FACTS, NOT FANCIES

Let All Anti-Imperialists Face the Truth.

AN EX-SOLDIER TELLS IT BLUNTLY

The Philippine Situation Reviewed in Graphic Style-We Did There What We Had to Do.

PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 4, 1900,-(To the Editor.)-Men styling themselves "antiimperialists" are making assertions and drawing conclusions therefrom that con-flict very much with conditions as I viewed them and impressions I formed while serving a short time as a soldier in the Philippine Islands. Will you grant me the space to point out these differ-ences and offer an occasional suggestion?

I refer particularly to the communica-tion published signed by W. R. Lord, C. E. S. Wood and W. L. Brewster. I ob-serve what seems to me quite clearly a partisan color in this communication. No one will question the purity of motive actuating these men when they first formed ideas against annexation of the Philippines, but their arguments and the class of evidence now being used by them seems to demonstrate they have fallen to the very human position of backing up their first conception, rather than still acting in unbiased and candid spirit. This is lamentable, as these men took up the cause on moral grounds, and should contique with ear to the moral tone, rather than frantically to grab for any available evidence to support their contention in a partisan manner. It should be unnecessary to tell them American evidence is better than Filipino, America is an in-terested party; so is the Filipino. Americans are Anglo-Saxons, whom history credits with some remarkable qualities of probity, purity and justice; the Filipino is a Malay mixture, associated with whose past are traditions of deceit and treachery. Where it is a question of ver-acity, take the advice of a little experience, and accept your own race, your brother, in preference to the dark-skinned stranger across the Pacific. And as be-tween Americans, weigh well what a sen-sational, political-sop Consul may have said while writing for yellow journals about his own great achievements.

Before speaking of the mistakes referred to, may I be pardoned for a question to self-styled "anti-imperialists"? I hope it will be regarded frankly. Isn't the real vital question, Whether the United States has the right to hold, and finds it best to hold, the Philippines? Perhaps errors were made by Pratt, Wildman, Williams, Dewey and even McKinley. Perhaps the original purpose was not to keep the islands, and perhaps the necessity of co-ing so developed as events transpired. Still is it not now the paramount ques-tion whether the islands shall be he'd or delivered over? If this is the real question for thinking men, is it not small Amer-icanism that avoids deciding on this point, and hunts for flaws in the very human work of our President or seeks errors in details and methods for partisan purpose? As to our high moral right to hold the islands, aside from legal titles, recognized by nations, but which may arise from might, just a moment on fundamentals. one person is born in a natural paradise and another in a desert, must the latter starve because the other is selfish with the bounties bestowed by chance of birth? Because the American Indian used millions of miles of fertile land to maintain him in wanton idleness, were the crowded and tolling centers of Europe forbidden to overstep birth boun-daries and claim a portion of the waste to useful ends? Because tropical fruits and luxuries do not grow in the temperate zone, is the native of the latter shut out from the tropics and deprived forby all civilization. Commerce has inalienable rights, subject, of course, to tion or exhausted ammunition compelled reasonable local regulations. America and every other nation has the right of The slege of Manila by the Filipinos was sation of those islands is too low to safeguard ordinary and reasonable commerce, judged in a broad and general sense, it is a self-evident proposition that they forfeit ependence to powers that can and will enforce a proper government there.

I believe the Filipinos unfit for absolute elf-government. I do not think comthe Filipinos were depended on solely to maintain the system of government. There to 10,000,000 people. Tagalos only have aspired to independence. Most of the other tribes are hopelessly stupid. eference is made to the educated patriintended, and those who have come in contact with Tagalos know a very large per cent of them are very ignorant. If the Tagaios possessed civilized intelligence, the independence now fought for would be an aristocracy, with themselves ruling. To most of the tribes of the Philippines this would mean a subjection re obnoxious than Caucasian mastery Feuds between some of these tribes, a generally against the Tagalos, perpetuate animosity that disinterested observers be-lieve well placed against the latter. Independence means not only freedom from the Caucasian, but the enthronement of Tagalos, where from 6,000,000 to 2,000,000 of their poor fellow-beings, will have to abounding evidence of Tagal corruption and avaries, this state of affairs might be deplored by the bitterest partisin against the present Administration. What subjugate the Moros of Mindanae? Negros, Pansy, Mindoro, Cebu and numerous other islands are peopled with the Vissyans. The Tagalos have no right to rule them. They have no right to thrust the yoke on stupid Igerotes, Negritos behes, or other Luzon tribes, as they were lustily doing between the surrender of Manila, August 13, 1888, and the outbreak of hostilities with the Americans, February 4, 1889. Armed Tugalos were sughout Luzon to domineer the people and make them submit to the dictator Aguinaldo, while these Americans," "anti-imperialists," regarded as so feroclously and aggressively hostile, were supinely waiting in Manile until enemy was best prepared to kill and destroy soldiers.

Wood and Brewster is the statement of "fact" that Spain had possession of no part of the Philippines when she sold them to the United States. If she did not, the United States did. These three men show a strange misconception of conditions existing there when they aswhipped the Spaniards by the time Msnila surrendered, or had ever whipped the Spaniards. They seem to know nothing of the history of the islands. If they read from reliable authority they will find that Spain was not whipped to a "stand-still" in 1896. Spain never permitted the troublesome Tagal to secure enough arms to become formidable, and as the Tagal has demonstrated, he has not the courage to become formidable with all the arms he can carry. The first engagement of importance in the last rebellion against Spain was fought in Caforce went through the insurgents like chaff and killed from 200 to 400. Shoruy afterwards insurgents organized an army north of Manila, and were again attacked by the Spanish soldiers. Here a crush-ling defeat was inflicted, with heavy losses.

Another fact, in my mind, of which I were uttered by not one Filipino soldier. Wears of prosperity which have but by dozens and hundreds of their people of Wichita and vicinity ling defeat was inflicted, with heavy losses.

Fall of 1888, after Manila survendered and ple, intelligent people. So far did this him cash for his pills and boluses.

Then the insurrection dwindled suddenly into a cowardly, petty guerilla warfare now prevailing, only then it was on a lesser scale. Aguinaldo and some of the other leaders succeeded for a considerable period in creeping through the fastnesses about Blac ne Bato, and harrowing innocent friends of the Spanish power, raiding and marauding like bandits and thieves, until the government concluded it were cheaper to buy the outlaws than hire sol-diers to pursue them. Well, the Spanish officials measured their men ,for the patri-ots readily took snug sums of money and departed for comfortable homes in other lands, leaving some of their deluded fol-lowing to suffer the penalties of treason and robellion. And the wisdom of the Spanish officers was further demonstrated in rightly judging that if a few of the leaders, possessing peculiar powers to excite a stupid people, were removed, the fiame of patriotism would subside. Between the close of the 1896 rebellion and Dewey's arrival in 1898, peace about as

profound as usually reigned in the Phil-ppines was enjoyed. It is fatuous for "anti-imperialists" or thers to insinuate or state that the Fillpinos were a serious menace to Spanish authority when Dewey ran into Manila Bay. They were not, as any impartial reader can easily learn by a little dillgence. When Dewey sunk the Spanish fleet, Spanish soldiers in the Philippines were isolated from the mother country. Communication between the central power in Manila and all posts throughout the islands was severed, except such as was possible over certain districts of Luzon, By far the largest portion of Spain's sol-diers there were in Manila and adjacent provinces, or distributed along the 120 mile railroad between that city and Dagu-pan, When Dewey captured Cavite and began threatening Manilla with his fleet, most of these soldiers were withdrawn to Manila and the vicinity of the bay, where they could be used in defense against the expected attack of the Americans. Many Filipinos were then in the Spanish serv ice, generally, if not always, being com-manded by Spanish officers. It appears that most of these Filipino troops were stationed in that section around the bay between Manila and Cavite, where a series of entrenchments and earthworks were being thrown up at advantageous points, to resist the Americans as they marched by land from Cavite to Manila. Then Aguinaldo arrived at Cavite and spread his influence. One day many of the Tagalos in the Spanish service outside of Manila betrayed their former friends, the Spanish, by marching with all their arms and equipment to Cavite. This was known

as the Zapote River treachery. Wherever they could desert they did so. Dewey gave Aguinaldo arms and ammunition

found in Cavite Arsenal, including some ancient field pieces and more modern

weapons adapted from the sunken fleet

Filipinos were aided to purchase many When the Spanish found themselves the victims of treachery and realized a widespread revolt was on among the Tagalos, they succeeded in withdrawing most of their troops from adjacent posts to a line of defense about three miles from the main suburbs of Manila. Beginning at Malate, on the south, an entrenchment was constructed around the city to the shore of the bay, on the north. withdrew to this line, because with their limited forces it was impossible to contend with hostile natives and maintain a fornidable front against the American fleet The swarming rabble of natives closed in to within shooting distance of this line, constructed counter entrenchments and invested the city. No inroads were made on this line by the Filipinos, nor ever would have been while provisions and ammunition lasted with the Spanish. The one exception to this statement is that the Spanish at first tried to protect their water system supplying Manila, but were forced to abandon the effort shortly before Manila surrendered to the Ameri-cans. This water system was eight miles from the city, and could be guarded only by badly exposed posts, which the Span-ish with their force and supplies found

practicable to maintain. Spanish prisoners captured by the insurgents were the detachments holding posts isolated by the betrayal and subsequent ever of these pleasures, because of selfishmens or savagery? No. Nativity gives any of these over-matched little garrisons the right to a home, but not an exclusive of the rope of the right to a home, but not an exclusive of prohibitory right. That would be condidnot bear of it. The plan was for a pino doctor asked for an American guard. or prohibitory right. That would be condid not bear of it. The pian was for a light recognized the place, change of products is a right recognized shoot a little while after dark as a sort of expressing such sympathy. A guard was diversion, but risk nothing until starva-

commerce in the Philippines. If the civil-sation of those islands is too low to safe-evening a furious fusilade would be Lieutenant was killed under very simiopened by the besiegers. This continued until the Spanish replied vigorously and then would cease. American officers and mer who visited the Filipino trenches have seen the doughty warriors duck clean below their own banks while the Spanish returned their fire, and discharged merce on the islands would be safe if their pieces by raising their hands and arms above the bank, but not their heads. Maybe the bullet went high into the air, obably 1,000,00: Tagalos on the and maybe into the mud a few yards dis-out of a total of from 8,000,000 tant. If Filipino independence had to tant. If Filipino independence had to wait until that rabble called charged the Spanish trenches, the millenium would find them "subjects," not "citi-

I have gone into tedious detail to show "anti-imperialists" that their arguments are foolish when they find courage, prowess and high qualities in the Filinians. In the letter of Messrs. Lord, Wood and Brewster there seems a purpose to exalt them because of their achievements. to use as evidence of their title to independence certain conditions which did not and do not exist. Let "anti-imperialists" stand on facts. If the argument is that Filipinos are entitled to independence because of certain good qualities, the possession of those qualities is the issue; but if "anti-imperialists" hold they are en-titled to independence whether savage or civilized, let that be the issue. If they had heard and seen as much of Filipino character as did the soldiers of the Sec-ond Oregon Volunteers, I believe they, as intelligent, good citizens, would admit that the Filipino is not capable of selfgovernment now, that is, such self-gov-ernment as would be tolerated by civiliza-tion. The loot of Manila seemed the strongest incentive for the rank and file to fight. They booked forward to the day when this metropolis, dazzling them with its wealth, should be thrown open to their "Poco tiempo Americanos boom Tavages. boom Manila?" was a question heard dozens of times each day. When assured the day was near, their delight was childish. They made that disgusting, repulsive sign of how they would cut the throats of Spaniards when they got at them. And the Spanlards were aware of this savage instinct. In the terms of surrender one of the first conditions asked was an American guard of sufficient strength to control the Filipinos, and the Spanish remained in a portion of their trenches until the Americans could get their forces shaped to hold at buy the delirious, partly intoxicated horde that rushed in on the heels of the American troops. Filipinos were forbidden to enter the city with arms because everybody there knew what would result.

Aguinaldo declared himself dictator about the time the first expedition reached Cavite. I saw the proclamations posted on walls. He refused to witness the Fourth of July parade of the American ops in Cavite because General Anderson, in inviting him, addressed him as General instead of President. That was before the Americans had time to define their policies. His action in that and much else showed his ambition to rule and the fear he harbored that the United States would not recognize him. If "anti-imperialists" will study the foolish edicts issued by this dictator regarding the pompous uniform to be worn by his offi-cers and staff, at about the same stage of proceedings when more than a cen-tury ago, the American Revolutionists were turning out their Declaration of Independence, they will find food for re-

the destiny of the islands was in the bal-ance, probably half or more of the Tagals themselves favored a government under the protection of the United States, and many of the brighter ones a colonial de-pendency. Aguinaldo had the armed pow-er. President McKinley had no policy until he had waited and listened. Aguinside commenced whipping everything into line with himself and his adherents. American troops staid inside Manila, All the islands, with hardly any weapons, save those possessed by the armed Tagalos, were at the mercy of a leader who does not know what "consent of the governed" means. While we sat foolishly in Manila, cringing before the contumacious and insulting soldiers of Aguinaldo, he held the assassin's dagger over any who dered to express sympathy with an American protectorate or for annexation. Filipinos have told me in substance:

"We do not know what to do. We think it would be best for the Americans to govern the islands, but we cannot say Our lives are not safe if we that way right here in Manila, inside the

that way right here in Manila, inside the American lines. What can the people do out in the provinces? You Americans are doing nothing. We do not know what you intend to do."

There were days between August 13, 1888, and February 4, 1889, when the Fili-pinos were daily buying Mausers and storing ammunition, and when the Ameri-can soldiers burned with taunts and can soldiers burned with taunts and sneers cast at them by a lot of childish braggarts. A contractor in Manila, in high favor with the American adminis-

when he was sent to occupy Hollo con-firmed both Spanish and Filipinos that we were actually afraid of the black trag-

garts.

This is an idea of conditions as derived from talk and impressions formed at the time. Consider what the Filipinos were actually doing. The Americans said they would occupy Manila, Cavite and look out for the bay pending final settlement by treaty. Armed Filipinos were excluded from Manila, for reasons that appealed to every intelligent man. They could en-ter at will if unarmed. American sentries were posted along a line chosen by the American officers, so as to protect the city from armed raids. This was very wise, in view of the frenzied condition of the Filipino mind when prospects of looting Manila loomed up. There was nothing in the American arrangements indicating a warlike expedition into the country which had been conceded to Filipino control until a final settlement. Yet the armed forces of Aguinaldo were brought right up within a few yards of the Ameri-can sentries, and there held constant guard. This might be explained as a lit-tle show of dignity, or retaliating against the Americans for their lack of confidence, by feigning a desire to protect the Filipinos from a raid by armed Americans. Even "anti-imperialists" will not say, I hope, that Filipino property-owntration, was commonly reputed to be sell- | ers were actually in danger of being plun-



-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

away from the Fidpinos.

Two insurgent officers were shot in Ma-

nila before commencement of hostilities by our provost guard, one a Captain and the other a Lieutenant. They were re-ported by Filipino residents to be visitgiven. The insurgent Captain came, was rushed across the open and pushed cow-ordered to halt and submit to arrest, but ards out of positions they had been controtted off, laughing over his shoulder at structing for months. Lieutenant was killed under very simi-lar circumstances. Then the Americans were called murderers, worse than the Spaniards. These are instances, many of which could be brought to light, illustrating Aguinaldo's methods, if there was a class of people as active in defending American honor and justice as there is in attacking it under the name of "antiimperialism.

Aguinaldo's methods are those of an assassin. More than one recalcitrant leader has gone down. There is no consent of the governed guiding his assassin's knife. There was no consent of the gov-erned when with armed soldiers he thrust his dominion upon all outside the narrow circle of American soldiers in Manila, remember of hearing German and English property-owners speak of confiscation by the Malolos (so-called) Republic, confiscation of half under the guise of taxation. I know prominent Filipinos of Manila said they were being bled by the pirates operating under Aguinaldo's orders. Certain sums of money were de manded of them, according to the dicta-tor's estimate of their wealth, for the support of the new government. Flitpinos have told me such demands have been made on them, and threats of violence

and death thrown in for emphasis.

That the American soldiers provoked the Filipinos seems to be the burden of most of the "anti-imperialist" arguments when speaking of the commencement of hostilities February 4. The three gentlemen be-fore referred to say the President omits to state that an American soldier actually fired the first shot. This style, this in-sinuation, is grossly wrong. It is inferred, that they charge American soldiers with precipitating hostilities when the unof-fending Filipinos did nothing. This is ingratitude to the men who so patiently bore for several months contemptuous slings and thrusts. But its ingratitude is its least offense. It is a blind perception to whatever might place Americans in the right, a willful disregard of abundant evi-dence that the Filipinos expected hostiliprepared for them, hastened them when they felt that they had accumulated enough arms and ammunition. Any government with more than a shadow of respect for the lives of its soldwiers would not have permitted the Filipinos to acsuch effective armament, If President McKinley's mind had no policy at all, which appears evident, he at least would have been perfectly justified in insisting that the Filipinos cease warlike preparations until the question was determined. Had there been any firmness at this stage of proceedings I believe there never would have been a war with the Filipinos. But whatever errors the President made in this respect make the "anti-imperialists" arguments all the more untenable, for he erred in the direction of giving the Filipinos more opportunity.

I can remember when English, Spanish and Germans said the Americans ruining the Filipinos, were killing them by letting them expand with conceil I can also remember when Filipino soldiers told me and others, "Ona Filipino equal cinco Americanos" (One Filipino is equal

to five American), or "Ona Filipino equa

blente Americanos" (One Filipino is

equal to twenty Americans), "Porque Americanos no combate, no quiere?"

(Why do Americans not fight; don't like it?), "Filipinos quiere mucho combate" (Filipinos desire much fighting), "Amer-

leans mucho hable, no combate" (Amer-leans talk much, but do not fight). These

ing the Filipinos arms and ammunition in dered by American soldiers in a time of large quantities. A number of American soldiers are rotting in the soil of Luzon merely posting sentries. Immediately his for obeying orders to take those guns troops began throwing up entrenchments against the positions held by the Americans, who were not entrenched. This work of entrenching and fortifying continued rapidly until the day hostilities broke out, when many a poor American soldier found he had to pay with his

I believe any other nation on earth would have stopped those unquestionably warlike preparations. The President did not because he was timid. It is the rancor of partisan opposition that makes Presidents of republics timid. This nerveless executive is the historic weakness of popular form of government. Allow me to suggest, "anti-imperialists," that you may be doing your country more harm in aggravating this weakness of republics by attacking a policy on the filmsy evidence taken by you in the present case, than perhaps the worst form of imperialism ssible among an intelligent people could. EX-SOLDIER.

MR. AND MRS. LEASE.

Conflict of Authority There and Dan ger of a Mix-Up.

Some long-smoldering embers in the Lease household have at last burst into

In a public statement made by Mr. Charles Lease, druggist, of Wichita, Kan., husband of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease, stateswoman, that gentleman avers that, although he has no control over his wife's political opinions and has no right to interfere with her, he is nevertheless greatly displeased because she has flopped over to the support of McKinley, and her continuous flopping wearies him, forgetful of the fact that changing her mind is one of the conceded prerogatives of the sex. He forgets that a woman is "uncertain, coy and hard to please.'

ubtless Mary Elizabeth has flopped many times, this being a habit of poli-Instead of being weary with her flouning, Mr. Lease should rejoice that she has flopped at last to the right side and to the side that is going to win. The trouble with Mr. Lease is that his political convictions are in such a mixed-up condition he cannot flop. If he wished to flop ever so much, in what direction could he go? Mr. Lease is an ardent believer in 16 to 1, notwithstanding the unprecedented prosperity of Kansas and the rapid increase of his drug business. But as to anti-expansion, which Bryan declares is the paramount issue, he is un-sound. He believes in the extension of of view 16 to 1 is the paramount issue, and if he should flop to McKinley because he Lease, on the other hand, has views which are more elastic. She has a love of vaand know him. Mr. Lease says: "I re-member the time when he used to be her pelitical idol." He forgets, however, that when women find their idols insincere they promptly knock them off their pedesad worship changes to disgust. The fusion state central committee, en-

couraged by Mr. Lease's public criticism of Mrs. Lease, will endeavor to induce Mr. Lease to take the stump against her when she goes to Kansas. If Mr. Lease is a farseeing man he will do nothing of the kind. He will be likely to hear from Mrs. Lease in a manner which will not be pleasing to him, and long before No-vember there will be little left of him, for there is no fury like that of a "woman corned." Mr. Lease will be better employed in sticking to his business with a feeling of thankfulness for the McKinley years of prosperity which have enabled the people of Wichita and vicinity to pay

DESULTORY FIGHTING GOING ON IN REMOTE PARTS.

American Troops Do Much Scouting -Public Schools Opened-Rainy Season Has Set In.

LIBMANAN, P. I., July 19.—Affairs in the South Camarines are assuming a somewhat better shape. Fighting is still going on in a desultory fashion in out-ofthe way places. The insurgents are hid-ing in the mountains and thickly wooded hills, from whence they issue, occasion-ally, to steal rice, cattle, ponies and anything they happen to find and desire. If the American troops are able at all to en-gage them, it is necessary to strike them while on one of these raids or take a trail and follow them back into the mountains and attack them in their cuartels. Forty men of the Eleventh Cavalry struck 80 insurgents entrenched near Lagonoy, irove them out of their trenches, killed six and wounded three. One cavalryman was killed and one wounded. Captain Hand, of the Forty-fifth Infantry, engaged a small band of insurgents near Minslabac, killed 13 and wounded six. One of the killed is said to have been General Ludovico Arlhola, leader of the insurgents in this province. If this be true, it was a lucky strike. 'Ludovico's father is very wealthy, and the son had many advan-

On the 14th of June a casket came down on the launch from Neuva Caceres for the remains of Private Oswald, Troop M, Eleventh Cavalry. The next day we haried him in the little cometery, the troops of his company and the Fortyfifth Infantry (my command) making a mournful procession, which followed him to the grave. The usual salute was fired, taps were blown and we laid him tenderly His grave is marked by a neat wooden slab, with his name, troop and regiment inscribed thereon.

Un the 16th of June the barking of the mongrel dogs in town had become such a nulsance that I sent out a squad of men with rifles, who killed and buried 150 of them. A few days later the operations were repeated and 60 more met their We now have comparatively quiet nights within our line of outposts. The natives seem to appreciate the advantages accruing from the departure of the dogs as well as ourselves,

On June 16th and 17, Lieutenant Kirkman, beeventh Cavalry, with 22 troopers and eight men of Company L., Forty-fifth Infantry, left Libmanan on a two days' scouting trip into the mountains. They found and burned five cuartels, but the !nsurgent occupants'escaped. On the 23d and 24th Kirkman and Second Lieutenant Sutherland went out again, with 41 troopers and eight mounted men of L Company. We had heard that the in-surgents had a lot of stock corraled at C-lagbanga, a little settlement in the n.-intains, about 20 miles distant. They found the place all right, but the insurgents escaped. They captured three car-ibous, 10 ponies and five head of cattle. On the 25th we bid good-bye to our the cavalrymen, as they were ordered to Neuva Caceres by way of

The roads leading out of Libmanan are for the most part, abominable. I talked roads and road improvements to the local President for some time, and got him to put the natives to work. About 300 commenced work on the road to Barcelona and the road to the crossing on the Bicol River. They have scarcely anything to labor with but their hands, and the work is correspondingly slow. They have no plows or scrapers, and the ground is very hard. Very few have picks and shovels. Short boards are used for shovels, and little bamboo frames, are con-structed to carry dirt on. These frames are made on poles, and are carried by two men. Little has been accomplished so far, but it is a start in the right di-rection. It is the first time in three years that any road work has been done in the

Public Schools Opened.

opened July 2 The first day there were only 12 boys and six girls, but now there are more than 80 boys and 43 girls in attendance. Two feachers are employed. one male and one female, at a salary of 25 pesos a month each. Both are Mestizos, and quite intelligent. The great trouble is the lack of books and apparatus. There is no system of books Many of the children have nothing but the Catholic prayer-book in Bicol for textbooks. They are permitted to read out of these because there are no other publications, but religious instruction in the schools is forbidden. A few of the pupils have arithmetics, histories and geographies, but nearly every scholar has different book, and scarcely any child has more than one. A Mestizo brought down a lot of Spanish-English primers a few days ago, but the price he asked was so high that the natives could not afford to buy them. He asked a peso for each book, and well-informed natives say the price should be cut in two. If any of the benevolent ladies of Portland will send me a box of cast-off primary schoolbooks, I will guarantee to place them with these poor children. They will be more than glad to get them, and great good will result. The children are very anxious to learn English, and I am equally as desirous that they shall. If we can teach the children to love America and American institutions, the problem of government in this island country

More Scouting Trips Are Made. We make many scouting trips, with unimportant results, because we are unable to find the insurgents. On the 11th of July, however, we located a band. With 20 men, four police, a guide and hospital private, I scouted up the Libmanan River the police hailed them. They came ashore and offered to take us over. All the women got out but one, who was skillful with the paddle, and she crossed us over with the assistance of a couple of natives who appeared on the scene with two small canoes. Proceeding up the opposite bank in the shade of the cocoanut palms and other luxuriant tropical trees, we came to a house where we found a friendly native. By dint of close questioning we found that he knew where one of the many insurgent cuartels was located. He offered to guide us to the American sovereignty, but from his point place. Gladly accepting the offer, we probelieves in his expansion policy, he would be a traitor to 16 to 1. Having nowhere to flop he must remain where he is, Mrs. but they all escaped. Continuing our are more elastic. She has a love of va-riety. Her recent flop shows that she is tired—it was getting near noon—and we The men were getting progressive. More than that, she has been through one campaign with Bryan, a long distance from Libmanan. Calling a halt. I told our guide that if we didn't start on the return trip. I had begun to think we were following a cold trail. However, the guide said it was "poco distancia," or only a short distance to the cuartel. Suddenly, without any prevtous warning, in very thick brush, we ran into the cuartel As the men strung out along the narrow trail, only the half dobez in front could see to do anything. There were about 25 insurgents in the house. As they had no outposts, they were taken completely by surprise. Sergeant Osburn commanded them to halt, but they all took to their heels. We opened fire on them as they ran, killing one outright and wounding a number of others who escaped into the brush. We scoured the woods in search of them, but they all got away except

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The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum - all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That CUTICURA remedies are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humor remedies of the civilized world.

PRICE, THE SET, \$1.25; consisting of Curicula Soar, 25c., Curicula Cinteen, 50c., Chricula Resolvent. 50c. Sold throughout the world. Potter Daus and Chem. Comp., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Humor," free.

A lot of valuable papers were found in the house. About half of this band had guns, but they were so badly frightened that they did not fire a shot.

An Exciting Experience. After thoroughly investigating the

house we ate our lunch and started on our return, after setting fire to the cuartel and burning it to the ground. We crossed the river about two miles above the point where we went across in the morning. It was here that we had the most exciting time of the day. We only had one banco. It held five or six men and a native, who paddled. I had gained the desired landing with nearly all the soldiers and the policemen were coming across in the canoe when 10 or 12 insurgents appeared on the river bank and commenced firing at the canoe and the soldiers on the opposite shore. They all had rifles and a lively fusillade ensued. Corporal Breyman, Artificer Dettmer, our native policeman and the guide, armed with rifles, were still on the other side with the woman we were bringing from the cuartel, and a pony, which we had captured. The bank was about 20 feet high, and they were standing at its base. The insurgents were directly over their heads, among the trees on top of the bank, and at first did not know of their presence. The soldiers who were siready across opened a heavy fire on the insur-gents. The policemen in the boat jumped out and swam and scrambled to shore. badly frightened. The situation of the men on the other side was precarious, with the insurgents on the bank above and a deep river between them and their comrades. At this juncture, Frivate Charles McCloskey and Waiter Stillings volunteered to take the cance over for the other men. This they did, under fire, and at imminent risk of their lives. Everything was brought over-men, woman and pony-without loss. They found one dead insurgent on the bank and secured his rifle, a Remington, and 2. rounds of ammunition. These two men for this brave act, have been recommended to the War Depar for certificates of merit. Two Department after this fight a woman came into Libmanan from the vicinity of the cuartel and scene of the river combat and reported that five more insurgents had died of their wounds the following day. so we killed seven of them in the two skirmishes. The woman we brought in stayed in town a few days and then went On the way back to our quarters in & drenching rainstorm, we came upon another small band of insurgents, and

opened fire, but they all escaped. Carrying Supplies to Insurgents. On July 13 Sergeant Ryan and 16 men

of Company L, while scouting on the Bi-cal River, killed one insurgent and captured his horse. We were confident that many of the canoes passing up the river were carrying supplies to the insurgents, and the outpost on the bank of the river was directed to stop the boats and make close search. If the occupants of the boat showed a disinclination to stop, a warning shot from a rifle would promptly bring them to time. On the 16th of July three insurgents were caught with a boat loaded with supplies, \$58.10 in money and a pass signed by Isodore Martinez, Commandante of the Insurgents in the barrio of Sipocot. Other less important capon followed, and this traffic was quite effectually prevented. On the 20th and 21st of July I acouted to Sipceat, with two days' rations, taking Dr. Thornburgh 22 soldiers, a guide and five policemen Just before reaching Sipocat we encoun tered a drenching and pelting rain which chilled everybody. After banch the doctor had a hard chill and two of about four miles to a place where we the men were very sick. We had in-desired to cross. A convenient banco coming along with five Filipino women, tel was said to be, but were compelled to tel was said to be, but were compelled to abandon the trip. It poured down rain all the afternoon, and we took shelter in the houses, which were all deserted. We started a big fire under a shed and dried our clothes guite thoroughly, and remained all night. At Sipocat we captured a big canoe loaded with supplies of rice cigarettes and clothing for the insurgents, which we destroyed. Wrapped up in a towel in this canoe was found a to Commandante Martinez, of the insurgent forces, from Juan Rubio, a nativ policeman of Libmanan, proving him to be a traitor of the worst kind. The let-ter told the military situation in Libmaceeded on up the river. At one place, nan, and the writer said he was going to where the trail departed from the woods join Martinez, being dissatisfied with the join Martinez, being dissatisfied with the Americans. He asked to be given a rifle and ammunition, saying that he was unable to escape from Libmanan with a rifle, because American soldiers were continually on duty with him. Rubio was with us at the time, and I put him under arrest at once. He is languishing in confinement now, and will have to take his chances of a trial by a military commission. On this trip we met several small parties of insurgents, killed one and wounded two, About 8 o'clock P. M. July 21, the insurgents from the posite bank of the stream fired eight 10 shots at our outpost on the river bank presume this firing was prompted by spirit of revenge for the stopping of the passage of their supplies up the river. No damage resulted to the outpost, who did not happen to be there at the time, but a native servant woman in an ad-joining house was killed and her child,

A wedding celebration was going at the time, and the dancing was at its height when the sound of the rifle chots rudely broke it up. The festive dancers ran to their homes as fast as they could, one, whom we captured. A woman was thinking another attack was about to be also left behind. We took her to Libman made on the town. Company L was soon

which she was carrying in her arms,

an and turned her over to some friends, under arms and ready to repel the attack, but no more shots were fired, and everything soon quieted down. rainstorm came up about 9 P. M. and all except the guard were permitted to re-tire to rest. The rainy season is coming on fast. Scarcely a day passes without a heavy shower coming most frequently in the afternoon, and lasting several hours. The rice paddles are filling with water and travel over them is very diffi-cult. CAPTAN PERCY WILLIS, Forty-fifth Infantry, U. S. V.

Humbug or Silver Coinage. New York Journal of Commerce. Coinage of silver dollars is still going on-owing to the necessity of getting the rotes of Mr. Wolcott and some other sliverites for the war revenue act-at the ratio established in 1834 and to which Mr. Bryan has devoted much of his vocat talents. He has dwelt on this fact several times this Summer, for the apparent ourpose of disarming suspicton by persuading the public that what he proopses to do is actually going on. The radical difference between what is now going on and what Mr. Bryan desires to accomplish is free coinage. For the evident purpose of lulling an alarmed country into a sense of security he lays stress upon the ratio, and is slient about the free coinage. Without free coinage it does not matter much what the ratio is. No one has ever taken the trouble to figure out the ratio between paper and gold; so long as the Government credit can sustain the overvalued currency it matters little what its ratio to the standard our-rency may be. In thus dwelling on the immaterial and ignoring the vital elements in the problem, Mr. Bryan lays himself open to the suspicion of being a humbug who is seeking to deceive the

HAS NO COMPETITOR.

One Patent Medicine Which Has the Field to Itself.

prominent physician was recently asked why it was there are so many "blood purifiers," "nerve tonics" and med-leines for every ill except one of the most common and annoying diseases, viz., He replied there are two principal rea-

sons: First, physicians and people in general have thought for years that the only permanent cure for plies was a surgical operation, and that medicinal preparations were simply pallatives and not a cure for the trouble

Another reason is that piles, unlike many other diseasen, is in no sense an imaginary trouble. A sufferer from piles is very much aware of the fact, and for this reason the few plie salves and ointments, etc., have been short-lived, be-

their worthlessness. He continues: However, there is a new pile remedy which, judging from its popularity and extent of its sale, with soon take the place of all other treatment for piles. It has certainly made thou-sands of cures in this obstinate disease, and its merit, repeatedly tested, has made it famous among physicians and wherever introduced. The remedy is sold by druggists everywhere under name of

Pyramid Pile Cure.

It is in convenient, suppository form, composed of hurmless astringents and healing oils, gives immediate relief in all forms of piles and a radical cure without resort to the knife and without pain or interference with daily occupation.

One strong recommendation for the remedy to that it contains no cocaine nor

plum, and is absolutely safe to use at any time. One of the suppositories is applied at night, is absorbed, and the cure is dat-

It permanently cures tiching, bleeding or protruding piles, and is the only remedy except a dangerous surgical operation that will do so.

All druggless sell a complete freatment of the suppositories for 59 cents, and the Pyramid Drug Company, of Marshall, Mich. will mail free to any address a little book on cause and cure of piles. which may be of assistance in chronic



PAUL CROMWELL The Catared Specialist Has opened up his office at M. Front, and will sell his medicine as usual. Medicines

