

The Willamette Farmer.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN, SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1899.

REPORT WAS VERY BRIEF

A List of Casualties Sent by Otis.

No Ho to Be Captured by Miller.

His Force Sufficiently Strong to Take the Filipino Stronghold—A Town Burned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—All that General Otis had to report to the war department today, related to the casualties that have occurred so far among the American troops, as the result of the actions since Saturday night. Matters in Luzon are now in a state of temporary quiet, apparently, and one of the officials said this afternoon that he did not expect to hear of important developments in the Philippines for the next four or five days.

Secretary Alger repeated his statement, made yesterday, that he had sent no instructions to General Otis.

Following is the cablegram received from General Otis:

"Manila, Feb. 9.—A list of additional casualties is appended: Thirteenth Minnesota—Wounded, Private Alexander P. Burns, First Montana—Wounded, Private Lester Pierstoff, First Nebraska—Killed, Artillery—Gustave E. Lund, Private William Phillipot, Private H. G. Livingston, Wounded, Charles Kerkley, George L. Clither, Robert E. Childers, Fred Kuhn, Orif Gibson, Douglas T. Bridges, Harry Seabrooke, Grant Boyd, Francis Hanson, Moros Shepard, Daniel Campbell, Third Artillery—Wounded, James J. Grates, James T. Leahy, First Colorado—Wounded, Clyde A. McKay. Fourteenth Infantry—Wounded, William Bush. Total casualties resulting from all engagements since the evening of February 4th, aggregate 268, as follows: Killed, 3 officers, 56 enlisted men; wounded, 8 officers, 139 enlisted men; missing, 2 enlisted men."

DEWEY REPORTS.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The navy department today received the following dispatch:

"Manila, Feb. 9.—After continued interference and intimidation of our workmen, I ordered the armed insurgents to leave San Roque by 9 this morning. Many of them left during the night. A few remained and they fired the village this morning. It is now occupied by our troops; all quiet."

San Roque is a village on the neck of land connecting Cavite and the mainland of Luzon.

MILLER AT ILO ILO.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Probably within forty-eight hours General Miller will have begun an attempt to occupy Ilo Ilo on the island of Panay. No specific orders on this score have been sent to him since the battle of Saturday, and Sunday, nor has he been heard from recently respecting the matter, but it was his known intention to make this important movement as soon as he felt that conditions warranted it, and statements contained in the press reports from Manila convince officials here that Otis has at last authorized a landing. The best indications of that determination was the dispatch this morning from Manila of the First regiment Tennessee volunteer infantry, for Ilo Ilo. Miller has with him the Sixth and the Eighteenth infantries, and will be reinforced in the course of twenty-four hours by the First Tennessee regiment, making a force equal to the occupation of Ilo Ilo.

NATIVES RETREATED.

Manila, Feb. 9.—5:50 p. m.—The natives, fearing the Americans were about to make an attack on or bombard the town of San Roque, set fire to it today. It is still burning, as this dispatch is sent, and as it composed in the main of bamboo huts, it will probably be totally destroyed.

Telegraph operators are now worth their weight in gold, and members of the signal corps are working night and day.

The Filipinos are lying low, except on the extreme right. They are evidently concentrating between Calocan Malabon. Judging from appearances, they are being reinforced by better drilled men from the northern provinces. In front of Calocan they are as thick as a swarm of bees.

The American soldiers are impatient of restraint while in the sight of the enemy. The Filipinos are still entrenching themselves on the left of Calocan.

NO BREVET FOR MILES.

Committee Has None to Bestow, but Congress May Reward Him.

New York, Feb. 9.—A dispatch to the war department from Washington says: "Nelson A. Miles will not request for his conduct of the operations at Ilo Ilo. This has been in board considering

the rewards to be given to officers and men who performed acts of courage and gallantry during the war.

It is asserted by members of the board that their decision is not due to the feeling in administrative circles against General Miles, but to the fact that there is no reward which, under the statutes, can be given him. He could only be breveted a Lieutenant-general, and that office does not exist.

Should congress desire to recognize the services of General Miles, it can pass a resolution authorizing the president to grant him the brevet of Lieutenant-general. Friends of the major-general may try to get such a measure through.

Much comment has been occasioned in army circles by the failure of the war department to consult with General Miles respecting the operations in the Philippines. It is stated by the officials that General Otis has the situation fully in hand, and that it is necessary not to hamper him with instructions of any kind.

HOME RULE.

SULUS IN THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO.

Will Govern Themselves and Have the Protection of the United States Government.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: From a high official of the administration have been learned some facts in connection with the policy which President McKinley intends to put in force in the Philippines, which show his earnest intention to establish in those islands a government of and by the natives which shall be protected from foreign interference by this country.

This official said that had Aguinaldo succeeded in forming a government in Luzon that could have stood the test of operation, none would have been more gratified than the president.

Secretary Hay, near the close of his term as ambassador to Great Britain consulted with British foreign officials respecting the government of Indian states under the British crown. As a result of his inquiry it had been determined to accept the rule of the sultan of the Sulu archipelago. Thus self-government will be accorded to a portion of the new colonial possessions from the beginning, and self-government will likewise be accorded to other sections of the territory which are capable of exercising it.

It cannot be stated with definiteness that any section looking to the notification of the natives of the Philippines and the Sulu archipelago of the charge of sovereignty will be made for the present. Rear-Admiral Dewey will distribute the proclamation which will be issued, but such action may not be taken until after there has been a full consideration of the entire Philippine situation by the commission of which Rear-Admiral Dewey and General Otis are members.

A GREAT INVENTION

NEW SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHY HAS BEEN PERFECTED.

The Receiving Instrument Prints the Message—Old Style to Become Obsolete at Once.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 9.—The Crehore-Squire Company, of this city, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, to conduct a telegraph business. The promoters of the company state they will adopt a new system, invented by Crehore & Squire, which will revolutionize telegraphy.

"We expect to put up wires throughout the country," said Colonel Albert E. Squire, one of the inventors of the system, today, "and in a short time the present system will have become thing of the past. Our invention is called the 'sign-wave' system. We have sent as high as 4000 words per minute by this system. It was tested by the government about six months ago. Over 3000 words were sent at that time. The receiving instrument prints the message out on paper."

A RESERVOIR BURST

AWFUL ACCIDENT AT A CALIFORNIA MINE.

Five Chinese and One White Man Lost Their Lives—The Loss a Heavy One.

Auburn, Cal., Feb. 5.—The reservoir at the Big Dipper mine, in the Iowa Hill mining district has broken and carried away the entire mill, blacksmith shop and drying-house. Five Chinese and one white man, Joseph Farber, were killed and their bodies were found several miles down the canyon. The loss of the mine company is heavy, and will reach upward of \$30,000. The Big Dipper ranks as one of the richest gravel mines in California.

WILL PROSECUTE CERVERA.

Spain to Punish the Admiral for Defeat in Battle.

Madrid, Feb. 10.—The supreme military court which had under consideration the loss of the Spanish squadron at Santiago de Cuba, on July 3rd last, has decided to prosecute, in connection with the disaster, Admiral Cervera and Commandant Emilio Diaz de More, the former captain of the destroyed cruiser Cristobal Colon.

FINDINGS ARE MADE

WAR INVESTIGATING COMMISSION HAS BEEN DISSOLVED.

Its Report Is in the Hands of the President—It Was Adopted without Dissension.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The report of the war investigating committee is in the hands of the president, and the commission is dissolved. The president stated that he was satisfied that each member had done his whole duty. Speaking of the report today, a prominent member of the commission said: "The report does not whitewash. It criticizes, but not persons or things not warranted by the evidence before us. The report represents the honest opinion of every member of the commission. We are unanimous in adopting it."

IN NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 9.—A. B. Steinbach, the well-known clothing dealer of Salem and Portland, is in New York, where he has been making selections of his spring and summer styles during his three weeks' stay in the metropolis. In anticipation of the most prosperous year's trade in the history of Salem and Portland, he has ordered the largest stock of new goods he ever purchased in the New York markets. Mr. Steinbach will leave for home on Sunday next.

AN ULTIMATUM.

BROUGHT CANADIAN OFFICERS IN ALASKA TO TIME.

American Revenue Official Has Settled the Boundary Dispute for the Time Being.

SKAGWAY, Alaska, Feb. 6, via Seattle, Feb. 9.—An ultimatum issued by United States Deputy Collector of Customs Andrews to the Canadian officials at Log Cabin, who arrested two of his convoys in charge of liquors, has brought the Canadians to terms. Andrews received word yesterday that the embargo would be removed, and that the boundary line would not be claimed at the summit, until the question had been settled by the joint high commission.

The richest gold strike made for months is reported from McDonald creek, Northwest Territory. The strike is close to the boundary line between British Columbia and the Northwest Territory. The creek drains a natural basin that slopes down toward Lake Marsh and the Upper Yukon. The creek is five miles long.

Surface gravel gave from \$1 to \$2 a pan. In the country adjacent to McDonald creek there are innumerable creeks not yet prospected. The gold is coarse and assays high.

HOBSON IN JAPAN.

The Merrimac Hero Admired in the Flowery Kingdom.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 9.—The steamer Empress of Japan, from Yokohama, brings the following advices: Lieutenant Hobson passed through Kobe on his way to Manila. He delivered an address to the Young People's Society connected with the various Christian missions. At the conclusion of his address the Merrimac hero was accorded an ovation, all the children rising and shouting, "Banzai" for the American officer.

It is learned from official sources that the Japanese government intends to make no distinctions between the subjects of various powers in the matter of travel after next July.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

The Speculative Reaction Has Not Disturbed Business.

New York, Feb. 10.—R. G. Dun & Company's Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

The solid basis for good business has not been shaken by the speculative reaction. Stocks have been slightly lower and the market is all the safer because much unsoundness and unreason has been shaken out. The speculation in wheat, which for the time depressed prices, has also taken a turn, and with heavy exports the market tends upward again.

The failures for the week were 217 in the United States against 295 last year, and thirty-five in Canada against forty-three last year.

SIGNAL MEN NEEDED.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Owing to the pressing need for additional signal corps men in the Philippines and the difficulty of getting reinforcements there from the United States, it has been decided by the war department to strengthen the corps now in the islands by the addition of one company of sixty men, recruited from the volunteers in the force now stationed there. Telegraph and signal men, the war department says, are worth more than generals of divisions in the present crisis.

A FAMILY POSTMASTERSHIP.

The postmastership of Pembroke, Me., is said to have been held by one family longer than that of any other town in the country. William Kilby was appointed to the office in 1890, and his direct descendants have handled the mails of the little village ever since his retirement in 1900.

THE BILL MUST PASS

MCKINLEY DETERMINED ON ARMY RE-ORGANIZATION.

Sanctifying the Peace Treaty by America and Spain Releases Volunteers—Troops Needed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Post will say tomorrow:

The army reorganization bill must pass, or the president will call an extra session of congress. The opposition to the bill in the senate has already been frequently referred to in the Post, and the prediction made that some compromise would be agreed upon whereby legislation of a temporary character would be placed upon the army appropriation bill. This will not satisfy the administration. No make-shift expedient will be accepted. The president has determined that the passage of the army bill shall be made an issue, and there is no doubt in administration circles that he will be successful. If, however, an obstacle should prevent action, an extra session will surely be held.

The conditions which have arisen leave no other course to be pursued by the president. A decision was yesterday rendered by the attorney-general, to the effect that as soon as the ratifications of the peace treaty are exchanged, the volunteers can no longer be retained in the service. This is also true, the attorney general holds, of the additional regulars who were enlisted for the war with Spain. Consequently, without the desired increase, the president will find himself with an army, reduced from 65,000 to 25,000 men.

FROM SAMOA.

AMERICAN CONSUL AND CHIEF JUSTICE HAVE REPORTED.

Administration Will Support the Officers and Adhere to the Berlin Treaty—Germans Complain.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

Dispatches have been received at the state department from Consul-General Osborne and Chief Justice Chambers at Samoa, giving the principal points in the decision of Chief Justice Chambers regarding the selection of Malietoa Tanuasi as king, and the officials are satisfied that the decision was proper, and will uphold the chief justice.

The administration is determined to adhere to the terms of the Berlin treaty. It is believed here that Germany precipitated the recent trouble in the hope that the United States or Great Britain would be tired of the tripartite arrangement, and would ask for a modification of the Berlin treaty. The administration is determined, however, that any suggestion for a modification must come from either Great Britain or Germany.

The German government has sent to the state department a copy of the report of Chief Justice Chambers regarding the arrest of a German subject for breaking a window in the supreme court, and of his release by Raffel, the former president of the municipal council.

The department is still waiting for Germany to disavow the action of Raffel and remove him and Consul Rose, and will make no further representations to the German government on the fresh advices received today, but will give Germany every opportunity to receive full reports. The present information is that Germany will withdraw the two men, and it is expected that they will be suspended.

ANDREE'S BALLOON.

BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN SIBERIA.

A Tribe of Natives Report the Discovery to the Russian Police—Three Dead Bodies.

KRASNOYARSK, Siberia, Feb. 10.—A gold mine owner named Monastyrskich has received a letter saying that a tribe of Turghos, inhabiting the Timir peninsula, North Siberia, recently informed the Russian police chief of that district that on January 7th, last, between Komo and Pit, in the province of Jeniseisk, they found a cabin constructed of cloth and cordage, apparently belonging to a balloon. Close by were the bodies of three men, the head of one being badly crushed. It is believed the bodies are those of the aeronaut, Herr Andree, and his companions.

TEMPLE IS FREE.

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 9.—The Mexican authorities have surrendered James Temple, who has been in prison at Magdalena and Guaymas for the last three months, to Sheriff Leatherwood, of Tucson. Temple was held for killing a Mexican in Arizona. The United States government, to prevent the Mexican government from exercising jurisdiction over American soil, undertook his release with the success noted.

WORTH A MILLION.

A London Woman Owns the Most Valuable Coat.

The most valuable coat in the world is in the possession of Lady Brassey, who, at the recent exhibition held in London, loaned her coat as an exhibit, after first having obtained insurance upon it for half a million dollars. This

mantle was presented by Queen Romaine, of the Sandwich Islands, to Captain Thomson, of the British navy, for the protection extended to her against the French in 1843. Since that time the cloak has remained in the Thomson family, and, although several very tempting offers have been made for it, nothing could induce Lady Brassey to part company with it.

The foundation of the mantle is a network of native hemp, and to it are attached, by fine threads of the same material, the feathers of birds found only in the Hawaiian islands. The feathers overlap each other and lie flat, forming a smooth surface. The upper and lateral borders, which are corded with a string of hemp are decorated with alternate crescent-shaped figures, composed of either red or yellow feathers.

This cloak is four feet in length and eleven and one-half inches at the top. The great difficulty experienced in procuring the feathers and the number of years required to complete the garment constitute its chief claim to value.

Its yellow feathers especially are of great value, as the bird from which they are taken is comparatively rare, very shy and difficult to capture. The black feathers are from the head and back of the same bird, its general plumage being a glossy black. The market price of five of these feathers is quoted at \$250, and by this estimate the value of the coat, taking into account the amount of labor involved, figures up to nearly \$1,000,000.

NEW RAILWAYS IN RUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.

Consular Agent Harris writes from Altonstock, November 27, 1898:

Switzerland is at present putting forth remarkable efforts in the way of railroad construction. Work has begun on the great Simplon tunnel, and the first stretch of the daringly planned Jungfrau railroad is completed. Work will also be hurried on the Fribourg-Albulach. The most interesting of all, however, is the attempt now being made by an English company to secure a concession to build an electric wire-rope railway from Aosta, in Italy, over the great St. Bernard to Martigny, in the Rhone valley. The cost, if undertaken, is estimated at \$2,350,000.

Russia is also making rapid strides. It is reported that the czar has sanctioned the building of an electric railroad from Warsaw, via Lodz and Kalisz, to Skalmierzycze. From this point, connections will be made with Ostrowo, Kutlowsk, and Lissa. From Lieratz and Storge a branch line will run to Wilhelmsbruck, Kempen, and Oels. The work should be so far completed that passenger traffic may be opened up in 1900. Another great undertaking of Russia has been completed. An important branch of the South Siberian railroad, leading to the borders of Afghanistan, is now ready for business.

On Sunday, November 20th, the first trip was made. The road runs from Usun Ada on the Caspian Sea, to Goktepe, Aschabad, Merv, Teichard, Buzul, and Bucharra to Samarkand. Russia will be able to develop an enormous trade by means of this railroad. It is the key to Afghanistan, the borders of Persia and, above all, the capital city of Herat and the great valley of Heri-Rud.

WOODEN BOXES FOR COAL IN ENGLAND.

Under date of November 28, 1898, Consul Halstead, of Birmingham, writes:

The metal coal scuttle found in American homes, painted, japanned, enameled, in many styles and shapes, is not used in England. In its stead, there is used an ornamental hard-wood box, made of any one of the different kinds of wood, furnished with a solid stationary brass carrying handle, and a drop lid which conceals a galvanized-iron coal box, which slips in and out of the box easily. It is really an attractive piece of furniture for a room, and to my mind is better than the metal coal scuttle. While this box may be used in some parts of the United States, at this moment I am not able to recollect a single house which has one. I believe our hardwood manufacturers, because of convenient supplies could not only develop an export trade with these boxes, but would find a ready sale for them in the United States.

DEMAND FOR GUNS IN RUSSIA.

The following, dated St. Petersburg, November 24, 1898, has been received from Consul-General Holloway:

I am informed that the Russian government recently contracted a loan of 100,000,000 rubles (\$55,512,000) in France, to be used in replacing her artillery with rapid-firing small-caliber guns. The trials by experts have been concluded, and the report is said to be in favor of the manufacture of a gun embracing the best points of a number tested. As 6,000 guns will be required within the next two years, and Russia will not be able to manufacture that number, contracts will be made with foreign firms to furnish the remainder.

PROSTRATION CALLED OVERWORK.

The truth is that the amount of work has increased but little to do with the desperate fatigue and prostration called overwork. Age, race, absence of proper training and force of habit, non-congenial pursuits, sudden change of vocation are the chief factors in this century-erud complaint. To be in a rush is the fashion. It may mean anything or nothing, but not necessarily that the men and women engaged in it are accomplishing great things, or even getting through with a moderate stint of good solid work each day.

THREATS OF AGUINALDO

Planned an Attack on the Americans.

McArthur's Brigade Interfered.

Calocan in the Hands of General Otis—The Enemy Driven Off—Horses for the Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The following dispatch, from General Otis, was received tonight:

"Manila, Feb. 10.—The insurgents concentrated in considerable force between Manila and Calocan, where Aguinaldo is reported to be and they threatened an attack and to cause an uprising in the city. This afternoon I swung the left of McArthur's division, which is north of the Pasig river, into Calocan, driving the enemy easily. Our left is now at Calocan. Our loss is slight; that of the insurgents considerable. Particulars in the morning. The attack was preceded by one half hour's firing from two of Admiral Dewey's vessels. (Signed), Otis."

PURCHASED HORSES.

Washington, Feb. 10.—General Otis gave notice to the department that he had been obliged to buy a large number of horses to supply the transportation needed, owing to the lengthening of the American lines. These horses, so-called, are really little native Filipino ponies, which, it is said, at the war department, have been found to be the best animals for pack and draft purposes that can be secured. Some big American horses have been taken to the islands by the troops, but they have sickened and died, and altogether have proved to be wholly unfit for the climate. On the other hand, General Otis reports that he has mounted several troops of cavalry on little native ponies with good results.

Secretary Alger said this afternoon that he had not sent any instructions since the beginning of hostilities, and would send none. He fully expects that General Otis will make no terms with Aguinaldo while the latter is armed, and the condition precedent to dealing with him at all, is the return of the insurgents to their homes and the surrender of their arms.

FILIPINO FLAG LOWERED.

Manila, Feb. 10.—7:40 p. m.—The American forces, at 3:40 this afternoon, made a combined attack on Cobang, and reduced it in short order. At a signal from the tower of the de la Loma church (United States signal station), the double-turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire from the bay with the big guns of her fore turret on the earthworks, with great effect. Soon afterwards the battery bombarded the place from another position.

The rebels reserved their fire until the bombardment ceased, when they fired volleys of musketry as the Montana regiment advanced on the jungle. The Kansas regiment, on the extreme left, with the artillery deploying to the right, charged across the open and carried the earthworks, cheering under a heavy fire. Supported by the artillery at the church, the troops further advanced driving the enemy, fighting every foot, right into the town line, and penetrated to the presidency and lowered the Filipino flag at 5:30 p. m.

The enemies' sharpshooters in the jungle on the right fired at long range on the Pennsylvania regiment, but the rebels were soon silenced by shrapnel shells and the Pennsylvanians remained in the trenches. As the Americans advanced they burned the native houses. The rebels were mowed down like grass, but the American loss was slight.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

Manila, Feb. 10.—3:45 p. m.—In anticipation of a native uprising in this city unusual precautions were taken here last night by the American military authorities. Fortunately this report is evidently unfounded. The Filipinos are evidently convinced that an uprising would prove suicidal to them. The American fighting line is about the same as on Wednesday.

Scouting parties of the Dakota regiment yesterday surprised some Filipino scouts at the bridge across the Paraque river. The enemy retired hurriedly, swimming the stream in order to reach the main body of the rebels, entrenched opposite Iroop K, of the Fourth cavalry. A few rebels have concentrated at Paraque. Many of the rebels are coming in, hoping to be allowed to enter Manila, but they have been refused the necessary permission, and are now afraid to return to the enemy's ranks.

A WOMAN HATER.

"I know one man at least who is a confirmed woman hater." "Because he couldn't get one to marry him?" "No; because he did."—Boston Traveler.