

# The Willamette Farmer.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN, SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1899.

## ADMIRAL DEWEY HONORED

### Englishmen Cheer the Hero of Manila

## AT COLOMBO, CEYLON

### A Souvenir Presented to the Brave Officer—Royal Reception to the American Warships.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, June 22.—The cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, arrived here at 6 o'clock a. m. from Singapore, saluted the forts ashore, and was saluted by the latter in return. An aide-de-camp representing the governor of Ceylon, Hon. Sir Joseph Westridgeway, boarded the Olympia at 7 o'clock in order to welcome Dewey, and Colonel Savage, commanding the troops, made a visit at 10 o'clock. The visits were returned at 11 o'clock.

Dewey was met at the jetties by a guard of honor, and amidst cheering, drove in the governor's carriage to breakfast with Colonel Savage. The admiral afterwards booked rooms at the Galleface hotel and returned on board the Olympia at 1 o'clock.

A delegation of Englishmen, residing in Colombo, presented a beautiful souvenir to Admiral Dewey. The presentation was made on board of the Olympia, instead of in the council chamber of the palace as previously planned, because his doctor had forbidden him to participate in any function. The delegates also presented 1000 pounds of tea to the crew of the Olympia.

Admiral Dewey, replying to the address of welcome, said he wished he could reply in adequate terms reciprocating the sentiments expressed. But he added, he spoke from his heart when he said he deeply appreciated the welcome. Admiral Dewey added that he would have the very acceptable present of tea distributed as desired, incidentally mentioning that he was a life-long tea drinker himself, and assuring the committee that the address of welcome would be read at "muster" and afterwards framed and preserved. The casket, he remarked, he would always keep on his table and he told the delegates that he would report the matter to his government, and describe the cordiality of his reception. Continuing, Admiral Dewey remarked:

"That cheer, raised on the jetty when I landed, went to the hearts of all of us. We are 14,000 miles from home, but that cheer will be heard in America, although the way in which it has touched me I shall never be able to fully express. The two nations were never so closely allied by mutual sympathy and appreciation as now. The American people realized this during the late war, and you can imagine how all those who were at Manila and met Sir Richard Chichester, (commander of the British first-class cruiser 'Inimitable') and his gallant comrades, hold that feeling very deeply."

A general conversation followed, and after toasting the "Anglo-Saxon union" and the prosperity of the two countries, the delegation departed.

## A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION

ROSSLAND, B. C., June 23.—About 11 o'clock this morning a terrible explosion took place in the War Eagle mine, the scene of the fatality of a month ago, and in consequence three men are now lying dead at the morgue; another is probably fatally injured, and a fifth is very seriously hurt.

Five men were working in the 625-foot level with machine drills, when one of the drills struck a "missed hole", where a shot had failed to go off last night. A frightful explosion took place, and Charles Post and Charles Lee were instantly killed, while Mike Griffin, a married man, died on the way to the hospital. Men from all parts of the mine rushed at once to the help of their comrades, and they were carried out of the mine quickly, the injured being removed to the hospital. Dan Green is lying at the hospital with but faint hopes of recovery. Charles Couson has received severe injuries to his right arm.

## THE RIGHT KIND OF GLOVES.

A good story comes from an up-country mission station at the Cape. The occasion was a native wedding, and, as usual, the bride was attired in white hat, white dress and white shoes, but great surprise was occasioned by the fact that she wore black gloves. The native women on such occasions try to be quite à la mode, and there was a good deal of inquiry about the girl's departure from the usual custom of dressing entirely in white. The mystery was explained when she told the clergyman's wife that she had studied an English fashion paper, and had there read that the custom now was to wear flesh-colored gloves!—London Tit-Bits.

## THE CLEVELAND STRIKERS.

### Reject Proposals Made by the Street Railway Company.

Cleveland, June 22.—All hope for the settlement of the street railway strike was shattered tonight, when the strikers, at a meeting, rejected by unanimous vote the propositions submitted by the company to a special committee of the city council, and to which the strikers' committee agreed this afternoon. The proposition of the company states that it is ready and willing to take back into its employ such of its employees as its business demands, aggregating at the present time 80 per cent of such employees, excepting always those that have committed unlawful acts against the company, its property or employees.

## OFFICERS ELECTED.

### By Grand Army of the Republic of Washington.

Seattle, June 22.—The Grand Army and its auxiliary societies ended their annual sessions today. Ellensburg was chosen as the place for the next encampment. The Grand Army elected the following officers: Department commander, J. W. Langley; senior vice commander, W. A. Inman; junior vice commander, R. B. Scott; medical director, B. R. Freeman; department chaplain, C. D. Spencer; council of administration, T. M. Young, George B. Lane, J. J. See, M. C. Cole, W. H. Wiscomb. Delegates to the national encampment, J. Crover, Byron Phelps, D. F. Decatur.

## PULLING WIRES

### KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS STILL IN A FACTIONAL FIGHT.

### Nebraska Silver Parties Will Attempt Fusion—Their Committeemen Listen to Bryan.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—The second day of the state democratic convention was a blank, so far as the proceedings of record go. Under the surface, however, it was the busiest day of electing wires and wire pulling incident to the gathering. Two short sessions were held, one in the morning when committees were appointed, and recess was taken until evening to allow them to work. This evening the credentials committee had scarcely begun its work when the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. This committee will have to dispose of some 300 contests. Its deliberations will govern the length of the convention and if radical action be taken in any one direction it may effectively influence nominations.

The Stone-Goebel combination is still master of the situation, having control of the machinery of the convention. This was demonstrated twice today in forcing adjournment.

## FUSION IS PROBABLE.

Lincoln, Neb., June 22.—The meetings of the state central committees of the populist, democratic and free silver republican parties were held this evening, and the dates for their several state conventions were set for August 22 at Omaha. The same date for all the conventions means that there will be fusion. The committeemen were addressed by Hon. W. J. Bryan and W. H. (Coin) Harvey.

## A COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

### Will Be Added to the Machinery of the Government.

New York, June 23.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: A new executive branch of the government with the title, "Department of Colonial Affairs and Foreign Commerce," or something similar to it, is deemed by the administration absolutely necessary to meet new conditions which confront the United States as a result of the war with Spain.

The word "colonial" is repugnant for political reasons to some of the members of the cabinet, because it smacks of imperialism, and it is probable that some other title will be adopted. The meaning, however, will be the same. Preliminary to recommendations to congress on this subject, data is now being compiled concerning the control of the colonies by foreign powers and the extension of our commerce into foreign fields, and members of the cabinet and subordinate officials of the administration are giving much thought and time to the details of the proposed new department.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

There are many fallacies in the doctrine of Christian Science and the believers arrive at many of their conclusions through illogical reasoning. But there are many good things in the belief. Many of whom we speak as devout Christians are the most melancholy of persons, and many church services are dismal functions. It should not be so. As far as my personal acquaintance and knowledge goes, the majority of Christian Scientists are cheerful, happy and well contented. They believe in the omnipresence of Christ it would be well if Christians generally followed their example.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, Baptist, New York City.

## SILK IN OLD JAPAN.

Fine silk was produced 1,000 years ago in twenty-five provinces in Japan.

## ALGER AND GOV. PINGREE

### A Combine of Michigan Politicians.

## THE WAR SECRETARY

### Will Be a Candidate for United States Senator on an Anti-Trust Platform.

DETROIT, Mich., June 23.—Governor Pingree gave out a public statement today to the effect that he had combined with Secretary Alger in the interest of General Alger's senatorial candidacy. Alger will not withdraw under any circumstances, nor will he spend any money in the campaign. The platform of their campaign will include opposition to trusts and a declaration in favor of senatorial elections by a popular vote. The alliance was made at a conference held last night at which several Pingree state leaders and Alger and the governor were present. In speaking of the matter the governor said:

"I have avoided committing myself heretofore, because I wanted an opportunity to talk with the general first. But, all along, General Alger has been my personal choice for senator. Of course, I can't speak for my friends, but these I have talked with and Alger men beyond all question. They cannot support Senator McMillan. They certainly cannot be classed as friends of mine if they do."

"General Alger is in the race, and to stay to the end" said the governor, "and you can say in strongest English you can write, I am with him heartily, and I propose to do all I can personally, and with my friends, to aid his candidacy. As General Alger put it to me, he will be a candidate if he has assurances for no more than one vote in the legislature. I said to General Alger that I could not personally support a man who would not declare himself on the right side of two of the greatest questions of the day—those of trusts, and the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The general is absolutely sound on both these questions."

## GEN. ALGER TALKS.

Chicago, June 23.—General Russell A. Alger, the secretary of war, stated today that he is in the Michigan senatorial fight with the "anti-trust" and the "election of senators by direct vote" people behind him.

"It is perhaps a little early to say that trusts and trust legislation are to be the great factor in the coming elections," said General Alger. "Other issues of greater importance may arise, but, however that may be, it is certain that the widespread spirit of the consolidation of financial interests, is an evil which must be contended against. I am a foe to these great amalgamations, and I believe in the election of senators by a direct vote of the people, and, as Governor Pingree states, on those planks I will stand."

"The concentration of wealth in trusts is detrimental to the interests of the people. It squeezes the small dealer out of business, and eliminates the middle man and stifles competition. With a certain commodity controlled by one man or a coterie of men, they are not compelled to seek customers. The dealer must come to the trust, take what he can get and pay, without a murmur, the price asked."

"Everywhere the manufacturers are meeting to agree on increases in their prices for articles made of raw material and monopolized by a trust. I am not an extremist, but the growing tendency to absorb the small industries into one big company, that others may be frozen out and a monopoly secured is a matter for the consideration by the legislatures on behalf of the people, who are vitally interested."

"The senatorial fight in the state legislature, generally sends to congress a man who is more the representative of a machine than of the people. It is too early to make calculations on the strength of the forces which will contend, but it there will not be two republican candidates in the field, there is nothing to disrupt the party."

## THE SALOON.

I am opposed to the saloon, and I wish we could see it disappear, but I realize that it holds a place that nothing else fills. It is the only place where poor men find social life. Rich men find this life in clubs, and the poor man must seek the saloon or go without it. I do not mean by this that I favor drinking clubs. But while I believe the clubs and saloons do a great deal of harm, I am not in favor of doing away with them until there is something to take their place.—Rev. Leo M. Franklin, Hebrew, Detroit, Mich.

## ON THE SAFE SIDE.

Unto the pure all things are pure. So some expounders claim; But still it's always well to boil The water just the same.—Chicago News.

## MEN FOR OTIS.

### Volunteers Will Be Enlisted to Fight the Filipinos.

New York, June 23.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: President McKinley will authorize the enlistment of additional men for the Philippines when he returns to Washington. This is the understanding of well informed war department officials. The administration has at least come to recognize the necessity of reinforcing General Otis' command. It is apparent that some department officials are figuring on the advisability of enlisting sufficient men to form ten complete regiments.

Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn said if the president authorized additional men, the number would be determined after a consultation with General Otis. It would not be surprising were the department to hear from General Otis before the return of the president, in order that the latter may be supplied with the necessary information in order to take immediate action.

## TRADE CIRCLES.

### IRON AND STEEL STILL GOING UPWARD.

### Big Orders for Rails Received from Russia—Hopes for Improvement in Wool.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Bradstreet's will say tomorrow:

Less than the average effect of the approaching midsummer influences is discernible in the current trade reports. Prices, too, show a strength unusual at this period, and particularly in view of the recent steady advance. This is notably manifested of course, in the iron and steel industry, where the tendency of values is still upward, though the advances reported are not uniform at all the markets, pointing to individual instances of business done at the best possible prices. Where prompt delivery can be guaranteed, fancy quotations are in many cases obtained and testimony to the scarcity of supplies is universal.

The unprecedented weekly output of coke is coincident with the statements that the usual summer shut-down in iron and its allied industries will be ignored, and claims are made from Pittsburgh, of the placing of record-breaking contracts for steel rails for export to Russia, not however, for immediate delivery.

The hopes of improvements in the woolen goods industry have materialized in the active demand at the leading markets for the manufactured product, and simultaneously from several markets come reports of the abnormally small stocks of light weight goods in dealers' hands. Wool is more active and firm in sympathy therewith, and sales are larger, though mostly on a speculative account.

Business failures probably reflect the semi-annual settling, numbering for the week 199, as against 159 last week, and 220 for this week a year ago. Business failures in Canada for the week number nineteen, against twenty-five last week, and nineteen in this week a year ago.

## ADVICE TO LAWYERS.

### An "Eastern" Man says "Stay in the East."

At the commencement exercises of the New York law school, where 163 degrees were conferred on as many graduates, an address was delivered by Walter S. Carter.

"Nowadays," said Mr. Carter, "the horse doctor has to go to a college to learn his work, but the lawyer can pick up his training anywhere. I'd make it compulsory for lawyers to go to college before practicing."

"Stay in the East, young man. Stay here, where there are few lawyers, and don't go West, where there are a lot of them. Go to a small place in the East and you are likely to rise. There have been many changes in law practice in the last few years. Think how the law offices themselves have changed. Instead of being dark and dingy, they are light and airy and comfortable now, and instead of bare floors you see Turkish rugs. Just compare the offices of Daniel Webster and Elihu Root, for example."

"I'll give you some advice. Get in a good law office if you can. Prepare yourself well on every case. Get a good tailor to clothe you, but don't go to extremes in dressing. Have no peculiarities. Have no long hair and no long whiskers. I don't have a tie that is very narrow or very broad or a collar too high or too low. Let the happy medium be your aim in everything. A good name is better than many riches, so be plain in spelling your name; don't put a 'y' in Franklin or any such thing as that, and spell out your first name. Learn to write plainly."

"Look up your cases thoroughly. Richard H. Dana, in Boston, got a number of cases just because he knew how to sail and the sea. Look up anatomy in criminal cases. Senator Foraker once won a case by studying up for a few weeks with the best teachers the subject of chemistry, and he beat a man who was then a better lawyer. Lastly and this is something that will please you all—get married. Even if you have to do so on the principle of the Irishman who said he could almost support himself, and his wife ought to do something. And don't make the mistake of overcharging when you make out your bills, for you are young, and gray hairs count for something in law."

## RETURN OF GOLD HUNTERS

### Many Bring Riches Out of Dawson.

## THE CLEAN-UP MADE

### Steamer Humboldt, with Many Treasure Seekers, at Seattle—Many Men Are Coming Out.

SEATTLE, June 23.—The second big lot of returning Klondikers, since navigation opened, reached here this afternoon on the steamer Humboldt. There were about 250 of them, and a few of them brought considerable gold dust. Others were reported to have drafted for large amounts, while others came home without riches. No accurate estimate of the amount of gold dust brought can be made, for the reason that the figures given by different passengers vary widely, ranging all the way from \$250,000 to \$500,000. Still more diverging are conjectures as to the amounts of drafts. Including the drafts and dust, the estimates range from \$500,000 to \$1,250,000. Purser Carroll claims that he had in his custody \$280,000 in dust, and estimates that there was about \$300,000 more not turned over to him.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon \$159,000 worth of dust had been deposited in the United States assay office, and a \$50,000 lot was billed at an express office for shipment to Philadelphia. H. Wolsten and Dan Saunders, of England, had the reputation of being the two richest men on board. They were credited with having between them about \$500,000 the proceeds of the sale of several claims.

Some of the passengers left Dawson as late as June 5th. They report that the clean-up is practically finished. Estimates on the total clean-up this season range from \$12,500,000 to \$14,000,000. Times are said to be very quiet in Dawson, and there are a great many idle men there. James S. Clark, of Victoria, estimates that at least 10,000 will come out this summer, but their policy will be filled by men going in. Michael White, an old California miner reports that there are 3,000 penniless men at Dawson.

## WILL BE AN ISSUE.

It is reasonably certain that the question of protection and free trade will be an issue again in the campaign of next year—but in a somewhat different form than heretofore presented. There will be an attempt to strike a blow at the principle of protection over the shoulders of the trusts, and the alarm felt by observing people over the centralization of capital and the consequent growth of power in the hands of a few men. They will use of this prejudice and this fear, if possible, to deal the death blow to the protection of American products of shop and farm and of American labor.

This campaign cry will be largely hypocritical. It will be a throwing of dust in the faces of the people—a pulling of the wool over their eyes; obtaining their suffrages under false pretenses.

Already we hear from the democratic press the suggestion that the way to "smash the trusts" is to put on the free list all products competing with those manufactured by the industrial consolidations. Numerous influential newspapers have taken up this view of the matter and given it their indorsement. They have evidently not considered the question very thoroughly or the futility would easily be seen of such a procedure. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that tariff duties afford protection to some of the consolidations, enabling them to charge domestic consumers higher prices than with free foreign competition, what would be the effect of abolishing such duties? The consolidations would not go out of business simply because prices would then be reduced. They would endeavor to cut down their costs to meet such conditions. Those from whom they purchase raw material would have to furnish such raw material cheaper, and the wages of their own workmen and of those producing their raw materials would be cut down. Profits might be reduced, but the greater part of the reduction in price and in costs would come squarely out of the earnings of labor. No "smashing" of trusts would take place, as they are too strong financially to be driven out of business. Such independent domestic competition as they now have would be equally affected with themselves, and would also have to reduce costs in the same way. The working-man now employed in these industries would be the chief sufferer.

The next prominent sufferer would be the treasury of the United States, if any considerable revenue had been derived from such tariff duties. The consolidations, however, would continue to do business, and those nearest to monopolies in their control of trade in their line might possibly make as much money as they are now doing.

The theory that trusts are essentially a product of the protective tariff is

not sustained by the facts. The fallacy of this claim is shown by an article from the pen of H. W. Macrosty, an English economist, in the March "Contemporary Review." It shows that the trust principle is already established and gaining ground in free trade England as well as in the United States. The writer quotes, for example, a few English trusts controlling such interests as steel and iron rails, petroleum, warship building, lead pipe, fish supply, metal utensils, antimony, nickel, mercury, thread, salt, alkali and rubber tires. One engineering combine is mentioned as having a capital of \$56,000,000. The good-sized bunch of centralized industries managed to get together under the English free trade system, and is said by this writer to be only a portion of "a steady movement toward combination and monopoly." With the trust system flourishing so briskly under absolute free trade, it will readily be seen that the suggested removal of the tariff from all articles handled by trusts would be an inefficient method of suppressing their growth.

Trusts are a business development of the past few years, and they exist under all tariffs. An article in the May "Forum" states that 150 trusts were organized in Germany two years ago, that their number has greatly increased since then; that among them are a big German coal trust, and an Austrian rolling mill trust; that there are French combinations controlling iron, petroleum, sugar, chemicals and numberless other products, and that Belgium is overrun with trusts. These countries have various kinds of tariffs.

Trusts are not the outgrowth of any special tariff system. They flourish or fall independently of tariffs, and are no more prevalent under protection than under free trade. So when a democrat or a populist comes around saying that the American people, in order to kill the trusts, must slaughter them to unrestricted foreign competition, it is safe to set him down as an unsafe guide. He is either hypocritical or ignorant of the facts. In either case he is intent only on making political capital by raising a false issue. He wants to advance the fortunes of his party, and he cares not whether the means be fair and truthful or foul and deceptive.

The way to control the trusts is to control them directly, by taxation; by wise laws directed against such of their operations as are against public policy. We must not destroy the prosperity of the country in order to destroy the prosperity of the trusts.

## ROSFAND'S PEN PICTURE OF SARAH.

In the preface to a book by Jules Huret, Edmund Rosfand sketches the portrait of Mme. Bernhardt as follows:

A cab stops before the door of the theatre, and a lady wrapped in a fur pelt, alights quickly; passes the crowd assembled in the causeway with a smile, runs lightly up a stair; enters a room full of flowers and well warmed, throws her a satin bag containing innumerable things, and there her white satin-lined pelt; tosses off her hat, ornamented with bird's wings, rushes on to the dark stage, electrifying a shadowy crowd by her appearance; comes, goes, fills all that the touches with fever; takes her place on the guignol; teaches by gestures, by intonations; rises and demands a repetition; trembles with rage; sits down again, smiles, takes some tea; repeats aloud certain phrases; and by her voice moves the feelings of the old actors, who stand in the side scenes.

She returns to her room to wait for the "decorators," with her scissors cuts up their designs and draws others; is worn out, wipes her forehead; faints; then all at once rushes up to the fifth story of the theatre, surprising and alarming the costumiers; hunts in the boxes for stuffs, composes costumes, draperies; goes back to her room to teach the hairdressers; weaves a wreath of flowers while giving and alarming the costumiers; letters, which deeply move her; often opens her satin bag containing everything; converses with an English hairdresser; goes again on the stage to light up some decoration, makes a servant feel his place; lectures the electrician, on seeing a wardrobe man pass remembers a fault he committed the day before, and comes down upon him with her indignation; goes home to dinner and sits down overwhelmed with fatigue, but still devising projects; eats by fits and starts with gypsy-like gaiety; has no time to finish; dresses for the performance while the manager at the door explains numberless things; plays with frenzy; "is pieces of business" during the entree; remains in the theatre after the close of the performance till 2 a. m. to decide what is to be done during the day; does not make up her mind to go home till three who surround her begin respectfully to fall asleep; enters her cab again; wraps herself in her furs, and thinks with delight of at last going to bed and resting; then bursts out laughing on remembering that some one is waiting to read to her a new play in five acts; reaches home, listens to the play, grows enthusiastic, weeps, accepts the work; can no longer sleep, and profits by her sleeplessness to study a part.—London Daily News.

The United States sent abroad during the 10 months ending April 30, 1897, exactly 278 locomotives. In the same months of 1898 it exported 366; for the same period of the current fiscal year the record has risen to 411.