

# The Willamette Farmer.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN, SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1899.

## ECONOMY IN CONGRESS

### Postoffice Appropriations Suffered.

### Anti-Expansion in the Senate.

### Nicaragua Canal Bill Amended So As to Avoid Issuing Interest Bearing Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The house today practically decided the Brown-Swanson contested election case, from the fifth Virginia district, in favor of the sitting member, Swanson, a democrat, by declining to consider the case. Twenty-four republicans joined with the democrats and populists on this vote.

The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up. The greatest surprise of the day was the adoption of two amendments striking out the bill appropriating \$171,000 for the fast Southern mail and \$25,000 for special mail facilities from Kansas City to Newton, Kansas. The appropriation for the Southern mail has been fought annually for six or seven years, but has always been retained. An increase in the appropriation for pneumatic service from \$225,000 to \$300,000 was knocked out by the elimination of the provision which fell under the point of order for the repeal of the law against the extension of this service.

The house adjourned with a motion to recommit it pending. The motion carried instructions to strike out the words "newly acquired territory," in connection with the appropriation of \$300,000 for mail facilities in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. The senate listened to a discussion of the policy of expansion. Turner, of Washington, delivered a carefully prepared speech on the West resolution. The speech was for the most part a constitutional argument, in which Turner took issue with Senator Platt and Senator Foraker on their recent utterances.

The Nicaragua canal bill was under consideration nearly three hours. After much debate a substitute, presented by Morgan, of Alabama, for the bond amendment offered by Allison, was adopted. It provides that the secretary of the treasury shall not pay out for work on the canal more than \$20,000,000 during any fiscal year. Earnest efforts were made to amend the measure in other particulars, but failed.

## MANY SICK SOLDIERS

### THE CUBAN CLIMATE HARD ON THE AMERICANS

### Only a Small Percentage Capable of Effectual Work—Obnoxious Orders Issued by Brooke.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—General Leonard Wood told the senate committee on military affairs today that his estimate, that 50,000 soldiers are necessary to be kept in Cuba, was so large because the climate caused so much malaria and sickness now, from 35 to 45 per cent. of the force may only be capable of effectual aggressive action. Half of his present force was not now fit for effective service, he said, and in the Cuban army 60 per cent. of the army was disabled.

### AN OBNOXIOUS ORDER.

San Juan, Jan. 19.—The United States military authorities in Havana have cabled the Santiago department an order, directing that not a cent of the customs receipts of the department is to be expended without the permission of Governor-General Brooke. The order also directed that the greater part of the sanitary work performed shall be done without money pay, and for rations only.

### THE NEWARK COMING.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Orders have been sent from the navy department to have the cruiser Newark prepared to start with dispatches from the New York navy yards for the Pacific station, via the straits of Magellan. The Newark is a powerful protected cruiser of about the same size and power as the Philadelphia, whose place she will take on the station, the Philadelphia going to Samoa.

### THE COPPER BOOM.

Great Enthusiasm Created Among Miners in Chile.

New York, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso, Chile, says: The copper boom is creating great enthusiasm among the miners. Caravans are starting to work new mines, and those that were closed down are now in full activity.

A syndicate has recently formed in Paris with a capital of 2,000,000 francs to work the copper mines, which are so abundant here. Another syndicate has been formed at Iquique with a capital

of 500,000 francs to work the borax deposits. The senate contemplates a subvention of \$500,000 yearly for a steamship line, which will ply between Chilean and Brazilian ports.

The opposition against the new paper issue is increasing. President Errazuriz answering the chamber of commerce, stated that he was strongly opposed to the issue as an evil to the national interests. Gold is at 50 per cent. premium. Two millions of dollars in gold have been exported this month.

Sir Martin Conway has arrived at Punta Arenas to ascend Mount Sarmiento, which has never yet been explored.

### EX-GOVERNOR COOPER

Of Colorado Passed Away of Heart Failure Yesterday.

Denver, Jan. 20.—Hon. Job A. Cooper, ex-governor of Colorado, died suddenly this afternoon of heart failure. (Job A. Cooper was born in Bond county, Illinois, Nov. 6, 1843. He served in the 137th Illinois Infantry during the civil war, and was mentioned for gallantry in action. He went to Denver in 1872, and began the practice of law, and later engaged in banking. He was elected governor in 1889, serving two years. He was connected with a number of financial institutions and had accumulated vast wealth, among his holdings being a 15,000-acre stock ranch in Weld county, Colorado.)

### A COALING STATION.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The president has issued an executive order setting apart what is known as Mission Rock, in San Francisco bay, as a naval reservation. The purpose is to use it as a coaling station.

### A HOSPITAL SHIP.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The hospital ship Relief has been ordered to Manila. The vessel is now at New York, and will go via the Suez canal.

## BEEF WAS BAD.

### SURGEON DALY TESTIFIES BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

His Report Condemned the Meat Supplies Furnished the Troops for the Santiago Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Major W. H. Daly, chief surgeon with General Miles, and whose field service stretched from Tampa to Porto Rico, whose report condemning beef furnished the expeditionary forces created a sensation some weeks ago, made his long-awaited appearance as a witness before the war investigation committee today.

Daly's report was the strongest in language of those submitted by Miles in substantiation of his attack on the beef supplies. On being sworn the witness identified the report submitted as his own. He was willing, he said, to stand by his report. It was wholly voluntary, and was not called out by any request or in obedience to any circular or letter. At Tampa he had noticed a quarter of beef hanging free in the sun on shipboard, and he became interested in the experiment of having fresh slaughtered beef placed under such moist, climatic conditions to see how long it would stand it.

"I observed," he said, "that flies, especially bull flies, did not affect it; did not alight on it, or if they did they got away from it very quickly."

He had cut off a piece of that beef at Tampa and cooked it, but it neither smelled or tasted naturally. He noticed indications of chemical presence in the meat that brought back recollections of chemical stuff he had used to preserve elk in hunting expeditions in the Rocky mountains some years before. All that day and next he had an unpleasant taste.

It, that previous hunting expedition he had analyzed the chemical preservatives and found it to contain borax and salicylic acids. These were to be used externally on elk, but he had rubbed it into the raw flesh and also in question as to these ingredients he said borax was not safe to be used in connection with food, nor for ordinary medicinal purposes, while salicylic acid was most noxious, loathsome and disgusting, and almost always destructive of digestion.

### EAGAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Colonel John F. Weston to Become the Commissary General.

New York, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Whatever may be the outcome of the Eagan court-martial, it may be confidently stated that Eagan's care as commissary-general of the army is at an end.

His successor, Colonel John F. Weston, has been selected. Orders have telegraphed him at New York directing him to report for duty at once to the secretary of war. This means that he is ultimately to take charge of the commissary-general's department. He cannot be nominated by the senate to succeed General Eagan as commissary-general until the latter has been dismissed or relegated to the retired list.

Colonel Weston who is to be commissary-general, is one of the best known officers of the subsistence department. He was the chief commissary officer during the Santiago campaign. He has been in the subsistence department since 1885, having previously served in the line of the army.

## ANACONDA, THE PACER.

### BRILLIANT CAMPAIGN OF THE GREAT CALIFORNIA GELDING—HIS SPEED AND GAMENESS.

### Met and Defeated the Grand-Circuit Cracks of the Year—Not Fashionably Bred, but There Are Evidences of Speed Inheritance in His Blood Lines.

Taken altogether, there has been no horse on the harness turf in recent years whose campaigning has been more brilliant than was that of the California pacer Anaconda last season. For consistency, endurance, and bull-dog gameness, this horse has had few equals, and certainly no superiors.

Anaconda began his campaign in June, and at that early date showed evidence of the stern material that carried him through the year, racing week after week, being shipped thousands of miles, and winding up with a victory at Lexington in as fine condition as when he was started from his home on the far side of the Rockies. Besides his races, which were contests that required a constitution of iron and the determination of a tiger he was given "work-outs" that would have been sufficient to kill off almost anything made of flesh and blood. To give a slight idea of the character of his training, one morning at Denver, with Chehalis and Kate Medium, he was jogged a slow mile first then the trio were brought out to go the route in earnest. They stepped he half in just 1:02 and came home in a bunch in 2:07. The third heat Chehalis paced the first half in 1:02½, and home in 2:06½, with the other two so close the watch could not separate them. Keatling took Anaconda back in the second quarter and then gave him his head, and he covered the last half in 1:03½.

Anaconda made his first start at the Denver meeting. His beginning was auspicious, as he won at the asking. The race for pacers of the 2:05 class, and Anaconda reeled it off in straight heats, beating Carbonate, Raymond M., and Ophelia in 2:05½, 2:05½, and 2:04½.

Anaconda's next effort was in a little warmer company, and, while he paced a remarkable race and made the winner go his limit to win, he was obliged to be content with the second money after forcing the "black whirlwind," Chehalis, to step the first heat in 2:05½, and the second heat in 2:07½. The first heat of this race was the fastest mile ever paced so early in the year, and gave evidence of what might be expected from the California gelding before the season closed as he was lapped on Chehalis' wheel at the end. At Peoria, July 13th, Anaconda and Chehalis went down to defeat before the Eastern crack, Bumps, much to the delight of those who had predicted that the Western pacers would meet their Waterloo when they "mixed" with the real "quality." The fastest heat of this race was the first, 2:05, with Anaconda beaten just a head after bringing the son of Baron Wilkes home from the half in 1:00½, the last quarter in 0:29½. This was a slight exhibition of the powers of Anaconda, and those who saw the race were waiting to get their money on Keatling's gelding at the next town.

The 2:04 pace at the Detroit Blue Ribbon meeting brought to the post seven of the fastest campaigners in the country, and Anaconda's showing in the race was hardly what his friends had expected. After chasing Bumps out in the first two heats he was out of the contest and Frank Bogart landed the money. Eight grueling heats were necessary to settle the affair.

At Cleveland there was a "turn in the tide" in the 2:05 pace. When the horses scored for the first heat McHenry was up behind the Keatling horse and his masterful handling of the ribbons contributed in no small degree to the success of Anaconda. It required five heats for the son of Knight to land the money and in the first he set the record for pacing geldings of his age at 2:04½.

It was at Columbus, Ohio, in another bunch of side-wheelers, the 2:05 class, Anaconda gained his second grand circuit victory. It looked as though the Ashland-Wilkes mare, Sallie Toler, would beat the gelding from "over the divide," when McHenry had a new set of shoes put on his gelding before the sixth heat, as he had been slipping on the soft track. The new shoes settled the race, as Anaconda stepped away from the mare at the word and was never again headed. The time for the six heats was 2:14½, 2:05½, 2:05½, 2:07, 2:05½, and 2:08.

At Fort Wayne, the next town in the circuit, Anaconda met Sallie Toler again in the 2:05 class. This time he disposed of her in straight heats, beating at the same time King of Diamonds, Bessie Leach, Nibel E. Gilson, Noyes, and Raymond M. in 2:06, 2:05½, and 2:07½. Keatling drove Anaconda to a very easy victory in the 2:05 pace at Fort Erie, N. Y., the next grand circuit meeting. At no time in the race was he extended and he beat Bright Light, Nibel E. Quadriga and Glee Noyes, three straight heats in 2:07, 2:08, and 2:06½.

While McHenry was winning the Searchlight at Des Moines, Iowa, the week of Aug. 22-27, Keatling was gath-

ering more fame and money with Anaconda at the Glen Falls, N. Y., circuit meeting, where the gelding took another fall out of Bumps, Bogart, Planet, and company in the 2:05 class for pacers. The gelding had another easy race, as it only required three heats, in 2:08, 2:06, and 2:05½ to win.

Anaconda declined the contest in his class at Readville, Mass., but he was started in the Roosevelt stake at Hartford, Conn., the following week. The race was won by Frank Bogart, after Chehalis had been made a heavy favorite.

For some unaccountable reason Anaconda was acting badly at the score, and in the third heat he exhausted the patience of the officials by delaying the start longer than was lawful, and was left at the post.

At Portland, Me., the week following Anaconda accounted for the 2:05 pace in three straight heats, best time 2:03½. In this race the much-touted Palo Alto wonder, Betonica, made his Eastern debut; but he had to be content with the sixth place in the summary.

Keatling turned his attention to the Western meetings, and on Sept. 21st, at the Terre Haute, Ind., meeting Anaconda was again engaged in battle with his old rivals, the 2:05 pacers. And what a race it was! Six heats, with an average of 2:06 to the mile; the time figures just equaling the world's record for a race of that length. Anaconda again demonstrated his bulldog tendencies by winning the last three heats and the race in 2:05½, 2:07, and 2:08, after Bumps had sneaked the first two in 2:04½ and 2:04½.

When the regular "bunch" of 2:05-class pacers met at Louisville, Ky., on Sept. 29th, George West was on hand with an addition in the shape of the black stallion Directly. The betting on the race was heavy, and before the first heat Anaconda was the favorite. The little black son of Direct was, however, the horse, and he won in straight heats, though not without a most exciting struggle with Anaconda in two of them. The fastest gelding made Directly step the first in 2:04½, and the third in 2:03½.

If ever a horse was so bred that he had not the faculty of knowing when he had met a superior, Anaconda was that animal. After his Louisville defeat by Directly it looked as though the bay gelding had at last met his master, but the Lexington race for the 2:04 pacers told a different tale. After Directly had carried off the first heat in 2:04½, and was in consequence a heavy favorite in the betting, Anaconda won the next three and the first money. It was one of the most exciting struggles of the year, and again brought into play those qualities of speed and gameness which make Anaconda one of the greatest race horses in the history of harness-horse racing. In the first heat Bumps, as usual, set the pace to the head of the stretch, with Directly and Anaconda at his wheel. The struggle through the stretch between West and McHenry was one of the stirring exhibitions of race driving seen during the year, and Directly just beat Anaconda the length of his bridle in 2:04½. Directly was a decided favorite over the field before the second heat, pools on him selling from \$50, as against \$46 for all the others. Directly went off in front in this heat, with Rubenstein at his wheel. Around the upper turn West drove wide with Directly and let McHenry, who had been trailing with Anaconda, through next to the pole, and in the stretch the gelding collared the black stallion and beat him to the wire an open length, in 2:04½. Chehalis came very fast through the stretch and beat Directly for the place. Anaconda was the favorite for the third heat at \$50, and the field \$45. In this heat Bumps and Rubenstein sprinted away so fast and opened such a gap that it looked as though West and McHenry could never get up, but their horses were stepping a two-minute clip, and before the three-quarter pole was reached Directly and Anaconda were in front. There was a short struggle between the two, and McHenry landed the gelding first at the wire by an open length. It was so dark while the last heat was being decided it was impossible to distinguish the horses until they were well into the stretch where Anaconda was in front, with Directly chasing him, and this was the order to the wire in 2:06½. The close of the Lexington meeting saw the last of Anaconda in the East, as he was shipped to California, having no further engagements.

Anaconda is a bright bay gelding, about 15½ hands high, a rather narrow made, leggy sort of fellow, short-bodied deep through the shoulders, and much higher at the withers than behind. His action in front is rather extravagant, and when going slow he doesn't impress one as a good-gaited animal, but when strung out to his limit he goes very true and straight. This gelding is not the most fashionably bred, one in the country, and to

the hands of some would be considered a little outside the pale of equine society; yet when his pedigree is carefully studied there can be found evidence of quite a strong speed inheritance. Anaconda claims as his sire Knight 2:23½, a son of Woodford Wilkes and Katy G., by Electioneer. His dam was a mare by Algonia, sire of Flying Jib, 2:04, out of a mare by George M. Patchen, Jr. 2:27. Anaconda was bred by J. B. Haggis, at Rancho del Paso, Cal., and is owned by John W. Mackey, the superintendent of this great home of the thoroughbred.

### HARNESS HORSE NOTES.

Esobar, by Expedition, for whom J. W. Creech, Harrington, Kan., paid \$11,430 at the Splan-Newgrass sale, is said to have stepped a mile in 2:18.

The Sultan of Turkey has requested Charles F. Bates to send him photographs of the prize winning harness horses at the recent National horse show. It may not be long before his highness will be riding behind a team of American horses.

Streeter R. 2:15½ by Longstrider, stands less than fifteen hands high. He is a new one in the standard list and his dam is Bird, by Flying Bird.

Olympus, by Almont, owned by ex-Mayor Kusick, of Calais, Me., died a short time since. He sired School Marm, 2:30; Bloodmont, the sire of Ada P., 2:09½; and the dam Tomah, 2:10, etc.

In a brief autobiography, D. K. Babbitt of Hiawatha, Kan., a veteran horseman, says: "When I was 4 years old a horse kicked me in the forehead, breaking a hole in my skull so large that a grown person could insert two fingers, and ever since then I seemed to have had an incurable case of horse on the brain." Many people have as severe an attack of this disease as Mr. Babbitt without so rough an introduction.

### EXECUTIONS AND LYNCHINGS.

The Chicago Tribune's returns of legal executions in 1898 were 109, as compared with 128 in 1897, 122 in 1896, 132 in 1895, 132 in 1894, 126 in 1893 and 107 in 1892. The executions in the several states and territories were as follows:

|                  |    |
|------------------|----|
| Louisiana        | 10 |
| Arkansas         | 10 |
| Alabama          | 3  |
| Mississippi      | 6  |
| Tennessee        | 2  |
| Missouri         | 5  |
| Florida          | 1  |
| Maryland         | 1  |
| Massachusetts    | 3  |
| Oregon           | 2  |
| Minnesota        | 2  |
| Connecticut      | 1  |
| Ohio             | 2  |
| Georgia          | 2  |
| Virginia         | 8  |
| South Carolina   | 4  |
| Texas            | 10 |
| North Carolina   | 2  |
| Indian Territory | 2  |
| Kentucky         | 2  |
| California       | 19 |
| New York         | 31 |
| Illinois         | 5  |
| Washington       | 1  |
| Pennsylvania     | 17 |
| New Jersey       | 1  |

"It will be noticed," says the New Orleans Picayune, commenting on these figures, "that the greatest number of the executions were in the Southern states. This does not show by any means that the greatest number of the crimes that merit death were committed in the South, but that the course of justice is more swift and sure." It is not so much to the credit of the South that it punished certain crimes just as promptly, but by what is known as the administration of popular justice. This is applied in the shape of lynchings, and if the Tribune's report can be taken as correct, the record for 1898 is:

|                  |    |
|------------------|----|
| Arkansas         | 17 |
| South Carolina   | 14 |
| Georgia          | 12 |
| Missouri         | 12 |
| Kentucky         | 6  |
| Louisiana        | 10 |
| Texas            | 3  |
| Maryland         | 2  |
| Oklahoma         | 1  |
| Washington       | 1  |
| Wyoming          | 3  |
| Illinois         | 1  |
| Indiana          | 1  |
| Mississippi      | 15 |
| Indian Territory | 3  |
| New Mexico       | 1  |
| Alabama          | 12 |
| North Carolina   | 4  |
| Tennessee        | 6  |
| Virginia         | 4  |
| West Virginia    | 1  |
| Florida          | 1  |
| Alaska           | 1  |
| Kansas           | 1  |
| Montana          | 1  |

Of these lynchings 118 occurred in the South and 9 in the North. Of the total number 102 were negroes, 23 whites and 2 Indians.

A NEW BOTTOM.—The contract has been let by Graham Bros., of the Oregon City Transportation company, for a new hull for the steamer Alfonsa. The work of putting the new hull on the steamer will be done in April, so that it will be ready for the low water season. When the boat is completed it will draw several inches less water than the Pomona, and will then be one of the best low water boats on the Willamette. The O. C. T. Co. expect to make daily trips each way from Portland to Salem, the year round with their trim and neatly fitted up boats, the Alfonsa and Pomona.

### LARGEST BRONZE STATUE.

St. Petersburg has the largest bronze statue in existence—that of Peter the Great, which weighs 1000 tons.

## ALL THEIR LIVES LOST

### A Pleasure Party on a Naphtha Launch

### Meets with an Awful Disaster at Sea.

### Wreckage of the Paul Jones Found—The Naphtha Tank Exploded—Search for Bodies.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 20.—The government steamer Pansy touched at Biloxi, Miss., this afternoon and reports finding, on Breton island, a part of the stern of the naphtha launch Paul Jones also a small boat with the bow smashed, and other small articles from the launch. The condition of the wreckage tends to show that the naphtha tank blew up and tore the boat to pieces. The Pansy met the Maud, with Messrs. Jones and Taggart on board. The latter visited the wreckage and identified it as a part of the Paul Jones. No bodies were found.

The launch had the following pleasure seekers on board: Joseph Brinkman, Louisville; Miss Florence Taggart, daughter of Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis; Miss Margaret Woodland, daughter of George Woodland, vice-president of the Prairie State bank, Chicago; Col. Harry C. Yocum, St. Louis; Miss Florence Yocum, his daughter.

The crew consisted of three men, whose names are unknown. The launch, which was owned by Lawrence Jones, the Louisville distiller, was loaned by him to Mr. Yocum.

The news confirming the loss of the little craft had been brought by oyster fishermen, who have known of it for more than a week. The launch exploded, they say, on or about January 16th, near Bird island, and everything goes to show that all on board were killed at once or drowned soon after.

### SALARIES INCREASED.

For the Rural Mail Carriers Who Provide their Own Horses.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The first assistant postmaster-general has issued an order increasing the salaries of all regular free delivery carriers, who provide their own horses, or other modes of conveyance, from \$300 to \$400 per annum, beginning January 10th, last.

## HEAVY GAINS NOTED

### CLEARING HOUSE PAYMENTS EXCEED FORMER YEARS.

### Large Increase in Business Throughout the Country—Failures Grow Steadily Less.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

A new year rarely opens brilliantly. Too many traders have to wait for the demand, which in winter comes slowly. The industries resist fairly well the tendency to an unlimited expansion, which some have to meet. Speculation in products is gaining but little, while in stocks, an enormous volume of business results in continually higher prices. The volume of payments through the clearing houses is extraordinary, 42.7 per cent. larger than last year, 95.9 per cent. larger than in 1897, and 51.5 per cent. larger than in 1892, even the transactions outside of New York showing a gain over 1892 of 44.6 per cent. Speculation at New York, therefore, cannot be the main cause of the gain.

The failures for the week have been 249 in the United States against 374 last year, and thirty-two in Canada against fifty-three last year.

### HEAVY TRADING.

New York, Jan. 20.—A batch of late investors today brought the total transactions to over 1,250,000 shares, the largest of the present movement, and next to the largest in the history of the exchange. Prices at the end were generally the highest in years.

RELICS FROM MANILA.—A large number of letters have been received by parents and friends of the Oregon volunteers during the past few days, and in many cases valuable presents are also at hand. Among these is a collection of weapons sent by the Fones brothers to their father, Jon. F. Fones. It consists of several native, curved daggers in wooden scabbards; a Malay chief's broadsword, also in a wooden scabbard; a Spanish infantryman's side-arm and several other unique, but murderous looking weapons. Others have received similar consignments, and Manila tobacco and boxes of cigars are being received. Large quantities of souvenirs will be received when the "boys come marching home."