter of a mile away. The cascoes are poled up the river and un-loaded at the town. A municipal gov-ernment has been established, and the natives are cleaning up the town. They are also employed in unloading the stores.

One Friendly Community. On the 15th, I went on a reconn with 92 men, and four officers, to Nearate and Marigondong, two towns to the west and southwest. The first is a town of 3000, and the latter of 10,000 inhabitants. No insurgents were seen. The people were very friendly, and, what is unusual, most of them talked Spanish. The native priests of both towns and the local Presilente of Marate invited me to their houses, and showed me much hospitality and friendship. All the people were very friendly. Our soldiers have strict orders to take nothing without paying for it, and to treat the people kindly. The church at Marigondong is large and fine. It belongs to the Recoletos Order of Friars, but is now ruled by a native priest. I find great hostility to the different orders of friars. The people are all Catholics, but they object to these orders, who own all the land, collect the rents and live like lords. They want only the regular Catholic priests, who will look after their people. They want the friars expelled from the Islands, and their property confiscated. Lenging Filipinos tell me there will be no lasting peace till this is done.

Very Little Resistance. We got little news here. Two of our battalions have pushed on south. Generals Wheaton and Schwan are after the insurgents, driving them south to Batangas Province, where they are said to have 6000 troops. Cavite Province has been an easy conquest, so far. There are no such series of entrenchments down here as the Second Oregon met in their advance north last Spring: In fact, I have seen very few trenches so far.

The hospital-ship Relief is anchored off hore, and is taking some of our sick men on board for proper care and treat-ment. This is a good thing. We have no adequate hospital facilities here. One of the latest stories is that Aguinaldo has escaped from the island, and taken refuge in Hong Kong. No one seems to know the truth concerning him. The insurgents are all aware of the fact that he is a fugitive, and that disheartens them. He was the leader of the whole insurrection, and they considered him invincible. With him out of the way, the war will soon cease. Our troops are scouring the country everywhere hunting for insurgents and inding few. As soon as Batangas and Camarines north and south are overrun

the war will be over, CAPTAIN PERCY WILLIS, Forty-fifth Infantry, U. S. V.

INTO ROUGH TEERITORY. Expedition Under Colonel Darst In-

vades a Broken Region. TAAL, Batanzas Province, Jan. 20 .-(Special Correspondence)-The Third battalion of the Forty-fifth Infantry, Major Birkhaueser commanding, with five troops of the Eleventh Cavalry, under command of Major Carson, left Naic January 24, bound for Lemeri, via Marigondong, Maguard. The First battailon moved out first with a guide to locate and clear the guidence, Nasugbo, Lian, Tuy, Balayan trail. The Second and Third battailons and Caluca. Colonel Joseph H. Dorst, followed about an hour later under com- Forty-fifth Infantry, commanded the expedition. We took pouches, shelter haives and three days' rations in our haversacks. The heat was great and a half dozen men played cut before we had gone five miles. As we had no wagons nor ambuiances, they returned to Naic as best they could. About a mile beyond Marigondong, we bade good-bye to the wagon road and took a mountain trail. The column strung out in single file was about a mile in length. A deep gorge was encountered about two miles from Magalianes. At the bottom of the gorge ran a clear mountain stream, resembling the Santiam or Molalia in Oregon. When the advance guard reached the water they were fired upon by insurgents from the top of the oppo-site mountain. One man was shot through the arm. They returned the fire, and com-pany L, half-way down the mountain side. oured in a few volleys by squads. The nsurgents vamoosed and could not be side of the canyon. We camped at Ma-gallanes that night. A few dozen nipa this make up the town. The discoverer of the Philippine Islands ought to have a better town named after him. Reveille was at 4:20 on the 25th, and we pushed on towards Nasugbo. About four miles from that place we ran into another bunch of insurrectos. This time they were perched on a high, wooded bluff, com-manding the trail. Company L was sent on a detour of about two miles over as rough country as I ever crossed, to take them in the rear. We arrived just in time, shot one down and captured his gun, a Remington. One troop of the Elevtime. enth Cavalry accompanied us on this detour. These cavalry will go almost any where that infantry will, leading their horses over the dangerous places and ridng where they can. On the 26th we entered Lian without opposition, leaving Nasugbo about three miles to our right.

Crossing a range of high hills we ensered Tuy. This is one of the most dilapidated looking towns I have seen, consisting of an old stone church and a lot of tumble-down ring buts. At Turns in the contract of the contract o

down nipa huts. At Tuy we turned di-rectly south, towards Balayan, having a good road, shaded most of the way by trees on either side. Batanzas seems a oor province compared with Cavite and Pampanga. There are few rice fields and but little prairie land. There are large plantations of sugar cane, but the sugar mills have been burned. I presume these plantations were the property of wealthy Spaniards, and the mills were destroyed in the insurrection of 1896. From Tuy to Balayan very few native huts were seen. On the 27th we entered Balayan. It is quite a large town on the sea. Here we issued one day's rations of hard tack, bacon and coffee, which we had brought on pack mules escorted by one troop of the Eleventh. As many of our men had had no breakfast and all the rest had had a scant rution, this was a glad task. Here Colenel Dorst bought up a lot of hulled rice and commeal with which to hulled rice and cornmeal with which to cke out our rations. It should be stated that the Filipinos keep their stores of rice with the hucks on it. They shell out every day enough for their immediate use. every day enough for their immediate use. They cut a hole in a block of hardwood and fill it with rice. This they pound with a club to loosen the hucks. Then they put the rice in a flat basket, shaking it and tossing the rice till the wind blow the chaff off. The rice with the chaff on is called palay. It resembles outs in ap-

Moving South to Tanl. Passing through Balayan and along the oast we entered Calaca. It is a large town and was completely deserted, with the exception of the priest and one educated Ilocana. The cavairy from Taal had evidently struck the enemy there a few days before, as a dead Filipino, with the insurgent uniform on, was lying in the bed

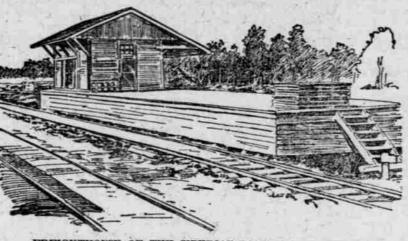
pearance, and is used for horse feed.

of the creek. Pushing on from Calaca we struck out for Lemeri. It was a hot, dusty march, with the wind blowing sand in our faces all the way. The road was fairly good, and we made good time, as the end of our journey was at hand. Suddenly, as we came to a turn in the road, the white houses of a lever town on the Milleide Nilleide. houses of a large town on the hillside by the sea came into view, and we knew it was Taal. Lemen and Taal he side by side. They are virtually one city. Only a small river separates them. Lemen has about 12,000 and Taal about 20,000 population. Taken together they make a fine town, the best I have seen in the Philip-pines, outside of Manila. There are many stone business houses and warehouses, and a number of fine residences. The two towns are connected by a fine stone bridge crossing the River Taal, which flows out of Lake Taal a few miles above the city and empties into the sea'at this point. There is a fine church in both Lemeri and Taal, the one in Taal being much the larger. It is situated near the top of the hill commanding a fine view of the surrounding country.

Towns Deserted. A battalion of the Forty-sixth Infantry were the first troops here. Under Major Johnson they had a fight in Lemeri, killing four insurgents and losing one man killed and one wounded. The Forty-eixth were relieved by the Twenty-eighth, one battalion of which regiment, under command of Major Morgan, is still here. The two towns are deserted, the people having fied at the approach of our troops. They have been invited to return, and promised pro-

MADE LITTLE IMPRESSIO SIBERIAN SETTLEMENTS UNCHANG ED BY WESTERN CONTACT. Towns Rooting Back in the Centuries Have Small Population - Characteristics of the Kirghia,

OMSK, Siberia, Aug. 18 .- Between the Ural Mountains and this city the Siberian rallway passes through a wide expanse of the best agricultural lands of the country Nearest of the European provinces of the empire as it is, this region has been receiving the first attention in the effort to colonize Siberia, and the government has spread thousands of pioneer settlers over these steppes in the last few years. The same proximity to the navigable rivers which form the Obi induced settlement, as a matter of fact, long before the Govern-ment began to encourage pioneering, so that along the Tobol, the Ishim and the Irtish villages appear at frequent inter-vals. As the trains rattle along over the



FREIGHTHOUSE OF THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY AT MEDVEJYA.

are now coming back every day. There are still insurgents in small parties in the neighborhood. Our outposts are fired upon every night. These are only small bands, and hard to locate and difficult to engage in a fight. Colonel Dorst just re-turned from a two days' hunt for them with two companies of the Forty-fifth and two companies of the Twenty-eighth, and all the cavalry. They were unable to find the enemy. The fight is knocked out of them in this part of the island. They sent in a bluff to the Twenty-eighth in the shape of a threat that they would be given until the night of the 29th to leave the town, in default of compliance with the town, in default of compliance with which they would take it by force. The Twenty-eighth calmiy waited for them, but, beyond firing on the outposts, they did nothing. His Excellency, Don Felipt Agoncillo, quondam representative of the Filipino Republic to the United States, resides in Tanl. He has a fine residence of the mean street, not far from the bridge. the main street, not far from the bridge. He is not here now, but is supposed to be somewhere in Europe working for recognition of his defunct government. He is a lawyer, and evidently an educated man, as he has quite a library of legal books and historical and collections marks printed. and historical and religious works, printed mostly in Spanish. Like the rest of his fellow townsmen, I presume, he will have a cordial invitation to return to his ne-glected domicile and resume the practice of his profession under American pro-

The steamer Nueva Senora del Carmen came into the bay yesterday, bringing a load of commissary and quartermaster's supplies, and a little mail for the Twentyeighth. She anchored about 500 yards out in the bay. The stores were landed in

small bouts.

Fire in Camp. The second evening here a fire broke cupled by Company K, Forty-fifth. A rapidly, burning about 20 houses occupied by Companies I, K. L and M. The comnies turned out and fought fire for several hours. were to be had. The men carried water from the river in stone jars and threw sand on the fires with flat sticks and boards. A few houses were torn down to prevent the spread of the configration, and after great efforts it was stopped.

This is a very windy place. It has been blowing ever since I have been here It bos and seems to have no inclination to stop. Taal is built mostly on a hill, like San Francisco. It ought to be a very healthy place. About seven miles from here is Bauan, and about six miles further in the same direction is Batangas, the chief sea-port of Southern Luzon. Each of these cities has a population of about 40,900. As In the 880,000 square miles included in they are occupied by American troops, these provinces or governments, there is

tection if they behave themselves. A few within themselves, and come little in con are now coming back every day. There tact with the outer world. This condition tact with the outer world. This condition will be gradually diminished as the newer older and outlying settlements, and the re-

suit will be interesting to watch.
Of the cities between Cheliabinsk and Omsk, Kurgan, on the Tobol River, and Petropavlovsk, on the Ishim, are the only ones larger than villages. It is to be expected that some day they will be place of importance and considerable population. The name of the first is taken from the presence of a large tumulus or "kurgen" surrounded by a wall and ditch, once the residence of a Tartar P ince, who was subjugated by one of his neighbors not long before the Russian conquest of Siberia. With a history thus dating back through several centuries, Kurgan has still no more than 15,000 inhabitants, but the es tablishment of an important dairy indus try in the vicinity and the coming of the railway have helped the place visib'y and progress of late has been rap'd. Pet-ropaviovsk, the city of Peter and Paul, was not a Tartar capital, like I's ne'ghbor, but was established long after, abou the middle of the last century, as a Russian outpost. When the line of fortifications against the Kirghiz was established Peropavlovsk was one of the most important ant of the stations, and the fortress bull then still stands on a bluff overlooking the river. The town is growing with the coming of the railway, as Kurgan is, and now has a population of nearly 29,000. Tartars Still Predominate.

This was the country of the Kirghiz Tar-tars before the Russians came, the land that 's still called the Kirghiz stennes That great area thus characterized is altogether definite as to its boundaries but, roughly speaking, it may be considered to include the provinces of Uralsk, Turgal, Akmolinsk, Semipalatinsk and tories, extending from the Urai River an strong wind was blowing, and it spread mountains east to the boundary of the Chinese Empire, and from the line of the rail way south to the territories of Centra Asia known as Turkestan. Not all of the immense area is steppe land, nor is arable. Steppe means prairie, and the eastern portions of the tract autilized include the spurs of the great Altai range of mountains. To the south the descripsometimes with drifting sands and again with salt deserts and marshes which for-bid cultivation. Generally speaking, however, the Kirghiz steppes offer much valconvenient to the railway or to navigable

river systems.

The Kirghiz themselves still hold



there are not many cities in Bataness a total population of about 2,750,000. Of Province left to the insurgents There is no postoffice in Taal. We have so envelopes and no stamps. We are in luck if we get a letter off on an occasional er, marking the envelope, "Soldler's letter," and leaving the postage to be paid in the United States by the recipient. We have applied for fresh meat for the soldiers from Manila. If we get that I sup-

lake Taal is 14 miles up the river of the same name which flows from it. lake is 72 miles in circumference, and has many villages surrounding it. In the middle of the lake is a volcanic cone, 1200 or 1500 feet high, of bluish-colored lava. This rolcano has a wide and deep crater from which volumes of smoke occcasionally pour. Taal River was formerly havigable for small boats, but the channel is now obstructed by accumulations of dirt and regetation. It is understood that the channel is to be sounded with a view of taking some light-draft gunboats up to the lake to chase any insurgent craft that may be found there.

Off to the southeast about 15 miles a mountain, 2500 feet high, rises abruptly from the plain. It is evidently an extinct colcano, although its sides are wooded to considerable height. It forms a conspicuous landmark for many miles. I presume our next move will be towards Batanzas, with a view of pushing on to Tayabas Province, but in the military one knows little of his me antil be receives his marching

CAPTAIN PERCY WILLIS.

Forty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Just the Man.

Grimpus-You say he has good editorial apacity? Crimpus—You bet. He can shy a manuscript eight feet into a waste basket nine times out of ten without missing it!-Judy.

these, probably 2,000,000 are Kirghiz. Russian census of 1800 gave to the Prov nce of Turgal, which extends southward from Kurgan, a total population of 264,-669, of whom 251,200 were of that people, and to the Province of Akmolinsk, which lies to the south of Omak, Omak being the capital of it, a population of E9,481, of whom 369,229 were classed as nomads. The Kirghiz pays little attention to the settled agricultural pursuits, devoting their time to their flocks and herds and the industries growing out of them. The caravan routes across the steppes from Central Asia to the cities of Siberia and to Orenburg, have been filled with their camel trains whenever trade demanded conveyance, and camels' hair and the fab rics woven from it have been favored in the Russian markets ever since they began to offer them at the great fair of Nijni Novgored. It is from the Kirghiz that the Russians have received the delicate textile called the Orenburg shawl, and they contributed the original kumyss of mare's milk to the Russian dietary

Motley Collection of Tribes.

The Kirghiz speak a language kindred to that of the other nomadic Moslem tribes far to the south of them in Central Asia. They are not a pure type, however, but include a motley collection of elated tribes who were attracted into this portion of Asia in the 13th century by the great migration of the Mongols, and who squatted here, on the road taken by the great exodus, on the first lands which the wanderers from the mountainous regions to the east found suitable for a nomadic "fe. As among the varied peo-ples of this migration the Turkestan tribes predominated in number, all the Kirghiz adopted their language, but the various clans and tribes have preserved to this day their tribal and clan names,

The most available Russian statistics of the industrial life of these people show prosperity in their flocks. To each 100 of prosperity in their flocks. To each 100 of the population the figures credit 100 horses, 90 cattle, 550 goats and 15 camels. The Russian settlers are colonizing the lands which are best adapted for crop-raising, leaving the grazing lands to the nomads, who have reamed over them for centuries. The profit for both is mani-fest. The farmers are beginning to fur-nish grain and other products of the soil to the wanderers, and the latter find for the first time a market close at hand for the cattle they raise.

the cattle they raise.

It is only the northern edges of the Kirghiz steppe region that the traveler passes through on the Siberian railway, the line coinciding approximately with the bound-ary between those provinces and the ary between those provinces and the provinces of Siberia proper. Omsk itself is in the extreme northern part of the province of Akmolinsk, not more than half a dozen miles from the line, and Petropavlovak is just about the same distance within the province. The natural drift of trade and curiosity, however, is toward the rafiway, and the traveler finds the little crowds of loafers who are gathered at each station to see the train pass ered at each station to see the train pass estly made up of the Tatar eleme which once overran Eastern Europe and threatened the world. They are exceed-ingly interesting to watch, and they seem to be paying the stranger the same degree of attention. They are but little modified by what contact they have had with Russian civilization, but to some extent they have adopted Russian dress, which makes them look less Oriental than the people of Tashkend and Samarkand, Bokhara and Merv, with whom I have been traveling for the few weeks prior to this portion of my journey.

How Kirghiz Look and Live. These Kirghiz, kindred to the Tartars of Chinkiz Khan and Tameriane, are a race of good physique, their height about what we call "medium," their bodies sturdy of form. Almost always clean-shaven, their faces show all the characteristics of the Genuine Mongol type. Their cousins of Turkestan inclined to be too dignified to show curiosity at the presence of a stranger and displayed an Oriental callm, which I suspected at times to be forced, in the effort to show their indifference. The Kirchits here between the street of the control of the contro ghiz here, however, along the line of this railway, are frankly curious to see all that is going on, and do not try to conceal their interest. They are, apparently, too disnified ever to laugh, and seldom have I seen them smile, but they display the other emotions as readily as do the other people on the platforms with them.

I have had no opportunity yet to test the hospitality of the ancient race, but I am told that they are exceedingly kind in their welcome to strangers who come among them and who will accept their own manner of life and form of entertainment, the confet which testales in the ment in the spirit which tenders it. Of course their customs are primitive and their life without a trace of what Westerners call comfort. They live in round-topped tents of felt similar to those of he Turkomans in the Mery oasis. Turkomania the tents are called kibitkas, but here in Siberia where that word is applied to one of the most primitive of Russian vehicles, the tents have the name of yurts. In both regions, however, the villages are known as auls. These tents are built over a framework of woven wicker work. The covering of felt is sometimes an inch thick, and so serves perfectly to keep out cold or heat, rain, now or sand, whatever sort of a storm may be in progress. The apex of the tent has a round hole left as a vent for the smoke which rises from the fire built di-rectly underneath. The chief articles of diet of the Kirghiz are meat, cheese and ermented milk in various forms, some-lines made into kumyss and sometimes nto other beverages. With tents, clothng, blankets and carpets all made of the wool from their own flocks, with food alnost altogether produced from the same source, with several hundred thousand square miles of open steppe of the sort they like best for their nomadic life, peo pled not more thickly than three inhab-itants to the square mile, the Kirghiz of the steppes are quite as well off as they be, and virtually independent of TRUMBULL WHITE.

DOGMA UNCHANGEABLE.

Our Marshfield Censor in His Custo mary Genial Vein.

MARSHFIELD, Or., March 19 .- (To the ditor.)-In an editorial of the 12th inst. ctitled "Dogma Tenacious of Life," you sured the Pope and the dogma in form and style that you seem to be in want of some instruction. It is not my purpose to discuss now the merits of Bruno or of Miyart, nor their guilt before the public, and to show respectively the moral, physical and social right of every ndividual and every community, contradicting progressive might against right, whigh might condemn or justify both Bruno and Miyart; but if the editor is in need of such information, I will be glad to go into the matter regarding Bruno or Mivart, or the dogma of the Catholic Church and show whether the dogma of the Catholic Church is to follow the editor of The Oregonian, or vice versa, with, ull reasons on both sides. That the dogma of the Catholic Church is the same today as it was 300 years ago and before, is because it does not labor under the same political pressure as The Oregonian

ent of any and all outside influences, of any and every nature and from any and every side, which prerogatives would ill fit The Oregonian. Were the Pope and fit The Oregonian. Were the Pope and the dogma under the dictatorship of an Associated Press, which receives golden types in exchange for partial style for obvious and respective purposes, thus forcing the editorial dogma to surrender unconditionally to the big guns; were the Pope and the dogma of the Catholic Church in a helpless condition and based on the principle not to incur the ill-will of the mighty, and to catch the votes of the masses for its barkers, then all would admit that the Pope could not express himself as freely as he did, nor would the dogma be today the same as it was 500 years ago, and before. You should know that the dogma of the Catholic Church pes and cannot change, and that, not withstanding whether kingdoms, empires, states and The Oregonian smile or frown upon it, the dogma, intact, the same as it was 300 years ago, as it was before and as it is now, does and will last intact, when kingdoms fall and empires pass away, and even after The Oregonian falls. and as long as the world lasts.

But what would become of The Orego

nian if it could or would not change its barometer according to the vicissitudes of the political climate? What would hapoen if his editorial dogma would not change? Does The Oregonian intend to remodel the dogma of the Catholic Church according to the progressive might against everinating and unchanging right? This dogma has no flexible backbone, no automatic, reservible front, nor turning sides; it does not bow down, is not slienced nor influenced by might. But we can sympathize with you in your grief and indig-nation at the unchangeableness of the dogma of the Catholic Church; we know that it only comes from the kindest of feelings for the welfare of the Catholic Church. You hate to see it have an inflexible standard of right and wrong knowing yourself that such a thing does not pay nowadays; in fact, without flexibility of principle, you think that it is impossible to get along, and out of your kindness of heart you wish to notify all your friends. If you have forgotten the true history of Brune and the cause of his punishment, I will be glad to give you authentic information in the matter Some of my previous articles, through your kindness and appreciation, you have nserted on the "market" page. I do not think that my articles are of enougue to put them on the "market." Any other humble place in your paper will do

so that they are still easily distinguish. THE BURNING QUESTION

OUR TRADE RELATIONS WITH IN-SULAR POSSESSIONS.

ongressmen Want to Get the Puerto Rican Matter Before Suprema Court-Washington Topics.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The most in eresting topic of conversation among the mbers of the House of Representatives for several weeks, and probably which will continue to be the foremost topic during the remainder of the session, is the Puerto Rican tariff bill and its effect upon the coming elections. Representative Tongue is one of the most earnest talkers on this topic of any member of the House, and is willing to express his ideas fully and frequently when asked for an opinion. Mr. Tongue is of the opinion that the Philippine question should never have been allowed to come into the subject at all. He also believes that a great mistake was made by Mr. Payne in proposing a free-trade bill and then coming back at the House with a tariff bill. He also be-lieves that many of the goods exchanged between the United States and Puerto Rico should have free trade, and that a sufficient tax upon tobacco and other ar-ticles should be levied to raise the revenue needed. Mr. Tongue is also of the opinion that when the effects of the Puerto Rican bill are thoroughly understood that there will be no objection to it, and he agrees with Secretary Root that it is absolutely necessary to get the matter before the Supreme Court in order to have a judicial opinion which will define the status of the islands, for whatever is done for Puerto Rico will probably be followed in regard

What the Court May Do. In this connection, I heard a very in-teresting suggestion as to what the Supreme Court might do in regard to the Philippines. It came from a member of the ways and means committee of the House, who is regarded as a very good lawyer and who has no doubt as to the Constitutional power of Congress to levy a tariff on Puerto Rican or Philippine goods, and to govern the islands as it chooses. He says that the Supreme Court will probably hold this whole question largely as a political one, as it would if a treaty with a foreign nation was in dis-pute. He thinks that the court will say that the United States has the power to govern the islands through Congressional legislation, and that the Constitu tion does not extend over the islands. Of course, nobody has a right to say what the court will do, and some people might think it contempt of court to predict a decision of that body, but in this talk it is merely casual gossip and is not based upon anything that comes from the judges. Public Land Hearings.

Representative Moody has determined to take a firm stand in the committee on public lands as against having time or cupied with hearings upon all sorts of sub-jects and upon bills of no importance whatever, and which afford only an opportunity for certain members of Con-gress or certain interested parties outside of Congress to air their views. The hear-ing nuisance has developed to a wonderful extent in Congress during the past few years. It has got so that nearly every man who wants to talk on any particular subject can have a bill introduced, re-ferred to some committee and, through the request of some member of Congress, obtain a hearing. He then goes before the committee and argues in favor of the bill. Perhaps he is the only man in the United States that wants the bill, and possibly his only object in getting before the committee is to have the Government print his argument, which in all future time can be circulated at Government expense The public lands committee has had a great many bills of this kind, and a number of bills of meritorious character, in which hearings have been granted. Probably there are a large number of bills which would have been reported long ago had not the time of the committee been taken up in hearings. Mr. Moody wants some business done, and he will probably succeed. He will be assisted in this by Representative Jones, of Washo is also in favor of

We had almost forgotten that we had any seals to protect until the announce ment was made that a number of revenue cutters, consisting of the McCulloch, which played an important part in the sen fight in Manila Bay; the Manning, Perry, Rush, and probably the Bear, would be sent to Alaskan waters and would co-operate with British warships to prevent pelagic sealing. These cutters will no doubt go ahead just as they have done in the past, and the seals on islands and such other portions within the limits described by the modus vivendi will be protected, as far as possible. Still it is believed that when the poachers re-turn to Victoria, it will be found that they have made a good season's catch somewhere in the Pacific, and have en-countered no serious difficulty even with the revenue cutters of the United States. assisted by the smaller vessels of the British navy, which has headquarters at Van

If the pending Alaska bill is enacted into law at this session, there will be little tory for some years to come. Up to the Senate had reported those bills, there were a large number of Alaskans in Washing-ton, appearing from time to time, and working with the committees to have the bills shaped along a line that will mee the approval of the people to be affected Foremost among them was J. G. Price, selected at the Skagway convention, to represent Alaska at Washington. Before he left, Mr. Price said that he was than satisfied with the results that had been obtained. He thinks that if the bills pass, all of the crying needs of Alaska will be met for a long time to come. want to tell you," said Mr. Price, on the day that he departed from Washington, "that I owe much of my success to the elp that has been given me by various articles that have appeared from time to time in The Oregonian. On numerous occasions, when some point was in dispute I would quote from The Oregenian, and can truthfully say that such a reliable authority never falled to convince the committee. Then, too, I am very grateful to Representative Moody for his many courtesies, and the consideration he has shown me. His co-operation has been most valuable in helping me along and the influence he brought to bear with the members of the committee is shown in the results. Senator McBride also assisted ne a great deal before the Senate committee, and he shows a very intense interes in Alaskan matters. I hope when the bill is enacted that the improved con-ditions in Alaska will so build up the ommercial relations between our territory and Oregon that the members of the Ore-gon delegation will see some substantial eturn for the efforts they expended in behalf of the people of Alaska."

The Crater Lake Park. The Oregon members of the House likely now to accomplish something that has falled in times past, the establishment of a National Park around Crater Lake. The citizens of Oregon have long wanted this beautiful and picturesque spot pre-served, as a National Park. In the last Congress Representative Tongue had a bill for this purpose, and the committee on public lands of the House finally reported it, but it was never considered. Through the efforts of Representative Moody the bill has now been reported, and it is far superior to that which was reported year, because it excludes miners from that egion, and men under the guise of prospecting will not be permitted to deface the natural beauties of the Crater Lake re-Everybody knows that there

no minerals to speak of, or of any worth, in the Crater Lake country. The Ore-gon members have also made a ten strike in having the bill placed on the "House" calendar, instead of the "union" calendar. This allows the consideration of the bill in what is known as the "morn-ing hour," when the committee on public lands is called. It is no doubt true that the bill will now go through, and Oregon will have a National Park of which it may

be very proud. Fort Hall Reservation.

Senator Shoup and Representative Wil-son, of Idaho, are having considerable difficulty in getting any kind of an arrangement for the consideration of the Fort Hall Indian reservation bill, which has passed the Senate and has been re-ported favorably by the House committee. In the first place there are only a few methods by which a bill of this char-acter can be brought up—by unanimous consent, which means that a single objec-tion will prevent its consideration; by suspension of the rules, which will require a two-thirds vote on the part of all the members of the House present to pass it, and recognition for suspension of the rules is very hard to obtain; by se-curing a rule from the committee of rules for the consideration of the bill. Now the most feasible of these three is suspension if Speaker Henderson would consent to give recognition for it. It is very seldom that a rule is granted for the consideration of any bill of a local nature like that regarding the Fort Hall Indian reservation.
It is possible that Senator Shoup may attach it to some agreement for their cession of lands in Oklahoma Territory, and by that method it would be sent to the House and put in conference, and would have to be considered. The suggestion has been made also that it be added to the Indian appropriation bill, but very stren-uous objection is made by Senators to this programme, and Senator Shoup is endeavoring to secure consideration of some other by some other means. There is quite a demand for the passage of the Fort Hall bill, and for this reason the Idaho men are doing their best to get it through.

Going to Europe.

This will be one of the greatest years of Suropean travel ever known. More Amercans are preparing to go abroad than ever before, and steamship passages have been engaged long in advance of the sailing dates, and during some months it is impossible to get passage on any of the big liners. The European shipping is less able to accommodate the rush than ever ere, because so many large ships have been withdrawn from the English transport lines to become transports for Brit-ish soldiers to South Africa, and are being used to carry food and supplies to the soldiers. Every available craft that can be used as a transatlantic vessel is being brought into requisition in order to ac-commodate the rush of Americans who intend to visit the Paris Exposition and take in every other part of Europe. A great many people think this is one of the very worst years to go, because the prices of everything will probably be so high, much higher than ordinary. The State Department here shows the effect of the proposed European rush, because more Americans have made application for passports than have ever been filed before in the history of the department at the same season of the year.

Would It Be Any Better?

Just now we see a great deal in the pa pers about the Sultan of Sulu and his many wives. It seems to be quite a faverite topic in some circles to point out that the Sultan has a great many wives, that he follows the Mohammedan religion, and that he also has slaves and that his various officials have been too much married and also have too many slaves. This may be all true. It is a very bad state of affairs. Probably the people of the United States would never have heard of it had it not been for the fact that the Suiu group was included in the islands which were ceded to the United States by Spain. Then it was discovered immediately that there was a very serious moral condition in the Sulus. The question naturally arises whether this condition would have been any better had the islands remained under the rule of Spain, or it, after the treaty of peace was signed, or rather be-fore it was signed, the United States should have turned what interests we had in the Philippines over to Aguinaldo and his Tagals. It occurs to the average person that it is doubtful if Spain would have corrected the evils existing in Sulu group, and from what we know of Aguinaldo it is equally doubtful whether he would have been able to make any impression upon the savage Mores. The probabilities are that he would not have ried, nor would Spain have tried. Perhans in time the United States author may endeavor to bring about some reforms among the Sulus. At all events the conditions have not been made worse because the group came under the American fing. A. W. DUNN.

Hard Bird to Kill. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Visitor-Whar yo' old man dis ebenin'? Mrs. Blackly-He's dun gone out shootn', ez usual. Visitor-Whad he shoot aftah nite Mrs. Blackly—Some kin' ob a bird dat dey calls "kraps." He nebbah brung enny ome, but he do spen' lots ob money foh

mmynishun.

Pardonable Retort.

Father (calling from head of stairs at 11:30 P. M.)-Jennie, don't you think it's bout time to go to bed? Jennie-Yes, papa, dear. What on arth keeps you up so late?-Chicago



It may be true of virtue that "But to wish more virtue is to gain," but it is not true that wishing for health brings us a step nearer the realization of our wish. Health must be sought and striven for. There are more than half a million people who have found health, each in the same way, and by the same means. That way and means are open to you. If you are suffering with obstinate, lingering cough, bleeding of the lungs, bronchitis emaciation weakness a condition chitis, emaciation, weakness, a condition which if neglected or unskilfully treated, leads to consumption, begin at once the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It never fails to help. It perfectly heals ninety-eight out of e hundred who give it a fair and faithful trial.

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"About one year ago I began to be troubled with a dry, hacking cough, and a hurting through my breast so that I could hardly go about or do my house work for myself and husband," writes Mrs. Alice Holton, of St. Albans, Eanawha Co., W. Va. "I let my trouble go on until about eight months ago I got one of Dr. R. V. Pierce's little pamphlets. I learned of a great remeily for such diseases, and I wrote to the World's Dispensary Medical Association in a short time after reading the little book. They soon gave an answer and advised me what to do. I followed their advice and I soon found relief by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I have used three bottles of it and now feel like a new person."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do not come a necessity to the system they have relieved of accumulations and ob-