

The Willamette Farmer.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN, SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1899.

FILIPINOS WILL FIGHT

Aguinaldo at Iloilo to Direct Them.

The New Cabinet of the Dictator

Will Negotiate with Spain for Release of Prisoners—The Conditions They Propose.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—An official telegram received from the Philippine junta here, dated Manila, January 4th, says Aguinaldo has gone to Iloilo at the request of the insurgents, there to place himself at their heads with a view to fighting the Americans.

The dispatch also gives facts as to the antecedents of members of the new Filipino cabinet. The following have accepted: President of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs, Mabini; Interior, Teodoro Sandico, a civil engineer who was educated abroad; war, General Balmora Aguinaldo, cousin of Aguinaldo, president of the so-called Filipino government; finance, General Trias, a close ally of Aguinaldo; public works, Gregorio Gonzaga, formerly Spanish attorney-general of the Visayas.

The cabinet is described as homogeneous, every member being pledged, according to these advices, to resist the military occupation of the Philippines. Members of the Filipino junta here explain that Aguinaldo did not run away, but "left Manila for the mountain region behind Carite, in order to make secret arrangements for his voyage to Iloilo."

The Filipino Pho furnishes this information also categorically and specifically asserts that the latest telegraphic advices declare if the Americans insist upon the occupation of the principal cities by the American troops, the whole Filipino tribe will resist by force of arms.

Senor Tumason, who has been appointed agent at Paris and London, is expected to arrive here shortly. Members of the junta assert that the new cabinet will bring forward a "most energetic policy." Mabini, it appears, claims the recognition of the Philippines' independence, and will not consent to the release of the Spanish prisoners, but it is added, he is willing to come to an understanding with the Americans, "as allies" for the surrender of the Spanish military and civil officials and others, which will only be made on the following conditions:

First—Negotiations to be opened formally between Spain and the national Filipino government. Spain nominating a delegate to treat there with.

Second—An exchange of prisoners, and Spain to repatriate, firstly, all the Filipinos held prisoners for having been directly or indirectly connected with the insurrection; secondly, all prisoners of war condemned as traitors, revolters or deserters, or for having in any manner seconded the Filipino movement during the present century, the surrender to be made before the Filipinos release the Spanish prisoners, and Spain to grant an amnesty to all Filipinos and Spaniards accused of conspiracy in the insurrection.

Third—Spain to defray all expenses of repatriation of Filipinos, and also the cost of maintaining and repatriating the Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos, such payment being considered a war indemnity. The national Filipino government consents to pay the expense of repatriating those Filipinos captured in action, although, it is added, "as a matter of fact, the Filipinos are also entitled to demand payment therefor from Spain."

The Friars taken prisoners, it is asserted, will not be included in the transactions, in view of the fact that they acted as papal agents during the war, but their surrender would be made on the condition that the apostolic delegate will ask their liberty in the name of the pope; and that all bulls and pontifical decrees, granting special privileges to the religious orders, be revoked.

A SPANISH REPLY.

Madrid, Jan. 5.—The following official dispatch has been received from Manila:

"The insurgents refuse to liberate their prisoners on the demand of the Americans, claiming that this might be construed as an act of submission to the United States. With regard to the liberation of monks, the insurgents intend to negotiate with the Vatican directly. General Rios has now opened direct negotiations with the insurgents concerning the prisoners."

SPAIN IS ANXIOUS.

Madrid, Jan. 5.—The government has telegraphed to the Spanish naval commander at Manila to send two gunboats to Balboa, one of the Philippine islands, situated thirty miles south of Palawan, to seek Spanish prisoners. The government has also requested General Rios to take further steps to obtain the release of Spanish prisoners,

and to remind the rebels that the Spanish government will release the deported Filipinos.

AN EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

A Canadian Sealer Defies a Revenue Cutter and Is Seized.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—The revenue cutter Richard Rush had an exciting experience today. The Canadian sealer Enterprise attempted to leave the harbor in defiance of law, and with a customs officer on board. The Rush cleared for action and started in pursuit, overtaking the Enterprise outside the heads. The Enterprise is liable to seizure and a heavy fine.

THE PACIFIC FLEET.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—The ship Wachusett, bound from Port Blakeley to Sydney, with a cargo of lumber, has put into this port in a leaky condition. She may have to go on the dry-docks. The steamer Ruth, bound from Coos Bay for San Francisco, should have arrived here on Monday last, but no word has been heard from her since she called. The steam schooners Coquille and Grace Dollar, from Tillamook and Gray's Harbor, respectively, are also several days overdue.

SARCASM OF GROVER

CLEVELAND RIDICULES THEORY OF EXPANSION.

Thinks the Killing of Thousands of Natives Belongs to the Killing of Colonies.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 5.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, in reply to the request of a representative of the Associated Press, for an expression on the question of expansion, said:

"I do not care to repeat my views concerning the prevailing epidemic of hyperbolicism and territorial expansion. Assuming, however, that my ideas on the subject are antiquated and unsuited to these progressive days, it is a matter of surprise to me that the refusal of the natives of our new possessions to acquiesce in the benefits of subjecting them to our control and management, should in the least disturb our expansionists. This phase of the situation ought not to have been anticipated, nor incidents naturally growing out of it overlooked. The remedy is obvious and simple. The misguided inhabitants of our new territories, who prefer something different than the plan for their control which we proposed, or propose our designs in their behalf, should be slaughtered."

"The killing of natives has been the feature of expansion ever since enthusiasm began, and our imperialistic enthusiasm should not be checked by the prospective necessity of destroying a few thousand or a few hundred thousand Filipinos. This should only be regarded as one stage in the transcendently great movement; a mere incident in its progress. Of course, some unprepared souls would then be left before we had an opportunity to Christianize them, but surely, those of our clergymen who have done so much to encourage expansion, could manage that difficulty."

FAST MAIL.

FIRST TRAIN REACHES PORTLAND ON TIME.

Splendid Record Made Between New York and the Pacific Coast Terminal.

PORTLAND, Jan. 5.—The new fast mail from the east arrived tonight on time, over the O. R. & N. lines, at 6:35 o'clock, making the running time between New York and Portland, 95 hours and 55 minutes, or fifteen hours quicker than the former schedule. It is understood that the O. R. & N. Co. will in future reduce the time between Huntington and Portland, when the dining car service is inaugurated.

TWO HOURS SLOWER.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—The first train of the government fast mail across the continent arrived in this city tonight at 8:45 o'clock, having covered the distance of 3,345 miles from New York, in 97 hours and 55 minutes. This is thirteen hours less than the former record, and shows an average speed, for the entire distance, of a little over thirty-seven miles per hour.

WHEN THE DAY IS DONE.

Let us always remember that nothing befalls us that is not of the nature of ourselves.—Maezelink.

Who is dumb? He who does not know how to say kind things at the proper time.—From the Hindu.

Men of tender heart and loving sympathy and gentle touch are wanted to give comfort to the world's sorrow, to help other tempted men. In their battles, to rescue the perishing out of their bondage.—J. R. Miller.

By desiring what is perfectly good, even when we don't quite know what it is, and can not do what we would, we are part of the divine power against evil, widening the skirts of life, and making the straits and darkness narrower.—George Eliot.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, arrived in Japan on December 5th, and is receiving many attentions from the Japanese.

ROBBED A DRUGGIST

A LONE THUG ENTERED A STORE IN PORTLAND

During the Early Evening Hours Yesterday, and Cleaned out the Safe and Cash Drawer.

PORTLAND, Jan. 6.—At 7:15 o'clock this evening Dr. Plummer's drug store, corner of Third and Madison streets, was held up by a lone thug and robbed of about \$58. Ira L. McCommon, the druggist in charge, had just waited on a man who bought a box of pills, and stepping toward the prescription case, the man who was waiting near there, also stepped around and said he wanted to speak to him; a second later he was punching McCommon in the stomach with a long-barreled revolver, and ordering him to throw up his hands. Off complying with this urgent order, McCommon was ordered to lie on his stomach on the floor behind the prescription case, which he was forced to do.

The robber went through the safe, which was open, and secured \$49.39 in cash, and \$3 in 2-cent stamps, and then tried the cash drawer, but could not open it. He made McCommon get up and open it, and then again lie on the floor. He took \$5 from the drawer, and left 25 cents, saying he would leave that for the druggist's breakfast. Then the robber disappeared through the front door, and McCommon arose and gave the alarm by telephoning to police headquarters.

THE OLD SLOGAN.

W. J. BRYAN STILL TALKS OF SIXTEEN TO ONE.

He Believes the Sentiment of the People Regarding Annexation Will Surely Change.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—The Duckworth Club of Cincinnati, gave its annual Jackson day banquet today. The date was a day earlier, so as to have Colonel W. J. Bryan present, as he is to respond to a toast at the Jackson banquet in Chicago tomorrow night.

William J. Bryan was introduced amid a storm of applause. After discussing the Chicago platform, and emphasizing the sixteen to one plank, Colonel Bryan took up the new questions that have grown out of the war. He called attention to the president's recommendation for a larger army, and insisted that the army should be divided into two branches, the army for domestic use in the United States, which, he said, did not need to be increased, and an army of occupation, which is temporarily necessary for use outside of the United States. He said the army of occupation should be recruited at once in order to relieve the volunteers, but that the term of service should be short, because the nation's policy is not yet settled. Turning to the question of annexation, he insisted that the nation had not yet decided what to do with the Philippine Islands. He spoke in part as follows:

"The sentiment of the people upon any great question must be measured during the days of deliberation, and not during the hours of excitement. A good man will sometimes be enraged in a fight, but it is not reasonable to expect a judicial opinion from him until he has had time to wash the blood off his face. It is not unnatural that our people should be more sanguinary immediately after the battle than they were before, but it is only a question of time when reflection will restore the conditions which existed before this nation became engaged in the war with Spain."

LUCKY WEDDING DAYS.

It is superstition that leads us to select different seasons of the year or particular days for the celebration of our weddings, and we are indebted in a good part for this to the ancients. At Athens winter was regarded as a favorable time. The fourth day of month was recommended by Hesiod, and Euripides was in favor of the third of the full moon. The Romans were great believers in favorable and unfavorable days. The calendar, the nomen and the dies of each month, were regarded as unsuitable for marriage ceremonies, as were also the months of May and February. June was the most esteemed of all, and is still in great favor among many nations.—Woman's Home Companion.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippines the Philippines, Those airy islands of delight! Oh, had I but the ways and means To them I'd take an early flight. I hate the harem life we lead, I long to go where all is free— Far, far beyond the reach of greed, Beyond the mighty rolling sea.

The Philippines, the Philippines, Ye islands of the truly best, Where happy souls through sylvan scenes Roam on unfettered and untried! No social ills upon their wrists, No irksome customs taking fee, But each one goeth where he lists In those fair isles beyond the sea.

The Philippines, the Philippines, Ye airy islands of delight! Oh, had I but the ways and means To thee I'd swiftly plume my flight.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Probably no actor now on the stage is richer than William H. Crane. He is said to be worth \$250,000 and it is all safely invested.

LOST IN THE SNOW

A POLK COUNTY MOUNTAINEER DISAPPEARS

While Hunting on the Headwaters of Rock Creek—A. K. Handy, of Falls City, Strayed Away.

CORVALLIS, Or., Jan. 5.—A. K. Handy is missing, and is supposed to be lost in the mountains in the vicinity of his home, on the headwaters of Rock Creek, twelve miles southwest of Falls City, Polk county. With a companion named Fano, he went hunting Friday morning, and was seen by Fano at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Handy was then about two miles from home. That night he failed to return. In the newly-fallen snow that had obliterated all tracks, Fano hunted all the following day without success. Sunday all the neighboring mountaineers joined in the search, which has since been prosecuted in vain.

THE PROCLAMATION.

McKINLEY SPEAKS TO THE FILIPINOS THROUGH OTIS.

His Statement Issued at Manila—Americans Not Invaders nor Conquerors.

MANILA, Jan. 5.—President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos, cabled to Otis from Washington, has been issued here.

General Otis asserts his belief that the United States government intends, so far as it is consistent, to draw upon the Filipinos for a military force. Although the government at Malolos has been reconstituted, Aguinaldo is still president of the Philippine republic.

A dispatch from Malolos says that the majority of the members of the new cabinet belong to the militant wing of the party. Mabini's address to congress, however, was more pacific than had been anticipated. It was chiefly a series of meaningless phrases, outlying no definite policy.

THE TEXT.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The text of the instructions sent to General Otis at Manila to be proclaimed to the Filipinos as to their future treatment by the United States has been made public. After citing the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor, the signature of the treaty of peace, and mentioning the fact of the United States' acquisition of sovereignty over the entire Philippine group, the president continues:

"It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to proclaim, in the most public manner that we come, not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or honest submission, co-operate with the government of the United States to give effect to these beneficent purposes, will receive the reward of its support and protection. All others will be brought within the lawful rule we have assumed with firmness if need be, but without severity, so far as may be possible."

"Within the absolute domain of military authority, which necessarily is and must remain supreme in the ceded territory until legislation of the United States shall otherwise provide, municipal laws of territory in respect to private rights and property and repression of crime are to be considered as continuing in force and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals as far as possible. The operations of the civil and municipal governments are to be performed by such officers as may accept the supremacy of the United States by taking the oath of allegiance or by officers chosen so far as may be practicable from the inhabitants of the islands."

"While the control of all public property and revenues passes with cession, and while use and management of all public means of transportation are necessarily reserved to the authority of the United States, private property, which belongs to individuals or corporations, is to be respected except for cause fully established."

"Taxes and duties heretofore payable by the inhabitants to the late government become payable to the authorities of the United States unless it be seen fit to substitute for them other reasonable rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government, whether general or local."

"If private property be taken for military use it shall be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not practicable, receipts are to be given."

"All ports and places in the Philippine Islands in actual possession of the land and naval forces of the United States will be open to the commerce of all friendly nations. All goods and wares, not prohibited for military reasons by due announcement of military authorities, will be admitted upon the payment of such duties and other charges as shall be in force at the time of their importation."

"Finally, it shall be the earnest and permanent aim of military administration to win the confidence, respect and affection of the inhabitants of the Philippines by assuring to them in every possible way the full measure of individual rights and liberty which is the heritage of a free people, and by proving to them that the mission of the United States is benevolent, substituting the rule of justice and of right for arbitrary rule. In fulfillment of this high mission supporting the temporary administration of affairs for the greatest good of the

governed there must be sedulously maintained the strong arm of authority to repress disturbance and to overcome all obstacles to the best of all blessings—good government for the people of the Philippine islands under the free flag of the United States.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

STRONG MR. CLEVELAND.

Mired in a Trenton Road, He Proves He is Ever a Man of Destiny.

Ex-President Cleveland demonstrated his ability to handle weightiest stock in the mud on Brunswick avenue, at the eastern end of the town. Mr. Cleveland, who had been spending the afternoon with friends in Trenton, started for Princeton late in the afternoon. Brunswick avenue leads to the Princeton road and is beyond the city limits. The thoroughfare is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and in the winter season sometimes becomes almost impassable.

The condition of the road was not known to Mr. Cleveland's driver. After going a short distance the carriage struck and the horse was unable to move it.

"Let me get out," said the ex-president to the driver. "Then perhaps the horse will be able to haul out the carriage."

Mr. Cleveland got out in the mud in his patent leather shoes and made his way to high ground.

But even then the horse was unequal to the task. It strained and yanked, but the mud clung to the wheels and held the vehicle as fast as if it had been clamped to the earth.

"It's no use," said the driver after he had urged the horse to renewed efforts until his throat was sore and his arms lame, "the horse ain't strong enough to do it."

Mr. Cleveland looked around, but there was no house in sight. He knew that before help could arrive night would be on. In addition the rain fell, and the downpour was increasing every minute.

The driver was about to get off the seat, when Mr. Cleveland cried, "Hold on, let me see if I can't help the horse."

"You'll be covered with mud," said the driver.

"That doesn't matter," replied Mr. Cleveland, "that'll come off. I want to get home before it rains any harder."

Then he pulled off his overcoat, and stepping out into the mire went around to the rear of the carriage. Grasping the spokes of the hind wheel he placed his shoulders to the tire and said, "Now, John, start up."

The driver gave the word, the ex-president lifted, and with a sudden rush of mud the carriage wheels left the rut and rolled on to solid ground. "I thought so," said Mr. Cleveland, as he scrambled the mud from his shoes and climbed into the carriage. "You can do a whole lot sometimes if you put your shoulder to the wheel."

WORTH \$2,750 AN OUNCE.

Gallium, a Metal Is 182 Times More Costly Than Gold.

"The majority of people when asked to name the most precious metals usually mention gold first, platinum as second, and silver as third," said the proprietor of a large assay and refining establishment in New York to the writer recently. "If asked to name others some might add nickel and a few aluminum to the list. Now, let us see how near the truth they would be. Gold is worth about \$250 per pound Troy, platinum \$130, and silver about \$12. Nickel is worth about 60 cents and pure aluminum from 50 cents to \$2 to the Troy pound."

"We will now compare these prices with those of the rarer and less well-known metals. To take them in alphabetical order, barium, the metal which Davy isolated from its ore, baryte, in 1808, sells for \$950 a pound, when it is sold at all, and chlorine is worth \$1,800 a pound. Cesium is a shade higher; its cost is \$160 an ounce, or \$1,920 per pound. These begin to look like fabulous prices, but they do not reach the highest point, chromium being \$200. Cobalt falls to about half the price of silver, while didymium, the metal isolated by Masander, is the same price as calcium. Then comes gallium, which is worth \$3,250 an ounce. With this metal the highest price is reached and it may well be called the rarest and most precious of metals."

"Gallium is worth \$250 per ounce, iridium \$508 a pound, lanthanum \$175, and lithium \$160 per ounce. Nidium costs \$128 per ounce; osmium, palladium, platinum, potassium, and rhodium bring, respectively, \$640, \$400, \$150, \$32 and \$512 per pound. Strontium costs \$128 an ounce, tantalum \$144, thorium \$9, thorium \$272, vanadium \$320, yttrium \$144, and zirconium \$250 an ounce."

"Thus we see that the commonly received opinion as to what are the most precious metals is quite erroneous. Barium is more than four times as valuable as gold, and gallium more than 162 times as costly, while many of the other metals mentioned are twice and thrice as valuable. Aluminum, which cost \$8 and \$9 a pound in 1890, is now produced as cheaply as are iron, zinc, lead, and copper."—Washington Star.

Women students at the University of Berlin are not allowed to wear their hair in braids down the back. Two girls students who persisted in doing this were expelled.

Peach stones and a ready market in New York city, where perfumes, flavoring extracts and prussic acid are distilled from the kernels.

NORTHWEST NEWS NOTES

A Pioneer's Death at Wilhoit Springs.

The Lost Coast Range Hunter.

Steamer Weott's Narrow Escape from Burning—Ice Gorge in the Columbia River.

OREGON CITY, Jan. 6.—David Morris, a pioneer of the early 50s, was found dead today in his cabin in the mountains back of Wilhoit Springs. From appearances he had been dead a week. He lived alone and was in poor health. Deceased killed Stirling, an officer, at Molalla, eighteen years ago, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, but was afterwards pardoned by Governor Penneyer. He leaves relatives in this county and in the state of Washington.

STILL SEARCHING.

Corvallis, Or., Jan. 6.—Members of his family in this city are still without tidings from A. K. Handy, who has been missing in the Coast range mountains since last Friday morning, and for whom a search by scores of rescuers has been in progress since the day of his disappearance.

Adrian Fuller, aged 7 years, is in a critical condition as the result of a blow on the head from a sixteen-pound shot, buried through the air a distance of fifteen feet, by a larger boy while putting a shot where scores of children played at recess time in the basement of the public school building. The shot struck him on the top of the head, but no fracture resulted. He has recovered from fifteen hours of unconsciousness, and there are hopes of his ultimate recovery.

COAL ON FIRE.

Newport, Or., Jan. 6.—The steamer Weott sailed yesterday at 4 p. m. for Coos Bay and San Francisco. She returned two hours later with fire in her coal bunkers. After pumping water in for several hours, and removing part of the coal, the fire was extinguished. The damage is not serious. The vessel is ready to sail again this evening.

ICE BLOCKADE.

Vancouver, Wash., Jan. 6.—The Columbia, from the mouth of the Willamette to the Cascades, is for the second time blockaded with ice. No boats have been able to navigate the stream above the mouth of the Willamette, six miles below this city, since last night.

An order was received at the headquarters of the Columbia, at Vancouver Barracks, today for the mustering out of the battalion of the Eighth California volunteer infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Carrington commanding. The order is to be carried into effect as soon as possible. It is expected the troops will leave here within a month.

The biggest mining deal ever made in this county was consummated this week. The "Ida Martin" mine, owned by local parties in this city, located in the Copper Creek district, twenty miles from this city, was sold to Spokane capitalists, who have organized a company known as the "Spokane & Vancouver Mining, Milling & Development Company." The mine is capitalized with 1,000,000 shares, valued at 10 cents a share. United States Senator George Turner is said to be interested in the deal.

THE DAVIS SAFE.

San Francisco, Jan. 6.—The torpedo-bait Davis arrived here today from Portland, after being storm-bound for more than a week at Tillamook.

AN EMBEZZLER.

San Francisco, Jan. 6.—P. J. Flynn was booked at the city prison today, as en route to Colfax, Wash., where he is wanted for embezzlement.

INJURED AT FOOTBALL.

The past football season has brought with it the usual quota of accidents and fatalities. The list has increased, somewhat, as the number of men playing this game have increased, until the five deaths recorded last year are estimated to form a ratio of one in 5,000 of those who play. A peculiar incident is noticeable in the list of serious injuries, the number comprising many different kinds of mishaps, and thereby showing that the game calls for a thorough exertion by all parts of the body. The list is as follows: Collar bones broken 5, legs broken 4, ribs broken 4, skulls fractured 3, torn ligaments in leg 3, shoulders broken 2, nose broken, concussion of the brain, ruptured kidney, wrist broken, collarbone dislocated, ankle sprained, leg dislocated, elbow socket broken, dislocated knee, cartilage of ribs torn, ankle broken, thumb broken and dislocated knee, 1 each. Such trifles as water on the knee, internal injuries, and twisting of the legs have not been added to the collection, not being serious enough to be considered.