

The Willamette Farmer.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN, SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1899.

DEWEY AND HIS WANTS

Asks the Government for Gunboats.

Vessels of Light Draught Needed.

The Hero of Manila Bay Became an Admiral at 11:15 o'clock Last Night.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Admiral Dewey is again pressing on the navy department for the urgent need of vessels of light draft, as a means of communication among the numerous small islands of the Philippine group. To this end the gunboat Vixen, which figured bravely for a vessel of her light calibre at the outset of the Cuban campaign, has been ordered to be immediately fitted out at the Norfolk navy yard for sailing for Manila. This will take about a month, and it probably will be three or four months before the John D. Sigsbee is ready. Besides the Concord, which is perhaps too large to be classified as one of the small craft, the only light vessels now in the Philippines, available for running about the waters are the Petrel and Helena. The Castine and the Princeton, however, are now speeding in that direction, but small craft equipment there will still be inadequate. The department is anxious to afford Admiral Dewey all assistance possible. Admiral Dewey has repeatedly called attention to the great importance of this work, and has emphasized the fact that it is light vessels, fit to skirmish about in shallow water and to run in and out of harbors where larger ones would be useless, that he wants rather than heavier ones.

RUSH INSTRUCTIONS.
Vancouver, B. C., March 2.—It is reported that the American gunboat Wheeling, now in port, has received rush instructions from Washington to proceed to Manila. The Wheeling has just returned from a long cruise to Alaskan ports.

Washington, March 2.—President McKinley, at 11:15 p. m., signed the bill creating the rank of admiral in the navy.

FOUGHT THE FILIPINOS.
New York, March 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: The former Spanish gunboat La Guna de Bayo steamed up the river opposite Macati this morning and opened fire on the insurgents on the opposite bank. General Whetton's brigade. She fired her four Gatling guns, two Nordenfeldts and one one-pounder. At first the insurgents replied with rifle fire, but they could not stand before the hail from the Gatlings. The engagement lasted three-quarters of an hour, and then the insurgents scattered, but as soon as the gunboat withdrew the insurgents returned again and opened a slow and annoying fire across the river.

A HOT DAY.
Manila, March 2.—5:30 p. m.—This is the hottest day of the season, but, fortunately, all is quiet inside and outside of our lines, and a majority of the men were kept in the shade.

The transport Morgan City has arrived here. The wives of the officers and other women passengers were not allowed to land, the authorities considering conditions ashore unsettled.

AT HONG KONG.
New York, March 2.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The state department has received word that the civilian members of the Philippine commission have arrived at Hong Kong, and will start immediately for Manila, where they will arrive on Saturday.

It is understood that they will immediately seek to communicate with the native leaders for the purpose of impressing them with the friendly purposes of this government, and inducing them to lay down their arms.

SAILED FOR MANILA.
Hong Kong, March 2.—The United States Philippine commission left here on board the U. S. S. Baltimore for Manila.

LOSSES NEAR MANILA.
Washington, March 2.—The following bulletin has been posted at the war department:

Manila, March 2.—Casualties near Calocan were as follows:
First South Dakota, February 17—Private Herman H. Belmont, Lieutenant Robert B. Ross.
Twentieth Kansas, February 23—Captain David Elliott, killed.
First Montana, February 23—Company A, Private Alvin F. Pletner, shoulder, slight; company K, Howard L. Oanner, thigh, moderate; company M, William J. Christy, hand, slight.
Casualties near San Pedro, Macati, were as follows:
California, February 23—Company F,

Privates Arthur M. Smith and Harold E. Parks.
First Washington, March 1—Company C, Corporal Alfred B. Yichert, shoulder, moderate; Private Herbert L. Osborne, chest, severe.

A VOICE OF WARNING.

France Realizes the Power of the Anglo-Saxons, and Fears It.

New York, March 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: The Temps says that Lord Charles Beresford's idea of a quadruple alliance appeals to the imagination of many in the United States, and then goes on:

"Nothing is farther from our thoughts than to pretend that when such a conception has terminated in the public mind, it has not at the same time entered into national politics.

"What, however, must be noted on one hand is that, in spite of apparent provocations, the United States, so unjustly susceptible with regard to other powers, displays great patience toward Germany, and, on the other hand, that in spite of certain actions in the bay of Manila and Samoa, Germany has no idea of entering into a struggle with the powerful trans-Atlantic democracy."

The Temps then concludes that for France to direct her policy with the idea of an European coalition against the two Anglo-Saxon powers would be to enter heedlessly into a most dangerous undertaking, and says France has not yet arrived at that point where she can write down voluntarily Alsace-Lorraine in her profit and loss column by consenting to play the game of her enemies against liberal nations, which, put in plain language, seems to mean that the Temps counsels a rapprochement with the United States, through England, rather than fruitless coquetting with Germany.

ARMS FOR AGUINALDO

SEIZURE MADE BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

The Filipinos Are Disheartened by Their Defeat—Cebu Is Peaceful—The Concord's Cruise.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: It is reported here that a steamer with 20,000 stands of arms and ammunition, which were bound for Philippines, has been seized in Japanese waters by the Japanese authorities. Aguinaldo's army is disheartened at the result of the recent actions. Many companies of the insurgents have retired because their officers skulk and won't lead their men. The latest news from Cebu is good. The natives are returning to the town. The coolies are now willing to work at reasonable wages. Under the native government they asked double pay. Vessels are now loading and business has been resumed.

The influential natives of the islands of Mabate and Ticao request General Otis to send more troops there. They say that 200 men could easily subdue the rebels. The inhabitants are peaceable. They are disgusted with the exhortations of three successive native governors. On the two islands are 80,000 head of cattle, which constitute the food supply of the rebel army of the South.

THE NATIVES FLED.

Manila, March 3.—5:10 p. m.—The United States gunboat Concord has arrived here after a week's cruise along the west coast of Luzon.

The only incident of her trip was the burning of a schooner loaded with supplies for the rebels at Dagupan, the terminus of the railroad. The natives fled and abandoned the town when the gunboat anchored in the bay.

NO PRISONERS.

Washington, March 3.—The following dispatch has been received from General Otis by Secretary Alger in answer to his inquiry respecting the number of American prisoners held by the insurgents:

"Manila, March 3.—Secretary of War Washington.—The insurgents have not taken, nor do they hold, a single prisoner of war. They have three soldiers in Malolos, picked up in January, who without permission went among them near Cavite and Calocan. I am looking out for them and providing them with money. Have captured over 1500 insurgent soldiers since February 4th, and hold the majority as prisoners of war. The troops here are in splendid condition."

HEAVY CLAIMS.

For Property in the Philippines, Will Be Presented to General Otis.

Washington, March 2.—The Hong Kong and Shanghai bank has been selected as the agents of the Cortes Brothers, the Philippine claimants, for the restoration of large property interests on those islands.

The former agent, Journales, and his family, consisting of father, mother-in-law, daughter and two cousins, lost their lives in a recent engagement at Santa Ana. The estate involved have a value of about \$500,000, being located in Manila, Cavite and the districts of Binondo, Oondo and Malabon. Through the West End National bank of this city, the Hong Kong and Shanghai banks, as agents, will be called to demand that the property be placed at once in their hands.

The claimants are confident of General Otis' compliance. In view of the attorney-general's recent decision.

GRASS PAVING STONE

Waste of Meadows Compressed Into Blocks for City Streets.

Of all the novel materials which have been utilized for making smoother the rough and uneven path of the truck driver, whose duty compels him to steer through city streets a huge and jolting mass of merchandise, that of which a clergyman, Rev. J. H. Amies, of Atlantic City, N. J., is the inventor is entitled to first place. The material that Mr. Amies proposes to use for paving city streets is common meadow grass. His proposition comes with the additional recommendation that it does not detract in any way from the value of an industry already established. Mr. Amies does not propose to rob the cow of her cud, or the horse of his fodder, but for his paving material he intends to go to the waste meadows along the water front, where grows the comparatively valueless grass, which, when sold as salt hay, the only thing that it has been worth selling for, barely pays for the cost of cutting.

This salt and rank growth of the meadows adjacent to the waterways Mr. Amies intends to compress by hydraulic means into square blocks, flattening it by means of a special preparation of oil tar and other resins blended, this preparation making the blocks, according to the claims of the inventor, impervious to the invasion of moisture and decay. The finished blocks measure 12x12 inches and weigh forty pounds per cubic foot.

The blocks can be laid upon any proper foundation in the same manner as are granite blocks, vitrified bricks or other paving material. In the first place, he states that they will cost less than any other pavement now in use, and as he proposes to utilize such a very cheap material as the wily salt grass common along the Atlantic coast, his claim with regard to cheapness is probably well founded. Besides being the cheapest, Mr. Amies claims that his blocks are the most durable, that such a thing as a rut or hollow will be unknown on grass-paved streets, that in fact the mineral matter which falls upon the grass roadway will only make it smoother and stronger, the seeming paradox of this statement being supported by the claim that the grass blocks are elastic and moisture-proof and therefore incorporate with themselves any mineral matter that comes their way.

Mr. Amies says that his paving blocks can be made by a process of treatment of which he alone possesses the secret, of the consistency of granite, while the slippery surface common to asphalt and wooden paving is entirely absent, and the noisiness of granite pavement unknown, as the resilient surface of the grass blocks offer a velvety surface to the hoofs of the horse that makes their tread a quiet and orderly thud.

The claim is made that the grass blocks are calculated to outlast any of the granite or wood paving now in use. So confident is Mr. Amies of this that he is willing to guarantee the blocks for a period of five years. Mr. Amies declares that "any required degree of density may be given to the blocks according to the pressure to which they have been subjected. A density of from 25 to 60 pounds per cubic foot may be attained. The weight of the ordinary woods used in paving, such as cedar, spruce, fir, pine, hemlock, etc., runs from 25 to 35 pounds per cubic foot. The woods decay from inherent causes, and can not be cured or treated to prevent them absorbing moisture. My fiber blocks can not absorb moisture, and are decay-proof for very many years. They may be made as dense as mahogany (the wood now being laid down in paving blocks in Paris at a great cost), which is for Spanish mahogany 52 pounds to the cubic foot, or as English oak, which weighs 51 pounds to the cubic foot."

Experiments have been made with the grass pavement in Norfolk and Richmond, and the result, it is claimed, has been very successful.

COULDN'T FOOL HER.

She had decided that she ought to have a revolver for protection when she happened to be at home alone evenings, and she went to get it herself, says the Chicago Post.

"This," said the dealer, "is a hammerless weapon that—"

"I begin to understand," returned the dealer. "You want everything there is and the more the better. How would you like a two-barreled pistol, instead of one with a single barrel and a cylinder?"

"Just the thing," she answered, delightedly. "You see, you can't fool me, even if I am a woman. Just give me a two-barreled pistol."

Thus it was that he disposed of an ancient weapon that he had had in stock since some time in the early fifties.

IMMUNES RETURN.

St. Louis, March 3.—The Seventh immunized have arrived from Macon, Ga. They occupied nineteen coaches and numbered about 500. Mayor Zeigler and a delegation of citizens met the soldiers at Union station and accorded them a welcome to the city.

No one is more profoundly sad than he who laughs too much.—Richter.

A NEW CURE FOR INSOMNIA

The Phonograph and the Magic Lantern Will Put to Sleep the Most Obstinate.

If you can't sleep tie up to a phonograph. It dispels bad dreams and goes a long way toward preventing those forms of insanity to which insomnia and nightmares lead. Many a man in the overbusy life of today takes his worries to bed with him, where they torment him half the night. This is wearing on the nerves, for after being harassed by the thousand noises of the city during the day the nerves demand rest. Only sleep can give it to them, and nowadays the time set apart for sleep is all too short, thanks to the demands of business and of social duties. And to be deprived of half of even this scant portion by a lot of demon plans and schemes that are troublesome enough in daytime is an unmitigated outrage.

Dr. J. Leonard Corning, says the New York Press, has just interested his colleagues by a remarkable treatise showing how to induce sleep in even the most obstinate cases of insomnia. The doctor's method is one of substitution. He puts harmony in place of discord. Instead of distraction he introduces concentration, and soon unconsciousness, or if his patients dream, their dreams are pleasant rather than morbid.

He uses a phonograph, supplemented by magic lantern fitted with revolving disks of various colors, and so contrives that the patient is under the effects of color harmony and sound harmony at the same time—a duplex lullaby. It is a combination few, if any, can resist, though the doctor modestly says that his instruments are merely "adjuncts to the purely medical resources already at our disposal."

Dr. Corning materially softens the tones that come from the metal diaphragm of the phonograph. This softening is due likely to the length of the rubber tube between the phonograph and the patient.

Usually folks wish the lights out when they sleep, unless they are badly trained children or overnervous and afraid of nightmare; but the doctor uses lights of many colors, and moreover, makes these colors revolve, which gives a hypnotic effect.

The patient lies on a couch ready for the doctor to begin operations. He wears the acoustic hood or helmet, which a long rubber tube connects with the phonograph on the shelf overhead. A speaking tube connects with this tube. Through this the patient hears whatever the doctor has to say. Back of the patient is the stereopticon with an electric battery attachment for running the revolving disks. At the foot of the couch is the screen on which the lantern casts the kaleidoscopic designs. The helmet is of canvas or soft leather. It fits tightly to the head, except at the ears, where the doctor has cut the material away, and it leaves the face exposed. Over each ear, instead of the cloth or leather, there is a metallic saucer just deep enough to cover on the ear without pressing it. There is a nipple at the top of each saucer, to which the ends of the forked rubber tube attach. After arranging the helmet properly the patient can lie in any position comfortably without losing connection with the phonograph, which obviously he could not do if he used the ordinary metallic forks. As the edges of the saucers have soft pads that press closely against the head about the ears, they shut out effectively all sounds except those from the phonograph or from the speaking tube.

The helmet's pressure is sufficiently unusual to make it a hindrance at first, though after the patient has worn it a few times he has become accustomed to it and it does not interfere with his going to sleep. Besides, if he looks steadily at the revolving lights his power of attention will exhaust itself, and, forgetting of this headgear, he will fall quickly to sleep to whatever tune the phonograph happens to be delivering. Sometimes a particularly fitful patient may need trional—10 or 15 grains—but that is seldom.

The lantern is the ordinary stereopticon with rotating disks instead of slides. The disks revolve in opposite directions by simple cog-wheel gearing, for which a small electric motor supplies the power. As the light falls on the screen when the disks are in motion there is a gentle flowing continuity of effect, as though one were watching a running brook, and at the same time a harmonious though ever-changing color effect, as though one looked down upon the dancers from a box at the Charity ball. To avoid breaks in the flow of harmony, which might waken or discompose the patient, the doctor uses two phonographs, connecting the tube of the second to the tube of the first. Just when the cylinder on the first machine has run out he starts machine No. 2, and the interval between the two is hardly appreciable. He always places his phonographs in a room adjoining the one the patient occupies, because he can operate them there without fear of disturbing his subject. If a patient is particularly weak or debilitated, Dr. Corning advises some form of mild stimulant before the treatment begins.

"Harmony," says the doctor, "is more effective than melody in this vibratory form of treatment, and for this reason selections from the Wagnerian compositions render excellent service. Arpeggios and minor chords are likewise exceedingly effective."

Most of the music to be had in the shops is worthless for the purpose; but I am happy to say that of late, what with improvement in the reproducer and the more dexterous preparation of the cylinders, more perfect though less plentiful harmony, is now available. Should the volume of sound be too great it may be diminished either by plugging the ears or by blocking the conducting tube with cotton.

WILL BOMBARD THE SKY.

Los Angeles Is Raising Money to Experiment with Rainmaking.

Los Angeles, March 3.—Under the direction of Prof. T. C. S. Lowe, a series of experiments are to be made at artificial rainmaking. A committee has been appointed by the chamber of commerce here, to raise \$5,000, the amount deemed necessary for apparatus and chemicals for bombarding the skies. Rain is very much needed here, and conditions have been favorable many times of late, but no rain falls.

DEWEY AND OTIS.

Washington, March 3.—The president has sent to the senate the nomination of Rear-Admiral George Dewey to be admiral of the navy under the act approved March 2, 1899, and that of Brigadier-General Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., to be major-general by brevet, to rank from February 4, 1899, for military skill and distinguished service in the Philippines.

A REWARD.

SENATOR GRAY APPOINTED TO A FEDERAL JUDGESHIP

President McKinley Rewards the Democratic Peace Commissioner Whose Patriotism Pleased Him.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: The president has offered to Senator George Gray, of Delaware, and he has accepted the new circuit judgeship created under this recent act of congress in the third judicial circuit comprising eastern and western Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

His associates in the circuit will be Marcus A. Wehson, of Pittsburg, and George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia. Justice Shiras, of the supreme court, has for some years been assigned to this circuit from the supreme court.

Mr. Gray's term in the senate will expire on Saturday next. It has been known for some time that the president was desirous of showing in a practical and striking manner his appreciation of the services rendered to the administration and the country by the senator as one of the peace commissioners to Paris.

Senator Gray accepted the post and undertook the discharge of its arduous duties against his own inclination and against the advice of his political friends. He knew that a legislature was about to be elected in his state and that that legislature would be called upon to choose his successor. His presence in the country might not, perhaps, have changed the result, in view of the facts now known, yet the situation at the time when he accepted the peace commissionership was certainly such as to call on his part for a display of disinterested patriotism, and the service of political consideration, which the president now takes the greatest pleasure in recognizing.

The offer, it is understood, was made by the president two days ago, and the senator definitely decided to accept on Wednesday.

BICYCLE AS A MOTIVE POWER.

Few wheelmen are aware of the amount of power generated by them when on a spin, and what wondrous results could be obtained from it if it were possible to concentrate and apply it for practical purposes.

According to Dr. Schirwald of Germany there are four points to be considered about cycling—the friction of the surface, its graduation, the natural speed of the wheel and the resistance of air. Thus, in making an attempt to compute the amount of power generated, the conditions of the road, the velocity of the wind and the weight of the wheel and its rider must be taken into chief consideration.

When the rider exerts himself to the full extent of his physical strength, as in 24-hour record making races, the amount of power produced is wonderful. It amounts to nearly three million pounds. In other words, it is equal to the force required to raise 291 1/2 hundred-pound weights to an elevation of three feet in one day.

"From a hygienic standpoint," says Dr. Schirwald, "the best recreation can be obtained by the cyclist from a speed that does not exceed 10 miles an hour for a distance of about 25 miles daily."

SALARIES IN PHILADELPHIA.

The salary of the mayor of Philadelphia is \$12,000 a year, the sheriff receives \$15,000, the district attorney \$10,000 and the coroner—there is only one coroner in Philadelphia—receives \$5,000. The present Philadelphia coroner is a candidate for the office of mayor on the republican ticket. The comptroller of Philadelphia receives \$8,000 a year, the superintendent of police gets \$4,500.

A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

Fearful Accident in a Settler's Cabin.

Silas Brady, an Oregon Farmer,

Narrowly Escapes Death and Sustains Serious Injury—His Recovery Is in Doubt.

PORTLAND, March 2.—Silas Brady, who has been living on a farm near Sherwood, Washington county, met with a fearful accident this morning, from the effects of which it is scarcely possible that he can recover. This morning a neighbor of Brady's heard a terrible explosion, and on going to the house he found the interior of the building—stoves, dishes, furniture—all in one general wreck and Brady was lying senseless on the floor.

Brady had been blasting stumps with dynamite, and had evidently been preparing a cartridge for use when, in some way, it exploded. His left hand was blown off at the wrist, and no part of it could be found. His face and breast were filled with particles of dynamite, and both his eyes were very badly injured. Four holes were blown in the walls of the abdomen, two of them clear through. A hole was blown through one foot, and fragments of the stove were found driven into various parts of the body.

He was taken to the Good Samaritan hospital in this city, where his left arm was amputated, and his other injuries attended to. His chances for recovery are very slim.

WILL CAN SALMON.

FISHERIES TRUST INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Seventy Per Cent of All Fish Caught in Puget Sound to Be Used by the New Firm.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Pacific American Fisheries company, which incorporated in New Jersey today, with a capitalization of \$5,000,000, will control 70 per cent of all salmon caught in Puget sound and tributary waters, and is authorized to catch and can salmon or other fish in the Columbia river, Puget sound, Fraser river, Alaska and other districts. The directors of the company are John Cudahy, Charles Counselman, Judge T. A. Moran, of Moran, Krause & Mayer, of Chicago; H. B. Steele, E. B. Deming, Robert A. Smith, J. C. Syndacker, of Snyder & Pife, Chicago; Roland Offrey, of Fairhaven, Washington, and A. G. Garretson, of Jersey City.

Permanent officers will be elected at a meeting to be held in Chicago. The headquarters of the company will be in Chicago, and the American Trust & Savings bank, of Chicago, is the underwriters' trustee. The Manhattan Trust Co. is New York trustee. The stock of the company has been positively privately underwritten, and there are to be no other offerings.

It is the intention of the company to extend its business and to absorb concerns in the salmon canning business in different localities. Upon the present organization it is estimated the net earnings of the company will be \$825,420, or over 18 per cent of the common stock, after paying 8 per cent dividends on preferred stock. The company will engage in foreign shipping of sea goods of all American waters. The company has acquired an option for a site for the new central cannery at Fairhaven, Wash., which, when built, will be the largest in the world. In addition to a large fleet of steamers, boats and scows have been secured, as have been the properties and plant of the Island Canning Company, at Friday Harbor, and the Anacortes Packing Company, at Anacortes, Wash.

MET IN THE DARK.

TWO BICYCLE RIDERS IN COLLISION ON THE ROAD.

One Was Instantly Killed, and the Other Seriously Injured—Rode in Opposite Directions.

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 3.—Two bicycle riders, Dave Arato and Dan Murphy, collided on the county road between Mayfield and Mountain View, while riding in the darkness, in opposite directions and at a high rate of speed. Arato was killed almost instantly, and Murphy was cut and bruised, and had all the fingers of his left hand broken.

Hayward H. Riddell, the new p. m. at The Dalles, is a native of Salem-born in 1868. His salary will be \$2600 a year. Wherever a Salem boy has gone it is noticed that he has always gained popularity.