

The Times-Herald.

VOL. XIV.

BURNS, HARNEY COUNTY, OREGON, APRIL 27, 1901.

NO. 22.

The Times-Herald.

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One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Three Months75

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AGUINALDO ASKS FOR PEACE

HIS ADDRESS TO THE FILIPINO PEOPLE MADE PUBLIC.

Urges His Countrymen to Accept the Sovereignty of the United States—1900 Insurgent Prisoners Released.

Manila, April 19.—Following is Aguinaldo's address to the Filipino people, made public this evening: "I believe I am not in error in presuming that the unhappy fate to which my adverse fortune has led me is not a surprise to those who have been familiar with the progress of the war. The lessons taught with a full meaning, and which have recently come to my knowledge, suggest with irresistible force that a complete termination of hostilities and lasting peace are not only desirable, but absolutely essential to the welfare of the Philippine Islands.

"The Filipinos have never been dismayed at their weakness, nor have they faltered in following the path pointed out by their fortitude and courage. The time has come, however, in which they find their advance along this path to be impeded by an irresistible force which, while it restrains them, yet enlightens their minds and opens to them another course, presenting to them the cause of peace. This cause has been joyfully embraced by the majority of my fellow-countrymen, who have already united around the glorious sovereign banner of the United States. In this banner they repose their trust and belief and under its protection the Filipino people will attain all those promised liberties which they are beginning to enjoy.

"The country has declared unmistakably in favor of peace. So be it. There has been enough blood, enough tears, and enough desolation. This wish cannot be ignored by the men still in arms if they are animated by a desire to serve our noble people, which has thus clearly manifested its will. So do I respect this will, now that it is known to me.

"After mature deliberation, I resolutely proclaim to the world that I cannot refuse to heed the voice of a people longing for peace, nor the lamentations of thousands of families yearning to see their dear ones enjoying the liberty and the promised generosity of the great American Nation.

"By acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty of the United States throughout the Philippine archipelago, as I now do, and without any reservation whatsoever, I believe that I am serving thee, my beloved country. May happiness be thine."

To signalize this important step in the pacification of the country, General MacArthur orders the release, on swearing allegiance to the United States, of 1000 insurgent prisoners.

General MacArthur and General Bates, the commander of the Department of Southern Luzon, who is shortly to sail for the United States, reviewing today the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, which will sail for home on the transport Sheridan Monday next.

During the past week, 285 rifles have been surrendered. The extent of the commissary irregularities is not yet defined, but is possibly smaller than at first supposed.

EFFECTS OF THE ADDRESS.
Washington, April 19.—It is believed by the Administration that the manifesto of Aguinaldo will have a decidedly good effect, both in the Philippines and in this country. It will take some time for its dissemination among the Filipinos, but it is expected to be of considerable service and to make more rapid the improvement in the situation which set in some time ago and which has become much marked of late. Especial gratification is felt at the unreserved tone of the document and the full acceptance it indicates of American rule.

HORSE MARKET LOOKING UP

DEMAND FOR CAVALRY PURPOSES CAUSES THE RISE.

Britishers, Germany and Officers of the United States in the Northwest Buying Cavalry Mounts.

British competition has carried the price of cavalry horses so high that the United States must pay almost twice as much for such animals as they did during the war with Spain. The statement is made that every horse landed in Manila costs this government nearly \$1,000 apiece.

A war now involving this country would compel this government to pay exceedingly high prices for cavalry horses, or else force a change in the specifications as to the kind of animals required for the cavalry. Some few days ago at Omaha, the army quartermaster opened bids for furnishing 600 head of cavalry horses for the United States army. The lowest bid was \$149 a head, made by a Kansas City man, who had been selling horses to the British government. The quartermaster suspected that all was not right, as three years ago he could produce horses for \$80 a head, and he declined to award the contract. Then he called for new bids, but it is not probable that he will gain by this move, as horses are in demand just now and bringing good prices.

Horses suitable for men as cavalry mounts are not as common as they might be, or as might be desired. The British government made some changes in the specifications, to include the western horses, but from all that can be learned they have fairly brought up all the available cavalry mounts of the west, and there is little material left for Uncle Sam.

Not only have the Britishers and officers of the United States been through Washington, Idaho, Montana and Oregon purchasing horses suitable for the cavalry, but also the German government has had its representatives in the Northwest. They have been here for a couple of months and have secured some of the best horses in the territory. Where it was necessary an especially good horse could be procured the purchaser were not disposed to haggle over the price, and fancy prices have been paid in many instances.

One of the reasons for the shortage of horses was the fact that when the animals went down in price a few years ago, the farmers quit raising so many. Hay was high and the horses were eating their heads off, so it was a measure of economy to keep as few animals as possible on the farm; just enough to do the work. Some classes of horses went so low that a herd was sold in Norton, Kan., for a cent a pound and many of them being young and in a fair condition. The horse market was completely demoralized, but there has been a decided change, and for the better. The demand for horses to export, and the drain made by the buyers of foreign governments have kept prices going upwards.

The British government has spent millions of dollars in the United States, and more especially in the west, for horses, and the farmers are again raising colts with a view to money making. From the present outlook, the price of good horses will remain at the present figures if they do not get higher.

Now that horses are going up so high in price, people who need them as draft animals, are looking toward the mule to help out, and the English government has shipped a number of mules to South Africa. The price of mules has not kept pace with the price of horses.

When you want up-to-date job work send your orders to this office. We keep a nice line of stationery for that purpose and our prices are as low as good work and good material will justify.

James H. Ardern of one of the mining companies of Dawson, came to Seattle, recently on his way to London, Eng. To a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Ardern said that the clean up this year in the Dawson camp would, from a conservative estimate, amount to \$30,000,000 making it the biggest output in the history of the Klondike.

WILL FIGHT STEEL TRUST.

DETROIT, APRIL 20.—AFTER AN ALL-DAY CONFERENCE WITH CONTRACTORS HERE, A. R. HOVEY, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND NEW YORK, A DEAL WAS CLOSED TODAY WHICH WILL RESULT IN THE FORMATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL STEEL, IRON & PIPE COMPANY, WHICH WILL LOCATE IMMENSE STEEL MILLS AT SAULT STE. MARIE, ON BOTH THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES SIDES OF THE SOO CANAL, WITH A CAPACITY OF 600,000 TONS ANNUALLY, AND EMPLOYING ABOUT 10,000 MEN. THE CONSOLIDATED LAKE SUPERIOR POWER COMPANY, OF WHICH MR. CLERGEU IS VICE-PRESIDENT, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, WILL TAKE A LARGE BLOCK OF THE \$50,000,000 STOCK OF THE NEW COMPANY.

As an outcome of the establishing of the steel works at the Soo, it is said that a blast furnace will be established in Detroit with a capacity of 1000 tons of pig iron per day, employing 1000 men. It was intimated by those interested that the new company would be an active competitor of the recently formed steel combination in the United States.

Klondike Output.

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Government of Cebu.

Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I. April 19.—The act of establishing provincial government in Cebu was passed. Julio Llorente, of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, who is a Cebu, was appointed Governor. The adjacent pueblo of San Nicholas was added to the city of Cebu, though against the protest of the inhabitants of San Nicholas, who like the inhabitants of most towns in this island, have been conducting what are practically insurrecto local governments, including the collection of taxes, all of which has been permitted by Lieutenant McClermand, the Military Governor, who justifies this course in the principle that it is all carried on under military supervision. Most of the subordinate military officers favor a more vigorous policy. Lieutenant Frederick Young, of the Forty-fourth Volunteer Infantry was appointed treasurer of Cebu, and Lieutenant Case, Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, was appointed supervisor.

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