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AMERICAN AND SPANISH METHODS

Filipinos Oppressed by Centuries of Spanish Misrule are Deceived.

OUR WARFARE SURPRISING

History of the Uprisings Before and After the Battle of Manila by an Army Officer.

Major W. A. Simpson, assistant adjutant general, United States army, and chief of the bureau of military information of the war department, has written the following comprehensive summary of the military operations conducted against the Filipinos, both by Spain and by the United States, with a comparison of the conditions and results in each case. Major Simpson is exceptionally well qualified for this work, for under the direction of Adjutant General Corbin his special duty during the past year has been to keep abreast of the fluctuations of the military movements in the Philippines, to prepare data for the ready reference of the secretary of war and other high officials, and to prepare the maps showing the theater of military operations. With these unusual facilities at hand, as well as a personal acquaintance with the Philippines while on the staff of General Green, Major Simpson has written the following comparative showing of the military movements up to date:

It is the purpose of this article to sketch briefly the relations of the Filipinos with Spain, and afterwards with the United States, to point out the treatment received by them from each and to show the concessions with which, at different times, the Filipino leaders would have been satisfied. There had been at many times in the past uprisings of the natives against Spanish rule, but they were local in character and easily suppressed. The last one, previous to that beginning in 1896, occurred at Cavite in 1872. The harsh measures adopted by the government at that time were not forgotten. Many persons were taken from their homes in Luzon and deported to

other islands without trial. A recommendation by the priests was all that was needed, and persons obnoxious to them were summarily banished. In 1896 the government wished to form a colony in the Mohammedan island of Mindanao. No one volunteered to go, so the local Spanish officials, in conjunction with the priests, found this means of getting rid of people who had displeased them or whose property they coveted. The influence of the clerical party was all-powerful, and the natives realized that they had no rights which the ruling authorities were bound to respect. The rebellion finally broke out in Luzon in August, 1896, under the auspices of the Katipunan Society. At that time there were only about 7,000 troops in the islands, and of these but 1,500 were Spaniards. The governor general, Blanco, hesitated about making an aggressive campaign, pending the arrival of reinforcements from Spain. Raids were made by small bodies of insurgents on towns in the vicinity of Manila, and considerable energy was shown by the Spaniards in their operations against them. Flying columns were sent out, and as a rule the insurgents were defeated with considerable loss, and their leaders, if captured, were shot.

As the insurrection progressed and gathered in strength, Cavite province, south of Manila, became the principal theater of operations, and Aguinaldo, then 27 years of age, appeared upon the scene. The insurgent headquarters were at Silan, about 25 miles south of Manila. The Spaniards had received some reinforcements and some of the native troops remained loyal. They organized a double expedition, one body to move eastward from Laguna de Bay and another to move upwards from the south, with the idea of crushing the insurgents between them. The insurgents had well constructed entrenchments, and the net result, after considerable fighting, was to leave the insurgents practically in control of Cavite province. In the north the insurrection was confined at this time to a small section. The war was waged savagely on both sides. No quarter as a rule was given. The insurgents were particularly severe on the captured priests, some of whom were put to death with shocking barbarity. The prisons in Manila were full of overflowing with suspects, and many of them were put to death.

Blanco, with but few European troops at first at his command, had acted energetically, and had done well with the means at his disposal. He was at variance with the clerical party, however, and was replaced in December, 1896, by Polavieja, who had earned a reputation for cruelty. He brought some troops from Spain and others followed, so that he had soon under his command a force of 25,000 men. A force under General Lachambe took the field in Cavite province, and after

an active campaign of about three months, in which several battles were fought, success rested with the Spaniards, and the insurrection in that part of Luzon was crushed. The manner in which the campaign was conducted was such as might have been expected from the reputation of the governor general.

Polavieja's stay in the Philippines was brief, as he was relieved in the spring of 1897 by General Primo de Rivera. The latter issued a proclamation promising amnesty to all insurgents who would lay down their arms. This was partially accepted. Aguinaldo, after leaving Cavite, went to the northern provinces, and took charge of the insurrection there. There was considerable fighting for some months. The ill-advised and arbitrary acts of the friars and the Spaniards in the provinces drove many into rebellion who would otherwise have been friendly or neutral. There seemed no prospect of a successful issue on either side. The Spaniards were unable to quell the insurrection, while the only hope of the insurgents, realizing their inability to cope with the Spaniards in the open field, or to take their large towns, was to keep up a guerrilla warfare, wear out the Spaniards and hold out until the resources of Spain were exhausted. Practically all the insurgents claimed at this time was the expulsion of the friars, restoration of the lands appropriated by them, toleration of religious sects, (note—intolerance was carried so far that a clergyman of any other than the Roman Catholic faith was not allowed to enter Manila, even as a private individual); legal equality for all persons, and the abolition of the power of banishment without trial. The governor general was himself in favor of granting reforms, but as the forms most earnestly desired would curtail the powers and privileges of the monastic orders the latter did all in their power to prevent these reforms from being granted.

Diplomacy was then resorted to, and as a result a treaty was signed at Biacnabato on December 14, 1897, by Aguinaldo, and Pedro Paterno as agent for the governor general. The rebels agreed to give up their arms and ammunition; to evacuate the places held by them; to agree to an armistice for three years, in which the reforms asked for were to be put in force; and not to conspire against Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines. Aguinaldo and thirty-four other insurgent leaders agreed to leave the islands and not return until authorized to do so by Spain. The Spanish government was to pay \$1,000,000 to the leaders, and \$700,000 to the families who had sustained losses by the war. The insurgents insisted that the treaty further promised them the reforms asked for, though the full text of the treaty is not to be found. As showing the estimation in which Primo de Rivera was held by the insurgents they stipulated that he should remain during the three years of the armistice as a guarantee that the reforms should be executed. Aguinaldo, with his followers, left for Hong Kong in December, 1897, and the return of peace was celebrated with great rejoicing. The governor general issued a flaming proclamation and Te Deums were ordered sung in the churches. Primo de Rivera was thanked and decorated by his government.

Had the Spaniards lived up to their contract Aguinaldo might never have been heard from again. But the friars exerted their influence against the promised reforms, only a small part of the money indemnity was paid, and the promise of general amnesty was not fulfilled. Primo de Rivera returned to Spain and was succeeded by Augusti. Months later the minister of war stated to the Cortes that the treaty of Biacnabato had never existed. Small wonder that the insurgents felt that they had been fooled, and that the promises of Spain were not to be depended upon.

In the south there was now comparative quiet. There was much discontent, but the leaders had gone, and arms had been given up. Fighting still went on in the north, however; principally in the country traversed by the Manila-Dagupan railway, running for about 125 miles a little west of Manila, and the only railroad in the

(Continued on Page Seven.)

MEALS LIKE AT HOME.

When you are in Portland and want a really good home meal, just give Mr. Brown a trial, 198 Fourth St., near Washington. You will like it surely. This restaurant is open all night.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

Ladies who go to Portland and desire something especially fine in the way of tailor-made suits will do well to remember that they can be well fitted at I. D. Boyer's 177 Fourth street, in the Y. M. C. A. building.

Not only does he keep a strictly first-class cutter for men's wear, but also one exclusively for ladies' work, and all can rest assured of getting not only good work, but the best of materials, as Mr. Boyer is an expert on woolen

Pears'

Get one cake of it. Nobody ever stings at a cake.

THE LOUVRE. Strangers visiting in the city will find the Louvre an attractive resort wherein to spend the evening. The Amme Sisters Ladies' Orchestra is still on the bills and presents nightly a musical program of exceptional merit. Handsome pool and billiard rooms are a feature in connection with the house. Palatable lunches will be served at all hours.

RADICAL LITERATURE. We know of only one book store in Portland where so complete a line of novels can be obtained, on all the radical subjects of the day under discussion as can be seen at Jones' Book Store, 231 Alder street.

Dr. W. Wixon, Italy Hill, N. Y., says: "I heartily recommend One Minute Cough Cure. It gave my wife immediate relief in suffocating asthma." Pleasant to take. Never fails to quickly cure all coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles.

The tailor is engaged in a fitting occupation.

LaGrippe, with its after effects, annually destroys thousands of people. It may be quickly cured by One Minute Cough Cure, the only remedy that produces immediate results in coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia and throat and lung troubles. It will prevent consumption. For sale by CHARLES ROGERS.

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You never know what form of blood poison will follow constipation. Keep the liver clean by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers and you will avoid trouble. They are famous little pills for constipation and liver and bowel troubles. For sale by CHARLES ROGERS.

A mob always draws the line at a lynching.

Geo. Noland, Rockland, O., says "My wife had piles forty years. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured her. It is the best salve in America." It heals everything and cures all skin diseases. For sale by CHARLES ROGERS.

Dr. H. H. Haden, Summit, Ala., says, "I think Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a splendid medicine. I prescribe it, and my confidence in it grows with continued use." It digests what you eat and

quickly cures dyspepsia and indigestion. For sale by CHARLES ROGERS.

"I wouldn't be without DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for any consideration," writes Thos. B. Rhodes, Centerville, O. Infallible for piles, cuts, burns and skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits. For sale by CHARLES ROGERS.

It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experience in the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benefit they have received from it. Of bad colds it has cured, of threatened attacks of pneumonia it has averted and of the children it has saved from attacks of croup and whooping cough. It is a grand, good medicine. For sale by Chas. Rogers.

One bad turn deserves another for the better.

USED BY BRITISH SOLDIERS IN AFRICA.

Capt. C. G. Dennison is well known all over Africa as the commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Ghalibe. Under date of Nov. 4, 1897, from Vryburg, Bechuanaland, he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint, and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by Chas. Rogers.

The idle baker does not make a loaf of bread.

"I had dyspepsia fifty-seven years and never found permanent relief until I used Kodol dyspepsia Cure. Now I am well and feel like a new man," writes S. J. Fleming, Murray, Neb. It is the best digestant known. Cures all forms of indigestion. Physicians everywhere prescribe it. For sale by CHAS. ROGERS.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular; free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 25c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

J. D. Bridges, Editor "Democrat," Lancaster, N. H., says: "One Minute Cough Cure is the best remedy for croup I ever used." Immediately relieves and cures coughs, colds, croup, asthma, pneumonia, bronchitis, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. It prevents consumption. For sale by CHARLES ROGERS.

The unexpected happens about as often as the expected fails to.

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My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did, with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well.—Adolph L. Elliott, Manchester, N. H. For sale by Chas. Rogers.

Where there's a will there's always a way.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular; free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 25c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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