

The Willamette Farmer.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN, SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1899.

SMALLPOX IS SPREADING

One Town Near Spokane Quarantined.

AN EPIDEMIC FEARED

Officers at Republic, in Pursuit of Horse-thieves, Capture One and Kill Another.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 29.—A smallpox scare exists in a dozen towns in Eastern Washington. Almira, Lincoln county, is quarantined. Colfax has some well-developed cases. A new patient has been reported in Spokane, and Walla Walla has a sick man in her pest house. At Almira there are seven well-developed cases, the whole town having been exposed because a school teacher, who was first stricken, did not know the nature of his malady and continued to teach for several days.

Another case was discovered at Marshall, this county. Five men, who occupied a box car with him, have gone to Waverly, where hundreds of laborers are working in the sugar beet factory, and it is feared the epidemic will spread there. Public meetings in farming communities have been prohibited, while vaccination is prevailing fast.

A HORSE-THIEF KILLED.

Republic, Wash., June 29.—Several horses having been stolen from this vicinity recently, and suspicions having rested upon Charles McDonald and Frank Draper, warrants were issued for their arrest. They were reported to be near Curlew lake, with horses. Deputy Sheriff Griswold and Special Deputies Gohlfelder and Jackson, started after them. They were found and Draper was captured and brought to town, and is now in jail. McDonald escaped and was finally overtaken at mouth of Teredo creek about twenty miles distant. He was dismounted and concealed in the brush and upon being discovered, Griswold ordered him to throw up his hands, but instead of doing so he drew his revolver and began shooting at the posse, at the same time mounting his horse and starting off. Griswold then fired at him, killing him instantly.

SUPPORTS MCKINLEY.

Roosevelt Declares His Loyalty to the President.

Albany, N. Y., June 29.—In an interview given to the Associated Press, today, Governor Roosevelt said: "Everybody in the West is for McKinley's re-nomination, and I am most emphatically for his re-nomination, of course. I feel that both the extreme republicans with which this country has gone upon the path of prosperity under McKinley's administration, and the conduct of the war in the Philippines, makes it the duty of every man to stand with it and render President McKinley's election certain."

RUSSIAN RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES.

The large majority of Russians of the orthodox faith will not pass a church or shrine in the street without uncovering their heads and crossing themselves. Travelers have seen intoxicated men who were staggering along observe this ceremony, and, in the case of those who were too helplessly fuddled to walk home, the friend or relative who has accompanied a tipsy companion in a sledge or drosky has, while holding him in the vehicle with one hand, performed for him the sign of the cross with the other, when passing a sacred place.

BIG GAMBLING LOSSES IN ENGLAND.

In the latest history of gambling in England, just published, there are some astonishing revelations as to the amount of money won and lost by men and women whose names were as familiar as household words early in the present century. There are records of \$1,600,000 having been lost at a sitting and the loss of \$250,000 appears to have been a very common occurrence.

A MOUSE'S UNCOMFORTABLE SITUATION.

Julio Lill witnessed a scrimmage the other day between a couple of chicken-hawks at a great elevation. The racket proved to be over a mouse which one of the birds was carrying, finally being compelled to drop it, when the bird that had been doing the scrapping swooped down on the mouse and succeeded in catching it before it had fallen thirty feet.—Freston Plain Dealer.

NEW FIRECRACKER.

Children will enjoy a new firecracker, which is manufactured in strings containing any desired number, with a continuous fuse which may be lighted at one end to fire a whole bunch in succession, or separated for single explosions.

WHAT LOEWI HAS TO SAY.

Valentine Loewi, the hop merchant, has the following in the Producers Price-Current, of June 24th:

	Bales
Receipts for week.....	1,705
Receipts from Sept. 1.....	149,253
Exports to Europe for week.....	771
Exports from Sept. 1.....	105,213
Imports for week.....	5
Imports from Sept. 1.....	2,811

The market shows no quotable change since our last report. Business has moved along quietly, but there has been something doing every day and stocks are being reduced steadily. This naturally gives holders some confidence in the stability of present values and there is an unwillingness to part with stock that has any merit except at full late prices. In some quarters there is a disposition to hold certain favorite lots a little higher, but no sales have resulted which seem to warrant any revision of former quotations. Further small shipments have gone to England again this week, bringing the total exports for the season up to 105,213 bales, some 10,000 bales ahead of the highest previous record. Brewers are still buying only as their needs require but they are using a good many hops. The government report of the sales of stamps for the month of May indicates that the consumption of beer in the United States was 500,000 bbls. more than for the same month last year. Cguntry markets are firmer with buyers showing more interest. Reports as to the condition of the yards in this state are less favorable. The drouth is interfering with the growing vines and they are not looking nearly as well as they did two weeks ago. Old yards are feeling the effects of the dry weather more than the young yards. We hear some complaints of lice in Oregon.

BLUE ROSES AT LAST.

Not Likely to Equal in Popularity the Old-Fashioned Colors.

If we may trust the story forwarded by our Vienna correspondent today, a grower in the charming valley of Keszanik has attained the summit of floricultural ambition. He has produced a blue rose. If, in the middle ages, some one had announced his veritable discovery of the philosopher's stone, history would furnish us with a parallel to the flutter which the news of this marvel is likely to send through the botanical world. At last the feat which generations of nurserymen have been patiently laboring at has been performed. If the rose has been forced to adopt an azure tint, hardly anything in the way of transformation need be considered unattainable. It is predicted that the novel bloom will soon be abundant in the market. And then? Well, then, we suppose, we shall have ceased to wonder—shall take cerulean petals as a commonplace thing, and, perhaps, if we are wise and frank, confess that we very much prefer the old-fashioned red, or white, or yellow.

Cultivation, beyond all controversy, has added immensely to the wealth of our gardens and greenhouses. Species that are poor and limited in range have been developed into an infinite variety of exquisite or imposing forms. No one, however obstinately he may be devoted to simplicity and primitiveness, will venture to deny the debt he owes, not only to the collector, but to the grower of orchids. So we may go through the ever-lengthening list of beautiful plants, and at each stage reflect how much sincere delight we should miss if the experts had been less keen about cross-fertilization, the change of soil and water, and all the other devices by which the parent stock has been converted into a multitude of well-nigh unrecognizable descendants. But, while it would be affectation to regret the spirit of competition and the straining for mere variation, which have resulted in such additions to our floral wealth, it must be acknowledged also that some of the products of the experimental florist have nothing to recommend them except the extreme difficulty of bringing about the change.

Neither men nor nightingales will ever worship a blue rose, and, once it becomes easy to multiply them, they will be treated with as small respect as a pink hyacinth. Still, a period of fashionable triumph may be predicted for the strange blossom, during which specimens will cause blocks in the moving crowd in the flower shows, and be voted "curious," and even "pretty" by amateurs. Love of change is one of the fundamental impulses of the average human being, and it has played more than the customary part in determining the mutations of flower worship. Just now there is an extraordinary craze for reducing arum lilies to the dimensions of a crocus, but, when the limits of dwarfing are reached, there may be a reaction in favor of growing the plant to the size of a palm tree. At each stage of metamorphosis there will be admirers, and what is more to the purpose of the professionals, a fair number of purchasers. Things run through the whole gamut of change, but nature is avenged at last, and the last wave of the hybridizer's wand will restore the object of his thaumaturgy to the simple original form. A future generation may yet hail in some far-away offspring of the blue rose—the dear familiar features of the indigenous brier.—London Standard.

Keep sand in a hall in every house where kerosene is burned, as in case of fire it will extinguish it immediately. Milk also has this effect.

Never stand near a tree, iron railing or lead spouting when it is lighting.

THE PROVISIONAL ARMY

Troops To Be Enlisted and Drilled

IN THE HOME CAMPS

Returning Volunteers Expected to Offer Their Services After Visiting Their Homes.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The first volunteers to be raised for service in the Philippines will be those for the skeleton regiments now being formed by General Otis. It is not believed there will be the least difficulty in obtaining these men. It is probable that some time will elapse before the troops of the provisional army are sent to Manila, but meanwhile they will be drilled and taught marksmanship in camp. It is estimated that three months are required to make soldiers of the recruits. The officers of the war department think that a number of volunteers, now coming home, will desire to return to the Philippines for a short service, after they have had opportunity to see home, and friends. They are regarded as the most desirable for the regiments being organized by General Otis. It is learned at the war department that there is no rush to get volunteers to General Otis at the present time. The rainy season having set in, it is not believed these troops will be needed for service except to relieve those who have been on active duty. The transport service is said to be sufficient though ships may be chartered temporarily if needed. The announcement that a portion of the provisional army was to be raised, has caused a swarm of politicians to be sent to the war department, by those who are seeking commissions in the new regiments.

THE OREGON TROOPS.

Washington, June 29.—The transports Ohio and Newport, carrying the Oregon volunteers from Manila, are expected to reach San Francisco between July 12th and 18th.

RIOTING SOLDIERS.

Winnemucca, Nev., June 29.—Companies M. and L. of the Twenty-fifth, and company K. of the Twenty-fourth infantry, passed through Winnemucca this evening on the way to San Francisco, from where they will go to Manila. The train stopped here, and the colored soldiers raided a saloon near the station. They wrecked the bar and shot the bartender, Chris Deiss. It is feared that Deiss will die. The greatest excitement prevails. The station is filled with citizens, and the local authorities are holding the train to find the murderers.

A FAST MILE.

MURPHY, OF BROOKLYN, DEMOLISHES TIME ON A WHEEL.

Paced by a Railroad Train He Makes a Wonderful Spurt—The Engine Was Too Slow.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Charles M. Murphy, of Brooklyn, paced by a railroad train, covered a mile in 57.45 seconds at Babylon today. His course was a two-mile board track, on the siding of the Long Island railway. Murphy followed the engine and the day coach, the latter being provided with a hood, which acted as a wind shield for the rider. The board track is as nearly perfect as skill could make it. Before 400 yards had been traversed the engine was running at a rate of more than fifty miles an hour. Murphy was keeping well within the hood. As they neared the beginning of the mile stretch the pace was a mile a minute, and a cloud of dust obscured everything from the view of the spectators. The quarter was reached in 15 seconds, and the half in 29.25. One of the timers for the three-quarters registered 44 and the other 43.45. At the finish the two watches showed 57.45. Those on the back platform, who watched Murphy all through his wonderful ride, stated that the rider's handle bars had knocked against the rubber buffer at least six times, and each time the concussion sent him back fully six feet, but Murphy always had strength enough to regain this distance. Just after the finish two strong men on board the train reached down and seized the rider by either arm and lifted him aboard the car in safety. Their action undoubtedly saved Murphy's life, because he was then in such a weak condition that, had he been allowed to remain on the wheel, he would have been unable to control it, and a serious, if not fatal accident might have happened.

Murphy rode a 28-inch wheel, geared to 120, and the weight of the machine was 20½ pounds.

PRAYER.
He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.
—Samuel T. Coleridge.

NOTED AUTHORESS DEAD.

Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth Passed Away in Washington.

Washington, June 30.—Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, the authoress, died at her residence in this city tonight, after an illness of several weeks. About a month ago Mrs. Southworth was prostrated by the heat, and the infirmity of advanced age, she being in her 78th year. She grew rapidly worse, until a few days since it was seen that death was inevitable.

NO GOLD FOUND.

Seattle, June 29.—Latest advices from Kotzebue sound, Alaska, are given in a letter from Albert C. Thees, formerly of this city, who writes under date of January 9th, that not a bit of gold has been found where he wintered on the Kubuck river, and the question with the miners there is, how to get away.

THE RULE IS VOID

OLD VETERANS' PENSIONS CAN NOT BE APPROPRIATED

And Used by the Authorities of the Soldiers' Home—The Attorney General's Opinion.

On June 24, upon request of Gov. T. T. Geer, Attorney General D. R. N. Blackburn rendered an opinion regarding the rules of the Soldiers' Home, at Roseburg, as to the disposition of the pensions drawn by inmates of that institution from the general government. It appears that the rules, as they were presented to the attorney general were those formerly in force and were of such tenor as to warrant the opinion of Mr. Blackburn, that the commandant of the Home had the right to take the pension money of the inmates, or a portion of it, for the benefit of the pensioner's family, and if he had no family, the money was to be held for his benefit. It now transpires that these rules had been amended, and upon this discovery, copies of the new rules were presented to the attorney general, and his opinion was requested, by the governor, regarding their validity, and the opinion of Mr. Blackburn, rendered on the new rules was yesterday given to the press. The amended rules of the Home provide that the pensioner becoming an inmate of the Home must assign his pension to the Home, to be used for the benefit of the Home if the pensioner has no family dependent upon him, the pension thus becoming, in certain cases, the property of the institution, to be disposed of at the will of the commandant. The opinion, after quoting the rules, says:

"By a comparison of these rules with the rules as copied in my former opinion, it will appear that radical changes were made by these amendments. And there is also, in every application for admission to the 'Oregon Soldiers' Home,' a provision, which must be verified by the oath of the applicant, and which reads as follows:

"And said applicant further agrees to transfer to said Soldiers' Home all amounts received by him as such pensioner immediately on receipt of the same while a member of said Home, to hold and dispose of the same as provided for by the rules and regulations made by the board of trustees of said Home."

"The amended rules of the Soldiers' Home, as heretofore set out, when construed in connection with the provisions in the application for admission to such Home, which are also heretofore quoted, constitute an assignment or transfer by the applicant for admission to said Home to the Home of some right or interest in the pension which has been granted to him by the federal government to lighten, so far as the small pittance allowed can do, the burden of life, which necessarily becomes harder to bear, when old age, aided by disease contracted or wounds received in the service of his country, is hastening his approach to the 'binnacle of the dead.'"

"Section 4745 of the revised statutes of the United States, (revision of 1871) provides, among other things, as follows: Any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim or interest in any pension which has been, or may hereafter be granted, shall be void and of no effect."

"Under the rules, as above set forth, the assignment or transfer is not a voluntary one; but, even if voluntary, it would be void. The assignment or transfer is a compulsory one, based on the necessities of the pensioner, one which he is forced to make before he can be permitted to enjoy any of the privileges or benefits of admission to, and residence in, said Home."

"It is my opinion that any transfer or assignment of any interest in a pension, made as required by the amended rules, is in direct conflict with the law of the United States on this subject, and is therefore void and of no effect; and that the amended rules are such as cannot be enforced."

GERMS IN STALE BREAD.

It has long been held that the use of fresh bread is injurious, and cautious people and dyspeptics carefully avoid the temptingly crisp new loaves with all their aromatic charms, patiently confiding themselves to bread more or less stale. Now, there comes an astounding statement that stale bread is infected with germs, more or less destructive to health, and present in large numbers as the bread grows older. A health food company recently made a demonstration of this fact, showing that while fresh well-baked bread gave 540 germs to the gram (1/4 grains), in bread that was kept in a warm cupboard three days, or until it had become slightly stale, the number of germs was nearly 6,500,000.

Not a pain, nor joy, nor duty, nor pleasure, but has God in it. He is everywhere if we have eyes to see him, and his voice may be heard through the channels of nature and human life if only our ears are attuned to heavenly music.—Rev. William A. Wasson, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A COLLISION IS EXPECTED

Insurgents Are Active at San Fernando.

PLANS FOR NEW ARMY

The Cabinet Considers Enlistments of Reinforcements—Officers to Be Appointed.

MANILA, July 1.—(Saturday, 10.40 a. m.)—A collision between the two armies at San Fernando seems inevitable soon. The insurgents are active all around the town, and can be seen working in the trenches to strengthen their position. Day and night forces are at work. It is estimated that 3,000 men were seen marching in a road north of the town yesterday morning. The Americans turned out and manned the defenses, expecting an attack. The soldiers slept in their clothes and breakfasted at 4 o'clock this morning so as to be ready for the assault.

The commission of three Spanish officers, who entered the insurgent lines a fortnight ago to make a final attempt to arrange for the release of the Spanish prisoners, have not returned. Their long absence has occasioned alarm.

A CABINET MEETING.

Washington, June 29.—The situation in the Philippines was discussed at the cabinet meeting today, and general satisfaction was expressed in the administration's plans for the reinforcement of General Otis, which contemplates the re-opening of active operations on a large scale when the rainy season closes, about September 15th. Secretary Alger reported that enlistments were coming up to expectations.

With a view of officiating the regiments raised under the volunteer provisions of the army bill, the records of the officers of volunteer organizations, which saw service in Cuba and Porto Rico, and which are now serving in the Philippines, are being carefully examined in order that recognition may be given to such of them as may desire to re-enter or continue in service according to their ability and merit. Some of the meritorious non-commissioned officers may also be recognized. Some regular officers are also to be commissioned as volunteer officers.

A statement, prepared in the office of the adjutant general of the army, shows that, with the departure of the Pennsylvania from San Francisco, about 3,500 reinforcements will be dispatched to the Philippines this week. These troops were carried on the transports Zelandia, Valencia and the Pennsylvania, and include fifty-nine officers and 3,444 enlisted men. About half of the troops are recruits intended to fill the gaps in the regiments in the Philippines caused by deaths, disability and discharges. There are about 3,000 recruits at San Francisco, which are also intended to recruit the regular regiments in the Philippines up to their maximum strength of 128 men to a company. Including the Nineteenth infantry under orders for Manila, and the troops at San Francisco, there are 4,000 men ready to start for Manila as soon as transportation can be provided.

THE UNPOPULAR GIRL.

The girl whose talk is all of I, I, I, who takes no interest in anybody else, and cares for nobody but the sound of her own voice.

The girl who says unkind things of her friends and relatives in their absence, who is always telling tales and making mischief.

The girl who looks down upon her mother, and snubs her brothers and sisters, and grumbles generally about her home.

The girl who is rude and disagreeable to those whom she considers her inferiors, and who never shows any consideration for one poorer than herself.

The girl who is so vain of her personal appearance that she thinks everybody is looking at her, and cannot talk to a man for five minutes without fishing for a compliment.

HE WAS INSANE.

A Stranger Leaps into the River at Spokane.

Spokane, June 30.—"My wife and children are down there in the water, and I am going after them," so said a man on the Post street bridge this morning. True to his word, less than ten minutes afterward, he made the fatal plunge into the waters below in view of the officers who were coming to prevent the deed. The man who made the desperate plunge in the river is probably Paul Reuther, a stone mason, who arrived from California recently. He was probably insane.

THE DEFICIT SMALLER.

Washington, June 29.—Treasury officials are now confident that the deficit for the present fiscal year will not exceed \$90,000,000. One week ago the estimate was a little short of \$100,000,000, but during the last few days the receipts have been rather above the estimates, while expenditures have greatly fallen off.

DREYFUS IN FRANCE

THE NOTED PRISONER AGAIN IN HIS NATIVE LAND.

Excitement at a Fever Heat When the News of His Landing Became Known at Rennes.

RENNES, France, July 1. (Saturday, 5 a. m.)—Captain Dreyfus has arrived here. It is not known where the landing was effected. The weather is very heavy, and it is impossible to see 200 yards from shore along the coast in the vicinity of Brest, in consequence of the rain and mist.

Excitement was at fever heat when it was reported that the cruiser Sfax had already entered the harbor and was lying off the arsenal. Scores of journalists immediately put off in boats to investigate, but they failed to find the warship.

Captain Dreyfus landed at Quiboron, and was conveyed by train to Bruz, twelve kilometers from Rennes. There he entered a landau accompanied by the chief of detectives of the prefect department, and was driven to Rennes, where twenty-five gendarmes awaited his entrance into the town. Ten of the gendarmes entered a wagon and followed the carriage, the rest following on foot. The party arrived at the prison without incident.

EFFECTS OF GUNPOWDER.

Doctor M. H. Simons, United States Navy (Journal of the American Medical Association, April 15, 1899), first considered the two kinds of powder used on board—the brown prismatic and the so-called smokeless powder. In the brown, some of the grains are unburned, and by the explosion are finely powdered. This dust is often blown back on the decks of the ship, and is somewhat irritating to the mucous membranes. It causes slight congestion, which passes rapidly away. The smokeless powder does produce some slight amount of smoke, or rather haziness in the air, after a discharge of a large amount. Carbonic oxide gas forms in the breach, and when the latter is opened is charged to carbon dioxide; no ill effects were noted from the gas. After a number of discharges the decks become hazy with the fumes from this powder, and there is noticed a slight though acrid smell. It is extremely irritating to all mucous membranes, though no serious trouble results. When the decks are washed down after the firing has ceased, this all passes away.

After the battle of Santiago there were several cases of nasal, tonsillar and eye inflammations; these were not complicated, and yielded at once to simple treatment. A few were deaf, some for from two to four days, but they all recovered by the use of inhalations and politizing. Only two cases were observed in which there was rupture of the membrana tympani. Here there was no pain, but the patients complained of tinnitus. The doctor stated that he was himself slightly deaf as a result of that engagement. When a gun is fired there is a feeling of a sudden blow, something like the blow from a bar of iron. With the small guns this is quite sharp, but with the large guns it is more heavy. Some complained of general muscular soreness after the battle. The two cases of perforation occurred in the vicinity of the eight-inch gun. In his opinion the deafness was the result of the irritation of the throat, primarily, this producing a closure of the Eustachian tube; a subsequent heavy discharge would force in the membrana tympani, thus forcing out a small amount of air, which could not return, and hence the drum would be somewhat retracted and slight deafness result.—Medical Age.

A FEAST POSTPONED.

A school master in a village school had been in the habit of purchasing pork from parents of his pupils on the occasion of the killing of the pig, says What-to-Eat. One day a small boy marched up to the master's desk and inquired "if he would like a bit of pork, as they were going to kill their pig."

The school master replied in the affirmative.

Several days having elapsed, and hearing nothing of the pork the master called the boy up to him and inquired the reason he had not brought it. What was the surprise of the master when the boy replied:

"O, please, sir, the pig got better."