

The Willamette Farmer.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN, SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1899.

THE BREACH IS HEALED

Senators Tumble to Themselves.

One Change Made in the U. of O. Board.

Governor Geer Prefers a Baker County Man to the ex-Secretary of State.

(From Daily of Jan. 13th.)

The legislative session of yesterday was signalized by a pleasant event which healed the threatened breach between the executive and the upper house of the legislature, and now everything is serene and very little change made in the appointments over which the trouble was brewing. Governor Geer sent a second communication to the senate, announcing to that body the appointments he wished to make of regents of the University of Oregon, which revealed to the members that he desired but one change, the substitution of Senator William Smith of Baker county, for Harrison R. Kincaid, ex-secretary of state. This announcement brought sunshine into the hitherto foggy atmosphere of the senate and the clouds of "rebellion" were quickly dispelled. Senator Smith is popular with his colleagues and Senator Kaykendall's motion for the courtesy of an immediate confirmation of his name met a cordial response; even Senator Selling softening into its merest support. Senator Mulkey then wiped all barriers aside by moving that the entire list submitted by Governor Geer be ratified and the motion was carried unanimously. The new regents are Hon. C. A. Dolph, of Portland; Justice R. S. Bean of the supreme bench; and Senator William Smith, of Baker county. Ex-Senator S. H. Holt, of Jackson county, is trustee of the schoolers' home at Roseburg. The happy ending of this matter was the subject of congratulation among the friends of all parties concerned.

The men who have been appointed regents are all of the highest character and of pre-eminent ability. Mr. Dolph and Justice Bean are well known to the whole people of the state and their worth in every respect is fully recognized. In Senator Smith they have a worthy associate. He is a man of fine ability, judgment and purity of life. He is a successful lawyer and takes a deep interest in educational affairs. These gentlemen will be prominent factors in advancing the interests of the state university.

The morning hour in the house brought but one event of exciting interest—the third reading and passage of Mr. Moody's bill for the increase of the supreme bench to five members. Mr. Moody called up the bill (which had been read twice on Monday), out of its regular order and urged that it be read a third time and placed upon its final passage and the house accorded him the privilege. He then advocated the wisdom of the bill as a measure made almost absolute necessity by the congested condition of business in the supreme court, which amounts to nearly a denial of speedy justice. Mr. Stillman, of Umatilla, the "Stephen A. Douglas" of the house, opposed the bill at this time, questioning its constitutionality, which he also claimed was doubted by the best and most cautious legal minds in the state. Mr. Moody supported the measure and he and Mr. Stillman had a lively passage-at-arms over the interpretation of expressions made in the State Bar association when the bill was discussed before that body. Mr. Curtis and Mr. Rieder also supported the bill, the latter making a very forceful presentation of the case and showing that this was the easiest and quickest way to settle the question—to pass the bill and let the supreme court decide its constitutionality. (The bill and the vote by which it passed the house will be found in another place.)

Mr. Cummings, of Marion county, introduced a resolution that provoked some warm discussion. It provides for a committee of three to have the journals of the house revised, corrected and engrossed every day by a competent clerk, then read "by copy," approved by the house and signed by the speaker and chief clerk, making it a final record and doing away with the usual revision which has followed the sessions the past dozen years. After some debate, the matter was referred to the committee on resolutions with a view of making some minor changes. The speaker of the house appeared to be favorable to some such method as suggested.

The bill of Senator Looney, No. 74, relates to the fees of county coroners. It provides reasonable fees for each official act performed by such officer and relieves the county commissioners

from the task of auditing that officer's bills.

A little amusement was occasioned during the morning session of the senate yesterday by an impromptu dialogue between Senators Selling and Reed. As chairman of the committee on fisheries, Reed had just reported favorably on house concurrent resolution No. 2, when Selling, who is incessantly insisting on economic measures, interrogated his colleague the approximate cost that would be incurred by the expedition of the joint committee to the mouth of the Columbia, as in the resolution provided. The good-natured senator from Douglas injected more or less humor into his reply which was made in the following terms: "As for myself, I ride on a pass, buy my own cigars and pay all of my incidental expenses. I might inform the senator from Multnomah that the resolution creating this 'junketing tour' was introduced by a member of his own delegation."

Senate bill No. 56, introduced by Reed, of Douglas county, provides for a reduction of salaries of the officers of that county, amounting in the aggregate to \$5,000 per annum. The author of the bill was granted the unanimous consent of the senate and the bill was read a second time and referred to committee on fisheries.

Senator Harmon's bill, No. 76, relating to assessment rolls, if passed, will make uniform the summaries as forwarded by the different counties to the secretary of state. It provides that within twenty days after the assessment roll has been completed by the county assessor, a summary of the same as certified to by the county clerk shall be sent to the secretary of state.

Representative Bayer, of Multnomah county, yesterday introduced a bill (No. 101), which has been prepared in Portland, for the reapportionment of Oregon into senatorial and representative districts. It is an important measure, and will create a deep interest throughout the entire state, hence the Statesman considers it wise to give it to the public at this early stage of the proceedings, so that its provisions may become well understood. The districts, as mapped out by the bill, will appear, in some instances, exceedingly far-reaching, from a geographical standpoint and the intended concentrations of power in one corner of the state will be viewed with alarm by outlying regions. Here is the program of the bill:

- Senatorial Districts.**
- 1st—Marion county, 2 senators.
 - 2d—Marion, Crook, Harney and Lake, 1 senator.
 - 3d—Linn county, 1 senator.
 - 4th—Linn and Lane, 1 senator.
 - 5th—Lane, 1 senator.
 - 6th—Douglas, 1 senator.
 - 7th—Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, and Klamath, 1 senator.
 - 8th—Jackson, 1 senator.
 - 9th—Coos and Curry, 1 senator.
 - 10th—Polk and Tillamook, 1 senator.
 - 11th—Yamhill, 1 senator.
 - 12th—Clackamas, 1 senator.
 - 13th—Clackamas and Yamhill, 1 senator.
 - 14th—Washington, 1 senator.
 - 15th—Washington and Columbia, 1 senator.
 - 16th—Multnomah, 7 senators.
 - 17th—Clatsop, 1 senator.
 - 18th—Wasco, 1 senator.
 - 19th—Gilliam, Morrow and Sherman, 1 senator.
 - 20th—Umatilla, 1 senator.
 - 21st—Union and Walla-walla, 1 senator.
 - 22d—Baker, Grant and Malheur, 1 senator.
- Representative Districts.**
- 1st—Marion, 5 representatives.
 - 2d—Linn, 2.
 - 3d—Lane, 2.
 - 4th—Lane, Klamath, and Jackson, 1.
 - 5th—Douglas, Curry and Coos, 1.
 - 6th—Coos, 1.
 - 7th—Josephine, 1.
 - 8th—Jackson, 2.
 - 9th—Benton, 1.
 - 10th—Polk, 1.
 - 11th—Polk and Lincoln, 1.
 - 12th—Yamhill, 2.
 - 13th—Yamhill and Tillamook, 1.
 - 14th—Clackamas, 4.
 - 15th—Multnomah, 15.
 - 16th—Washington, 3.
 - 17th—Clatsop, 2.
 - 18th—Columbia, 1.
 - 19th—Wasco, 1.
 - 20th—Wasco and Sherman, 1.
 - 21st—Gilliam and Morrow, 1.
 - 22d—Crook, 1.
 - 23d—Umatilla, 2.
 - 24th—Union, 1.
 - 25th—Union and Grant, 1.
 - 26th—Baker, 1.
 - 27th—Lake and Crook, 1.
 - 28th—Malheur and Harney, 1.
 - 29th—Walla-walla, 1.
 - Total, 60.

HOUSE.

(Forenoon Session.)

Capitol, January 12th.

The first business of the day was first reading of house bills, but Speaker Carter interrupted the proceedings for a moment to announce his appointment of the following stenographers for the use of the house, as provided in the resolution of yesterday: T. E. McDevitt, Jr., and Mrs. Clara Ferguson, of Portland; Miss Bonnie Gans, of Salem, and C. E. Egerly.

Mr. Cummings speaking for the chairman of the five committees on capitol and grounds, on cities and towns, on public library, on claims, and on labor, asked that they be allowed one clerk jointly and the same was granted.

The house on motion ordered the printing of 1000 copies each of the messages of the two governors.

House bill No. 2 by Moody for increase of supreme justices to five was

(Continued on page 2.)

PORTO RICAN PEOPLE

FATHER SHERMAN'S REPORT TO GENERAL BROOKE.

He Found the Citizens Gentle and Kindly—Spanish Priests in Bad Repute in the Island.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Assistant Secretary Melkeljohn received the report today from Rev. Thomas Sherman's interesting and instructive report to General Brooke, of his recent tour through the island of Porto Rico. Father Sherman says he found the people of Porto Rico gentle, docile and kindly, and that the Spaniards living there rejoice with their Porto Rican friends in the change of sovereignty. The disorderly element is a small fraction in the teeming population.

Father Sherman says that the state of religion is very unsatisfactory. All the inhabitants of the island, with a few exceptions, are nominally, at least, Roman Catholics. Very few of the men are more than Catholics in name. Now that the priests are deprived of government aid many are leaving the country, and more intend to depart before the winter is over. The church in Porto Rico, has been so closely united with the state, and identified with it in the eyes of the people, that it must share the odium with which Spanish rule is commonly regarded. Complaint is made that the priests were too much interested in political matters; that they preached Spain, instead of the gospel, and many displayed a mercenary spirit.

The state of morality can be inferred from the fact that the number of illegitimate children exceeds that of the legitimate.

A BOLD BURGLAR.

DIAMONDS STOLEN OUT OF A SHOW WINDOW.

A Portland Criminal Made a Rich Haul Yesterday Afternoon—His Victim.

PORTLAND, Jan. 12.—At 5:54 this evening, as A. J. von, proprietor of a pawnshop at No. 162 First street, near Morrison, was seated in the rear of the store, he heard a crash. He rushed to the front, where he found that his show window had been smashed with a beer bottle, and seven or eight diamond rings hurriedly abstracted. The street was very quiet at the time and the deed was so quickly accomplished that not a soul in the neighborhood had the least inkling of it, until it was all over. The diamonds are said to be valued at \$1,600. There is no clue to the burglar.

WANT FREE LUMBER.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Representatives of American and Canadian lumber interests are in conference here today, regarding lumber duties. The Canadians put in a strong plea for free lumber. "The Americans," however, produced data showing that the manufacture of lumber in Canada is much cheaper than in the United States, and strongly opposed the proposition by the Canadians. It seems probable, however, that the American lumbermen, rather than that the pending treaty between the two countries should completely fail, will consent to a concession of 20 cents from the present \$2 rate.

ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Railroad Managers to Blame for the Non-observance of Tariff Rates—Discriminations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The interstate commerce commission in its annual report says: It is perfectly clear that the observance of tariff rates is entirely the power of the railway managers, and that it would be vastly for the advantage of railways as a whole. A large part of railroad business is now transacted upon illegal rates and, in certain quarters, charging the published rate is an exception. The results are gross discriminations between individuals and gross preferences between localities which most always favor the strong and oppress the weak. Probably no one thing today does so much to force out smaller operators and build up these trusts and monopolies against which law and public opinion alike bear in vain, as discriminations in freight rates. A further result is that the railroad business is carried on largely in the conceded violation of law. This conduct the present law is powerless to control.

A NEW ROAD.

Portland, Jan. 12.—Lewiston, Idaho and Huntington, Oregon, are soon to be connected by a direct railroad along the Snake river, according to present indications. This will involve the building of 330 miles of railroad by the O. R. & N. Co.

The farmers are taking out repeated advice and setting out more winter apple trees to the full extent of possibility—all the nurseries can furnish them.

OTIS HAS REPORTED

THE CONDITIONS IN MANILA ARE IMPROVING

Though the Tension is Extreme on Both Sides—The City Quiet and Business Active.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A cablegram was received at the war department from General Otis this morning from Manila, saying conditions are apparently improving, citizens feel more secure and many natives are returning. The city is quiet and business is active. Order, however, is maintained with severity and offenders are promptly shot.

On Sunday one of the Arizona's boats, manned by soldiers, was carried on by an ebullient Quimare's island, and while attempting to land three armed natives assembled on the beach and compelled the Americans to retire.

The Filipinos refuse to have any dealings with Americans; vegetables and fruit are not obtainable; business is suspended, and the warehouses are filled with rotting sugar. At Manila the situation is critical, but pacification is possible in spite of the unyielding attitude of the Filipinos. It is reported that the rebel government at Mado Los is willing that the Americans should establish a protectorate, on the condition that they promise to give the Filipinos absolute independence within a stated time. It is also said that the Filipinos will demand official recognition.

Efforts are being made to bring about another conference with the rebels. The educated Filipinos are anxious to avoid trouble, and it is hoped that the militant Filipinos will recede before the wiser counsels. In the meantime, the tension is extreme on both sides.

THE PEACE TREATY.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The supporters of the opponents of the peace treaty in the senate had their first contest over that document today in the executive session. While the debate, technically, was upon Senator Berry's motion, providing for a consideration of the resolution of ratification in open session, the entire question at issue was gone over to a considerable degree. The discussion continued from a few minutes past 1 o'clock until 5, when the senate adjourned for the day without reaching a vote upon the Berry motion. It was a running debate in which Senators Berry, White, Hale, Hoar, Vest and others in opposition to the treaty, met Senators Davis, Frye, Teller, Gray and others in advocacy of it.

Hoar, for the first time in his life, advocated open sessions. Senators Hale and Hoar announced themselves openly during the session, as determined to vote against the treaty, and while the discussion was in progress, a number of democratic senators held a conference for the purpose of deciding upon a course of antagonizing, calculated to secure its defeat. While conferring that they are not yet able to entreat enough senators to insure this result, they profess to be very hopeful as the result of work so far done.

OTIS IS THE MASTER

ALTHOUGH THE SITUATION IN MANILA IS CRITICAL.

Filipinos Realize that Americans Do Not Fear Them—An Exciting Incident.

MANILA, Jan. 13.—The situation here is undoubtedly critical, but Major-General Otis has it well in hand, and there is no such certainty of trouble as many believe. The rebels are concentrated on the outskirts of the town, and their leaders have issued strict orders that they shall act only on the defensive. An accident might precipitate trouble, but the idea of a rebel attack upon Manila is ridiculous, as the Americans control the position.

Aguinaldo has republished the second manifesto, in reply to the proclamation of General Otis, which was recalled on its first appearance, but it has proved ineffectual.

On Wednesday, a false alarm due to trivial incidents occurring simultaneously in opposite parts of the city, led to a general call to quarters of the United States forces. In fifteen minutes the entire city was covered. The promptitude of the Americans, while it created a scare, for the moment, effectually restored confidence and dispelled the excitement, due to a passing fear on the part of the citizens that an outbreak was imminent.

It is possible that the Filipinos, after the diplomatic conferences that have been held between representatives of General Otis and Aguinaldo, have finally come to understand that the cautious and conservative policy of the Americans is not due to fear, and they may accept the inevitable with good grace. It is evident that, at the present time, they are unable to appreciate the full meaning of the independence demanded, and when they do understand its extent, the American proposition will be acceptable.

TROUBLE FEARED.

New York, Jan. 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: The situation here becomes graver hourly. The Herald correspondent visited Aguinaldo's outposts around

Manila Saturday and Sunday. The native troops seemed enthusiastic at the idea of an attack upon Manila. On all the houses are displayed flaming posters bearing this inscription: "Independence or death!" It is said native troops in the environs of Manila number 30,000.

All profess great hatred for the Americans. The correspondent was arrested frequently on suspicion of being an American, but was released upon showing his consular papers. Aguinaldo's soldiers one and all are longing to attack Manila. They declare they will accept no terms except absolute independence.

ANSWER FOR MILES.

THE OLD SOLDIER'S RECENT STATEMENTS

Denied by Compulsory General Eagan, Who Accuses the Commanding General of Falsehoods.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The most vigorous and sensational testimony was given before the war investigating committee today by Compulsory-General Eagan, who appearing unexpectedly to meet the allegation against the bill issued in the war, vigorously arraigned Major-General Miles, commanding the army. He read his testimony from a written statement. He denied numerous statements of Miles, charged that the latter's testimony constituted severe reflections on commanding generals of the expeditions, and referred to him as "This same Commanding-General Nelson A. Miles" and said "whoever called beef furnished 'embalmed beef' was a liar." In speaking of statements made by Miles General Eagan said that "he lies in his throat, he lies in his heart, he lies in every hair of his head, and every pore of his body. He lies wilfully, deliberately, intentionally and maliciously."

General Eagan's statement furnished the sensation of the war commission history; it was regarded by old army officers as one of the most remarkable attacks made in the history of the service. General Miles, through Col. Michener, his chief aide, beyond saying that he had stood for the soldiers, declined to make any statement, saying that now was not the time for talk, and before taking any action it would be only proper and necessary to wait until he had an opportunity to receive through regular channels, and to consider testimony furnished by General Eagan. He would not talk about a court martial.

DINGLEY IS NO MORE

FATHER OF THE TARIFF BILL DIED LAST NIGHT.

A Long and Honorable Career in His State and in the National Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine, died at 10:30 tonight.

(Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Lewiston, was born at Durham, Androscoggin county, Me., February 15, 1832; graduated at Dartmouth college in the class of 1855; studied law and was admitted to the bar, but left the profession to become proprietor and editor of the Lewiston, Me., Journal, daily and weekly, in 1853 and still maintained that connection until the hour of his death; was a member of the state house of representatives in 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1858, 1873; was speaker of the state house of representatives in 1853 and 1854; was governor of Maine in 1874-75; received the degree of LL. D. from Bates college in 1874 and from Dartmouth college in 1894; was a delegate to the national republican convention in 1876; was elected to the forty-seventh congress as a republican at a special election on the 12th of September, 1881, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Hon. William P. Frye to the United States senate; was re-elected a representative at large to the forty-eighth congress, was elected to the forty-ninth fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth congresses. He was the author of the tariff bill which bears his name and one of the ablest men on the republican side of the house of representatives.)

AVOID COUGHING.

A physician who is connected with an institution, in which there are many children, says: "There is nothing more irritable to a cough than coughing. For some time I have been so fully assured of this that I determined for a minute at least to lessen the number of coughs heard in a certain ward in a hospital of the institution. By the promise of rewards and punishments, I succeeded in inducing them simply to hold their breath when tempted to cough, and in a little while I was myself surprised to see how some of the children entirely recovered from the disease. Constant coughing is precisely like scratching a wound on the outside of the body; so long as it is done, the wound will not heal. Let a person when tempted to cough draw a long breath and hold it until it warms and soothes every air cell, and some benefit will soon be received from this process. The nitrogen which is thus confined acts as an anodyne to the mucous membrane, allaying the desire to cough and giving the throat and lungs a chance to heal."

Let well enough alone, for thirty days, or even forty days.

HEROES OF SANTIAGO

Claimed the Attention of Congress.

Proposal to Abolish Prize Money System

In the American Navy—Is Sampson or Is Schley the Captor of Cervera's Fleet?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The house today entered upon the consideration of the naval personnel bill. It developed much less opposition than was anticipated, and the indications are that it will have a large majority when it is placed upon its passage tomorrow. The last vestige of opposition to the measure, from the line officers of the navy, was removed today when the amendment was adopted designed to prohibit staff officers, upon whom the bill confers a positive rank, from exercising their command save in their own corps. The committee also asserted their purpose to offer an amendment tomorrow, to repeal the law giving prize money to the navy, and this announcement met with warm approval.

The speeches on the bill today were filled with glowing allusions to the glories of our naval victories in the late war, and Berry, of Kentucky, created a great deal of enthusiasm by his eulogy of Schley as the hero of Santiago. Berry, democrat of Kentucky, warmly supported the bill. In the course of his remarks, Berry made the first allusion on the floor of the house to the mooted question as to who was responsible for the victory over Cervera's fleet at Santiago.

"I believe the bill will remove the conflict," he said, "and if there is any country where there is a necessity for the removal of a conflict in the army, or navy it is us (laughter). I think we have a magnificent phase of a conflict in the army service of the United States presented in the papers this morning, and whether it will end in a duel or not, I do not know, but it seems that there is a very considerable amount of friction in the army of the United States. There was some conflict among the officers in the navy in the greatest battle in the war, the greatest battle of modern times, because it demonstrated the character of men and vessels that were engaged in it, and there is no doubt in the minds of the American people, who are entitled to the credit of that victory. But there are people who are trying to steal away from Schley the credit for the glorious triumph he won on the third day of July, 1898."

In this connection Berry read the following poem amid a whirlwind of laughter and applause:

When the Spanish fleet with full headway
Tashed out of Santiago bay,
Taking the chances of death and wreck
Who stood on a Yankee quarter-deck,
And marked the game with an eagle eye—
Say, was it Sampson or was it Schley?
Who was it, when shot and shell,
Turned Sabbath calm into echoing hell
Flamed into the thickest of the fray,
His good ship leading all the way,
While the roar of his guns shook earth and sky—
Say, was it Sampson or was it Schley?
In American hearts, who holds first place,
Of those who claim part in that glorious chase?
Whose proud name stood out or that proud day,
As the hero of Santiago bay?
In letters of gold, write that name on high,
(I shall we write it: Sampson, or write it Schley?)

"I say it should be written Schley," continued Berry. "I then say that there should be provision of law that, whether it goes to Schley or Sampson, the prize money should be paid to the men who have won that glorious achievement, but that provision for prize money ought to be wiped off the statute books. I say the men who made that magnificent charge at San Juan hill, in all aspects of this case, are as much entitled to take Santiago as a reward for their services, as the men who sunk Cervera's ships."

FIRE IN PENLETON.

Penleton, Or., Jan. 12.—The Oregon Railway & Navigation company's passenger station here was destroyed by fire early this morning, containing a loss of from \$2500 to \$3000. The fire caught in the baggage room and took the consumer half the depot building, badly damaging the remainder.

Talk about building a system of roads with convict labor! How many convicts do you think could be worked, of the number now on hand? Probably a hundred. Not more.