

LETTERS FROM MANILA

H. G. HIBBARD DID NOT DIE FROM LACK OF CARE.

His Remains Will Be Shipped Home—Gifts of Native Workman-ship Received.

Last Sunday's mail brought to this city a considerable number of letters from Manila which had been anxiously awaited. The letters contained details of the death of Corporal H. G. Hibbard, of Company K, Second Oregon Volunteers. All of the communications indicate that the brave soldier-hero had the best of medical attendance and it was not from lack of care that his untimely demise occurred.

The following excerpts relative to the sickness, death and funeral obsequies of Corporal Hibbard are taken from a letter bearing date of December 10th, written by Albert M. Southwick, of company K, to his mother and sisters in this city and received yesterday:

"Will write a few lines this morning for afternoon mail. I suppose you will see by the papers before you get this of the death of poor Hal. We had been chums ever since we enlisted and if it had been one of our own family, it could not have hurt me worse. Romeo Gilbert and I went to see him at the hospital every day until two days before he died when he had a hemorrhage and was so weak no one was allowed to see him but the nurses. "Mrs. Dr. Wood has had charge of the boys in the ward in which he was and he had the best of care after he was sent there. I shall always believe that if we had had a doctor that knew anything about medicine, that Hal would never have been taken down with a fever for he was sick two weeks before he had any fever at all. He complained of cramps in the stomach and the doctor did not seem to know what to do for him.

"Romeo and I did everything we possibly could for him and after he got so bad that we were not allowed to see him, we requested the head nurse to have us called if it came to the worst so that we could attend to his last wishes, but they either forgot it or did not care and it was too late before we knew anything about it to do anything.

"I have his watch which he gave me about two weeks ago to take care of and will wait until some one is going home that I can trust and will send it to his parents. Am afraid to mail it as so many things are lost. Expect one of our boys who has been in the hospital corps will go home next week and if he does will send it by him.

"The funeral took place yesterday at 4 p. m. The band led the procession followed by a firing squad of twelve men, and then came the open hearse with the regimental flag draped over the casket, also a nice wreath of flowers. Six of the company acted as pall bearers and marched beside the hearse. Then followed the officers and members of the company and a detachment of his friends. Major Willis and Chaplain Gilbert were also in the procession. Lester Davis took a picture at the gates of the cemetery.

"The body was put in a vault and sealed up and will be shipped home at the end of the war, as the government provides for the transportation home of the remains of all who die of other than a contagious disease.

"The funeral services were very pretty and the cemetery is the prettiest place of the kind I ever saw, and the mode of burial the nicest. I will have to describe one of these cemeteries to you in the future. I feel awful sorry for his folks at home as he had a good chance and was so ambitious of making something of himself."

Mrs. Helen M. Southwick, president of the Sedgwick Emergency corps, yesterday received the following letter:



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

ter from Col. O. Summers, of the Second Regiment Oregon Volunteers, under date of December 12, 1898, relative to packages sent the soldier boys by the local corps:

"My Dear Madam—Your favor of October 20th came duly to hand and I will comply strictly with your wishes in the matter of the extra packages that were placed in Chaplain Gilbert's package, and see that they are properly distributed according to the names on each package. I earnestly hope and trust that the ladies in sending these packages to these headquarters have marked them plainly and who they are for, for there will be no mistakes. I intend to give this matter my personal attention and see that every boy in my regiment gets what is sent him without any hindrance or interference.

"Thanking you very earnestly for your kind consideration and the members of your noble corps for the interest manifested in your boys and in this regiment, I have the honor to be, "Yours very truly O. Summers, Colonel 2d O. U. S. V."

TO A HIGHER LIFE.

The Passing Away of Two Well-Known Marion County Citizens—One a Pioneer.

At the family home, six miles from Dayton, Yamhill county, on Sunday, January 15, 1899, Hon. Henry Hewitt, aged 75 years.

Deceased was a true pioneer in the true sense of the word. He was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, and at the age of sixteen went to Platte county, Missouri. There he was married to Elizabeth Matheny in 1841. The next year he began the organization of a large company for Oregon, but the project failed, but during the spring of 1843 he was successful and started on the arduous trip across the plains to the then almost unknown Oregon territory, in company with such men as Applegate, Burnett, Martyn, Lennox, Waldo and others. Arrived in Oregon, he selected a home in Washington but, during the following year located in Yamhill, buying the Joseph McLaughlin place, taken up in 1832, and the first farm west of the Willamette river. Here he raised a family one daughter and nine sons; the former, Mrs. Anna Eliza Templeton, the only one of the children being born in Missouri, preceded him to the grave, while the sons, one of whom is ex-Circuit Judge H. H. Hewitt of Albany, survive him.

Mr. Hewitt was an intimate friend and great admirer of Dr. McLaughlin, the pioneer white man of the state. Deceased was known and loved by a large circle of friends, chief of whom were the old settlers, who admired him for his strict integrity and benevolence.

The funeral was held yesterday afternoon at the home of the family in Yamhill county. Interment was had in Hopewell cemetery, near the home which had held him for fifty-six years.

At their home, corner of High and Bush streets, South Salem, Sunday, January 15, 1899, Verena, wife of John C. Booth, aged 54 years, 3 months and 19 days.

Although Mrs. Booth had not been in good health for a few weeks, her death was very sudden and unexpected. Two weeks ago she was taken sick with what was thought to be pleurisy and had kept her bed most of the time since, but she had, to all appearances, been mending very nicely the past few days and on Saturday expressed the intention of sitting up most of Sunday. On Sunday morning she appeared considerably better, ate quite a nice breakfast and insisted upon sitting up by the stove. While in this position, she was taken very suddenly ill, the household becoming alarmed at her condition and immediately after being again placed in a reclining position, she quietly passed away, the utmost efforts of Mr. Booth and her nurse, Mrs. Lynde, with restoratives, failing to revive her. Near neighbors were quickly summoned and Dr. Richardson was hastily sent for, but no purpose was served when the physician arrived she was dead. He pronounced the immediate cause apoplexy, by which this happy family was stricken with profound grief.

Mrs. Booth was born October 6, 1844, in Hettingen, Canton of Glarus, Switzerland, her maiden name being Verena Hefty. She came to America with her parents in 1847, settling at Monticello, Wis., and was married in 1872 at Monroe, Wis., to M. Wischer, with whom she came, in 1875, to Oregon and has resided in Salem and vicinity since that time. Mr. Wischer died here July 25, 1872, at the old home place, next door to the house in which she now lives. June 20, 1894, she was married to John C. Booth, who is sorely stricken by this sudden taking away of a kind, gentle and loving helpmeet—the breaking-up of a home that was peaceful, happy and enjoyable.

Mrs. Booth was a woman much to be respected and esteemed. She was not forward or promiscuous in her friendships; she had the proverbial Swiss reserve, but she was none the less kind, true, charitable and generous. Her near neighbors speak of her in the highest terms and mourn her as a dear friend whose loss will be keenly felt. She was a woman of deep thought and conviction and performed her duty most zealously. She was a member of the German Methodist church and an earnest worker in the congregation. Her aged mother survives her and lives on the Garden road, near this city; one sister, Mrs. Eugene Willis, also lives here; another sister lives in Monroe, Wis., and another in Denver, Colo., and one brother lives in Washington.

DIED IN PORTLAND.—E. Anderson, the unfortunate brakeman, who fell from the moving freight train near Roseburg, died yesterday in Portland where he had been taken for medical treatment. All possible aid was rendered the injured man but to no avail. Slowly but surely he sank until death overtook him and relieved him of his sufferings. The body will be taken to Eugene for interment on this morning's Roseburg mail. Mr. Anderson had many warm friends in Salem where he is widely known.

MORE NEW MEASURES

SENATOR LOONEY'S BILL TO ACCOMPLISH ROAD WORK.

A Representative from Wasco Opposed to "Treating"—Another Kicks Against Liquor in Restaurants.

"Sec. 1. That the superintendent of the Oregon state penitentiary is hereby authorized and it is made his duty to furnish and use such convicts as it is deemed in his judgment reasonably safe for that purpose, to do the work necessary to repair, improve, and properly build and construct the public roads leading from the state penitentiary to the state insane asylum building, and to the asylum farm and to the deaf mute school and to the reform school and in the vicinity of said public buildings, from time to time, as the weather will permit and said roads are in proper condition to be worked upon until said public roads are rendered good, safe and convenient for the use of teams during all seasons of the year. And said superintendent is hereby authorized to use the state teams under his control in doing said work when they are not otherwise employed.

"Sec. 2. Said superintendent is hereby authorized to employ a competent road builder to superintend and direct the manner of repairing, improving and properly constructing said public roads at a salary at the rate of not to exceed \$60 per month while actually employed as aforesaid. And said superintendent is hereby authorized to employ extra guards to guard said convicts when so working upon said public roads, said guards, while so employed to receive the same wages paid to the guards in the regular employ at the penitentiary for like service. And he is further authorized to purchase the necessary plows, picks, shovels, rollers and other appliances required in doing said work by said convict labor; but in no case shall more than the customary price in open market be paid by said superintendent for any article purchased; the same to be paid for in like manner as

RESOLUTIONS.

"Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has deemed it best to separate from us our friend and comrade, Corporal Hal G. Hibbard, of Company K, 2d Oregon U. S. volunteers, who passed to the other life on the ninth day of December, 1898, and

"Whereas, Our said comrade was, before enlisting, an industrious student in Willamette University at Salem, Oregon, and had before him, apparently, an unusually promising career, and

"Whereas, In leaving his father, mother and many friends, and his prospects in life to enlist in the volunteer army, we believe that none in our regiment made a greater sacrifice for the cause of our country than he; therefore be it

"Resolved, That in his death, America loses a loyal citizen, and her army a dutiful soldier; that the state of Oregon loses a patriotic constituent; that the parents lose a noble and dutiful son; that his host of friends lose an associate worthy of their best regards and warmest friendship; that we, the officers and members of Company K, 2d Oregon U. S. volunteers, lose a comrade, the loss of whom we deeply mourn; and be it further

"Resolved, That we, Company K, 2d Oregon U. S. volunteers, do hereby extend to the bereft parents and friends of our comrade our sincerest sympathy, in this their sad bereavement, and commend to them the thoughts of a life so nobly given for our country, humanity and a righteous cause, and the hope of the great reunion of the just, rather than thoughts of sadness over this change; be it also further

"Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the parents of our deceased comrade, and a copy to the Oregon Statesman and the Willamette Collegian, at Salem, Oregon, for publication.

"G. W. Jones, McNall Howell, R. M. Gilbert, committee. Officers: Elmer O. Worrick, captain; Ralph W. Terrell, 1st Lieut.; Charles A. Murphy, 2d Lieut.

"Manila, Luzon, Dec. 10, 1898.

guards employed, and supplies purchased for said Oregon penitentiary are paid for, except that the same shall be paid out of a fund by this act set apart for that purpose.

"Sec. 3. Each convict worked upon said public roads shall receive a credit upon his time for two days for each day that he shall faithfully and diligently work upon said public roads; but in case at any time he fails so to do he shall forfeit all or as many of said credits as in the judgment of the superintendent shall be proper.

"Sec. 4. There is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,500, to be known as the public road fund, or so much thereof as is necessary to do the work specified in this act by the use of convict labor. And in case said superintendent shall consume all of said money so appropriated before finishing said work he shall thereupon immediately cease to work said convicts upon said public roads.

"Sec. 5. Whereas said public roads are used daily by the superintendents and employees of said public institutions, and the same are in a bad condition, greatly impeding and hindering travel thereupon, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the governor."

Representative Flagg has introduced a bill calculated to cut off in future the possibility of such bills as that of John H. Hall for 10 per cent attorney's fees on collections of delinquent state taxes. It amends subdivision 6 of section 2208 of the code, prescribing the duties of the secretary of state, by cutting out the last half of the subdivision and leaving it to read as follows: "To direct and superintend the collection of all moneys due to the state, and all accounts against delinquents, certified by the secretary of state under the seal of the state of Oregon, shall be received in evidence in any court in this state." That portion of the subdivision cut out reads: "And any or all attorneys employed by the secretary in behalf of said state shall be entitled to receive as a compensation ten per centum on all moneys collected by him or them in pursuance of this act, to be audited and paid the same as other accounts against the state."

Mr. Morton, of Wasco, has the following bill on the clerk's desk to knock out the business of treating: "That any person who shall in any saloon or place where liquors are sold, give or treat another to any drink or other

quantity of spirituous, malt or vinous liquors, with intent that the same shall be drank or consumed by the person so treated, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, or by imprisonment in the county jail of the county where such offense is committed, not less than two nor more than ten days." An emergency clause is attached.

Mr. Hill, of Portland, has introduced a bill at the request of members of the religious people of Portland, calculated to do away with the drinking of liquors in side-rooms of restaurants, which practice is credited with being the source of more ruin to young girls than any other combination of causes. The bill is as follows:

"Sec. 1. That all licenses to sell liquors, to be consumed on the premises, whether the same be spirituous, vinous or malt, shall be of uniform cost to the licensees in the localities where the same are issued, and no municipal authority shall issue licenses at different rates because the liquors are to be sold by persons conducting different kinds of business.

"Sec. 2. No liquors, whether spirituous, vinous or malt, shall be sold, served or used in private boxes or booths of restaurants, hotels or other eating places; and all places where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are served or sold, shall first be authorized to sell such liquors by the ordinary license required to be held by retail dealers in liquors, in the locality where such business is conducted.

"Sec. 3. A violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, and imprisonment until such fine is paid as provided by the laws of this state. And one half of such fine, when collected, shall be paid to the informant who causes the prosecution to be instituted and conviction to be secured.

"Sec. 4. All acts or parts of acts of the legislative assembly of this state, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 5. This act being deemed of immediate importance, shall take effect and be in force from and after the day of its approval by the governor."

Senate bill No. 101, introduced by

for Kelly is as follows:

"To the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon: The undersigned, the Ladies' Aid society of Albany, Oregon, a corporation duly incorporated under the general laws of the state of Oregon, with its principal office at the city of Albany, Oregon, being the owners of the Orphan's home and the properties connected therewith, situated near Albany, Oregon, hereby tender to the state of Oregon, the orphan's home, situated at Albany, Oregon, consisting of one block of ground in Goltra Park addition to the city of Albany, with a good three-story, twenty-five room building thereon sufficient to accommodate 100 inmates, with the furniture connected therewith, all in reasonable good condition and the sum of \$1000 in money now on hand, on condition that the state will take charge of the same and maintain a home thereon for orphans and destitute children for the state of Oregon, requesting at your hands favorable action thereon. We are yours truly, The Ladies' Aid Society, by M. M. Blain, president; attest: A. Martin, secretary.

A CLEVER TRICK.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Pains in Spine, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at Dr. S. C. Stone's drug store.

ADMINISTRATOR APPOINTED.

For the Estate of Henry Carter, Deceased—Other Probate Matters.

Upon the petition of George H. Carter, one of the heirs of Henry Carter, deceased, whose death occurred on January 9, 1899, the county court yesterday appointed J. H. Carter as administrator of the estate. The property belonging to the estate consists of personal belongings valued at \$750, deceased having, some years ago, divided his real property among his sons in equal shares, paying his daughter \$600 in cash in lieu of realty. The administrator was required to furnish a bond of \$1500, which was promptly done.

G. A. Cone and John Murray, co-executors of the last will and testament of G. A. Cone, deceased, yesterday filed a petition in the probate court, for an order authorizing them to dispose of a quantity of personal property belonging to the estate, and dividing it among the heirs. Judge Terrell granted the prayer of the petitioners and made the order.

PROPOSED ELECTION LAW.

Editor, Statesman:

Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon:

Section 1. That it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for ten days, for any legal elector to abstain from voting at any election.

Section 2. That there shall be attached to the official white ballot for each general election a detachable stub, upon which shall be printed the date of said election. The clerk who issues the ballot to the elector shall write the elector's name and his own name in full upon said stub and detach it and give it to the elector, which stub shall be prima facie that said elector voted at said election.

Section 3. That the poll books of any primary, municipal or general election shall be prima facie evidence as to the fact whether or not any elector voted at said election.

Section 4. Inability to walk to the polling place shall be the only excuse for not voting.

The object of the above law is to compel every citizen to do his duty to his government. For several years past I have advocated in the Oregon Statesman such a law. It is the only salvation for a republican form of government.

It is the only way a correct expression of public opinion can be obtained upon any issue. It is the stay-at-home voters who allow the buscones (Spanish) like Bryan and Penney to succeed with their following of the proletariat, the weak minded, the ignorant, the timid and the purchasable voters.

The presence at the polls of all elections of the business men would deter the ward heeler and the tough, and preserve order, and prevent another national calamity like the one in November, 1892, when Cleveland was elected by the offshoots of a few Eastern cities.

It would prevent so much "ring," "push" and "pull" politics, that is such a disgrace to our so-called civilization. It would prevent the chronic office-seeking agitator (the curse of our country) from obtaining office for the spoils.

It would result in better laws, better officers and benefit the country in every way. GEO. E. SLY.

Salem, Or., Jan. 16, 1899.

INTEREST PAYMENTS.—In the state land office routine business only is being transacted at this time, but the amount of that class of work keeps Gen. W. H. Odell and his clerks extremely busy. The interest payments, due on school land fund notes, contrary to expectations, are coming in rapidly, the receipts for the first two weeks of the current month being over \$14,000. During the same time in December, 1898, only \$7000 were received, while in November, the best month of last year, during the same period, the total aggregated only \$12,000. The total monthly receipts during the past six months have run from \$12,000 to \$21,000.

IT WILL PAY.—You to stop and see the new display of photos at the foot of the stairs leading to the Cronise Photo studio. Located over the New York Racket store.

ENLARGING NEGATIVES.

Any One Can Make Big Handsome Pictures from Little Snap Shot Photographs.

One of the many ways in which a camera may be utilized when the winter weather makes it unpleasant to be out of doors, and the making of interior flashlights begins to grow monotonous, is the enlargement of some of those pretty exposures made during the summer.

This can be done with any make of camera, having a detachable back, and the only thing in the way of special apparatus necessary is a couple of large trays for developing, together with a sufficient supply of bromide paper.

It is assumed that the reader has mastered the rudiments of photography, is familiar with the chemical action of light and can develop a negative creditably well. A small room having a window facing the north, through which the light is admitted, unobstructed by trees or other objects is required to work in. All light should be excluded from the room by means of a covering for the window of heavy, dark paper. In the centering of this covering, an opening must be made somewhat smaller than the negative to be enlarged from. One side of a narrow strip of the dark paper should be fastened both above and below the opening in the window covering, so that the unfastened sides are toward the opening. These strips are for the purpose of holding the negative.

In case the room does not have a window through which the light from the sky is admitted direct a mirror three feet long should be placed outside of the window at an angle of forty five degrees, so as to reflect the light on the window covering.

The negative, if a film, should then be placed in the prepared position, with a piece of ground glass at the back, and a piece of plain glass between it and the camera. The image on the negative should be upside down. Next remove the back of the camera, including the ground glass, etc., and place it in position on a table with the back to the opening, so that it covers the negative.

An ordinary drawing board strapped or otherwise fastened to a box will answer for a support for the sensitive paper during the exposure. After covering the support with a piece of white paper, place it on the table, then open the shutter of the camera as directed for time exposures. The image of the negative will then be projected on the paper.

The support will have to be moved either way until the size of the desired enlargement is obtained, and the focusing done on the plain sheet of paper by using the focusing arrangement of the camera. Use the largest stop for focusing but before the exposure, substitute a smaller one, according to the light. Care should be taken that the only light to enter the room should be that passing through the negative and through the lens of the camera.

Before the final exposure is made, it would be well to make a test upon a strip of sensitive paper for the purpose of determining the correct length of exposure. Place the strip diagonally across the focused image. Cover all but a fourth of the strip, open the shutter and give an exposure of half a minute, then uncover another fourth and give another half minute's exposure. Repeat this until the remaining two-fourths have been exposed, and then develop. The first fourth will have been exposed two minutes, the second one and a half, the third one, and the fourth thirty seconds. When the developing has been finished it will be seen which one of these is correct.

Now pin a piece of the sensitive paper of the required size upon the drawing board, being careful to have it lie perfectly flat. Everything is now ready for the exposure. Open the shutter and give it the correct length of time, which has been ascertained by the test.

The developing process is much of the same as that followed in the development of the negative and most of the articles required will be found in the outfit of the amateur.

For those who prefer to mix their own developer, the following formula will give excellent results:

No. 1—Oxalate of potash, 8 ounces; hot water, 24 ounces; acetic acid 1½ drams.

No. 2—Potassium sulphate of iron, 8 ounces; hot water, 16 ounces; acetic acid, ¼ dram.

No. 3—Bromide potassium, ¼ ounce; water, 1 pint. Mix only for immediate use and use cold.

Mix in a large tray 3 ounces of the No. 1 solution, one-half ounce of the No. 2 and one-quarter dram of the No. 3. Soak the exposed print in clear until limp; then pour off the water and flood with the developer, taking care to rock the tray to prevent bubbles.

The objects on the print will be discernible in about three minutes. The image will appear slowly and should develop up clear, strong and brilliant. When the shadows are sufficiently pour off the developer and flood with a clearing solution composed of one-half dram of acetic acid and 16 ounces of water. After it has acted for one minute, pour it off and apply a fresh portion. Repeat this operation a third time and then rinse in four changes of clean water. When this is done transfer the print to a fixing bath, composed of three ounces of hyposulphite of soda, and sixteen ounces of water. Allow it to remain in this bath for ten minutes, but move it about five or six times during its immersion, then wash thoroughly for two hours in at least twelve changes of water and then hang up to dry.

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Only one new office: That of state engineer of roads. And no new commission of any kind.