

FROM SUNDAY'S DAILY

ANOTHER LIFE-TIMER FROM COL. SUMMERS.

MURDERER CUNNINGHAM, OF PEN- DETTON, IS IN STRIPES.

Received at the Penitentiary Yesterday—Jack Hilton, the Po-Office
Robber, Another Arrival.

(From Daily, January 5th).

C. C. Cunningham, convicted of murder in the second degree, in the state circuit court for Umatilla county, which crime was committed on September 17, 1898, was received at the penitentiary at 12 o'clock, noon, yesterday, having been sentenced to life imprisonment, and he was immediately dressed in the regulation uniform, numbered 4672, and placed in the prison, the outside of which he will probably never see again. He was brought down by Deputy Sheriff J. A. Blakeley and John Durhan, a guard. He is a genteel looking fellow, and does not have the appearance of being the desperate criminal he was proven.

C. C. Cunningham, of Milton, Umatilla county, shot and killed Oliver C. Young at the O. R. & N. depot in Penitentiary on the regulation uniform, numbered 4672, and placed in the prison, the outside of which he will probably never see again. He was brought down by Deputy Sheriff J. A. Blakeley and John Durhan, a guard. He is a genteel looking fellow, and does not have the appearance of being the desperate criminal he was proven.

Miss Worcester started to run up Main street, when Cunningham fired three shots at her, pursuing her closely. When opposite the Last Chance saloon she went in and hid beneath the billiard table. Cunningham entered the saloon and brandished his weapon in the faces of the men gathered there, who feared to grapple with him. He went out of the back door and into the Great Eastern hotel by the rear entrance, rushed up to Mrs. Johnson, the wife of the proprietor, pressed his pistol against her breast, and snapped the trigger twice. She rushed screaming out of the door, when several men entered and secured the murderer. He had been a troublesome figure in the courts for several years, often being arrested for selling liquor without a license.

Cunningham deported himself in a peculiar manner at the trial. He appeared to care little what disposition would be made of him, and when the jury reported a verdict of murder in the second degree, he expressed his regrets that the verdict was not a more severe one.

His attorneys showed to the satisfaction of the jury that the prisoner was not quite sound mentally, (the officers of Umatilla county hold the same view) and this probably accounted for the degree of the verdict. Cunningham has for years conducted an unlicensed saloon in Milton, and was often in trouble in the courts.

With the arrival of Cunningham the number of life-timers in the penitentiary was increased to thirty-one, the others being given below, with the date of their arrival at the prison. All of them were convicted of murder in the second degree, except where stated otherwise:

Henry Brown, June 8, 1888; W. W. Bailey, September 20, 1892; J. A. Bailey, September 20, 1892; Wm. Beckman, March 30, 1895; Wm. Barre, October 23, 1896; E. R. Carver, December 4, 1892; John Campbell, September 25, 1894; John May, May 20, 1896; Lee Gitt, December 8, 1895; Wong Gee, October 25, 1898; Courtland Green, October 10, 1898; W. A. Henderson, May 8, 1892; Jung Huang, February 10, 1894; Emma G. Hanna, November 30, 1895; Martin Hill (rape), December 17, 1895; F. S. Ingram, March 22, 1894; C. Judy, December 15, 1893; Joseph (Buncie) Kelly, January 12, 1895; T. C. Luebeck, March 21, 1896; George Morey, June 26, 1894; John McMahon, May 20, 1897; J. N. Russell, October 21, 1897; A. R. Staughton, April 15, 1882; Charles Stagle, September 4, 1893; Lon Swarts, June 22, 1895; J. R. Todd, United States mail robber, November 14, 1883; George Upm, May 16, 1898; H. Wintzengrode, April 4, 1881; James Weaver, October 15, 1898.

John Hilton was another prisoner received at the penitentiary, on a two years' term, yesterday, being brought up from Portland by Deputy United States Marshal Al. Roberts. "Jack" Hilton, as the prisoner is called, pleaded guilty in the United States court, in Portland, to the charge of larceny from the postoffice of Paisley, Lake county, about two years ago. His partner, O. A. Wilson, was shot at the time of the robbery, and was later sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. He recovered from the wounds received, and is a model prisoner, being one of the trustees, and at present serving as a teamster.

Hilton has had a hard time since the crime was committed, having been a wanderer in many states, continually dreading arrest, until he surrendered to United States Marshal Frank Rainey, at Boise, Idaho, that officer bringing him to Portland. He has a family of children, and desires to get through with his troubles, and return to the little ones.

There were 322 prisoners at the penitentiary yesterday, seventy-five of whom are employed in the foundry.

The hospital of France is accorded to 255 042 Italians, while in Italy there are only 11,000 Frenchmen.

STATEMENT IN REFERENCE TO THE SUPPLIES FOR MANILA.

His Men Are Getting Pretty Well
Acclimated but Many of Them
Are Homesick.

(From Daily, January 5th).

The following letter, received yesterday by ex-Gov. Z. F. Moody, of Salem, is full of interest to the readers of the Statesman.

"Headquarters, 2d Regiment, Oregon U. S. Volunteers, Cuartel de Espana, Manila, P. I., December 23, 1898.—Hon. Z. F. Moody, Salem Oregon—My Dear Governor: I am in receipt of your favor of November 13th and will now reply to the same and you can hand it to Mrs. Moody, so that matters mentioned can be taken up with the Emergency Corps.

"In reply to the body of your letter, I will state that this regiment never has, until the Christmas packages, which have just arrived here now, received any supplies of any nature at all, whatsoever, from any Red Cross society or Emergency corps, either in the state of Oregon or California. I have felt satisfied that the Red Cross society, of California, has been accumulating a great deal of funds and supplies, which have been sent to their care at San Francisco, and which they take sole charge of and send out here to their own institutions or hospitals. Consequently, as I stated, there is no such thing as any supplies, fruit, etc., of any kind furnished this regiment, until the present time when the Xmas boxes arrived. We have been very much annoyed in regard to the misstatements that have gone out from various sources, and particularly so from a few members of this regiment, who have apparently labored under the same impression. When we left San Francisco, there was not an article, to my knowledge, as commanding officer, placed on board the transports for the use of the soldiers by the Red Cross people of that city, and yet we have been accused of consuming all the hospital stores that were placed on board these ships for the men in the various commands. This is without foundation, and I am glad that you have this opportunity to refute the matter.

"The Christmas boxes have just arrived here and are being distributed carefully to each member of the regiment, or companies, to whom they properly belong. This matter I have turned over entirely to Chaplain Gilbert, of the regiment, by orders, and he issues each package or article as it comes in, and takes a receipt from the member of the company who receives it. Consequently I do not presume to have any mistakes in this matter.

"Also, I have noticed a great many misstatements and exaggerated reports in regard to emergency funds being misappropriated. You certainly are public man enough to know that, in the military service, if there is any one thing that officers or men are held strictly responsible for, it is the disbursing of any funds whatsoever, or the distribution or sale, or the destruction of commissary or government supplies. There is nothing that will take the straps of an officer quicker in the service than this. Consequently we know what we are talking about at this end of the line. Our folks in Oregon seem to be laboring under very grievous mistakes, as regards the chances of any officer misappropriating any of these funds. It is true that when the regiment left the state, the various Emergency corps in the state, and the general one at Portland, placed \$100 or more in the various captains of companies, the same to be disbursed as they deemed proper in the interest of the men, and I know that this has been carried out to the letter as I have (monthly) had the same inspected and examined by the regimental council of administration, consisting of a colonel and two majors, and we have yet failed to see wherein there has been any misappropriation. It is true that, if the men could have had their choice and could have got that money, it would have been spent before we ever left Camp McKinley, as they would apply it to a great many non-sensical things not any good, but the captains, very judiciously, refrained from loaning any of this fund to the various applicants of companies, for their private use, but disbursed it in what they thought was for the best interest. A large part of this money was loaned while on the trip over purchasing tobacco for a great many of the men who had no funds to buy it with, also a large part of it was used for postage for the men when we arrived here in the bay of Manila, and the biggest part of it has been loaned in caring for the sick, which has generally been disbursed by one of the sergeants of the companies, who have been sent out to visit the sick at the hospital and to purchase anything which the medical officers would allow them to have. So you see that it is very severe to receive the criticism that has appeared in the public press of Oregon, apparently directed at the officers. I have said before, and I repeat it again, and shall always support the same statement, that there never was a regiment went out from any state that had or has a better corps of officers than the 2d Oregon, and the officers who brought the company out—Capt. Worrick from your city—has proved himself to be a thorough and efficient officer, and there is not one officer in the regiment that would, for one minute, accuse him of any dishonest act. However, these matters have annoyed the officers so much that they have finally made up their minds to make out statements of the disbursing of all funds received from the Emergency corps, or others, in an itemized form, showing the balance on hand, if any, and returning the balance to the Emergency corps, with the request that they place it in the hands of those whom they have more confidence in to disburse it. I have looked for some of the prominent people of Oregon to refute, or take up the defense of the officers of this regiment, but that does not seem to be the case. The greatest trouble is that the press is too eager to receive any little grievances that may come up (simply because discipline is enforced in this regiment) from some member, who writes to his parents a very thrilling description of his trials and difficulties, and his parents rush off to the first newspaper in order that they may have his name in print and have it published. I am satisfied that some of these newspapers will have to verify some of the statements made against officers on our return. One thing is certain, governor, you can assure everybody in the state of Oregon that every one of these officers will come back, and if anybody has any grievance, they will have ample opportunity to have it investigated and settled there. As I stated before, the system of handling the funds is a very rigid one so far as the regiment is concerned and is carried out as near as possible on business principles. I have never yet been accused of a dishonest act in my life that I know of, and I certainly will not give in to one at this time of life. My greatest ambition is the honor, both men and officers, and I am satisfied that, when these things are thoroughly understood, you will see that the small complaints, which are made against the officers, are made through malice and without any consideration of truthfulness in the same. These matters can be easily verified by the records of this regiment.

"I want you to thank Mrs. Moody, and the ladies of the Emergency corps of Salem, for the interest they have taken in the men from their own city and county, as well as others in this regiment, and I can assure you it will afford me great pleasure and happiness when I return this regiment with good record as I know it will have. Take a man 8,000 miles from home, a box at Christmastide makes him a boy again. The good people have been kind, indeed. The regiment has received thus far 1,189 Christmas boxes, besides the numerous mail packages. It has been a Christmas we shall not soon forget. I wish to say in behalf of company K that we thank you most heartily for your kind remembrance. Very truly, Wm. S. Gilbert, chaplain 2d Oregon."

LOCAL ORATORICAL CONTEST.

Will Be Held in Willamette University Chapel Friday Evening.

The Oregon state intercollegiate oratorical contest will this year be held at McMinnville, on Friday evening, March 10th, and the various colleges of the state are busy arranging for their preliminary contests in order to determine their representation at the final battle for oratorical honors.

The local contest of Willamette University will be held in the University chapel on next Friday evening. There will be two contestants only, but the exercises will consist of music, both vocal and instrumental, in addition to the two orators. Prof. Edward Tillson and Prof. Seley and others of Salem's best musical talent will have charge of the program.

The two contestants are Miss Frances Cornelius and Adolphus Owen Garland, and the public is cordially invited to attend the exercises. No admission will be charged, and the young people should be encouraged in their oratorical efforts by having a large audience.

HEART DISEASE THE CAUSE.

Jesse Lewis Died Suddenly Friday Night—LaGrippe Claims John McFadden.

Jesse Lewis, who, with his family, has been residing on the hop farm of W. H. Holmes, a few miles south of this city, died quite suddenly about midnight Friday night, presumably from heart trouble. He was 59 years of age. The deceased was apparently enjoying the best of health on Friday evening, and partook of a hearty supper. Shortly afterwards he was taken seriously ill and, after a few hours' suffering, departed this life. The sympathy of the entire community is extended to the bereaved family, which consists of a widow and three children. The deceased was a kind and devoted husband and father, a true and highly respected friend and neighbor. The deceased was the son-in-law of the late ex-County Judge Shaw, of this city. The funeral will be held at 11 a. m. today from the late residence, the services to be under the auspices

of the Salem I. O. O. F., of which organization deceased was a member. The remains will be given burial in Rural cemetery, near this city.

John McFadden passed away at 4:25 o'clock Saturday afternoon, at his residence in this city, No. 415 Capitol street, at the advanced age of 77 years, after an illness of la grippe. Deceased does not leave a family, but Mrs. A. M. Thompson, of this city, is his niece, and Fred Stewart, also of this city, is a grandson. Arrangements for the funeral have not been finally arranged, but will probably be held Monday. Burial will take place in Rural cemetery.

EMERGENCY CORPS MEETS.

The Net Proceeds of the Recent Charity Ball—A Manila Letter.

A meeting of Capital Emergency Corps, of this city, was held at the residence of Mrs. Z. F. Moody on last Friday afternoon, when a considerable amount of business pertaining to that body was transacted.

The net proceeds of the charity ball, on last Monday night, amounted to \$114.35, which will be used by the corps in aiding any case of destitution that may be reported to in the future.

A vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. Patton for the use of the opera house for the ball, to the Electric Light company for kindly donating the lights, and to the '44 club, which managed the affair.

The corps is now devoting much attention to the relief of the poor in and about the city, and so far has found several worthy cases.

The following letter was received yesterday by the secretary of the corps. It is self-explanatory:

"Manila, P. I., Dec. 28, 1898.—Mrs. E. Y. Chase Salem, Oregon: Your letter of October 27th came duly to hand, and in time the boxes came, and we have had a right merry Christmas. I delivered the boxes, all to company K. The whole company gathered about and, in the presence of Lieutenant Terrell and myself, the boxes were opened. Well, you would have been pleased to see how delighted the men were. Take a man 8,000 miles from home, a box at Christmastide makes him a boy again. The good people have been kind, indeed. The regiment has received thus far 1,189 Christmas boxes, besides the numerous mail packages. It has been a Christmas we shall not soon forget. I wish to say in behalf of company K that we thank you most heartily for your kind remembrance. Very truly, Wm. S. Gilbert, chaplain 2d Oregon."

NEEDS OF THE ASYLUM.

Estimate Cost of Treating the Patients Properly During the Ensuing Bi-ennial Term.

At the state insane asylum, yesterday, the entire clerical force was busily employed preparing the reports for the month of January, just closed. Superintendent D. A. Paine, in speaking of the work of the asylum, and the needs of the institution for the future, said that he had appeared before the ways and means committee of the legislature, and had explained the needs of the institution, and the estimated cost of conducting the same for the next two years, as follows:

Insane Asylum.
Insane and idiotic fund\$288,000
Returning patients to their home 1,000
Library and amusement fund 1,200
New wing and enlarging administration building 45,000
Bath tubs and closets 1,000
Electric and gas lighting and lamps 13,600
Separator 250
Current repairs and improvements 16,000
Kitchen 3,500
Removing earth and building walls and vault in basement 1,200
Other repairs and improvements 3,000
For fire escapes 5,000
Total\$378,750

Cottage Farm.
Administration building with wing\$35,000
Enlarging kitchen and dining room 1,000
Carpenter shop and blacksmith shop 2,000
Electric lighting fund 2,200
Other repairs and improvements as specified 3,725
Total\$43,925

Total estimate for both institutions\$422,675

At the close of the month of January the number of patients in the asylum was 1,172, which number had been increased to 1,176 last evening.

S. W. Means, aged 40 years a miner by occupation, birthplace unknown, cause of dementia ditto, was brought to the asylum from Lane county yesterday by Sheriff W. W. Withers and L. H. Patterson, guard, at an expense of \$30 for the trip.

Sheriff J. G. Van Orsdel, of Polk county, also brought a patient for treatment; he is Asa Straw, of Eola, a farmer.

Geo. A. Bilyeu, of Seio, who was received at the asylum during January, died at that institution yesterday, aged 87 years, of senile exhaustion. The remains were sent to Seio for interment.

Mrs. Margaret Maxwell, of Heppner, a patient received on January 22d, last, also died at the asylum yesterday, aged 72 years, the cause being apoplexy, following senile exhaustion. The remains were turned over to A. M. Clough, and by him prepared for burial, and shipped to relatives in Heppner, where the funeral will be held.

FURNISHED CASH BAIL.

J. W. Lakenan, Alleged Shop-Lifter, Released from the Custody of the Sheriff.

J. W. Lakenan, who has been held to await the action of the grand jury, on the charge of larceny from a store, was released from the Marion county jail yesterday afternoon, his wife having deposited the required cash bail

Rheumatism, Winter's Terror!

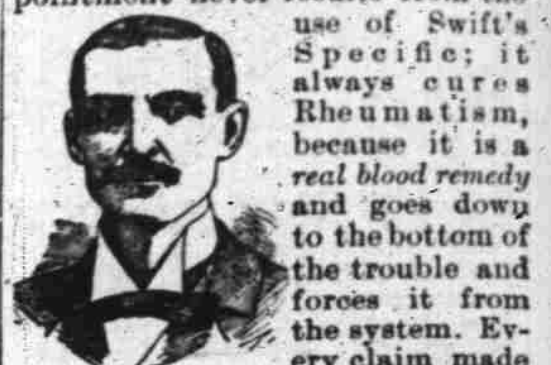
Cold, Damp Weather Aggravates the Disease.

Cold, damp and disagreeable weather is dreaded by those subject to Rheumatism, for the slightest change in the atmosphere or temperature is sure to increase their suffering. A great many who experience little difficulty from Rheumatism during the summer months are likely to believe themselves rid of the disease, but with the first cold, damp day their aches and pains return and they soon find themselves firmly in the grasp of their old enemy, who tortures them more than ever.

"Several years ago I was afflicted with what the doctors called Sciatic Rheumatism or Lumbago, suffering the most intense agony at times, and being confined to my bed about a year, although four of the best physicians (one of whom was my father) attended me during my illness. They could give me only temporary relief, and I think they tried about all of the remedies known to medical science, dosing me with strong medicines until my stomach got into such a condition that I could digest nothing, and neither myself nor friends had any hope of my recovery. I was persuaded to try S. S. S., and before finishing the first bottle, I found that I had the right remedy. I continued to

take it until it cured me perfectly. This was about nine years ago, and I have been in splendid health ever since. "J. E. MANSON, "Murfreesboro, Tenn."

If you have Rheumatism, why not throw aside remedies which have done you no good, and take one that will cure you? Disappointment never results from the use of Swift's Specific; it always cures Rheumatism, because it is a real blood remedy and goes down to the bottom of the trouble and forces it from the system. Every claim made for S. S. S. is based upon what it has already done—cures actually made—for many who were in just as bad condition as you, perhaps. S. S. S. is the only blood remedy guaranteed.



Purely Vegetable
One thousand dollars will be paid to any chemist who can find in it a particle of potash, mercury or any other mineral ingredient.

Valuable books sent free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

AGUINALDO'S LIFE AND PERSONALITY.

The Filipino Leader's Career and Characteristics Described by a Compatriot Who Knew Him Intimately.

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy, the so-called president of the Philippines, is little more than 30 years of age. He was born in Imus, a little village near Cavite. His father was a planter, and the son was sent first to the College of Jean de Lateran, then to the University of St. Thomas, in Manila. Youth's education cost the father much privation, for the cost of pursuing a course of study at these institutions is not less than 1200 francs a year, and the elder Aguinaldo had great difficulty to make both ends meet.

At St. Juan de Lateran the student is drilled in Spanish and Latin, and the classics; and when he is able to translate the masterpieces of Rome with facility, he is ready for the University of St. Thomas. This, like the college, is under the Dominicans. In the university, the principal studies are physics, metaphysics, theology, jurisprudence, law and medicine.

Aguinaldo was adjudged a very dull student, and gave no promise of distinction. In fact, the Dominicans finally sent him home in sheer despair. Aguinaldo then entered the normal school of the Jesuits. Here he made some progress; but at this time his father died, when the youth was forced to return home to take care of his patrimony, which was threatened by the lawsuits instituted by the Order of the Recoletos—an organization composed of the greatest land proprietors of the colony.

It was in 1893 that Dr. Rizal created the Philippine League, the object of which was to unite politically the various parts of the archipelago. Rizal was banished, but shortly afterward the order of Katipunan was formed, which soon had more than 250,000 members. The object of this society was co-operation for the protection of the colonists.

The government, then fearing an alliance of this society with the Free Masons and the various secret orders hostile to Spanish rule, began to take active measures against it. Aguinaldo was suspected of being one of the leaders. A Spanish officer, with a squad of native soldiers, came to arrest him. Aguinaldo, when confronted by the officer, promptly shot him, then eloquently appealed to his companions to leave the service of their foreign oppressors and strike a blow for victory.

The soldiers received his words with acclaim, and instantly chose him as their leader. He then sought the fastnesses of the forest, where he was soon joined by thousands of his countrymen—all flaming to join the standard of revolt.

Aguinaldo is short of stature, with a well-knit figure. He has the Japanese cast of face, and wears a black poncho, which heightens that impression. His countenance is imperturbable; it is notable for its serious expression. During the rebellion he was in hourly fear of assassination, for a reward of \$25,000 had been offered by

the Spaniards for his head; and this prize had brought into his camp a host of mercenaries seeking a convenient opportunity to gain the coveted reward. He has unbounded influence with his countrymen, and no one betrayed him or attempted to make an assault upon his life for the reward.

The headquarters of Aguinaldo were in the former house of a rich native of Cavite. With him were his staff and his mother and several of his relatives. These he kept with him to secure them from Spanish vengeance. In front of the broad, roomy house is a paved court, and on each side a trusted number of stalwart insurgents constantly kept guard. The uniform of these soldiers is a cheap native homespun; their arms are of the crudest description; but they made up in loyalty what they lacked in training.

The general himself usually wore a spotless suit of white linen, a white shirt, with a well-polished front, a high collar and a black necktie. He wore red velvet slippers, embroidered in gold. In his office was a modern desk—piled high with documents—a large mirror, two large, strong, iron boxes—which served as a safe for the moneys of the insurgent government—and a grand piano of Spanish make. Against a hat rack leaned the rebel standard, and on the wall hung a map of the province. This the general used to scan eagerly, tracing the movements and disposition of his troops.

Aguinaldo was usually surrounded by various members of his staff, none of whom, however, was as impressive as himself. I believe Aguinaldo to be sincere and patriotic. He has surely proved himself an able general. He is bravely personified, and, inasmuch as the Filipino admire this above all other attributes, Aguinaldo is always at the head. He is a born leader, and has just enough tact to adopt expedients and make compromises, yet not seem to do so.

In everything he takes the initiative; in no event does he consult any one. He brooks no opposition; he has had no rivals in reality; there have been one or two would-be ones, but they could not withstand him. He is perhaps not always scrupulous as to the attainment of his ends, yet his proclamations are wise and moderate, his conduct all one would desire in even a European dictator.

There is a tremendous magnetism about the man, and whenever he addresses his troops, he holds them with a grip that would be spellbound, but for the rapid attention and for the devotion that is vociferously manifested. The natives, too, seem to be unable as well as unwilling, to get away from his power and, from all appearance, he is to the islanders the man of the hour.

Of course I do not agree with him in everything he does, but, knowing him sincerely, and believing that he makes his spectacular display merely to impress the natives, and hold their allegiance, I therefore admire him and hope that the Americans will co-operate with him and give us a stable Philippine government. At all events, the man's strong personality, and his large following can not, I believe, well be ignored by the American government.—Famon Reyes Lala.

You are making a great mistake in not sending for a 10-cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm. It is a specific for catarrh and cold in the head. We mail it, or the 50-cent size. Druggists all keep it. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York.

Catarrh caused difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm drooping of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

Biochemic Manual

Sent post paid upon application. Biochemic and Homoeopathic medicines sent by mail or express prepaid to any part of the U. S. Complete price list of medicines, books and cases, also our new 80 page Medical Mentor FREE to any address upon application. ST. PAUL HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY, 109 E. Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.