

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY

ASKS FOR A PARDON

PETITIONS FOR CLEMENCY FOR A GRAVE ROBBER.

Edward Long, Despoiler of the Las Resting Place of the Late W. S. Ladd.

Petitions and letters, urging executive clemency in the case of men sentenced to the penitentiary for various crimes, are reaching the governor's office in a steady stream, scarcely a day passing but the mail brings in two or three such appeals. Scores of petitions, bearing innumerable names, are on file, there being few prisoners at the penitentiary in whose interest appeals for clemency have not been made.

One of the latest efforts for clemency comes from Portland and Oregon City, where the friends of Edward Long, one of the men who stole the body of the late W. S. Ladd, have circulated a petition asking the pardon of Long, and the same has been received in Governor Geer's office. The petition is accompanied by a letter from Chas. F. Lord, who was district attorney at the time Long was tried; in this letter Mr. Lord endorses the application for clemency, as the prisoner, while aiding and abetting in the crime, was not the chief mover, nor did he know that the body to be stolen would be held for ransom, he having been told that the deed was to be performed in the interest of some physicians; that the remains taken from the cemetery would be sold.

Chas. E. Ladd, one of the sons of the late W. S. Ladd, has also written a letter to the governor. While not endorsing the application for a pardon, Mr. Ladd says he would not oppose it, in view of the fact that the prisoner in question was more deserving of clemency than any of the other men engaged in the perpetration of the crime.

Long was one of four men implicated in stealing the remains of the late W. S. Ladd, at Portland, on July 1, 1897. He, with the others, was subsequently arrested, and when put on trial, plead guilty, receiving the extreme penalty of the law—two years in the penitentiary. He was taken to the penitentiary in November, 1897. On the trial of some of the members of the gang, Long testified that he had not been made aware of the fact, that the plan was to secure a body to be held for ransom, his understanding being that the body to be stolen would be disposed of to a medical college; that he had not entered the cemetery, but had acted as a guard on the road, to warn his confederates in case of the approach of danger. Long has about served his term.

FROM THE GOLD MINES.

Edmund C. Giltner Has Returned from the Atlin Country—Oswald West Comes Next Month.

Edmund C. Giltner has returned from the Atlin mining district after spending several months in that territory. He reports the members of the Salem colony in that section as getting along nicely, and making a profitable stay. All are working their claims and doing nicely. Oswald West is expected to come out on September 1st, and Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Morse about

CHRONIC MALARIA

In the result of repeated acute attacks. The liver and spleen are principally affected. They act as storehouses for the malarial poison and the blood takes it from them.

The poison must be driven out of the system. HUYAN will destroy the action of the poison and eventually drive out the last particle of it from the system. In addition to this, HUYAN will restore the lost appetite. It will build up the weakened system. HUYAN will make new blood and new flesh. The pains in the bones will disappear. HUYAN has cured others and it will cure you. We describe the symptoms. Study them carefully. They are yours. Do not delay longer, but take HUYAN now and you will be cured.

HERE ARE YOUR SYMPTOMS:

1. CONSTANT HEADACHE AND TROUBLED BRAIN. Take HUYAN and your headache will disappear.
 2. PALE OR YELLOWISH COMPLEXION. HUYAN will establish a free circulation of pure blood and cause the cheeks to assume their natural color.
 3. LOSS OF APPETITE AND GNAWING IN THE STOMACH. HUYAN will restore the appetite and the digestion of food will become perfect.
 4. FEELING OF WEIGHT OVER THE LIVER. This is due to the enlargement of the liver. It is filled with the poison of malaria. HUYAN will drive out the poison and cause the organ to assume its natural size.
 5. HEAVINESS IN THE REGION OF THE SPLEEN. The spleen becomes greatly enlarged. HUYAN will lessen the congestion and cause the heaviness to disappear.
- You are suffering from Chronic Malaria and you can be cured. HUYAN will relieve your every symptom and make you well. HUYAN can be obtained of all druggists for 50c. per package, or 6 packages for \$2.50. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to the HUYAN REMEDY COMPANY, San Francisco, California. Remember that you can consult the HUYAN DOCTORS FREE. Call and see the doctors. You may call and see them, or write, as you desire. Address HUYAN REMEDY COMPANY, Cor. Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

APPEAL FOR HELP

LETTER FROM WAR DEPARTMENT TO GOVERNOR GEER

Urging the Contribution of Food for Storm-Stricken Porto Rico—Telegrams from Gen. Davis.

(From Daily August 23d)

Gov. T. T. Geer yesterday received the appeal of Secretary of War Elihu Root, addressed to the governors of the various states asking for relief for the storm-stricken Porto Ricans. The letter is dated August 14th, and is as follows:

"I enclose herewith copies of two telegraphic dispatches, received last evening from the governor general of Porto Rico, by which it appears that the devastation wrought by the recent hurricane in that island is even greater than was at first supposed. It is evident that a great multitude of people, rendered entirely destitute by this awful calamity, must be fed and cared for during a considerable period until they can have the opportunity to produce food for themselves. Enormous quantities of the supplies of the kinds indicated by the governor general, must be procured.

"The magnitude of the work to be accomplished lends this department to supplement the appeal already made to the mayors of the principal cities of the country, by a more general appeal, and I beg to ask the people of your state to contribute generously to the relief of the people of Porto Rico.

"Swift steamers have been provided to leave the port of New York to carry supplies directly to Porto Rico as rapidly as they can be collected.

"Contributions should be made, either in supplies of the character indicated, or in money, in order that the supplies should be sent to Col. F. B. Jones, Army Building, foot of Whitehall street, New York City, in packages plainly marked 'Porto Rican Relief,' and should be consigned as to time of shipment. Money should be sent to the National Bank of North America, New York City, which has been designated as a depository for the relief fund."

The copies of telegrams enclosed are from Governor General Davis, at San Juan, Porto Rico, sent under date of August 12th. Following is the text of the first one sent:

"The true state of affairs throughout the island is not yet known, because of the total destruction of all telegraphic connection and great destruction on all roads. Not more than one-fourth of the towns have as yet been heard from, but enough is known to warrant the statement that one-fifth of the dwellings in the island are totally destroyed and their owners are without any shelter whatever or any food beyond what has been saved from the debris. The coffee crop and most of the trees are ruined, and thus reliance for support is gone. Fully one-third of the people subsist entirely on fruits, and in a small degree on turtles. All the former are destroyed, and many of the latter are rotting in the ground. A great many thousands of the cattle are drowned, and the debris, carried down by the rivers, is strewn over the ocean, with the wreck of the storm and dead bodies of animals.

"The deaths from falling walls and drowning will number more than 100,000, and may be several times this number. The state of distress is very great, and when the green fruit saved from the debris is consumed, the suffering will be very great.

"I am relieving suffering everywhere within reach, as much as possible, but in out-of-the-way places are many thousands who cannot be reached for some time. The supplies, ordered in by the government, will help much, but will last only for a few days, while destitution will continue for many weeks and months, until the bananas grow up from the ground for which five months, at least, are required. Food of all kinds is needed, especially rice, beans and codfish, which has been the main support outside of fruits. Cheap cotton clothing is also needed for the thousands who rushed naked from their dwellings, at night, when the gale broke. Medicine is also needed most pressing, especially quinine and other simple medicines. I estimate that at least 1000 tons of food will be required weekly for several weeks.

"I have constituted boards all over the island to regulate assistance, and a general board here to conduct the relief work.

"While I have not yet full data, I repeat the estimate, that at least 100,000 people are homeless and destitute. The relief ration proposed is one pound of food per day, viz: Seven ounces of beans, seven ounces of rice and two ounces of codfish. In addition to the food ordered by the MacPetersen, I ask that 2500 tons, in the above proportions, should be shipped next week. Before this is consumed, I will have full data respecting future needs, but I fear extensive issue of provisions will be necessary for several months.

"I shall push the work on the roads, and give employment to as many as possible. I hope the charitable people of the states will contribute food, clothes, medicine and money. Colonel Huff, chief surgeon of the department, is chairman of the board of relief, and auxiliary boards are organizing in all the towns. Five military posts are not yet heard from."

The text of the second telegram from Governor General Davis is as follows: "Further, but still incomplete reports confirm previous cable reports as conservative. I suggest the appointment of an officer in New York to receive relief funds and kind supplies, tabling the quantities and kinds shipped by each boat. Colonel Huff, of the medical department, is in charge of the relief work here. There should be shipped, this week, not less than 2500 tons of food; the best to be sent in beans, rice and a cheap grade of codfish; cotton clothing, and coarse cotton goods in pieces; needles and thread are also needed. Money will be applied in as-

sisting to rebuild houses and huts, and the hire of help. I recommend that bags for sugar and coffee, and all kinds of rough lumber for building and fencing, hooks, staves and hoops for sugar packing, and galvanized iron, and nails for roofing purposes be placed on the first list. I have authorized the employment of labor in rebuilding the barracks at Cayey and Albemarle, which were totally destroyed.

As Governor Geer is in Astoria, attending the regatta, no action has been taken looking toward a compliance with the request of the war department but a call will doubtless be issued, upon the governor's return, and an attempt made to secure liberal contributions for the storm sufferers of Porto Rico.

THE FILIPINO.

The Newberg Graphic prints the following extract from a letter written from Manila by Wm. H. Manning, of Co. F, United States Infantry. The writer's home is in Newberg. He has doubt aptly and truthfully describes the character of the Filipinos:

"It would take a book to tell all of my friends of the day long foreboding on which the so-called insurgents made their grand assault on the Americans, about Manila. The situation was a strange one. We were allies at the start and became enemies through force of circumstances. For years they had suffered grievous wrongs at the hands of the Spaniards; had battled bravely and persistently for their freedom, had 'bottled up' the Spaniards in Manila, Iloilo and a few other fortified towns and felt sure of ultimate victory. For reward their leader had promised them the sack of Manila, and there is little doubt indiscriminate massacre of the Spaniards would have followed. The hate of the Filipino for his long time oppressor is something beyond description. The little island has been aptly described as half-child and half-devil. He is fond of the Turk and more superstitious than the negro. He is a wonderfully apt scholar, a most accomplished snail thief, and when it comes to fighting, is an enemy as utterly without crumpling as full of treachery as our Arizona Apache. He will hold a white flag and lure you to death under its folds. He will don the garb of priest, monk or even sister of charity, come to you begging alms, and stab you in the back or slit your throat with his keen 'bolis' when you are gazing him dead.

He will come gratefully and suddenly upon the face of the surgeon who for weeks has been healing his wounds, and wait for a chance to shoot or knife his benefactor the very night he is discharged from the hospital. He will come to see a guard, for his little household and vegetable patch, and shoot the guard the moment he is alone. He impudently respects the holy character of his invulnerable churches, and he made the very altar his arsenal, stored his muskets and cartridges under the image of the crucified Savior and crammed the church itself with fighting men when the hour of outbreak came. Dozens of our wounded, drifting back to the hospitals, and of our officers and orderlies riding to and fro among the buildings they had preserved and protected, were shot down from within the walls of the sanctuary or those of the native home."

LANDS, PATENTS, PENSIONS AND CLAIMS.

Washington Law and Claims Company, Rooms 5 and 7, 472 Louisiana avenue, N. W., Washington, will, on very reasonable terms prosecute land claims, including mineral lands and mines, applications for patents and pensions, and all other claims before congress, the District of Columbia courts, the several government departments, the court of claims, and the supreme court of the United States. The company will also aid lawyers at a distance, in preparing their cases for the supreme court of the United States, and for a small consideration will furnish correspondents information concerning matters in Washington that they may desire to know. Send for circulars.

JOHN G. SLATER, President. (In writing please mention this paper.)

BROUGHT THE HOUSE DOWN.

The following story of Clei Hayden, son of Benj. Hayden, of Polk county, is too good to keep. Upon his return from the Philippines, where he was one of the Second Oregon, while in San Francisco, he attended the theatre. In the course of the play an American flag was brought on the stage. With his usual impetuosity Clei raised up in his seat and yelled, "Hurrah for Old Glory." The vast audience arose as a body and gave a mighty cheer. His brother, Sam Hayden, our prosecuting attorney, who was with him, pulled him into his seat and said, "Shut up! They'll think you're drunk." "I don't give a continental," said Clei, "it took just the same."—West Side.

A Few Pointers.

The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that the large majority die with consumption. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cured instantly by Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is guaranteed to cure and relieve all cases. Price 25c. and 50c. For sale by all druggists.

A MODERN NURSE.

"Is your new nurse maid intelligent? Intelligent? We are nowhere; you just ought to hear her rattle off the names of the new germs."—Detroit Free Press.

The Best Prescription for Malaria.

Chills and Biliousness is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 50 cents.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Mitchell*

SUNDAY'S BIG RAIN

GRAVE FEARS ENTERTAINED FOR UNTHRESHED GRAIN.

In Some Localities Wheat Has Already Begun to Sprout—Condition of Hops.

(From Daily August 23d)

Contrary to all expectations, the severe rain storm that abated last Thursday, prevailed again on Sunday with increased fury and damaging effects. Coming in the midst of the harvesting season, farmers apprehend serious damage to unthreshed grain from the heavy and continued rainfall.

The extent of the damage cannot be accurately estimated at the present writing, in fact a representative of the Statesman was yesterday unable to find two farmers who were agreed as to the damage that has or will result from the storm. All were agreed, however, that grain in some localities had suffered greatly from the rain.

The real state of the damage depends, in a great measure, upon the location of the field and the judgment that was exercised in threshing the grain. What that was properly shocked, has not been damaged as yet, while grain improperly shocked in the field has suffered in shocking the grain. Wheat that was thoroughly dry before the rain came, has not been affected, and will very probably dry sufficiently for threshing. Cuts, by reason of being badly discolored, will not be salable, other than for feed.

A farmer, residing on Howell prairie, yesterday reported having examined 100 shocks of wheat on his place, and, with but a very few exceptions, the grain had begun to sprout in each bush. Partial harvests, taken from the shocks on the farm of Adam Ohmart, south of this city, were left at the Salem Flouring mills yesterday. The grain was thoroughly dry, the kernels firm and well filled. The condition of this grain is attributable to the precaution that was taken in shocking the grain, guarding against possible rain storms.

H. H. Smith, of Rosedale, was in the city yesterday. In speaking of the outlook for saving the crop, unthreshed, he said: "I do not think wheat is damaged a great deal, not nearly so much as oats, for the oats lie close together and sprout more rapidly."

Several in the vicinity of Rosedale began turning their shocks and setting them out Friday and Saturday of last week, which resulted for the worse, owing to the continuation of the storm.

During the latter part of last week a number of farmers north of this city severed the bands and scattered the shocked grain about in the field that it might dry more rapidly. Such grain was greatly damaged by Sunday's rain, which came so unexpectedly that no opportunity was given the farmers for re-shocking. Sunday morning a drizzling rain set in, which developed into a heavy rain at the noon hour, continuing for about four hours, the rain falling in torrents.

Reports from different sections of the county indicate that standing grain has sustained particular damage from the rain. The grain in some fields has been driven almost to the ground and is in no condition for a harvester. A number of such fields of grain have been converted into hay. In other fields, owing to the unnatural slant of the grain, the harvester can be operated over but a single course to properly cut the field.

Farmers, generally, are inclined to be badly discouraged, but those who see in every cloud a silver lining, contend that the damage will not be as great as has been predicted. Many would say nothing upon the situation other than it is a most unfortunate condition, most unfortunate for the farmer and such as to arouse serious apprehension among the farmers as to the outcome of the unseasonable weather and the result of their year's labor.

Flour at the Salem Flouring mills advanced 2c. cents per barrel yesterday, and is now quoted at \$2.65. The cause assigned for the advance in the price of flour is the present inclement weather which threatens to render a considerable amount of this year's wheat crop unmarketable. The Salem mills did an enormous local business yesterday, several of the firms of the city purchasing a stock before the price advances further.

The local market quotation for wheat remains at 4c. cents, but it is expected the price will advance within a few days.

Hop growers in this vicinity are not yet seriously alarmed as to the condition of the yards. Although the rainfall has been ample for the maturing of the hop, no fears are entertained from lice or mold at the present time, although the former are found to a great extent in some of the yards.

When asked yesterday as to the condition of Marion county hop-yards after Sunday's heavy rain, a prominent local buyer stated that he did not

care to borrow trouble and had not inspected the yards since the rain. He said he proposed to wait until the rain had finally ceased and then satisfy himself as to the actual conditions.

The Eugene Guard, of Saturday, says:

"Stephen Sneed, the Wallerville hop grower, was in the city today. He does not think the rain has injured the hops in the least; yet, yesterday he picked one-half acre of Pacific hops and on Monday will start picking several acres of Fugles. His advice from England are still favorable to the largest crop in twenty years, and he predicts that hops will be low in Oregon this fall—probably the lowest for several years."

The following paragraphs on hops show the condition of the crop in New York, as taken from papers published in that state:

Otsego Republican: "Inquiry for yearlings and other growths continues to be fair. The growing crop is coming on well and will soon be ready for picking. Farmers should, as we have said before, pick clean and get up the best sample possible."

Cobleskill Times: "The hop crop in this immediate locality has made great improvement during the past few weeks, and indications for a first-class article were never better. The yield will be short, however, previous estimates of about half a crop still holding good. Picking will probably begin the last week in August in some yards."

Fort Plain Standard: "Emil Rebelle has purchased fifty bales of 18c and 19c hops and John Abbott has also purchased a small crop of last year's growth. Neither dealer would give prices paid. Mr. Abbott states that inquiry and inspection lead him to believe that the 1899 growth in this vicinity will be about one-third short of last year's growth and of excellent quality. He says in making his estimate he has considered the increased acreage."

Greida Dispatch: "Quite a few yards present a dark appearance since the blight, but it is said that the crop will be larger than was stated last week. The buyers claim that the yield this year will equal that of last, and are making their plans accordingly. On the other hand the growers assert that the crop will be even smaller than has been predicted, and that high prices are sure to result. It is certain that neither party will give in, nor will the question be settled until the crop of 1899 is harvested. The prevailing prices range from 8 to 10 cents for different grades, which is the cent lower than the best price offered on July 11th. The price has been decreasing gradually. E. J. Smith has contracted for 100 bales of 95c, a part of the crop of A. F. Snell of Valley Mills and Ira L. Snell, of Kenwood, for 12 cents per pound."

Malone Gazette: "The majority of hop yards in this vicinity are improving under favorable weather conditions, although the vine does not promise a large yield of hops. There are a few lice in some yards, but not in sufficient numbers to cause uneasiness among growers."

ELECTRICITY STOPS BLEEDING.

One of the most difficult of surgical problems has always been the devising of means to stop excessive bleeding of patients during operations. The electric current has been used for several years, with a view to bringing about that condition of heat which is necessary in order to cause the blood to clot and so act as a block to the mouth of bleeding vessels, arresting hemorrhage.

This, indeed, has resulted in the utilization of the electric cautery as it is called in certain operations, the platinum wire at red or almost white heat even supplanting the knife, because it burns through the tissues and at the same time prevents the wound bleeding to any great extent. This effect of heat was, indeed, known to our ancestors, who used red hot irons or boiling pitch to sear the surface of the flesh after their operations, thus causing immense pain to the patient, before the days of chloroform.

A new adaptation of this use of electricity for the purpose of stopping bleeding has been devised by enclosing a platinum wire in a job of forceps or other instrument, the wire being insulated in a bed of burnt clay, and as soon as the bleeding vessel is seized by the forceps and compressed in the ordinary way an electric current is turned on, whose effect is so great that the tissues and the walls of the blood vessels are agglutinated, so that the blood is no longer able to pass.

SHAKESPEARE'S LAMBS.

Shakespeare, among his many allusions to the sweetness, the innocence and the helplessness of the lamb, only once cites it as an article of food.

The agricultural area of the Willamette valley is being rapidly increased by clearing out timber ground and draining what had before been unutilized. Then the sizes of farms are being decreased and as a result of better work the acreage is becoming more productive. To some the process of development may seem slow but it is steady and substantial.—Dallas Itemizer.



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