

The Willamette Farmer.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN, SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1899.

GRAVE CHARGES ARE MADE

Against American Officials in Manila

BY A COLORADO MAN

Natives of Samar Island Desire the Protection of the United States—The Tartar Released.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 14.—Napoleon E. Gut, late a private of company G, First Colorado volunteers, who during the last three months of 1898 served as clerk under Major Kilbourne, and later under Lieutenant Colonel Potter, auditor of public accounts at Manila, publishes this evening a signed statement in which the gravest charges of corruption are made against the American officials in Manila.

WANT PROTECTION.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Mail advices, received at the war department from Manila, state that the natives of the island of Samar are praying for the speedy arrival of the Americans, and will welcome the hoisting of the American flag. It is said that, as a result of the forcible collection of taxes by emissaries of the insurgents, who take all they have got, the natives are in a state of semi-starvation. They have no faith in the Tagalos, and they earnestly desire American protection. The insurgent leader, General Luzban, has bolted to Japan, taking with him \$2,000 collected by him for the insurgents. The agents of the insurgents endeavor to force the natives to join their forces, which they will not do. The condition of the island, it is asserted, is rapidly approaching riot and anarchy.

THE TARTAR RELEASED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The war department received a dispatch today containing the information that clearance papers have been allowed to the transport Tartar at Hong Kong. It is expected she will proceed to the United States at once.

It is supposed the clearance papers were allowed upon the suggestion of the British foreign office, to the British governor at Hong Kong, that it would be unwise to interfere with American transports.

A dispatch from Colonel Metcalf, commanding the Twentieth Kansas volunteers, in reply to one sent yesterday, states that the Tartar was not overcrowded and that the food was as good as on the other transports leaving Manila. He said the trouble arose among some discharged regular soldiers, who were returning home on board the ship.

WILL BE SAVED.

Washington, Sept. 14.—A cable dispatch, received from Quartermaster Miller, at Manila, gives information concerning the cableship Hooker, which was wrecked on the reef near Corregidor island, more than a month ago. It says:

"The position of the Hooker on the reef shows a slight alteration for the better. Bids for saving the vessel and cargo were opened September 15th. Have sent to Hong Kong for appliances."

COLORAD MEN PROMOTED.

Vancouver, Wash., Sept. 14.—Two members of the Twenty-fourth Infantry (colored), stationed at Vancouver barracks, have been appointed officers of the Forty-ninth Infantry, United States volunteers. They are Sergeant Major William R. Staff, who has been appointed captain, and Sergeant Beverly Perea, of company "E," who will receive a second lieutenant's commission.

VOLUNTEERS HONORED.

Seattle, Sept. 14.—The Colorado volunteers were welcomed home today with a demonstration that atoned for lack of enthusiasm manifested when the regiment departed from this city in May 1899, on its journey to the Philippines.

TO CARRY TROOPS.

Seattle, Sept. 14.—The steamer Charles Nelson has been chartered by the war department to carry troops to Manila.

TO RETURN HOME.

Manila, Sept. 14.—11:50 a. m.—Colonel Charles Denby and Professor Dean Worcester, members of the Philippine commission, have received instructions from President McKinley asking them to return as soon as possible. They will embark on the steamer Intilia, which sails from Hong Kong September 26th. It is not known whether the clerical force will return with them or remain here. The commissioners had just moved into new offices and expected to spend some months working on the establishment of municipal governments. The Nevada cavalry was unable to sail on the Newport. They will take the next available transport.

FILIPINO POLICE.

Manila, Sept. 14.—The Filipino police, numbering 250 men, armed with revolvers and clubs, became operative at Manila today. The force is

controlled by the provost marshal, and was reviewed on the Luneta.

TING-REE'S PLANS.

Will Not Be Mayor Again—Wants No Offices Hereafter.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—A special to the Record from Detroit says: Governor Pingree, before leaving for Chicago to attend the trust conference, now in session in that city, was pressed for a declaration as to whether he will step down from the gubernatorial chair in the event of his nomination and election as mayor of Detroit this fall. In reply the governor said: "No, sir; I would not. I have never had any idea of running for mayor again, and I would not resign as governor to take the mayoralty. Since the people have seen fit to re-elect me, I think the least I can do is to serve out my term. I believe in being square with the people, and then, on the other hand, I do not want to be mayor. All this talk of my running again is mere rot. I feel that I have had my share of city and state offices. There are a lot of good citizens who have never served their city or state, and they ought to be given a chance. And when I get through with my present term as governor, I want to devote the rest of my life to my own private business."

IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE WAR CLOUD AGAIN GROWING DARKER.

At Pretoria the Volksraad is Drafting a Reply to Great Britain's Latest Note.

PRETORIA, Sept. 14.—The discussion of the first draft of the reply to the British note ended this evening. It is understood the government will draw up a final reply, in its final form, tomorrow, and submit the same to the Volksraad. The situation this evening is not considered so favorable as it was during the forenoon.

ENGLAND IS WATCHFUL.

London, Sept. 14.—While the staff of the foreign office will maintain continuous communication tonight, with Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, it is not now believed that the result of the debate in the Volksraad will be received before Friday.

The dispatches from Cape Town, dated at midnight, attach great importance to the article in the Outlook, the organ of the Afrikaner Bond, which urges the Transvaal government to renew its offer regarding a conference, declaring that there is no reason why the Transvaal should not accept the conference, and calling attention to the fact that the word "suzerainty" is not mentioned by Mr. Chamberlain, and that, therefore, there is nothing to indicate an obligation on the part of either government to abandon its views on the subject.

TRUSTS DISCUSSED

GREATEST INTEREST SHOWN IN THE CONVENTION.

Governor Pingree One of the Speakers Last Night—Discourtesy of the Audience.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Enthusiastic interest and a crowded hall put tonight's session of the conference on trusts sharply in contrast with the forenoon and afternoon gatherings. Central Music hall was packed with an audience that represented nearly every class of people. Governor Pingree, of Michigan, was the star attraction. The governor was received with applause so fervent that it was some minutes before he could proceed with his address. He was obliged to rise several times, after taking his seat, and bow his acknowledgments before the audience would allow the chairman to introduce the next speaker. The house was divided against itself during address of the next speaker, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster. The audience finally became so demonstrative, in interrupting the speaker with questions and remarks, that the deleator asked the chair to close the galleries unless the interruptions ceased.

PAID THE PENALTY.

Joseph Allen Hanged at Helena, Montana, for Murder.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 14.—Joseph Allen was hanged at the county jail this morning at 6:10. Allen was found guilty of murdering J. S. Reynolds, his partner in the sheep-shearing business, July 17, 1898.

(Allen was arrested at Oakland, Oregon, and turned over to Sheriff Davidson, of Helena, Montana, in this city, on August 18, 1898. Sheriff F. W. Durbin had an invitation to attend the execution.)

That Young Queen Wilhelmina of Holland should be dissatisfied with the picture of herself that appears on the postage stamps of her realm is not natural. They show her as a little girl of not very promising beauty. Now that she is grown up, she has a hair differently, and presents a stylish and handsome figure, she wants the stamp to undergo the same improvement.

IT DID NOT MATERIALIZE

Bryan Refused to Meet Bourke Cockran

IN A JOINT DEBATE

The Famous Tammany Orator Discussed Combines at the Chicago Trust Convention.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The exciting joint debate, looked for tonight between Wm. J. Bryan and W. Bourke Cockran, on trusts, did not materialize. Central Music hall was packed with an eager audience, but the people present had to content themselves with the oratory of the famous Nebraskan, who, however, occupied a seat on the platform. Bryan surprised the committee by declining to speak at the night session with W. Bourke Cockran in accordance with the program previously arranged. Bryan explained that he did not wish the impression to go out that he would enter into a debate with Cockran. For that reason, he said, he would not speak with Cockran at the same session. Cockran was sent for, and he and Bryan discussed the situation. The committee withdrew to allow the two orators to settle the dispute among themselves.

Bryan asserted that he never said he would follow Cockran with an address on the same evening. If the committee got that impression from the conversation he had with them over the long distance telephone on Thursday, he said they misunderstood him. Cockran wanted to talk at the same session with the noted Nebraskan, and offered to flip a coin to determine who should have the privilege of delivering the closing address. Bryan would not accept this proposition. Cockran then asked to appear at any time the committee desired.

The program was, tonight, changed to meet Bryan's wishes. Bryan said he was anxious to address the conference, and repeated that his only reason for changing the program was to avoid any indication of a public debate with Cockran. Bryan will speak at tomorrow's session. Though disappointed at not seeing such a spectacle as Bryan and Cockran pitted against each other, the audience enjoyed a rare treat, as Cockran was at his best, and his speech was punctuated with frequent and prolonged applause.

At the close of his speech the New Yorker won the hearts of his listeners by paying Bryan a few, well chosen compliments, which the democratic leader blushing acknowledged. Cockran likened Bryan to a monopoly, and claimed he was a bigger monopoly, as the leader of the democratic party than any financial corporation in the world. Cockran spoke for about two hours, and when he concluded, cries for Bryan came from all over the house. Finally Bryan arose and said that, for the good of the conference, all partisan feeling should be eliminated from the gathering and, although he agreed with Cockran in many of his arguments, it was necessary that his side of the controversy should be given tomorrow.

Cockran said in part: "I shall endeavor, for the purpose of establishing an intelligent basis of discussion, to be somewhat free from these terms over which men have become moved to passionate declamation. I shall define prosperity as an abundance of commodities fairly distributed among those who produce them."

"We must have commodities to distribute before we can distribute them in the form of wages or of profits. If this definition of prosperity be correct, it is perfectly plain that there is no reason why a man should grow excited, either to approval or resentment, at the combination merely as such. The combination may be good or bad, according to its effect. Any industrial system, which operates to swell the volume of production, should be commended, anything that operates to restrict it should be suppressed."

"Now, whether any of these combinations of capital or combinations of labor operate to raise prices or reduce them, is a subject about which there is a wide diversity of opinion. The test is to ascertain whether the combination of capital flourishes through government aid or without it. You must see that any industrial enterprise which dominates the market without aid from the government, must do so through a cheapening product, or, as it is commonly called, by underselling competition. An industry, which at one and the same time reduces prices and swells its own profits, must accomplish that result by increasing the volume of its production. On the other hand an industry, which dominates the market by favor of the government, direct or indirect, cannot, in the nature of things, be forced to cheapen the prices, because, if it could, it would dominate the market by underselling competitors at will without favor, if it would not need government favor."

Drowsiness is dispelled by BEECHAM'S PILLS.

THE INHERITANCE TAX.

Is Declared Constitutional by the California Supreme Court.

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—The supreme court of California, in an opinion handed down in the matter of the estate of the late Senator Leland Stanford, has held as constitutional the act of 1893, taxing collateral inheritances. This opinion, rendered by four justices, one dissenting, reverses the decision in the same case, written a year ago, by Supreme Justice Harrison, who dissented from the majority opinion. The law, as laid down, today, applies to every estate in California over \$500 in value, and puts immediately into the school fund nearly \$300,000, and all of which comes from the Stanford estate.

A JUST ACT.

ONE OF HAVANA'S VILLAINOUS PUBLICATIONS

Suppressed by General Ludlow—His Course Approved by the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Secretary of War Root has approved the action of General Ludlow in suppressing the Reconcentrado, a paper formerly published at Havana. After the paper had been suppressed, the publishers appeared in Washington and protested to the secretary of war that the action of General Ludlow was an infringement of the rights of citizenship. Secretary Root disposed of it with the following endorsement: "The Reconcentrado appears to have been a vile publication. Its suppression raises no question of the liberty of the press. The government is bound to protect the public in this, as well as in other forms. It is to be regretted that the persons responsible for the publication cannot be criminally punished."

A STAGE ROBBED.

A SINGLE HIGHWAYMAN MAKES A CLEAN SWEEP.

Carried Away the Express Box and Relieved Passengers of Their Funds.

NAPA, Cal., Sept. 14.—The Callstoga and Lakeport stage was held up today by a solitary highwayman who made off with the express box. The scene of the robbery, known as "Desperate Bend," was an admirable spot for the successful carrying out of the highwayman's plans. The road there runs through a heavy undergrowth and, coming suddenly around a curve, the stage driver was confronted by a masked robber who covered him with a shot gun and ordered him to stop. The passengers were then commanded to dismount, and were drawn up in a row while the highwayman abstracted the express box of Wells, Fargo & company, but left the United States mail unmolested. The highwayman then turned his attention to the row of eight frightened passengers, whom he commanded to deposit on the ground their money and valuables.

Rev. C. F. Coy, pastor of the Methodist church at Middletown, one of the passengers, was returning home from an annual conference of his denomination at Pacific Grove. He handed the bandit \$5, remarking: "I am only a poor preacher, and that is all I have."

Upon this statement, the robber, true to traditions of his profession, handed the minister back \$1 in change. He had only about \$75 in cash as secured from the passengers, in addition to the watches, chains and trinkets.

MORE PEACEFUL.

The Transvaal Will Consider Great Britain's Suggestions.

London, Sept. 16.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says: The Transvaal adheres to the seven years' franchise law, but is willing to consider, and, if necessary, adopt any suggestions Great Britain may make with regard to the working of the law. In regard to other points in Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch, the Transvaal reply stands by the London convention. It is said that the reply is couched in polite terms.

WILL HELP SPOKANE.

J. J. Hill to Begin Construction of Valuable Improvements.

Spokane, Sept. 15.—President Hill and party, of the Great Northern, arrived this evening on a special train. Mr. Hill announced his purpose of beginning immediately, permanent improvements in Spokane, involving an expenditure of \$600,000 to \$1,000,000. He also stated, he will return Tuesday and discuss with the business men in regard to the matter of settling here the ores of the surrounding country, from Baker City on the O. R. & N., to British Columbia. The party leaves in the morning from Puget sound.

James Lawson, of Aberdeen, Scotland, was riding a spirited horse recently, when he met a cyclist, who was scorching with his head down over the handle bars. He could not get out of the way in time, so turning his horse slightly to the side he raised him on his hind legs, and allowed the cyclist to pass through underneath the body of the horse.

UNDER DEATH SENTENCE

Efforts Made to Save a Soldier's Life.

CONDEMNED IN LUZON

The Boy is a Native of Vancouver, and Bears a Good Reputation—Two Executions.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Sept. 15.—Corporal George Damphoffer, of company B, Sixteenth infantry, mentioned in yesterday's dispatches as under sentence of death for a criminal assault upon a native woman in Manila, is a native of this city. The young man's mother, who resides here, is prostrated since receiving the shocking news. Young Damphoffer always bore an excellent character and reputation here, where he has lived all his life.

WILL SAVE HIM.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Senator Foster, of Washington, today received a telegram from C. E. Bellows, at Vancouver, Washington, saying that Corporal Damphoffer, of company B, Sixteenth infantry, has been sentenced to be shot at Manila. The dispatch stated that Damphoffer was a resident of Vancouver, and was only 19 years old. Senator Foster was asked to assist in having the sentence mitigated. The senator will see President McKinley tomorrow, and ask clemency for Damphoffer.

AN ALABAMA HANGING.

Moldie, Ala., Sept. 15.—Henry Gardner, a negro, aged 18, was hanged here today for assaulting a white girl under 10 years of age. When the trap fell the noose had not been properly fastened and the negro fell heavily to the ground. He was assisted to the scaffold, suffering great pain, and the trap was sprung a second time, successfully.

FOR ROBBERY.

Pulaski, Va., Sept. 15.—Noah Finley, a negro, was hanged here today. His crime was highway robbery and attempted murder, and his execution was the only instance, in late years, in which the extreme penalty has been imposed in Virginia for this offense.

REVIEW OF TRADE

AUGUST EXPORTS WERE OF AN ENORMOUS VOLUME.

All Previous Records Broken by the Amount of Goods Shipped to Foreign Countries.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow: Better than all other news, the record of August commerce shows the relation of the United States' business to that of other countries. The exports were \$20,268,815 larger than ever before in August, and exceeded the imports by \$7,529,699, partly because the exports of staples were \$9,354,378 larger than last year, but also because the exports of other products, mainly manufacturing, were \$10,914,517 larger than last year, and larger than any other month of any year.

The fears that the great advances in prices might shut off the exports of manufactured products have not been unnatural, and it is most gratifying to find that such exports continue to expand. The excess of exports over imports gives a fair promise of as large a balance in foreign trade, to the benefit of this country during the winter, as has ever been seen. That manufactured exports do not fall off, but are larger than ever, is both surprising and gratifying. The volume of business now in progress has never been rivalled.

The failures for the week have been 140 in the United States against 174 last year, and thirty-two in Canada against twenty-three last year.

THE DEATH TRAIL

SURVIVORS RETURN FROM THE EDMONTON TRAIL.

Awful Hardships Endured by Prospectors—Gold in the Sea Off Cape Nome.

SEATTLE, Sept. 15.—The steamer Al-Ki arrived from Alaska today and brought down forty-seven survivors of the Edmonton trail. About two-thirds of them left the steamer at Port Townsend, from whence they will go to Vancouver to await money from their Eastern homes.

SUFFERERS AT WRANGEL.

Wrangal, Alaska, Sept. 10, via Seattle, Sept. 15.—The Sticksen river steamer Strathcona arrived today with sixty-seven survivors of the Edmonton trail. The majority of them are without means. They will be shipped to Puget sound at the expense of the United States government. About

fifty of them will go to Seattle tomorrow on the steamer Al-Ki.

Many are suffering from the effects of scurvy. Their stories of hardship and suffering, endured in their eight-months on the trail, are in a similar strain to those which have preceded them. It is thought that at least seventy-five prospectors are still on the trail. They will have to come down the Sticksen in small boats, as the low stage of the water will prevent the Strathcona from making another trip this year.

CAPE NOME GOLD.

Seattle, Sept. 15.—J. F. Gardner, a well known mining man, who has just returned from Cape Nome, advances the novel theory that the gold deposits extend miles out to sea. In support of this theory he says that two miners placed a caisson 120 feet from low tide. The dirt which was taken out ran from 15 to 50 cents per shovel. Similar experiments were tried at a further distance from the tide mark with better results.

FATAL TRAIN WRECK.

Three Men Burned to Death on a Railroad in Nebraska.

Atchison, Kans., Sept. 15.—A Missouri Pacific freight was wrecked this afternoon, midway between St. Paul, Neb., and Julian station, near Nebraska City. Three of the crew were instantly killed and their bodies cremated. The killed are: Engineer Tom Gilliam, Fireman T. M. Ruse, Brakeman W. H. Foster, all single and residents of Atchison.

The train was headed for Kansas City and was wrecked as the engine struck a drain; the structure gave way precipitating the engine into a ravine, twenty feet below, with the three men beneath it. The tender and twenty-six cars were all piled up in a mass of wreckage and at once caught fire. A high wind prevailed, and the whole train was consumed.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

The mayor of Atlanta having given a solemn promise to the city council not to get drunk again during his term of office, and the city council having thereupon expressed its efforts to remove him from office, a woman in the New York Sun says that if this had happened to a woman mayor in any of the equal suffrage states the opponents of equal rights would have rung the changes on it from now till Christmas. Without stopping to inquire why Christmas rather than some later date should be guessed at as the time at which the ringing should cease, it may be said that an average city council would accept in good faith a woman's promise of reformation even more quickly than they would that of a man, and that there would be less ringing of changes upon such forgiveness. This question is not likely to be put to the test, however, as in the past eighteen years there have been sixteen women elected mayors throughout the country as against about 1,800 men.

The incident may fairly be taken then as one which has happily occurred too infrequently to base upon it any deduction, and the rather extensive publicity which has been given to the Atlanta case is distinctly salutary as a warning to all other mayors of either gender. Nothing indeed would go so far to discourage that peculiar weakness which results in intemperance as to make the world acquainted with each individual case with the ineffectiveness it produces in whoever yields to it, and the injury it brings in loss of material prosperity and position.

"FOR WAYS THAT ARE DARK."

It is useless to add that the Board of Foreign Missions—the Chinese branch of it—no longer felicitates itself over the increased demand for Bibles in China.—Memphis Commercial-Appal.

Our Southern contemporary thus comments upon the story that an unmet demand for Bibles in China last year—some \$4,000 being sent out—was not due to Ah Sin's desire for Christianity, but because he wanted the paper to make firecrackers of.

These are made by the work-people in their own homes, so that the use to which the books were being put might readily escape detection for a time. A writer in the New York Herald remarks that in "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" the heathen Chinese is, if not peculiar, at least very highly distinguished.

There are many so-called Christian converts in this country, and some of them go great distances from Salem, who are such for no higher purpose than was shown in the great demand for Bibles. They are converts for what they can learn of the English language and Yankee customs from their kind teachers. There are exceptions to be sure—and we are not saying the ones not far from Salem are not included in this list; but scarcely more than enough exceptions to be sufficient to prove the rule. The trouble with the national jangling waltz at Chicago over the trusts is that the "other fellow" is the one who has a trust. The present fellow has merely a combination of capital or labor, on a system of contracts, based on laws and customs and rules of justice as old as the hills. The "other fellow's" trust needs to be abolished or regulated. It is bad for the country and the "people."

BEECHAM'S PILLS will dispel the "blues."