

The Willamette Farmer.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN, SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1899.

RESIGNATION OF ALGER

Will Take Effect in a Few Days.

TEXT OF THE LETTER

Sent by the President in Answer to the Secretary—Comment of the British Press.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Following is Secretary R. A. Alger's letter of resignation, and the president's reply to it:

"July 19, 1899.—Sir I beg to tender to you my resignation of the office of secretary of war, to take effect at such time in the near future as you may decide the affairs of this department will permit. In terminating my official connection with your administration I wish for your continuous health and the highest measure of success in carrying out the great work entrusted to you. (Signed) R. A. Alger."

The president replied:

"July 20.—Your resignation of the office of secretary of war, under date of July 19th, is accepted to take effect on the 1st of August, 1899. In thus severing official relations which have continued for more than two years, I desire to thank you for the faithful service you have rendered the country, at a most exacting period, and to wish you a long and happy life. With assurances of high regard and esteem, I am, yours sincerely, (Signed) William McKinley."

Secretary Alger will turn the war department over to Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn on Monday next, having today received a telegram from the latter at New London, Wis., stating that he would arrive in Washington on Saturday night.

BRITISH COMMENT.

London, July 20.—The Standard this morning, in an editorial article regarding the resignation of Secretary of War Alger, says: "President McKinley's prompt acceptance of Secretary Alger's resignation is equivalent to an admission that the department has been badly managed. It is significant that the resignation followed so quickly on the Manila correspondents' 'round robin.' Algerism is the blot on the McKinley administration. It has given the enemies of the imperialist policy the most effective weapon that could have been forged and President McKinley can wrest it from them only by the appointment of a successor whose past commands confidence."

The Times describes the resignation as "a decided victory for public opinion and public morals over political organizations. By resigning, Secretary Alger has practically allowed judgment to go against him by default and has relieved the McKinley administration from a responsibility that was assuming serious proportions. It is the first and most essential step toward the purification of the whole political system of the United States. It is for the citizens of the United States to take care that the removal of a superficial symptom does not divert their attention from the root of the mischief."

The Daily News has a similar editorial. It says: "He might have defied public opinion to the last, but that McKinley means to stand for a second term and had to be on his good behavior with the electorate."

The papers generally regard the resignation as a prelude to a vigorous policy in the Philippines and the recall of General Otis.

CABLED TO OTIS.

THE PRESIDENT THANKS THE TROOPS IN LUZON.

Will Recommend the Granting of a Medal for Every Officer and Man at Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The war department today made public a telegram from the president to General E. S. Otis, thanking the men in the Philippines for their patriotism in remaining in the service after the ratification of the treaty of peace. The message which was forwarded through the war department, is dated July 1st, and is as follows:

"Otis, Manila.—The president desires to express, in the most public manner, his appreciation of the lofty patriotism shown by the volunteers and regulars of the Eighth army corps in performing willing service, through severe campaigns and battles, against the insurgents in Luzon, when, under the terms of their enlistments, they would have been entitled to their discharges upon the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain. This action on their part was noble and heroic. It will stand forth as an example of self sacrifice and public consecration which have ever characterized the American soldiers. In recognition thereof I shall recommend to Congress that a special medal of honor be given to the officers and soldiers of the Eighth army corps, who performed this great duty voluntarily and enthusiastically for their country. (Signed) William McKinley."

HE BUYS CHITTIM BARK.

Dr. J. A. Lamberson, of Lebanon, Tells of the Bark Industry.

Dr. J. A. Lamberson, of Lebanon, was in Albany on Thursday, returning from a trip to Eugene, where he had made extensive purchases of chittim bark from dealers in that city. The doctor has been engaged in buying and shipping Oregon medicines, including grape root, sarsaparilla and chittim bark, or as it is known by its medical name, cascara sagrada, for a number of years and also manufactures the various oils and extracts at his laboratory in Lebanon. His principal business just at present is in buying all the chittim bark he can, but he also expects to ship a carload of pine pitch in a few days. His activity at present is occasioned by the San Francisco syndicate attempting to force the price down and the doctor is buying all the bark in sight and not allowing the cheap bark to get on the market. He is a small trust all by himself and has succeeded in cornering nearly the entire output of the upper valley, which represents a considerable proportion of the world's supply. He is paying \$60 per ton for bark at Lebanon, Albany and Eugene, and has eighty-eight tons in the Albany freight house for shipment. He purchased seventy tons from Eugene parties and last week bought about the same amount along the C. & E. railroad from Corvallis west to Yacquina.

A MURDER MYSTERY

YOUNG LADY FOUND STRANGLED IN PORTLAND.

Was the Daughter of a Southern Pacific Engineer—Frank McDaniel Under Arrest.

PORTLAND, July 20.—Clara Fitz, a girl 18 years of age, was found dead shortly before 5 o'clock this afternoon, in the Cyclo Park near Irvington. The indications point to strangulation as the cause of her death, and Frank McDaniel, a truck driver, was arrested late tonight on the charge of murdering the girl. He is known to have been in her company on several occasions of late, and he admits that last evening he went walking with her but that he took her home about 11 o'clock p. m. George A. Fitz, a Southern Pacific engineer, father of the girl, had forbidden McDaniel to visit his daughter at their home on Grant street and East Irving streets, but they had met clandestinely of late. The police have so far failed to discover any motive for the murder, though an autopsy, which was begun tonight, may throw some light on the subject. The girl left home last evening about 8:30 o'clock and was not seen alive again.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

FOUGHT AT BOBUNG, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, WEDNESDAY.

Seventy Regulars Killed Nearly Twice That Number of Rebels with Slight Loss.

MANILA, July 21. (Friday, 11:15 a. m.)—News has been received here, from General Smith at Ilo Ilo, island of Panay, of a severe fight on Wednesday at Bobung, between Captain Byrne of the Sixteenth Infantry, with seventy men, and a force of 450 Ebrayones, who surprised the American troops. One hundred and fifteen of the enemy were killed, as is shown by an actual count, many were wounded, and one was taken prisoner. The American loss was one man killed and one wounded. The fighting was mostly at close quarters, with bayonets and clubbed guns.

THE HERO OF MALABON.

Johnny Edwards, the hero of Malabon, who arrived in San Francisco with the other Oregonians, obtained leave of absence for a week and arrived in Corvallis on Thursday last. Travel stained, wrapped in a great army overcoat, and bearing all evidence of a veteran fresh from the field, the sight of him thrilled the heart of every friend who clasped his hand. While he still limps from the effect of the Mauer ball which pierced his hips on that memorable 25th of March at Malabon, he shows no other signs of having suffered from a wearisome and trying campaign. The board of regents of the O. A. C. has honored itself by making Edwards commandant and engineer of the new heating plant at that institution at a salary of \$600 per year.

CLOVER HAY.

Says a Polk county paper: "It seems just a little odd to hear people speak so often now about clover hay, for only a few years ago no clover hay at all was raised in this valley, and only two years ago the amount of clover hay raised in Polk county during hardly have fed one old cow during the winter. Now clover hay raised in the county is estimated by the bureau of agriculture to be probably one of the best kinds of hay grown."

SALMON CANNED.

Victoria, B. C., July 20.—About 80,000 cases of salmon have been already packed, at Skeena, Naas, Low Inlet, Rivers Inlet and Alert Bay.

FIVE ITALIANS LYNCHED

Hanged by Citizens of Tallulah, La.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT

On a Prominent Physician of the Village, Followed by Deed of the Mob.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—Special dispatch from Tallulah, La., says: Six Italians were lynched there last night. The names of the lynched were unobtainable. Yesterday, Dr. Hodges, a prominent physician of Tallulah, quarreled with an Italian. The latter wounded the physician with a shotgun. The shooting created intense excitement. A mob immediately rounded up the wound-be assassin and five of his friends, strung them all to trees and then filled their bodies with buckshot. Tallulah is a small town, 17 miles from the river. It is in the heart of the best cotton-producing section of the state, and many men prominent in state affairs are residents there and on surrounding plantations.

DETAILS OF THE HANGING.

Tallulah, La., July 21.—For several weeks a lot of goats belonging to Frank Defatta have been sleeping and running on the gallery of Dr. J. Ford Hodges' office and residence. The doctor, on numerous occasions, requested the owner to keep his goats out, but he would not do it, and on the night of the 19th Dr. Hodges shot one of the goats on his gallery. Early on the morning of the 20th Frank Defatta came to Dr. Hodges' office and protested. The doctor promptly ordered him to leave, and he left mumbling something the doctor did not understand. About sundown on the evening of the 20th, as Dr. Hodges and Mr. Kauffman were passing Joe Defatta's store, Charles Defatta came out and said:

"You shot my goats," and he struck the doctor. Hodges attempted to repel the attack by striking back with his fist, but finding the Italian too much for him, attempted to get at his pistol. Joe Defatta, who was at the door, pulled a double-barreled shotgun and fired two shots at the doctor, striking him in the hands and abdomen.

Immediately after the crack of the gun, Frank Defatta, Sy Deberroch and J. Cereno, who were in another store on Front street, also kept by Frank Defatta, started on a run to Joe's store with shotguns and long knives in their hands. With the sheriff and his deputies, they joined in the chase and succeeded in arresting and disarming Frank Defatta and Sy Deberroch and John Cereno after a hard struggle. John Cereno made a lunge at one of the crowd with one of his long knives, and was promptly knocked down by a bystander. The sheriff, with his posse, at once went to the house where Chas. and Joe Defatta were barricaded, surrounded the square and, after battering down the doors of the house, succeeded in taking Charles Defatta. Not finding Joe in there the crowd began a search of the premises, going thence to a large dwelling immediately behind the shop, which was owned by the Defattas. There they found Joe hidden under the chimney. He was promptly taken out and the sheriff started to the jail with Charles and Joe.

When he got to the court house square, a crowd of about 250 citizens overpowered the sheriff and after a severe struggle, took Joe and Charles Defatta down in the field to a slaughter pen, and hung them to the gallows used for slaughtering hogs. Joe denied the shooting and accused Charles. Charles in turn accused his brother, but said Frank Defatta and Sy Deberroch was the cause of the trouble. The crowd then adjourned to the jail, overpowered the jailer and deputies, took the keys, went in and brought out Sy Deberroch, Frank Defatta and John Cereno, and hung them to an oak tree in the jail yard. Not a shot was fired, and the crowd was quiet, but very determined.

This gang is charged with a number of outrages that have recently occurred in the neighborhood. About three years ago Frank Defatta shot and killed a negro for picking up a watermelon which Frank had for sale, and about a year ago Joe Defatta shot and killed Pat Matthews in cold blood.

MARRIED WITH BOTH ARMS IN SPLINTS.

Clarksville, Tenn., July 19.—Being thrown from a buggy, breaking an arm and dislocating a wrist, did not dampen the love of Miss Florence Williams of Warner, in Hickman county, who yesterday eloped from home with her sweetheart, G. C. Bishop. She was driven to a physician's office, and after the injuries had received attention she desired that the marriage be performed, and the ceremony was performed, though the bride's arms were both incased in splints.—Louisville Evening Post.

INDIANS NOT DYING OUT.

The Next Census Likely to Show Over 30,000 of Them.

"The Indian is by no means an extinct portion of civilization," explained an Indian bureau official to a Star reporter, "as the coming census will very clearly demonstrate. Indeed, instead of running out, the last ten years will show that he has got almost as good a hold on life as the most favored of our people. The poems regretting his passing away will have to be stored for some years. The Indian of late years has been generally engaged in minding his own business. He is not much improved morally from what he was, but he has not fallen behind to any noticeable extent. It is a case of the survival of the fittest, and while eventually the Indian will have to go, he is not gathering up his traps and getting ready to start as yet. Those who regard the Indian as a scattered race, existing in small camps in the far West, will be considered informed when I can tell them that there is today a record of 250,000 Indians in the Western states. There are many kinds there. The Choctaws number over 15,000; the Creeks even more; the Seminoles about 3,500; the Cherokees about 30,000; Chickasaws about 8,500. There are over 10,000 Indians in the six nations of New York state alone. The Indian is still in it, and will be in it for many years yet, and I would not be surprised if the coming census will show that there are over 300,000 of them."—Washington Star.

WOMEN WHO NEVER SPEAK.

The Sisters of St. Bernard, in the Shadow of the Pyrenees.

The severity of the Bernadines of Anglet, Sisters of St. Bernard, most resembles that of the famous Trappist monks. The nuns take a vow of perpetual silence. The nunnery is situated in the southwest corner of France on the borders of Spain, and under the shadow of the Pyrenees. It was founded by the Abbe Cestac. Every hour of the day is carefully mapped out. Each time the big clock of the

A. O. U. W. AT SALEM IN 1900.

THE DALLES, Or., July 20.—The grand lodge, A. O. U. W., today decided to hold its next year's session in Salem. Several other cities contested for this honor, and the Capital City was selected after a spirited contest and a very close vote. The Degree of Honor will also meet in Salem next year, its sessions being held during the same week with those of the grand lodge.

monastery chimes the hour, every nun falls on her knees and spends a few moments in prayer. Out in the fields it is marvelous to see how well the oxen know these times, directly they hear them they stop instinctively, starting on their way again the instant the sisters rise from their knees. The Bernadines have no fear of death. Indeed, on the contrary, they long for it. When the first superior of their order lay dying, she had an interview with one of the nuns, who implored her to intercede on her behalf in heaven that she too might die. The superior smiled, and in an inspired voice said that in a month her request should be granted. On the day of the burial, just as the coffin was to be closed, the nun drew near the body, whispered in its ear, and slipped a note into the dead hand, imploring the superior not to forget her promise. Just a month from that date the nun, too, passed away, and so the promise was fulfilled.

THE CARVING OF FISH.

Great care should be taken in carving fish to keep it in perfect flakes. If these are broken or the look of the fish is entirely spoiled, silver or plated fish carvers should be used. In carving cod's head and shoulders and salmon the knife should be first run along the centre of the side down to the bone; it should then be carved with unbroken skin upward and downward. Sole, boiled or fried, should be cut right through bone and all, and should be divided into three portions—head, tail, and middle. Turbot, bill and John Dory should be carved in the same manner, the knife being run down the thickest part of the fish to the bone, then regular slices should be cut from the centre to the fins on each side. Whiting are generally served whole, and mackerel should be cut down the back and then, sliced off the bone on each side. The tail of a lobster is considered the best part and after that the claws. The trick part is usually most esteemed in flat fishes.

COMMAND OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

The Emperor William, who is at present commander-in-chief of the German army, is about to abolish the post of admiral commander-in-chief of the navy, which he created in 1892. In future he will himself be the sole commander-in-chief of the German navy, and the Baltic and North sea stations are to be commanded by admirals, who will report direct to him, independently of the Imperial Naval department.

INGERSOLL PASSES AWAY

The Great Agnostic's Sudden Death.

HIS END PEACEFUL

Stricken While Chatting with His Wife—Had Been Afflicted with Heart Trouble.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Robert G. Ingersoll died at his home in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., this afternoon, of apoplexy.

Ingersoll went to his summer home in Dobbs Ferry two days ago, apparently in good health. Shortly after his arrival, he complained of slight indisposition. He spent the morning in his room, and shortly before stricken his wife offered to have luncheon sent up to him. He laughed, and replied that while he did not feel quite as young as formerly, he guessed he was not yet an invalid, and would go down with the others. As he finished speaking and was about to rise, he fell back into the chair.

A physician was immediately summoned, but when he reached the house found that Ingersoll had died almost instantly. Ingersoll's wife and two daughters were with him when he died.

His death resulted from heart disease, from which he had suffered since 1896. In that year, during the national republican convention, he was taken ill and had to return home. He never recovered from the attack of heart disease, and was under the care of physicians constantly.

For the last three days Mr. Ingersoll has not been feeling well. Last night

he was in better health and spent a portion of the evening playing billiards with Walton N. Brown, his son-in-law, and C. P. Farrell, his brother-in-law and private secretary. He seemed to be in better health and spirits when he retired than he had been for several days. This morning he arose at the usual hour and joined the family at breakfast. He then said he had spent a bad night, but felt better. He had been suffering from abdominal pains and tightness about the chest. He did not think his condition at all dangerous. After breakfast he telephoned to Dr. Smith, his physician, who is at Bell Haven, and told him of his experience during the night. Dr. Smith told him to continue to use nitro glycerine and that he would see him during the day. Colonel Ingersoll spent the morning swinging in a hammock and sitting on the veranda with the members of his family. He said he was better and had no pain. At 12:30 he started to go up stairs.

On reaching the head of the stairs, Colonel Ingersoll turned into his wife's room. Mrs. Ingersoll was there. Together they discussed what they would have for luncheon, and Colonel Ingersoll said he had better not eat much, owing to the trouble with his stomach. He seemed in good spirits then. After talking for a few minutes Colonel Ingersoll crossed the room and sat down in a rocking chair. He leaned his head upon his hand, which rested on the back of the chair. Mrs. Ingersoll asked him how he was feeling and he replied: "Oh, better."

These were his last words. A second after they were uttered, he was dead, the only sign noticed by Mrs. Ingersoll was that the whites of his eyes suddenly showed. There was not even a sigh or a groan as death came. Doctors were hastily called, but their verdict was that death had come instantly. Death came to him as he had recently expressed a desire it should. He often, in old times, said he wished to die slowly, with full consciousness, so he might tell those about him how it felt. Recently, he experienced a change, his desire being to die painlessly and without warning.

Robert Green Ingersoll was born in Dresden, N. Y., August 11, 1833. His father was a Congregational clergyman of such broad views as frequently to cause discussion between himself and his parish. Robert's boyhood was spent in Wisconsin and Illinois, where the family removed in 1842. After studying law he opened an office in Shawneetown, Ill., with his brother Eben, who was subsequently a member of congress. Both engaged in politics, but the surroundings were uncongenial, and in 1857 they moved to Peoria. In 1860 Robert was a democratic candidate for congress, but was defeated. In 1862 he became colonel of

the 11th Illinois cavalry, and eighteen months later became a republican. In 1866 he was appointed attorney-general for Illinois. At the national republican convention of 1876 he proposed the name of James G. Blaine for the presidential nomination in a speech that attracted much attention. From that time his services as a campaign orator were in demand throughout the country. In 1877 he refused the post of minister to Germany. He took part in numerous noted lawsuits in all parts of the United States, and was counsel for the so-called star-route conspirators, whose trial ended in acquittal in 1883. He was well known by his books, pamphlets, and speeches, directed against the Christian religion.

the 11th Illinois cavalry, and eighteen months later became a republican. In 1866 he was appointed attorney-general for Illinois. At the national republican convention of 1876 he proposed the name of James G. Blaine for the presidential nomination in a speech that attracted much attention. From that time his services as a campaign orator were in demand throughout the country. In 1877 he refused the post of minister to Germany. He took part in numerous noted lawsuits in all parts of the United States, and was counsel for the so-called star-route conspirators, whose trial ended in acquittal in 1883. He was well known by his books, pamphlets, and speeches, directed against the Christian religion.

RAPID PROGRESS.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS ARE VERY STEADILY IMPROVING.

General Evidence of Prosperity Continue Convincing—Wonderful Year in the Nation's Commerce.

NEW YORK, July 21.—R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

Optimism is popular, but more than half the time dangerous. Seven years of halting and reaction have historically followed three of rapid progress. But the three of progress have not yet passed, and the most cautious search discloses no sign of halting. Foreign anxieties have been real, but they seem to be passing, and Europe has begun paying liberally for our food without the expectation that securities can be sent in settlement. Extensive labor strikes have vanished and local troubles do not affect business. Fears of new and powerful corporations lessen, as it is found that they are controlled by the same laws which govern the small companies.

Above all, the general evidences of prosperity continue convincing, the failures are the smallest ever known for the same season, the railroad earnings are the largest and the solvent payments through clearing-houses in July have been 48.6 per cent larger than last year, and 62.2 per cent larger than in 1892, the best previous year.

The official returns of the most wonderful year in the nation's commerce show a decrease of \$2,500 in the value of great staples exported, largely owing to prices, but an increase of about \$80,000 in other exports, mostly manufactures.

The failures for the week have been 145 in the United States, as against 267 last year, and twenty-three in Canada, against seventeen last year.

PADEKIEWSKI'S GALLANTRY.

A musician of this city tells an amusing and hitherto unprinted anecdote of Paderewski's last Southern tour, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

I encountered the pianist and his party when they were passing through Georgia, he says and had the pleasure of riding for some distance with them in their private car. At one of the stops Paderewski was handed a letter from a certain society leader of a large Western city. It was the most gushing epistle I ever listened to, and, after several pages of what was evidently intended as a tribute to his art, the writer wound up by requesting "a lock of hair," and enclosed a stamp for return postage.

When the laughter had subsided Paderewski's secretary proceeded to indicate a reply which was nearly as I remember, ran almost as follows: "Dear Madame—M. Paderewski directs me to say that it affords him much pleasure to comply with your request. You fail to specify whose hair you desire, and to avoid error, he has secured a sample from each of the staff en voyage; to-wit, his secretary, his manager, his valet, his two cooks and his waiter, together with a small portion from a mattress, belonging to M. Pullman, proprietore of the coach de luxe which we occupy. I have the honor to be your obedient servant."

There was some uproarious sport in collecting the souvenirs, but they were finally secured, and the package mailed at the next station. I have often wondered what the emotions of Paderewski's dining-room maids have been when she gazed on that collection of hirsute freaks.

FIRST WOMAN'S PAPER.

A copy of a curious newspaper has been found in the French national archives. It is dated January 4, 1808, and is called L'Athenes des Dames. The articles are evidently written by women, and the object of the paper seems to have been an attempt to place women on an equal footing with men. The feminine pioneers of 1808 were evidently nearly a hundred years ahead of their times. La Fronde, the Parisian newspaper, written, printed and published by women, is now in its third year and appears to be successful, while only one copy of L'Athenes des Dames is to be found.

A BIT OF ADVICE.

A successful New York publisher once said that in conducting a newspaper the important thing was to "get the news and then make a darn fuss about it." True of the newspaper, it is equally true of any business. First get the goods of the right kind and at the right price; then proceed to "make a darn fuss about it." In the newspaper that you consider the best. The rest will be easy.