

And the flame thus started can only be quenched with blood dear to us.

"We beseech the American President and people to help us to control our own people by directing the officers at Manila to temper their actions with friendship, justice and fairness.

"We suggest that Admiral Dewey and General Otis and General Merritt, in Paris be asked:

"First—If from the commencement of hostilities to the present time have not Aguinaldo and the Filipinos under him acceded to every request of the American officials.

"Second—When Manila was captured, although the Filipinos had driven the Spaniards into Manila, completely investing the city and occupying some of the roads commanding in part the approaches to Manila, in advance of the Americans, were the Filipinos not entirely ignored and even not notified of the intention of the attack, or the time or part they were expected to play, even if such was to stand aside?

"When the Filipinos, seeing the intention to attack, went to the assistance of the Americans, were they not stopped by an armed body and faced about, instead of being informed by friendly, peaceful request that they were not wanted? This unexpected action would have placed the Americans between two fires, Spanish and Filipino, if shots had been fired in the excitement of the movement, did not then the Filipinos restrain themselves and obey the Americans, although deprived of the fruits of victory and participation in the final triumph after fighting all the way to the very walls and bearing the brunt of three months campaign.

"Fourth—After remaining a month on the outskirts of the city, where we had been stopped, quietly as a garrison, we were ordered away. Did not we cheerfully obey, although having no assurances that the Americans would not give back the Manila posts, vacated to the Spanish? When located for months still further out, we were ordered even beyond the suburbs of the city, where no quarters or shelter existed for troops and where supplies were difficult to obtain, did not we obey?

"Fifth—Can the cruel allegations that we would murder, loot, steal and commit incendiarism if given a free hand be incorporated when we conducted a campaign throughout Luzon, capturing all the important points outside of Manila and taking and treating humanely a thousand Spanish prisoners without being guilty of such acts, beyond what accompanies any military campaign, as the work of irresponsible camp followers?

"Sixth—We beg that the American work of irresponsible camp followers be asked also if all the Americans visiting the Filipinos headquarters at Malolos, traveling in the interior, visiting the camps and lines, or seeking favors of our officials, were not uniformly politely treated?

"In a friendly manner we ask the consideration of other points. Groundless and harmful rumors are being constantly circulated by Spanish sympathizers and malcontents, which are often believed without investigation. Our protests are not heard.

"All our launches were seized because of foolish rumors that we would attack the Americans. We ask for an explanation, in seeking their recovery, and we have not even been given an answer.

"Our enemies were delighted, thus encouraging further rumors.

"Should not some logical reason, other than mere report, be given for suddenly seizing our property in Manila?

"The Spaniards, the late enemies of the Americans, are shown every consideration and the Filipinos, friends and allies, are often treated as enemies.

Does this satisfy American ideas of justice?

"The Filipino people cannot understand it, although their leaders tell them not to protest and that all will end well.

"We are asked by the Americans to restrain our people and avoid any outbreak, pending the decision of the peace commission. This we gladly do, but we beg that similar instructions be given to the Americans by the Washington government.

"From the beginning of our relations, when Aguinaldo was urged in Singapore and Hong Kong to return to Cavite and assist the Americans, until Manila fell we acted under the advice and with the knowledge of the American officials. During that time we conquered all of Luzon outside of Manila and were formally recognized and encouraged by the Americans. When Manila was captured, their chief end was attained, and we were no longer recognized, and we even treated as untrustworthy. Is this just?

"We can only attribute this sudden change from friendly encouragement and co-operation to an order from Washington to the officials at Manila to avoid compromising the American government by any recognition of the Filipinos or their government. They have endeavored to carry out these instructions literally, believing it the proper course to ignore the Filipinos entirely, losing sight of their former friendly intercourse and assistance and of the assurances the American officials made to our leader, Aguinaldo, who in turn communicated the same to his followers.

"In concluding our humble but earnest appeal to the President and the people of the United States, we wish to emphasize our absolute confidence in him and them to make it plain that our protests are not prompted by any feeling of animosity, but are directed against the conditions existing at Manila and not against the American government or people, and we acknowledge our gratitude to American arms for destroying Spanish power in the Philippines and permitting the return of Aguinaldo and to express the hope that America will stand by her determination not to return the islands to Spain.

"We await the arbitrament of the peace commission, for whose good judgment we have profound respect, with even greater interest than the Americans, because it concerns our native land, our happiness, our freedom and our homes.

"In the meantime we pray for peace and a perfect understanding with the Americans."

COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

Yesterday, Nov. 15, 1898, the twelfth year of the existence of the Latter-day Saints' College, was completed. The day was celebrated, as has been customary for some years, by the granting of a holiday to the students and the passing of the time in appropriate exercises.

At noon, on invitation of the young ladies, the students and teachers met at the College building, and partook of dainty refreshments. An hour was then passed in the rendering of an informal program, including addresses by teachers and students, and other entertaining features.

The main gathering of the day occurred at 2 p. m., when students, teachers and friends met in the assembly room of the college. There were present representatives of the general board of education, the Stake board, college board, and other prominent

visitors. The proceedings opened with a hymn, sung by the college choir, and prayer was offered by Prof. Jed F. Woolley.

Mr. Jean Clayton rendered very artistically a piano solo, and responded to an encore with a humorous selection.

Dr. James E. Talmage, formerly principal of the college, delivered an address, briefly recounting the history of the institution, and expressing regret that it is not better endowed. He recognized the fact that there was a great field for denominational schools of secondary grade, especially among the Latter-day Saints. He commended the kind of training afforded in the college and expressed the hope that the institution would grow rapidly until it should accomplish all the work and fulfill the destiny intended for it. He heartily commended the designs of such institutions and gave God-speed to the college.

Prof. Frank Wightman sang a baritone solo and responded to a hearty encore.

President Angus M. Cannon followed with brief historical and commendatory remarks, with reference to the institution. He recounted the difficulties and growth of the past, and expressed the hope that the pupils trained in the college would understand the great destiny before them, and do everything in their power to swell the ranks of useful practical citizens, ready for all emergencies.

Miss Josie Morris recited the Money Musk, and in response to an encore rendered another of her most humorous selections.

By special request Mr. Clayton rendered a piano selection, which was followed by a recitation most pleasingly given by Miss Blanche Thomas, who also responded to an encore.

The college song, The Gold and the Blue, was sung by the students, and benediction was pronounced by Dr. Karl G. Maeser.

Last evening the students and a goodly number of their friends assembled at Christensen's hall and passed a very pleasant evening in a social party.

All who enjoyed the pleasures of this anniversary day were hearty in their expressions of good will for the college, and wishes for its continued and increased prosperity.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

It has been predicted by Lord Kelvin that in four or five centuries it will become difficult to live on account of the scant supply of oxygen in the atmosphere. Fortunately, as a French writer points out, there are other oxygen mines besides the atmosphere, and, thanks to Signor Garutti and the dynamo, works in Italy, Switzerland and Belgium are already obtaining oxygen by electrolysis from water at a cost of less than half a cent per cubic foot. There are now many uses for the oxygen, as also for the hydrogen obtained at the same time. The apparatus, which successfully overcomes the old difficulties of securing free circulation of the electrolyte and at the same time avoiding the liability of the freed gases to mix, is very simple, the electrolyzer consisting of a tank of steel plate, divided into cells by diaphragms having very small apertures near the bottom. The metallic walls offer feeble resistance to the current. The apertures permit the water to circulate freely, but the bubbles are too large to pass, and the gases cannot mix. The alternate cells, those having the same