

# The Willamette Farmer.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN, SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1899.

## MONEY FOR THIS STATE.

### Senator McBride's Vigorous Work.

#### Appropriation for the Waterways.

Twelve Important Amendments of the River and Harbor Bill Before the National Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—(Special).—The great value to a state having a representative on so important a committee as that of commerce was well illustrated in the river and harbor bills reported in the senate today.

Senator McBride secured for Oregon twelve important amendments, seven of which add new appropriations for the state, not mentioned in the house bill, aggregating \$417,000. Three other amendments increase the house appropriations to the aggregate of \$68,000. The other two amendments carry no appropriations, but are no less important, for they strike out those sections of the house bill which attempted to repeal the law authorizing the construction of a boat railway at The Dalles and the contract for the improvement of Yaquina bay.

In addition to the large items carried by the Associated Press, and given below, Senator McBride secured amendments authorizing new appropriations of \$50,000 for the mouth of the Siuslaw river, \$15,000 for the Clatskanie river, and \$10,000 for the improvement of Coos river. The \$150,000 secured for Coos bay is for the improvement of the entrance. The \$100,000 for the canal and locks at the Cascades is to build them higher, so the danger from high water will be avoided.

Fifty thousand dollars for the boat railway construction was deemed by the committee sufficient, since a large amount of the former appropriation is still unexpended, and the right of way is not yet all secured.

Besides the increase of \$50,000 for river improvement from Portland to Astoria, Senator McBride secured an increase on the improvement of the mouth of the Coquille of from \$25,000 to \$40,000, and for the upper Coquille river of from \$6,000 to \$9,000. The senator tonight was the recipient of hearty congratulations from his colleagues in the Oregon delegation, and from other senators who were cognizant of the hard fight he waged in the committee for the rightful recognition of his state in the matter of needed improvements.

ALLAN B. SLAUSON.

#### FOR OREGON STREAMS.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The senate committee on commerce decided today to put the Morgan Nicaragua canal bill on the river and harbor bill.

The senate committee on commerce today completed consideration of the river and harbor bill, the last act of the bill being an addition of the provision for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. Aside from the Nicaragua canal feature the committee increased the cash appropriations to the extent of about \$2,000,000 over the house cash appropriations, while the amount continuing the contracts now in existence is increased to the extent of about \$10,000,000.

Among the important changes are: Coos bay, Oregon, \$100,000 cash appropriation inserted; Columbia river, Oregon, three-mile rapids and boat railway, \$50,000; at the Cascades, \$100,000 (new item); lower Willamette river, increase to \$150,000; Lewis river, Washington, \$60,000 (new).

#### FROM DALLAS.

Bids for the New Court House Will Soon Be Called For.

Dallas, Or., Feb. 17.—The commissioners' court of Polk county will soon call for bids for the superstructure of the court house, bids for both brick and stone to be submitted.

The woolen mill has placed two new boilers in its engine room. Next week the factory will begin working both a day and a night force, and keep all hands working full time.

W. G. Magers, the convicted murderer, has recovered from his recent severe illness, and is again becoming stronger. He takes matters easy, and appears to be hopeful.

#### YOUNG JESSE JAMES.

His Case Called for the Third Time—Robbery the Charge.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 16.—For the third time the case of young Jesse James, charged with complicity in the robbery of a Missouri Pacific passenger train, at Leeds, in September last, was called in the criminal court today.

#### SUFFERED DEATH.

Results of Exposure During the Recent Cold Wave.

New York, Feb. 16.—Hiram L. Dick-

Inson, aged 48 years, a wealthy contractor of Mount Klisco, Westchester county, who was found almost frozen to death in a snowdrift in the woods near that village, died at his home there from the effect of his exposure.

Louis Naeff, of Port Chester, a peddler, aged 45 years, who was picked up in the road between Westchester and White Plains and taken to White Plains died in the hospital in that city.

#### THAWING OUT GOLD.

Nanaimo, B. C., Feb. 17.—Among the passengers on the steamer Amur was M. Marks, an Australian mining expert, who has come from Dawson for the purpose of obtaining thawing machines. These he says are being successfully used in Arctic mining. Machines in operation thaw from 10 to 15 feet per day, as against two feet by the old process. He estimates this season's output of the Klondike country at \$19,500,000. Good coal is said to have been found a few miles from Dawson.

## VOLUNTEERS WERE READY.

### OREGON BOYS IN MANILA IN LETTERS TO FRIENDS.

Tell of Their Experience in Preparing for War With Filipinos—Claude Johnson Writes Home.

H. A. Johnson yesterday received two letters from his son, Claud Johnson, who is with company K, Second Oregon volunteers, at Manila. The first is dated January 8th, at 8 p. m., and contains, among other matters, the following:

"I think we are about to have a mix-up with the insurgents. They say they will fight until they die, or have control of the islands. I fear they will die, as we are 'loaded for bear.' We were issued 200 rounds of ammunition, each, today, and are prepared for action on a minute's notice. We all have our clothes ready to jump into at once, and no one is allowed outside the quarters. Several of the companies of the Second regiment are going out to the trenches between this hour and midnight, as the insurgents do all their fighting at night. One company will guard the barracks tonight, so it will be almost impossible for them to take us by surprise.

"The insurgents have been trying to blow up our powder magazine. The young fellow who sleeps next to me was on guard night before last, and fired on some natives; in some way one of our boys happened out there, and was mistaken for a native and was shot and instantly killed.

"The officers' quarters are some distance from our barracks, and tonight they are all coming inside to sleep. I think they expect an attack to be almost certain."

The second letter is dated January 12th, and a few excerpts from it are as follows:

"The call to arms was sounded in the Oregon regiment yesterday, for the first time since the troops have been in the islands, the call coming between 2 and 3 o'clock. We marched out and were stationed a few blocks from our quarters, remaining until 5 o'clock, and then returned to our quarters without firing a shot. The boys were much excited for a few minutes, but soon quieted down. The stores in the city all closed as quick as a flash, and the streets were all cleared about as quick, many rigs (wagons and carriages) were wrecked in trying to get off the streets. Everything is very quiet this morning; mercantile houses are all open and doing business as usual, although loads after loads of household goods are moving out of the city.

"In conversation with our lieutenant last night, he told me that they were fighting in the suburbs of the city. One of the South Dakota boys, while on guard yesterday, had his throat cut by a native. We moun something over a hundred guards every morning.

"I see by the papers there are six regiments of regulars now on their way to Manila. I think our chances for coming home soon are very favorable."

Mrs. Cook M. Jones yesterday received a letter from her husband, County Superintendent G. W. Jones, corporal of company K, Second Oregon volunteers, at Manila. The letter, under date of January 12th, recites the fact that active preparations are now under way, on behalf of the army of occupation, for defense against the Filipinos, and that on the previous day the Oregon troops were ordered out in double-quick time, to man the walls of the city for defense, but that the trouble blew over, and the troops were soon ordered back to their quarters. Mr. Jones, in his letters, has steadily scouted the idea of trouble with the natives, but, ere now, he is doubtless convinced that the Filipinos will fight.

SUIT FOR DIVORCE.—Eugene Guard, Feb. 15th: W. H. Simmons has instituted suit in the Lane county circuit court against his wife, Emma Simmons, for divorce. The couple were married at Salem in 1874. Desertion is alleged in the complaint, the act commencing in 1887.

The city of New York collects about \$10,000 a year in license fees from masquerade balls. The fee is from \$5 to \$100, and averages about \$10. But masquerade balls are on the decline in that city.

## TO SHOW STRENGTH.

### AMERICAN GUNBOATS WILL VISIT ALL THE ISLANDS.

Of the Philippine Group—A Formidable Demonstration to Deter Natives from Resisting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The administration has determined rapidly to extend the jurisdiction of the United States over the Philippine group in its entirety, acting on the theory that delay in this crisis is dangerous, and that anarchy and general paralysis of such interests as the islands support would be brought about through failure to promptly replace Spain's sovereignty over the islands with that of the United States.

This decision involves the necessity of a naval campaign, and this will be instituted as soon as Dewey receives reinforcements in the shape of gunboats now on the way to Manila. It is not anticipated that there will be necessity for any formidable demonstrations, but the very fact that the United States government is able to exhibit a sufficient force to accomplish the purpose of occupation, is expected to deter natives from a profligate resistance. Owing to the vast number of the Philippine islands, a large number of gunboats will be required to visit them simultaneously, so the program will be to have the vessels visit in their order the principal towns outside of Manila, especially those where Spanish garrisons were maintained.

#### SEEKING SAFETY.

Manila, Feb. 17.—11:50 a. m.—Ex-Consul of the United States O. F. Williams has received an application from a member of the insurgent congress, at Malo Lolo, for a pass through the American lines for a family of twelve persons, who are desirous of taking refuge in Manila. This is regarded as significant, as showing that the most intelligent rebels realize that their families are safe only within American territory.

With the exception of a few shots fired into a small body of rebels, who were attempting to destroy a railroad bridge near Calococan, all has been quiet along the lines.

Last night the heat affected the men in the open country to some extent, but otherwise the health of the troops shows marked improvement since the beginning of hostilities.

#### DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The war department today received the following from General Otis:

Manila, Feb. 17.—Adjutant-General. Washington: Additional casualties among the American troops are as follows:

First California—Wounded in the skirmish at Taterfo, February 14th: Private Harry Fawc, company G, cheek, slight; Corporal Oscar Nelson, company C, chest, slight; Private W. E. Cornish, company H, thigh, slight. Wounded on February 15th and 16th: Private Howard M. Holland, company D, First Washington, shoulder, slight; Ralph D. Winter, troop K, fourth cavalry, arm hit, slight; Joseph Engeberg, Third artillery, leg, slight. Wounded in the engagement at Jaroc near Ilo Ilo, February 12th—Second Lieutenant Frank C. Bolles, Eighteenth infantry, leg, severe; Corporal Sparks, Eighteenth infantry, serious; Private Fred Smith, Eighteenth infantry, slight. Dead—William Chance, Hugh Duffy, George W. Stinke.

## TRADE EXPANDING.

### REVIEW OF BUSINESS BY A MERCANTILE AGENCY.

Trusts and Monopolies Increase and Stimulate Commerce Only While They Are Coming.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—R. G. Dun & Company's Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

Beyond question, business is expanding, and in many branches it is larger, notwithstanding speculative combinations, which tend to reduce it. All the monopolies, or attempted monopolies, stimulate business while they are coming, but tend to stifle it after they come, and the strong combinations and trusts which have been formed or proposed have given a temporary, but very questionable, impetus to trade. But, beyond the influence of those, there is a genuine and substantial enlargement of business, due to the unexampled prosperity of the growing population.

The failures for the week have been 173 in the United States against 295 last year, and eighteen in Canada against thirty-five last year.

#### A PIONEER DEAD.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Feb. 16.—Sevier Forcier, 100 years of age, and the pioneer settler of Northern Wisconsin, is dead. Mr. Forcier came here seventy years ago, was engaged in lumbering for a number of years in the Chippewa and Wisconsin rivers, and conducted the first hotel erected in the northern half of the state. He was born in Montreal in 1799.

#### FREIGHT FOR MANILA.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—A fleet of four vessels will leave San Francisco, for Manila, within two weeks. No less than 5,500 tons of freight will be taken.

## WORK OF CONGRESS.

### THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The Naval Bill Finds No Opposition in the House—More Cadets for the Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The house today snall passed the sundry civil appropriation bill, to which it has devoted over a week. No important amendment has been adopted, as the speaker's ruling upon the motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to incorporate it in the Nicaragua canal amendment, was sustained, 155 to 99.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up and overhauled. The bill was completed during the remainder of the day. There was no general opposition to the measure, although it carries \$44,000,000, being \$3,000,000 more than the largest naval appropriation bill ever passed by congress.

A bill was passed authorizing the president to appoint five additional cadets-at-large to the naval academy. During the course of a brief debate upon the bill, it developed that one of these cadetships was to go to Captain Gridley, who commanded Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila, and another to a brother of Ensign Worth Bagley, of North Carolina, the hero of the torpedo-boat Winslow's encounter with masked batteries in Cardenas harbor, Cuba.

#### NAVAL PERSONNEL BILL.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The naval personnel bill, for which the navy department has been contending for so many years, was passed by the senate this afternoon. It was under discussion for several hours, but was passed practically in the form of which it was reported by the senate committee. The remainder of the day's session was devoted to the passage of bills on the private pension calendar, seventy-four in number, and to the reading of the Alaska code bill.

#### PALMER'S PENSION.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The bill pensioning Hon. John M. Palmer, ex-senator from Illinois, at \$50 a month, has passed both houses of congress.

#### A COMPROMISE.

Washington, Feb. 17.—There was a pronounced movement in the senate today looking to a compromise on the army appropriation bill. The movement originated with several republican senators, who advanced the opinion that a compromise was preferable to an extra session of congress.

## M. FAURE IS DEAD

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE PASSED AWAY LAST NIGHT.

Apoplexy the Cause of His Sudden Demise—Suffered Only a Few Hours.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—President Faure died at 10 o'clock tonight, from apoplexy.

It had been known for some time that his health was weak, but the first intimation that he was sick was given at half past 6 this afternoon, when a messenger was dispatched to the premier, M. Dupuy, announcing that the president was ill. M. Dupuy immediately repaired to the Elysee. All medical efforts proved futile, and the president died at 10 o'clock.

The report spread rapidly throughout the city, and large crowds soon assembled in the vicinity of the palace. About 6 o'clock M. Faure, who was then in his study, went to the door of the room of M. Legall, his private secretary, which is contiguous to the study, and said:

"I do not feel well. Come in."

M. Legall immediately went to the president's aid, and led him to a sofa, and called General Baillouid, secretary of the president's household, and Dr. Humbert. The president's condition did not appear dangerous, but Dr. Humbert, on perceiving that he was rapidly getting worse, summoned other physicians.

Though M. Faure remained conscious, the doctors soon recognized that the case was hopeless, but it was not until nearly 8 o'clock that the members of the family were informed of the real state of affairs. They then came to the sofa where the president lay. Soon after he began to lose consciousness and, despite all efforts, expired at 10 o'clock, in the presence of the family and M. Dupuy.

#### OUR POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

The following is an extract from the Congressional Record report of the proceedings of the committee of the whole house on Monday, Feb. 14th. (Mr. Mercer is chairman of the house committee on public buildings and grounds):

Public Building at Salem, Oregon. Mr. Mercer. I call up the bill (H. R. 5528) to provide for the construction of a public building at Salem, Oregon.

The bill was read, as follows: "Be it enacted, etc., That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site for and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building for the accommodation of the postoffice and other government offices at the city of

Salem, in the state of Oregon; and plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not exceed for the site and building complete the sum of \$100,000: Provided, That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in the adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than 40 feet, including streets and alleys; and no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site of said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the state of Oregon shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same. During the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said state and the service of civil process therein; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the secretary of the treasury; and no purchase of site nor plan for said building shall be approved by the secretary of the treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of \$100,000 for site and building.

The amendment reported by the committee was read, as follows:

Add after the word "purpose," in line 14, the following: "except for the ordinary preliminary expenses."

Mr. Lloyd. I call for the reading of the report.

The report (by Mr. Mercer) was read as follows:

The committee on public buildings and grounds, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5528) to provide for the construction of a public building at Salem, Oregon, submit the following report:

This bill is for a public building at Salem, Oregon. It has been favorably reported by the supervising architect of the treasury department. Like bills have several times passed the senate, and several times this committee has recommended in former congresses the construction of a public building at Salem, Oregon.

In the fifty-first congress the committee reported in favor of \$100,000, as follows:

"The city of Salem is the capital of Oregon, a state larger than New York and Pennsylvania combined. Salem has within its immediate port-of-call delivery 20,000 people. The city enumeration shows an increase of population within the past two years of 50 per cent. All the state buildings are here, and required to be for the future by the terms of the state constitution. Large and costly state buildings are provided for all the departments of the state. The supreme court holds its sessions in Salem. It is the second city of the state in population and wealth. It has miles of street railways, numerous banking, educational, business and manufacturing institutions. It has a letter-carrier system. Its commerce from its steamboat and railway traffic is large. It is in the great Willamette valley. Efforts will be made for the establishment of United States courts here. In view of the foregoing facts the committee beg leave to report senate bill No. 78 with amendments, and recommend that it do pass."

In the fifty-second congress the committee again favorably reported a bill for said building, and also in the fifty-third congress.

Your committee further represents that since those reports the capital city of Oregon has increased largely in population, and there is a greater demand for such building, inasmuch as the postal business has greatly increased.

There has never been a public building constructed in this capital city by the general government.

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of H. R. 5528 with the following amendment:

Add after the word "purpose," in line 14, the following: "except for the ordinary preliminary expenses."

The amendment reported by the committee was agreed to; and the bill as amended was, on motion of Mr. Mercer, laid aside to be reported favorably.

It will be noticed that the proposed appropriation for Salem provoked no opposition at all. In the cases of several other propositions of the kind there were bitter and slighting remarks regarding the cities and towns seeking federal aid.

We think the prospects are most promising for a government building in Salem, at no distant time in the future. Probably its construction can be commenced shortly after the legislative session of 1901—for our legislature must first relinquish state authority over the site.

We trust the damage to fruit trees from the recent freezing weather is not so great as is feared and reported by some of our orchardists. From conversations with a few of the most extensive fruit growers, we are led to take a more hopeful view of the situation than is held by the first mentioned.

However, there has been considerable damage, especially to pear trees and cherries. This is in the nature of a calamity, in the present stage of the industry of fruit growing. But we have the best fruit country in the world, notwithstanding these discouragements, and it will be a very safe and reliable business when our people learn and develop the best varieties, adapted to our conditions.

## THE GUEST OF BOSTON

### Visit of the President and His Cabinet.

#### McKinley's Address on Expansion.

Good Reasons Why the Philippines Should Be Held—He Is Honored as the Liberator.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—President Wm McKinley arrived in Boston today, to be the guest of the Home Market Club, at the banquet in his honor at Mechanics Hall. Messrs. Long, Alger, Bliss, Gage and Smith, of his cabinet, accompanied him, together with Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio. The arrival of the presidential train at the south terminal station at 10 o'clock was the occasion for a great outburst of enthusiasm from thousands of citizens who lined the streets on the line of procession to the hotel. The remainder of the day, after the arrival at the hotel, was spent in quietude by the president, until at 4:15, when he was escorted to the Mechanics Hall to participate in the reception and banquet of the Home Market Club.

It was the largest banquet ever arranged in this country, the exact number of persons who were served being 1,914. Besides these there were fully 1500 spectators in the balconies. Over the stage, under an arch of bunting and electric lights, were large portraits of Washington, Lincoln and McKinley, and underneath was the word "Liberator" in large letters.

Upon the balcony was a picture of Admiral Dewey, with the motto: "To the Captain of a German Ship: You Must Not Sail by the United States Flag Without Seeing It," and his famous command at Manila, "You May Fire, Gridley, When Ready."

President McKinley spoke in part as follows:

"I do not know why, in the year 1899, this republic has unexpectedly had placed before it the mighty problems which it must face and meet. They have come and are here, and they could not be kept away. Many, who were impatient for a conflict a year ago, apparently heedless of its larger results, were the first to cry out against the far-reaching consequences of their own act. Those of us who dreaded the war most, and whose every effort was directed to prevent it, had fears of the new and grave problems which might follow its inauguration. The evolution of events, which no man could control, has brought these problems upon us.

"The Philippines, like Cuba and Porto Rico, were entrusted to our hands by the war, and to that great trust, under the providence of God, and in the name of human progress and civilization, we are committed. It is a trust we have not sought; it is not a trust from which we will flinch. There is a universal agreement that the Philippines shall not be turned back to Spain. No true American consents to that. There was but one alternative, and that was, either Spain or the United States in the Philippines. The treaty gave them to the United States. We could have retired and done our duty, but could we, after freeing the Philippines from the domination of Spain, have left them without a government, without power to protect life and property, or to perform those international obligations essential to a free state? Could we have left them in a state of anarchy, and justified ourselves in our own consciences or before the tribunal of mankind?

"We could not have done that in the sight of God; and the future of the Philippines is now in the hands of the people. I know not one, at this hour, who is wise enough or sufficiently informed to determine what form of government will best subserve their interests and our interests, and their and our well-being.

"Until congress shall have directed otherwise, it will be the duty of the executive to possess and hold the Philippines, giving the people there peace and a beneficent government, affording them every lawful opportunity to prosecute their lawful pursuits, encouraging them in thrift and industry, making them feel and know we are their friends, not their enemies, that their good is our aim; that their welfare is our welfare, but that neither their aspirations nor ours can be realized until our authority is acknowledged and unquestioned."

Several times during the passage of the carriages to the hotel hines were heard for Alger.

"What's the matter with Long?" frequently was the cry.

"What's the matter with Alger?" was shouted, as the procession passed along Summer street.

"Yah, yah, yah, beef, beef, beef," jeered the crowd.

It took Alger some time to grasp the situation, at last, however, he caught the drift of the shouting, and his gracious smile stiffened into a look of cold impassiveness. At various points, as Alger's carriage passed, there were vociferous cheers for Miles.