

The Willamette Farmer.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN, SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1899.

THE SPANISH ARE LEAVING

American Forces Will Be Weakened

By Garrisoning the Coast Towns.

An Exchange of Prisoners Will Be Effected, if Possible—The Rebels Fighting.

MANILA, April 26—6:20 p. m.—Spain's evacuation of the Philippine Islands will be practically completed by the withdrawal of the Spanish garrison from Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, and from the Sulu Islands, and if the United States assumes control of Mindanao and the Sulu Islands, on the Spaniards withdrawing, the military authorities must, in order to garrison these islands, diminish the forces of the American troops which are already too small.

There was almost a mutiny among the Spanish troops in the islands, because they were expected to proceed to the Ladrone Islands and Caroline Islands, some of them refusing to do so, claiming that their enlistments had expired. The latter were exempted and were allowed to return to Spain on board the transport Alava.

The native troops in the Spanish garrisons are in a sad plight. They must accompany the Spaniards or risk the vengeance of their competitors. The Spanish garrisons propose to disband them, but they refuse to give up their arms. The natives of Zamboanga, emboldened by the suspicious capture of arms on board the Spanish gunboats which were purchased there by Francisco Reyes of this place, as cabled to the United States on April 13th, are likely to prove troublesome when the Spanish garrisons are withdrawn from the coast towns of the island of Mindanao. It is believed that amouling tribal wars will then be resumed, anarchy will prevail and the inhabitants of nearly every village will fight with their neighbors.

A tripartite exchange of prisoners will be arranged, if it is possible to negotiate with the Filipinos as if they were a civilized nation. If the Filipinos consent to release the Spanish prisoners, the Americans might release the Tagalos whom they now hold as prisoners, in return for which Spain would free her political prisoners. The provisions of the Paris treaty would thus be carried out. The Spanish commission, however, hesitates to enter the Filipino lines, fearing treachery, although Aguinaldo has guaranteed the safety of the commissioners.

The release of the Filipinos held by Americans might be distinctly advantageous, as they all claim to have been converted to the American cause by the good treatment they have received, and announce themselves to be anxious to influence their friends in favor of the policy of the United States.

A scouting party of the Minnesota regiment, between Malolos and Bigaa, met a superior force of Filipinos this morning. The Americans repulsed the enemy's attack until, just as their ammunition was failing, the Minnesotans were reinforced by two companies of American troops and the rebels were scattered. One soldier of the Minnesota regiment was wounded.

A body of about 200 rebels tried to break through the lines of Price's battalion, of the Fourth regiment, at Pavia last night, but they were repulsed without any loss on the American side.

FOR REED'S PLACE.

IOWA HAS TWO CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD.

Congressmen Henderson and Hepburn Are Groomed for the Race to Come.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 26.—Iowa has two full-fledged candidates for the speakership. A Dubuque special says that Congressman W. P. Hepburn, in an interview, has stated that he will support Congressman D. B. Henderson, and Mr. Henderson's friends are confident he will have the full delegation. As he is chairman of the committee on rules, and next to the speaker, his nomination would be natural.

From Clarinda the home of Mr. Hepburn it is claimed that he has the solid support of Iowa. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Hepburn will both make strong efforts for the delegation's support, and it is expected the unit rule will prevail, giving the solid delegation to the man with the majority.

WEARY OF FIGHTING.

Officers of Minnesota Regiment Want to Come Home.

St. Paul, April 26.—Governor Lind received the following cablegram today: "Manila, April 26.—Lind, St. Paul:

The regiment must be ordered home and mustered out at once. (Signed) Officers of the Regiment."

Governor Lind said he was unadvised as to the exigencies at Manila and is wholly in the dark as to the real significance of the message. It came in cipher, unsolicited, and its terms were unintelligible to him as they were to the public.

YELLOW FEVER SCOURGE.

Entire Havana—An American Shell Kills Three Persons.

Havana, April 26.—Three cases of yellow fever developed today. Colonel Davis isolated the houses.

Mail advices of La Lucha, from Manzanillo, say that an American shell, fired last summer during the bombardment of the town by the United States warships, exploded last Sunday, killing three persons and wounding many others. The shell had been fired into a cave, and workmen were digging it from under the floor, where it had penetrated deeply, when the shell exploded, wrecking the room.

A REPORTED ARREST

OF THE GERMAN CRUISER'S CAPTAIN AT SAMOA

Turns Out to Be a Canard, Concealed on Board the Pacific Steamer Aorangi.

ST. PAUL, April 26.—A Winnipeg, Manitoba, special to the Dispatch says: A special dispatch to the Free Press from Victoria, B. C., says the steamer Aorangi, from Australia, brings news of the arrest of the captain of the German warship Falke, at Apia for supplying arms to Mataafa. The arrest was made by the British commander.

THE STATEMENT DOUBTED.

Washington, April 26.—The statement that the commander of the German cruiser Falke had been arrested at Apia, by the British naval commander, was at once scouted by the officials to whom it was referred here. Attention was directed to the fact that the navy department had heard from Admiral Kautz by cable, from Auckland, at a later date than that upon which the steamer, just arrived at Victoria, must have sailed from Apia, on her long eastern voyage. Admiral Kautz's dispatch was dated April 4th, and it was forwarded from the nearest cable station, Auckland, April 12th. It is regarded as extremely unlikely that the steamer has made the trip from Apia since that time. It is said, in explanation of the story, that the steamer's crew had heard of the arrest of the German planter, at whose place the sailors were ambushed, and had jumped at the conclusion that the person arrested was the German commander.

A RANK FAKE.

Seattle, April 26.—A Post Intelligence correspondent at Victoria, wires as follows: "The story of the arrest of the commander of the German man-of-war Falke, at Samoa, is a rank fake. It was cooked up aboard the steamer Aorangi."

RANK OF REAR ADMIRALS.

The new organization of the navy, is headed by Admiral George Dewey, who now holds the highest rank of any officer in either army or navy in the United States, and the following are the rear admirals of the first and second class given according to their rank:

- | First class. | Second class. |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. McNaught. | 10. Casey. |
| 2. Howe. | 11. Sampson. |
| 3. Howison. | 12. Cronwell. |
| 4. Kautz. | 13. Philip. |
| 5. Remey. | 14. Higginson. |
| 6. Farquhar. | 15. Picking. |
| 7. Watson. | 16. Rogers, F. |
| 8. Robeson. | 17. Kempff. |
| 9. Schley. | 18. Sumner. |

The rear admirals of the first class embrace one half of the 18, and have the rank and pay of a major general, and those of the second class have the rank and pay of a brigadier general. It will be seen that Schley is ninth on the list of the first class and now ranks as a major general of the army with the monthly pay of \$825, while Rear Admiral Sampson is second in the second class with the rank corresponding with brigadier general in the army, and the monthly pay of \$458.33.

Of the captains who rendered such heroic services in the naval battle of Santiago, Evans, of the Iowa, ranks No. 10; Taylor, of the Indiana, ranks No. 14; Cook, of the Brooklyn, ranks No. 27; Clark, of the Oregon, ranks No. 29; Chadwick, of the New York, ranks No. 33, and Philip, of the Texas, who became a commodore soon after the battle, is No. 13 in the list of rear admirals.

HAD NO EFFECT.

Minister (concluding long address)—I have shown how wicked it is to cherish a spirit of revenge for injuries. Now, what would you do if another boy struck you?

Sunday School Class (with unanimity)—"It 'm back!"—London Modern Society.

THE MODEST YOUNG MAN.

"Let me see," said the editor to a new acquisition, a graduate of the college of journalism. "I hardly know what to put you at." "Until you decide," replied the man, "I'll sit down and write a few leading editorials."—Life.

SANTIAGO IS IN DISTRESS

Taxes Are Reduced by General Brooke.

All Public Works Will Be Stopped.

Many Persons Out of Employment and Free Distribution of Food Is Necessary.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, April 26.—A special committee, appointed by the board of trade to inquire into the municipal tax question, made its report at a public meeting tonight. According to the committee, General Brooke's order abolished the license and all taxes except 8 per cent on the incomes from land. The municipal revenues have been reduced from \$20,000 to \$3,000 per month. In Santiago, public works and schools must be stopped; 8,000 persons are out of employment, and as soon as the small surplus is exhausted, it will be necessary to resume the free distribution of food in order to prevent starvation. Outlawry is almost certain to follow.

It was also shown in the report that, while the actual revenues of the island are \$15,000,000 a year, Santiago province, representing one-third of the area and one-fifth of the population and collecting \$300,000 month, received of this total only \$90,000 from Havana, and moreover, is not allowed to collect additional taxes of a self-imposed nature.

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Albany N. Y., April 26.—The hearing on the report of the court, which investigated the conduct at Santiago of the Seventy-first regiment of New York City, was given by Governor Roosevelt today. The hearing developed the fact that the court of inquiry found that Major Smith, who was lieutenant colonel of the volunteer regiment; Colonel Whittle, who was major in that command, and Major Austin of the staff of Brigadier General Smith, and who commanded a company in that regiment, were guilty of lack of bravery and courage, and of incompetency. The governor announced that he would probably submit the case of Major Whittle to a military court to determine his competency and fitness to remain as an officer of the national guard of the state; that he was undecided what should be done in the case of Major Smith because his duties as lieutenant colonel are a matter of pure discretion, and that he would severely reprimand Captain Austin in a general national guard order.

PAYING THE CUBANS

GENERAL BROOKE WILL ACCEPT MUSTER ROLLS

And Not Endeavor to Go Behind Them—A Strong Banking Firm for Havana.

HAVANA, April 26.—Governor General Brooke, in the distribution of the \$3,000,000 to the Cuban soldiers, has determined to treat the Cuban officers as soldiers and gentlemen and not endeavor to go behind the rolls they submit. Hence the Cuban lists will be accepted on their face without elimination, as previously cabled, namely those who entered the army after July 1898, and those who are actually holding office. Any Cuban named on the list who is identified by his captain, will get his share.

The Spanish bank here is reported to be merging with a New York bank to form the Bank of Cuba with a capital of \$10,000,000, half of which is to be supplied by the Spanish bank.

Several Washington law firms, through having connections here, have agreed to push Cuban and American claims at no expense to the claimants, for 40 per cent of the amount of money recovered. At present there are about \$40,000,000 of claims on file.

FOR TRIPLE SCREWS.

Proposition to Equip American Cruiser with Better Appliances.

New York, April 26.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Rear Admiral Melville will shortly submit to the board of construction a proposition for fitting the proposed armored cruisers with triple screws, and it is believed that the suggestion will be adopted promptly.

Plans are being prepared for the other machinery of these cruisers. They follow those of the Minneapolis and Columbia. Considerable criticism has been aroused abroad over the suggestion to supply three armored cruisers with triple screws, the English and German constructors being opposed to this method of propulsion. Our experts, however, seem to think that the

Minneapolis and Columbia are good patterns to follow in their triple-screw feature at least.

MORE WOUNDED.

Washington, April 26.—General Otis forwards the following list of additional casualties: Wounded—Second Oregon, April 17th, company A, Private W. O. Walker, foot moderate. Thirtieth Minnesota, April 20th, Private Nichols Hanson, William Winders, Corporal G. H. Burlingham.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Pueblo, Colo., April 26.—Frank Smith, driver of a soda-water wagon, shot and killed his wife and himself as the outcome of a divorce suit recently brought by the woman.

WILL NOT ACCEPT.

EX-GOV. W. P. LORD DECLINES THE PERSIAN MISSION.

Was Not an Applicant for a Diplomatic Appointment—An Error in Transmission

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Ex-Governor Lord, of Oregon, has declined the tender of the mission of Persia. Governor Lord was an applicant for the Peruvian mission.

The Portland Telegram, of last evening, says: "Hon. Joseph Simon, United States senator from Oregon, who is a warm personal friend of Mr. Lord, this morning said:

"The statement that ex-Governor Lord was an applicant for the Peruvian mission is not true. The president, recognizing ex-Governor Lord's ability and devotion to party, felt kindly disposed to him and anxious to appoint him to some good position when the opportunity should present itself. It appears that the Persian mission was the first to present itself to the president, and this he tendered to Mr. Lord, not knowing, of course, whether it would be accepted or not. Mr. Lord has seen fit to decline this post of honor, and that is about all there is to it."

"In regard to the statement that ex-Governor Lord was an applicant for the mission to Peru, I know that he was not. The first private dispatch from Washington announced that the post tendered ex-Governor Lord was the mission to Peru. This was evidently a mistake in transmission. Ex-Governor Lord might have accepted this office, and he might not. This mission is a better one from a financial point of view than the ministry to Persia, and, besides, would have been better suited to Mr. Lord by reason of being so closely identified with our own republic. But Mr. Lord has never been an applicant for any diplomatic position."

THE MEETING AT NEWPORT.

Assurances by Members of Military Board That the Work Will Be Completed.

TOLEDO, O., April 26.—(Special).—The meeting at Newport, today, of the citizens of the Willamette valley towns and cities and those of Lincoln county, with the board of United States engineers, was well attended by representative men. Their train left Albany at 3 a. m., and they arrived at Newport at noon. After dinner and a drill of the life-saving crew, they went to the hall where addresses were listened to by the board, consisting of Colonel Mansfield, of San Francisco; Captain Taylor, of Seattle, and Captain Harts, of Portland.

R. A. Bensell presided and spoke generally and for Lincoln county. He was followed by Congressman Thos. H. Tongue. Senator John D. Daly and Judge John Burnett spoke for Benton county. Mayor C. P. Bishop and J. H. Albert spoke for Marion county. Judge L. F. Fling, C. B. Montague and J. K. Weatherford spoke for Linn county and Southern Oregon.

It was a pleasant and apparently successful meeting, successful drawing from the members of the board expressions indicating their intention of reporting favorably for the continuation of the improvement, if there are no engineering difficulties, in their opinion, in the way—even more, in the finding of a possible way to change the plans, so as to make them feasible if there is any promise of success and no danger or injury to the harbor. They think the improvement ought to be made. So much for the meeting. This is important. They will try to find a way to make it. Being in this spirit the engineers and visitors left Newport on the return trip at 4:30 p. m. A. B. Hammond, principal owner of the Oregon Central & Eastern railroad, was one of the party. The people of Newport and vicinity were out in full force.

WILL FILL SOME HISTORICAL GAPS.

The New York legislature is about to appropriate \$5000 to enable Dr. E. T. Corwin, an accomplished Dutch scholar, to translate and publish the valuable Dutch records relating to the colonial history of the Empire state, which he has gathered. Two years ago Dr. Corwin was sent to Holland by the General Synod of the Reformed Churches to collect these records.

While the population in Britain is increasing the number of paupers is yearly diminishing.

CONSPIRACY CASE ENDED

Quay Acquitted by the Trial Jury.

Appointed Senator by the Governor

To Fill the Vacancy Caused by the Failure of the Legislature to Elect.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 26.—Matthew Stanley Quay was today declared by a jury to be not guilty of the charge of conspiracy to use for his own unlawful profit, funds of the state deposited in the People's bank of this city.

The court officials were unable to keep back the struggling crowd that pressed forward to congratulate Quay, when the verdict of the jury was announced. As soon as Quay could get away from those anxious to shake his hand and congratulate him, he made his way to the elevator to descend to the street from the sixth floor of the municipal building. Here the scene just enacted in the court room were repeated. Enthusiasts rushed forward and attempted to hoist him on their shoulders, but he waved them back, saying "Oh, no; I'm too old a man for that."

Quay walked with his friends to the office of his counsel, when he had made his escape from the crowd.

Senator Quay's only comment on the verdict was: "Well, I expected it." Four ballots were taken before the final decision was reached. The first ballot stood 10 to 2 for acquittal; the next two stood 11 to 1. The one jury standing out for conviction by this time had very much modified his reasons for conviction, and when the last ballot was taken he voted for acquittal. The jurors who stood out for conviction are said to have been Chas. Pensler, a shoemaker, and Edward Bevan, a painter.

District Attorney Rothel was questioned regarding the remaining indictments. He said there are three still pending, but he would not say what his course would be regarding them. These indictments charge Senator Quay with conspiring with Hopkins and Haywood, as he was in the one under which he was today acquitted. In the remaining indictment he is charged with conspiracy, jointly with his son, Richard R. Quay. This charge grew out of the loan of \$100,000 to young Quay, obtained through the deposit of that much state money in the People's bank.

Senator Quay's lawyers say the district attorney picked out the indictment on which he could make the best case for the trial just ended, and he will not dare bring the senator to the bar again. The political friends of Senator Quay are urging him to bring criminal prosecutions against those of his enemies, who, they claim, are behind the prosecution, but the senator will not indicate what his course in this respect may be.

WILL NOT BE SEATED.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 26.—Shortly after noon Governor Stine appointed Matthew Stanley Quay as senator to serve until the next session of the legislature.

The appointment is addressed to the president of the United States, and it is stated in the letter to be made under the authority of clause 3 of section 2 of article I, of the constitution of the United States.

WANAMAKER IS SORE.

Philadelphia, April 26.—John Wanamaker today made a statement in regard to the acquittal of ex-Senator Quay, and the latter's appointment by the governor as United States senator. He says:

"The acquittal of Senator Quay will be a disappointment to every lover of justice and every friend of good government throughout the United States. It records with emphasis the difficulty of convicting potent political people charged with crimes, no matter how clear and convincingly overwhelming the evidence may be."

"This is a new chapter of shame for Pennsylvania, a new record of failure in the administration of justice that will do much to encourage corruptionists and public plunderers generally throughout the country."

PEOPLE WITH PECULIAR TASTES

The writer is acquainted with a man who regards red herrings and marmalade as the daintiest diet you can set before him. He discovered this delectable combination about three years ago.

A lady in the south of London avers that nothing is so absolutely delicious as strawberry pudding literally drenched with Worcester sauce. This marvelous mixture she partakes of several times a week, in direct defiance of doctor and dyspepsia.

Another person known to the writer

considers that cranberry pudding and half tea, taken together, are an ideal pleasure for the palate. No one in her numerous family, however, is at all anxious concerning this strange dish.

Pickled salmon, devoured in conjunction with cabinet pudding, would be regarded by most polite palates as a gastronomic atrocity, but a recently returned traveler from the Sudan says that he discovered the "blend" while in that region, and it has been a temptation to him ever since; in which odd opinion he probably stands alone.

A friend of the writer rarely dines at a certain restaurant in the city without ordering minced mutton, vegetables, fish and black currant jelly, which he pounds together into a hash and discusses with amazing avidity. Yet another peculiar personage, whom we have been informed is never so well pleased as when he can procure the dubious combination of rich fruit cake, cheese and pickles, which he washes down with old ale.—Tid Bits.

FAME'S PATHWAY.

Hanson Borden, a Virginia farmer, has supplied the White House table with eggs for the past eight years. He usually ships two crates a week, each crate containing 30 dozen eggs.

When Mrs. Sherman, wife of the ex-secretary was stricken with paralysis last fall it was the first time she had been attended by a physician in all the 74 years of her life.

So vigorous is the warfare that Attorney General McMillan is making in Ohio on the Standard Oil monopoly that many are beginning to regard him as a good candidate to head the republicans in the next gubernatorial fight.

One of the stories being told in London about the late Henry J. Byron, playwright, is that on the occasion his coachman decided that his master's sick nose would be cured if given one of the medicine balls common there. He spoke to Mr. Byron about it, saying: "I should like to give the boss a ball, sir." "Very well," said the punster gravely, "but don't ask too many and see that they are all nice people."

MANY WANT PENSIONS

Veterans of the civil war will wonder when they read that within less than a year from the beginning of the war with Spain 11,000 volunteers have applied for pensions. In some regiments the average has reached one in three. In others it is lower. But the amazing fact is that some regiments of volunteers which were never under fire have now 200 to 300 applications for pensions on file. This will not be well received by the country. It is likely to be strongly condemned by the great majority of the volunteers who have joined in the unseemly scramble. In the years following the civil war applications for pensions were based upon wounds, as a rule. Very few veterans put in claims immediately for pensions on account of diseases. Over 90 per cent of the thousands of claims filed by these late volunteers are for disease incurred in the service, and the most of them are for "malaria." Some hundreds of the claimants were premature in the eye of the law, as well as of public sentiment. In their anxiety to be on record they filed claims before they were mustered out. Such claims are barred by the statutes. It may be some satisfaction to know that the volunteer regiments which have led in this grand charge upon the gratitude of the nation are from the Eastern states.

SOME STATISTICS.

Statisticians are at work getting up figures for the international disarmament conference which meets in Holland on May 18th. The wars of the last half of the century have been expensive. Their direct cost is estimated as follows: The Crimean war, \$1,700,000,000; the Italian war of 1858, \$253,000,000; the Austro-Prussian war, \$330,000,000; the Franco-German war, \$2,533,400,000; and the Russo-Turkish war, \$1,290,000,000, a total of over \$6,000,000,000 for the five great European wars. The American civil war cost \$5,000,000,000, and \$1,000,000,000 in loss of property.

ODD EGGS OF SHARKS.

A shark's egg is one of the oddest looking things imaginable. It is unprovided with shell, but the contents are protected by a thick, leathery covering almost as elastic as India rubber. The average size is 2 by 2-4 inches, and the color is almost pure black.

BE GOOD.

If you can not buy costly presents for your friends, you can at least give them some genuine 18-carat smiles and some solid gold words.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

A GENEROUS YOUNG MAN.

Miss Frank—George seems awfully fond of his uncle.
Miss Sharp—How so?
Miss Frank—Why, he's let him have his watch, chain, stud and ring since I have known him, and that's only a month!—The Jeweler's Weekly.

POINTS AND MOOT POINTS.

Cities are the hospitals, not the homes, of the human race.
The unproductive are reproductive enough and to spare.

BLACK BABIES.

The children of the blackest Africans are born whitish. In a month they become pale yellow; in a year, brown; at 4, dirty black, and at 5 or 7, glossy black.