

The Willamette Farmer.

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REVOLUTION TO END SOON

Filipinos Are Suing for an Armistice.

Volunteers Receive Great Praise.

Every One to Be Decorated with a Medal of Honor—Otis Has the Whip Hand.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The end of the Filipino insurrection is in sight in the opinion of the army and navy officials. A telegram received from General Otis today, announced that Aguinaldo had taken what is regarded as the first step toward surrendering, namely, requesting a cessation of hostilities. Secretary Alger said, as the department closed, that while it could not be said that peace was assured, he regarded the prospects as of the brightest, and felt confident that the end of the insurrection was near. To his mind, there would be a repetition of the negotiations which were had before Santiago. The secretary left Washington to-day for a ten days' trip in the West, and it gave him great satisfaction to leave affairs in such promising shape.

Everybody is praising the volunteers, a marked change in the sentiment expressed a few days ago, when it was understood that some of the men were pleading to be brought home. Colonel Fred Funston came in for the most commendation, even the regular officers taking note, with admiration, of the fact that his achievements were all strictly within the lines of the plans laid down for him by his superior officer, General Wheaton.

Adjutant General Corbin said that every volunteer, who participated in the fighting in the Philippines since peace was declared, should have a medal of honor. By the terms of their enlistments, they were entitled to withdraw from the service, but they had remained voluntarily, performing more than was required of them, which was more than the ordinary duty of soldiers.

AGUINALDO'S PLANS.

Manila, April 28.—7:50 p. m.—Aguinaldo is evidently selecting the army as a cloak for his conspiracy, hoping by the subterfuge to overcome General Otis' consistent policy of ignoring the Filipino government. The Filipino argument is that it is impossible to arrange an armistice without the sanction of their congress. General Otis punctured this assumption by remarking that, if General Aguinaldo could make war without congress, he could stop without reference to that body. One of the conferees afterwards remarked that they are shrewder than the white men in diplomacy, as the Malays are credited with being. While the insurgents are undoubtedly tired of war, the leaders are torn with dissensions.

There is a suspicion that it was hoped by means of the conference to ascertain what they would expect. If they saw that anything is to be gained by continuing the war, the armistice would afford them an opportunity for recuperating their forces.

It is an interesting commentary upon Aguinaldo's scheme that only sixty of the 300 members of the Filipino congress have taken the oath of allegiance which their constitution requires. The Filipino proclamation, replying to the proclamation of the American commissioners, has appeared. It is signed by Madini for the president, and is dated at Canlasdro, April 19th. It declares that President McKinley issued the proclamation in order to force the American congress to ratify the cessation of the islands under the treaty of Paris.

This contract of cessation was made with the Spanish after Spanish domination had been ended by the valor of our troops. The proclamation asserts that the proclamation complains that the Filipinos were not represented at Paris during the negotiation of the treaty, and that they are without assurance of a fulfillment of the American promises. It dilates upon the alleged Anglo-Saxon hatred of the blacks, and asserts their desire to enslave them. Denying the lack of foreign aid in prosecuting the war, the proclamation concludes:

"We stand alone, but we will fight to the death. Coming generations will pray over our graves, shedding tears of gratitude for their freedom."

The Filipinos' advances for peace have been fruitless. Colonel Arceles and Lieutenant Jos. Bernai, who came into General MacArthur's lines under a flag of truce, told General Otis they were representatives of General Luna, who had been requested by Aguinaldo to ask General Otis for a cessation of hostilities in order to allow time for the summoning of the Filipino congress which body would decide whether the people wanted peace. General Otis replied that he did not recognize the ex-

istence of the Filipino government. There will be another conference to-morrow.

The Filipino officers walked down the railroad track to the Kansas regiment's outpost at 1 o'clock this morning. The Kansas commander there escorted them to Wheaton's headquarters where they were provided with horses and sent to the headquarters of MacArthur. The latter invited the Filipinos to sit down at lunch with him, and conversed with them. He refused, however, to speak authoritatively on the subject of their errand, referring all inquiries to Otis.

The Filipinos were then escorted by Major Malloney to Manila, reaching this place at 3 p. m. Otis' aide, Lieutenant Sladen, was awaiting their arrival at the depot with a carriage, in which they were driven to the palace. They were escorted directly to the office of General Otis. Jacob B. Schurman, president of the Philippine commission, and Hon. Charles Denby, a member of the commission, soon joined the party.

News of the arrival of the Filipinos under a flag of truce spread through the city rapidly, and many officers gravitated to the corridors of the palace.

At 5 o'clock, the two Filipino officers, escorted by Lieutenant Sladen and Major Malloney, left the palace. They did not look elated as the result of their talk with Otis and members of the Filipino commission.

A CYCLONE'S TRACK

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE IN A MISSOURI CITY.

Twenty-five Dead Bodies Recovered, Many More Looked For—A Thousand Injured.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—A special to the Globe-Democrat, from Kirksville, Mo., says:

A gathering storm, that had been threatening all afternoon, broke on Kirksville at 6:20 o'clock tonight, in all the fury of a cyclone. A path a quarter of a mile wide and as clean as the prairie, was swept through the eastern portion of the city, and 400 buildings, homes and mercantile houses were leveled to the ground in scattered ruins.

In the heavy rain that followed people, who had escaped turned out to rescue the injured. For two hours not much was accomplished, as all was confusion, but by 8 o'clock, twenty-five dead bodies had been taken from the ruins. It is confidently expected that the list of dead will reach between fifty and sixty, if it will not exceed that. Almost a thousand people were more or less injured. Daylight will be necessary before an adequate conception of the destruction of life and property can be had.

Intense darkness prevailed after the cyclone, and the rescuers were at a disadvantage for a short time, until fire broke out in a dozen places in the ruins and shed light over the scene. In all probability a number of bodies have been incinerated. The storm first struck the eastern portion of the city near that part occupied by the boarding houses of the students of the American school of Osteopathy, state normal school and McWard's seminary. It was just supper time for the students, and it is thought very probable the list of dead will be well filled with students, as a large number of these boarding houses were demolished. The second edition of the cyclone followed the first twenty minutes later. It came as an inky black cloud, widely distributed and covered the whole town, but passed above the houses, doing no material damage. Reports, coming in from the country districts, state that many farms have suffered severely and that several lives have been lost outside of Kirksville.

AT NEWTOWN.

Kansas City, Mo., April 27.—A special to the Journal, from Chillicothe, Mo., says:

A tornado, probably the same one that swept over Kirksville, struck Newtown, a small town in Sullivan county, tonight, and caused terrible destruction. It is reported that fifteen people were killed in the city, and that many others were killed in the country near there.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

THE DECREE IN THE FAMOUS SLOAN CASE

Plaintiff Released from the Marriage Ties, While the Defendant Is Not So Fortunate.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Henry T. Sloan, a well known and wealthy man, was today granted an absolute divorce from his wife, Jessie A. Sloan. The decree was handed down by Justice Stover, in the supreme court, and was based upon the report of the referee whose name will not be disclosed. The name of the co-respondent was also kept secret.

The custody of the Sloan children, was given to Mr. Sloan. He was also accorded the right to marry and the defendant in the suit, it was stated, should not lawfully marry again until after the death of Mr. Sloan.

"But" the decree continued, "the remarriage of said parties to this action is not hereby prohibited." Mrs. Sloan is deprived of the right of any part in Mr. Sloan's property. The separation of the couple was announced last December.

DESOLATION IN MISSOURI

Awful Results of the Deadly Cyclone.

Search for Bodies in the Ruins

Reveals Horrible Spectacles to the Searchers—Newtown and Kirksville in Ruins.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., April 28.—Scenes of desolation and utter distress were pictured today, at the little tornado-swept burg of Newtown, forty miles north, on the St. Paul railway. A day of ceaseless search among the ruins, and the work for the injured and suffering, followed a night of gloom and despair. Fifty families are homeless, there are about fifteen dead, and over thirty injured, while one-half of the place is in ruins. A complete list of the casualties will not be known for several days.

Striking the eastern end of the town, the storm cut a clean swath, 500 to 600 feet wide, through the best portion of the place, sweeping everything before it. Over thirty houses were torn to splinters. On one street alone a row of ten houses was entirely demolished. Here scarcely any one escaped death or injury. The walls of buildings fell with a crash that sounded above the roar of the storm, burying people in the ruins. Frame buildings were twisted and lifted from their foundations, and others were utterly demolished.

WORK OF RESCUE.

Kirksville, Mo., April 28.—Desolation and suffering almost indescribable has been the portion of Kirksville's inhabitants during the past twelve hours, as the result of last evening's relentless tornado. Many of the dead and dying remained in the ruins during the night, and others who had been taken to a place of shelter, died before morning.

A small army of doctors from the osteopathy college, students and citizens, spent the dark hours in a ceaseless hunt for unfortunates. The dead were carried away to a selected spot to be cared for when the needs of the injured should be satisfied. All night long lanterns darted here and there among the debris, answering the cries for help or directed by the sight of some struggling form fighting to escape from its place of imprisonment. Morning broke bright and beautiful and found the chaos of the night slowly taking the form of a system.

Days must pass before a complete list of casualties can be secured and before the real extent of the damage to property can be known. The tornado destroyed telephone and telegraph wires out of Kirksville, and not until 3:30 o'clock this morning was communication with the outside resumed, and then only in an unsatisfactory sort of way.

Mayor Noon, who has been active in rescue work, estimated that the death list may reach 100. Reports from the country district state that many farmers have severely suffered and that several lives have been lost outside of Kirksville. Henry Lowe and three children, living three miles north of town, were crushed to death beneath their demolished home. Other fatalities are reported from the country, but no names are given.

Blue Parshott, a Wabash railroad section hand, came home after the storm and found his wife beheaded, with her dead babe in her arms. He was discovered an hour later, with one dead form embraced in each arm, and crazed with grief.

While John McCall was holding on to a sapling at the skirt of the cyclone, a 12-year-old boy, John Gebertel, came down on him from the sky. He caught and saved the boy, whose home had been demolished two blocks away.

At Henry Nichols' farm, just out of town, in the path of the storm, another man was seen carried up a hundred feet from the ground. The body has not yet been found.

Miss Whaley was impaled in the bowels, upon a flying limb. Surgeons sawed it off at both ends, fearing to remove it. She lived two hours.

A. J. Glaze and wife met death in each other's arms.

FOUND THIRTY BODIES.

Kirksville, Mo., April 28.—As the result of the tornado that swept through the eastern portion of this city, yesterday evening, demolishing half of the residences and other buildings, 300 families are homeless, and more than thirty dead bodies and seventy injured persons have been recovered from the ruins. More than a dozen injured will die.

VERY ILL.

Bramble—Is your brother still physician on that ocean liner?
Thorne—No; he got seasick and threw up his job.—New York Evening Journal.

THE PRESIDENT'S THANKS.
Congratulations Wired to Manila by the Nation's Chief Magistrate.

Philadelphia, April 28.—Immediately upon receiving from Washington the dispatch from General Otis, President McKinley sent the following message of congratulations and thanks to the soldiers in the Philippines:

"Philadelphia, April 28.—Otis, Manila: Your message announcing the achievements of MacArthur's division and the proposal by the insurgents of suspending hostilities is most gratifying. Convey to the officers and men my heartfelt congratulations and gratitude for their signal gallantry and triumph. (Signed) 'Wm. McKinley.'"

FROM MINNESOTA.

GOVERNOR LIND NOTIFIES HIS STATE'S VOLUNTEERS

That All Will Receive Medals of Honor—Will Be Returned Home Soon.

ST. PAUL, April 28.—Governor Lind, today, sent the following telegram to Colonel Ames, of the Thirtieth Minnesota volunteers, now in the Philippines.

"The president has informed me that General Otis reported all volunteers willing to remain until the regulars arrived. The volunteers remaining in Manila, since peace was declared, will receive medals. General Otis will grant individual discharges upon application. The regiment will be returned home before June 1st."

TO CELEBRATE "DEWEY DAY."

Governor Geer, in a Message to an Eastern Paper, Favors the Plan for a Holiday.

(From Daily, April 28th.)

Gov. T. T. Geer yesterday received a telegram from the New York World, suggesting the celebration of "Dewey Day," and asking his opinion in the matter, in the following language:

"It is proposed to celebrate 'Dewey Day,' the first anniversary of the battle of Manila, next Monday, by firing national salutes from all the forts, warships and navy yards of New York, decorating all merchant marine in public schools and a general display of flags. Kindly telegraph the World an expression of your opinion, whether such patriotic celebration might not well be held in every city, signifying one of the greatest naval victories in American history."

In his characteristic manner, the governor placed a message on the wires last night in reply to the question of the World, and hundreds of thousands, in the far Eastern metropolis will, this morning, read the words uttered by Oregon's governor, and applaud the sentiments here uttered. Following is the governor's reply:

"Certainly, this should be done, but will it be possible to secure the co-operation of those who have such a chilly dread of 'imperialism,' remembering that Dewey's victory was the first step toward expansion, and that any relinquishment of our rights in the Philippines would be a virtual nullification of the patriotic feature of his heroic engagement? It would be a national justification to celebrate the anniversary of a great naval victory that was the first movement toward the policy of 'imperialism' that may lead to the downfall of the republic, etc. In my judgment your proposition is patriotic in the extreme. Our people should be a unit in its support, and equally unanimous in upholding the fruits of Dewey's victory on every day of the year as well as on the first day of May."

DOING HIS ARITHMETIC.

Small Boy Who Got the Grocer to Do His "Home Work."

"Gimme six pounds of sugar," demanded a small boy, rushing into a grocery store in breathless haste.

"Four cents a pound; that'll be 24 cents," said the man behind the counter, as he tied up his package.

"Hold on! I want ten pounds of rice—what's that a pound?"

"Six cents," answered the man; "60 cents. What else did your mother send for?"

"I want eight quarts of beans. What will that be?"

"Beans are 15 cents—a dollar twenty."

"Now let me have seven pounds of codfish, two pounds and a half of tea, two quarts of vinegar, six dozen clathras and three pecks of potatoes," called out the boy, reading from a memorandum in his hand; "and give me a bill off all, please."

When the packages were all done up and the bill was ready, the grocer handed it over, with "did your mother send the money or does she want them charged, sonny?"

"My mother didn't send for nothing," was the boy's answer as he made swiftly for the door. "That's my arithmetic lesson, and I had to have the answer or get licked."—New York Catholic News.

EUROPEAN SILK.

Europe's product of raw silk amounted in 1898 to 4,252,000 kilograms, of which Italy yielded 3,052,000.

The present number of Indians in Canada is 100,000, an increase of 729 over last year.

A SPANIARD'S ESCAPE

PRISONER OF AGUINALDO IN THE AMERICAN LINES.

Interesting Account of a Telegraph Operator's Life While in a Filipino Prison.

Papers and letters, received in this city from the boys in the Philippines, show that the insurgents have laid the country waste wherever they have retreated before the American forces. A copy of The American, published in Manila on March 15th, is just to hand, and from it is taken the following interesting story, showing the work of the Filipinos, and the abuses practiced by Aguinaldo's government:

"Through Major General Anderson's lines there passed last Thursday Alfonso Emmanuel de Garcia, formerly a member of the Spanish regiment of the sixth hunters, but who, since the fall of Manila, has been employed as a telegraph operator at Bayambang in the province of Pangasinan very much against his will. Monday, March 13th, he escaped from Malolos, and a perilous adventure he had in accomplishing and making his escape perfect, as he has long been watched, for his captors knew he would take all kinds of chances to once again breathe free air. Yesterday to a reporter he told the following story:

"I was formerly a Spanish officer in the hunter regiment, but have been in civilian life as a telegraph operator for the past two years. Upon the termination of the Spanish-American war I was taken a prisoner by the insurgents, and for my board and clothes, have been compelled since to act as postmaster, county clerk, tax collector, and telegraph operator at Bayambang. On January 4th I was removed to Calumpit, where I acted as operator until February 8th, when I was called into Malolos, and there I have worked for eighteen hours a day since. Yet now I thank God I am back in civilization and soon will be speeding on my way over the briny deep to sunny Spain, for I am yet a loyal Spaniard. Now, since I have told you so much, I will give you a few facts, of the actual condition in the interior.

"Since the insurgents have gained control, the Aguinaldo government has ruined and laid in waste what was once fertile, waving fields of rice. Youthful boys, who never thought of war, have deserted their homes to become soldiers, and have left their dear old folks to rustle for themselves. Those who till the land, grow despondent, for over ninety per cent of what they produced was taken as bounty for the new cause. Taxes and tolls were placed upon roads and buildings, on which nothing was ever paid before. Every household was forced to take the official paper, which teemed with abuse of the Americans, and claiming perpetual slavery if this yoke was not thrown aside. Such was the condition of affairs, until the present trouble broke out, when things became worse and the overhanging clouds darkened.

"Old men, women and mere children were ordered to proceed to Malolos and aid in the construction of trenches and breast works until it is a very strongly fortified city. While the natives were thus engaged, armed bands proceeded through the provinces and robbed them right and left.

"The old stocks that had not been used for years were once again put in use, and those unwilling to work were almost tortured to death. The most ridiculous reports, such as the seizure of Dewey's fleet, the burning of Manila and 10,000 Americans killed, were circulated and believed by the poor natives. The present trouble cannot last much longer, as hundreds of the natives are already starving, many almost naked, and fever and ague have broken out among the soldiers. The land is idle, with few willing to work, while others reap the benefit.

"To my knowledge there are twenty-one prisoners at Malolos, including Spanish merchants, and six Englishmen, but who, I think, are Americans. Their lives are not in danger, but they do not fare the best and they must be getting tired of rice and bananas.

"Senor de Garcia escaped from Malolos last Monday, and only walked through the bamboo at night, hiding in the daytime, as the country is fairly swarming with insurgents, most of whom are only armed with bolos, as there are only 3,000 armed with rifles. The insurgents have plenty of powder, but little lead and their leaders are growing frantic, as the supply lessens day by day."

MAKES NEW NOSE FOR CHILD.

Rare Operation in Skilled Surgery Performed on a Little Girl.

Twelve-year-old Ella Bruck will come from St. Joseph's hospital with an entirely new nose, with which she can sniff as daintily as she could before the accident which temporarily deprived her entirely of her nasal organ, says a dispatch from Milwaukee, Wis.

The operation, which was entirely successful, was performed by Dr. Levings, with the assistance of the hospital physicians. The doctors say that it was a most remarkable operation, and that they do not know of an exactly similar one ever performed in this country or elsewhere.

Ella's accident was a fall, which bumped her nose so severely that it

disappeared entirely, leaving a depression where the nose should be. The child suffered so much torture that her father, who is a doctor, decided it would be feasible to attempt to build for the child an entirely new nose from her own flesh, skin and bone.

At the hospital a flap in the shape of an inverted heart three and a half inches long and two inches wide was cut out of the center of the child's forehead, being joined to it only at the tip of the flap. The external layer of bone, together with the skin and flesh, was removed, and then the entire flap was twisted around so that it hung over the noseless place, but was still attached to the forehead. The bony part of the portion removed was detached in broken bits. The bits of bone grew together and gave it firmness and finally it was a most presentable nose. The center of the patient's upper lip was cut out and turned up in order to form the partition between the nostrils. The patient has now left the hospital with as perfect a nose as that of any of her companions.

EXPERIENCES AMONG LEECHES.

There are some experiences related by Major Waddell in his new book which no tourist in the Himalayas would like to repeat. We would all fight shy of the leeches in that damp forest of the Teesta Valley. When a leech is famishing he is only as "thick as a knitting-needle." In that condition he is the hungry enemy of every two or four-footed creature that crosses his path. And the leeches were everywhere. They "stood alert on every twig of the brushwood that overhung our track and on every dead leaf on the path. And as we approached they lashed themselves vigorously to and fro in the wild endeavor to seize hold of us. The instant they touch their victim they fix themselves firmly and then mount nimbly up by a series of rapid somersaults till they reach a vulnerable point and then they lose not an instant in beginning their surgical operations. Our poor servants and coolies who walked barefooted were, of course, badly bitten. From their ankles and legs little streams of blood trickled all day, and at every few steps they had to stop and pick off these horrid little pests, and it was often difficult to dislodge them." Major Waddell and some of his friends took the precaution of dusting their stockings with tobacco snuff, and binding their legs from ankle to knee with "putties." But the leeches got in all the same "through the eyelets of our boots." Numbers of them, having drunk all they could hold, "crept down into our boots, and there got squashed." And all this had happened quite unconsciously to us. It was pitiful also to see the poor cattle, ponies and goats in these leech-infested forests. Their legs were always bleeding more or less, and these pests lodge in their nostrils, and hang from their eyelids.

WHERE IS HAS NOT BEEN UNLUCKY.

The career of George C. Boldt, the hotel man, who has decided to build a \$3,000,000 hotel in Philadelphia, is a striking refutation of all the talk about the number 13 being unlucky, for that number has been identified with every important step he has taken in a long time. The first house he lived in in this city was located at No. 131 Chestnut street, where Wanamaker's store now stands. Mr. Boldt married a young lady who lived at No. 1313 Chestnut street; lived for several years at No. 1313 Locust street, and bought a house at No. 13 North Thirty-Fourth street, which he used for many years as a laundry. Another important step was becoming proprietor of the Waldorf hotel, in New York, which is thirteen stories high, and now he is to build a hotel in this city which will be thirteen stories high. In no instance has this been by design on the part of Mr. Boldt, for, as he explains it, it all simply happened so.—Philadelphia Record.

A PROGRESSIVE RAILROAD.

The Rio Grande Western railway, otherwise known as the "Great Salt Lake Route," is and has been, since the opening of the "Ogden Gateway," the popular transcontinental route between the Pacific Northwest and the East. To add to its popularity, arrangements have been made to make its train service and equipment superior to any of its competitors. Already the running time of its several express trains has been cut down so that the passengers from Portland reach Chicago in less than four days, and New York in less than five days. Effective May 1st, a perfect dining car service will be established. This will make the trip via Salt Lake City the ideal one. To further add to the comfort of its patrons, handsome excursion tourist cars are being built for the run between Portland and Chicago. With the dining car service established and the new tourist cars running, there will be little to be added to make a perfect train.

For information as to rates, etc., apply to the nearest ticket office of either the O. R. & N. Co. or Southern Pacific Co. or address

J. D. MANSFIELD,
General agent, 142 Third Street, Portland, Oregon.

At the entrance to the Brooklyn navy yard is a huge wedge-shaped piece of iron bearing the inscription: "Taken from the rebel ram Minnesota." Rear Admiral Philip, commandant of the navy yard, has ordered the word "rebel" scraped off the rusty trophy. "It's no word for these times," says the admiral.