

The Willamette Farmer.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN, SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1899.

A MAGNIFICENT OVATION

Tendered Admiral Dewey in New York.

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE

Witnessed the Grand Naval Pageant in the Harbor—Unrepeated Expression of Romage.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—No Roman conqueror returned to his triumph of barbaric splendor, no victorious king or prince coming home from a successful war, ever received such a magnificent ovation as overwhelmed Admiral Dewey today, as he stood on the bridge of the Olympia at the head of the magnificent fleet of steel thunderers of the deep, followed by a thousand vessels of peace, each tiered and coated with people, and sailed over the bright waters of the upper bay and up the broad pathway of the river whose banks were gay with millions of flags and streamers dancing in the wind. The sky was blue, the water rippled under the fresh wind that held out the flags straight and jaunty, and the wharves and piers, and rocky heights and grassy knolls were black with frantic, enthusiastic people, who strived weakly to make their shouts heard above the perfect bedlam of tooting whistles that accompanied the admiral, ashore and aloft.

As the tomb of General Grant at Riverside drive, was reached, the fleet paid its tribute to the memory of the great warrior with a national salute of twenty-one roaring guns. The fleet then anchored and reviewed the almost endless procession of craft that steamed past, so burdened with humanity that they looked as if they would turn turtle before they could get back to their piers.

Darkness at last brought relief to the tired admiral, who had stood on the bridge for six hours bowing his acknowledgments to the stentorian expression of homage. New York has never before witnessed anything approaching this wonderful, remarkable demonstration. The Columbian naval parade, the dedication of Grant's tomb and the reception to the North Atlantic squadron, last fall, all pale before this gigantic ovation to the sailor, who, in a single morning, destroyed the enemy's fleet without the loss of a man or a ship. It is not beyond the mark to say that 3,000,000 people viewed the pageant from ashore, and that a quarter of a million were aloft.

The officers of the fleet did not wear their showy uniforms, but were attired in "special undress" as it is technically known in the navy. There were gold epaulettes, gold bound beavers and clattering swords abroad. This was the admiral's order, and added but another to the many evidences of his unique modesty. The brother and widow of Captain Gridley who fought the Olympia in Manila bay, and Colonel Bartlett with three newspaper men were the only civilians aboard.

Just as the signal to weigh anchors was given, a pull on the halyards spread the four starred flag which Farragut flew as he ran the fort in New Orleans. It was the flag which was presented to Admiral Dewey. As it broke, the sailors at their stations, and the marines on the quarter deck, greeted it with the "hip, hip, hooray" we got from our ancestors. The flag floated proudly all through the pageant today. It is the most precious possession of Farragut's pupil, and when it is struck on Monday, it will probably be forever, as it is altogether unlikely that Admiral Dewey will ever command another fleet.

Admiral Dewey went up on the after-bridge as soon as the start was made, and remained there throughout the parade. The admiral gave close attention, throughout the journey, to everything which transpired on board his vessel. Several times he ordered the crew to stand by to cheer in some extraordinary demonstration.

It was not until all the warships had passed in review before the Olympia that an incident occurred which showed that, with all his geniality, the hero of Manila could also be a very stern sailor. A stream of signal flags ordered the vessels of the fleet to dress ship. The order was beautifully executed except aboard the flagship, where the fouling of a line in the top of one of the stacks caused delay. Admiral Dewey instantly roared out a command for some one to ease the line. It fouled again, and a sailor was sent aloft to clear it. The admiral was plainly displeased. He sent for the officer under whose direction the order was executed, and called him upon the bridge. "I am ashamed of this," he said, "and I am ashamed of you."

DIAZ REPRESENTATIVE.

Will Be Received and Escorted with Becoming Honors.

as the representative of the president of the United States to meet Mr. Mariscal, vice-president and minister of foreign affairs for Mexico, at Eagle Pass, and escort him to Chicago, showing him all proper courtesies during his stay in this country.

General McKibben has been advised by wire of his selection to act as the president's representative in the reception and entertainment of the distinguished guest from Mexico, and was directed to proceed to Eagle Pass about October 24, accompanied by one of his staff officers, for the purpose of meeting Mr. Mariscal. He will escort the visitor to Chicago, and upon the termination of the function at that place, is directed to return to his station in Texas, unless otherwise ordered. Mr. Mariscal will arrive at Eagle Pass on the morning of October 24, where he will be met by General McKibben and civilian committees.

OFFICERS NAMES.

SEVERAL SALEMITES ELECTED BY THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Work of the Grand Commandery of Oregon, at its Session in Ashland, Yesterday.

ASHLAND, Sept. 28.—The grand commandery of Oregon, Knights Templar, in session here today, elected and installed the following officers for the ensuing year: Curt B. Winn, of Albany, eminent grand commander; Frank A. Moore, Salem, deputy grand commander; W. T. Wright, La Grande, grand generalissimo; Frank E. Allen, Albany, grand captain general; L. Roney, Eugene, grand senior warden; Geo. H. Hill, Portland, grand junior warden; D. C. Agler, Ashland, grand prelate; B. G. Whitehouse, Portland, grand treasurer; Jas. F. Robinson, Eugene, grand recorder; Finley C. Ferrine, Salem, grand standard bearer; E. V. Carter, Ashland, grand sword bearer; Frank J. Miller, Albany, grand warden; Gustaf Wilson, Portland, grand sentinel.

MACARTHUR AT PORAC.

The Filipinos Were Defeated After a Brief Resistance.

Manila, Sept. 28, 3:30 p. m.—General MacArthur entered Porac after half an hour's fighting. The American loss was slight; the insurgent loss is not known. The enemy fled northward and when the Americans entered the town they found it practically deserted.

The attacking party moved on Porac in two columns. The Ninth Infantry with two guns from Santa Rita was commanded by General Wheeler, and the Thirty-sixth Infantry under Colonel Bell, with one gun accompanied General MacArthur from San Antonio. Both columns struck town at 9 o'clock and opened a brisk fire, which was replied to by the enemy for half an hour. Then the insurgents fled, and the Americans marched over their trenches and took possession of the place.

Just before the fight Smith's command at Angeles made a demonstration by firing artillery up the railroad track. Lisacomb reported one casualty, and Bell reported four men of his regiment wounded. The artillery did not lose a man, killed or injured.

VENEZUELAN REBELS.

Have Invaded the Capital—Government Troops are Defeated.

New York, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says: Caracas is practically invested by the revolutionists. General Cipriano Castro's forces, moving from Valencia and Victoria, separated into three divisions. The right wing has already captured San Cosimir and Cumare, and is now occupying the valley of the Tuy river and commanding the road to Caracas, thirty miles distant. The left wing is occupying Caraculia and the entire coast to Puerto Cabello, and is moving forward toward La Guayra with the special object of cutting off President Andrade. The center and main division of the rebel army, under the personal command of General Castro, is moving on Los Leques, and purposes to combine with the forces from the Tuy valley to make an assault on Caracas.

Castro surprised the government troops in the plains of Valencia, causing a loss to Andrade's forces of 150 men killed and wounded. General Adrian, of the government army, was among the slain. The loss to the revolutionists was slight. The province of Cero is now held by the insurgents. The city of Carupano has taken up arms in favor of the revolution.

ORIGIN OF THE KISS.

Prof. Lombroso in the August Fall Mail on Its History.

Down to Homeric times the kiss bore a solely maternal significance. Thus, in Homer, *kyvoss* meant only the kiss of father to child, or the kiss of the supplicant, like the Proci who kiss the hands of Ulysses. The kiss never occurs in the love scenes between Venus and Mars, Ulysses and Circe or Paris and Helen (Iliad III), nor yet between Hera and Laos, who are distinctly depicted as in the bonds of love (Iliad VII). In the scene with Andromache, Hector consoles her not with a kiss but with a caress of his hand. Even in the ancient Egyptian definitions of "kiss" (except *hach*, which is an obscure point) refer to

"embrace," and not to kissing with the lips.

In ancient Sanskrit poetry, again, the kiss is always maternal, and the *kusami* (Sanskrit for "kiss") is exclusively filial, although later books go far as to differentiate twelve varieties of the kiss.

The wife of Califa in the Ramayana, bewailing his death, recalls the hand, not the lips, that caressed her. So also the wife of the king of Cambodia; whilst the father Ball kisses his son. And again: "And the mother licked her son's face with her tongue, and made lamentations like a yearning cow, bereft of her calf, the father fondling him the while." (Gorresio, vol. I, p. 393.)

It would seem, then, that the kiss, which amongst ancient and uncivilized peoples is unknown as a symbol and harbinger of love, sprang from the entirely material act of feeding commonly practiced by birds, and very frequently too by savages. We are told that the Fuegians do not use any kind of cup, but assuage their thirst by sucking up water from the spring through a reed. A child would die of thirst if the mother did not supply his needs by filling her own mouth with water and thence introducing it into the mouth of her babe. From this act the first kiss was probably evolved—a kiss not amorous therefore, but maternal. Children kiss only when they have been taught to do so, and not before they have attained the age of six months.

WAR IS CERTAIN

PRESIDENT KIEUEGER HAS LOST HOPE FOR PEACE.

Transvaal and Orange Free State Troops Move to the Front—Conflict Momentarily Expected.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Bismarckstein, Orange Free State, says that in secret session the raad has passed a stringent command of law. The burghers who have left the Orange Free State recently have been ordered to return in default of £500 fine, five years' imprisonment and confiscation of their property. A dispatch to the Times, from Pretoria, says:

"It is generally expected that a state of war will be proclaimed at any moment. President Kieueger today declared he had done all possible for the sake of peace.

"I asked Kieueger if there was still a possibility of peace. 'No,' he replied, adding after a pause, 'unless the other side will do something to make peace possible.'"

A squadron of British cruisers has gathered at Cape Town. A telegram, received today, says two batteries of field artillery and 500 burghers have started for Volksrust, and that another 500 will go there today. The streets present a scene of great military animation. Armed burghers and artillerymen are riding about, and field-works are being engaged in warning burghers to be in readiness at a moment's notice.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

New Orleans, Sept. 28.—Major Scobell, of the British army, has chartered the steamship Mount Royal, making the third transport. He also closed another contract for mules, and has placed the first order for grain and forage and for army supplies, to be sent to the Transvaal.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Johannesburg, Sept. 28.—There is great excitement in consequence of the orders to take the field. 198 patrol riders have gone to the front.

VOLUNTEERS CALLED.

Durban, Natal, Sept. 28.—The summing up of volunteers has caused widespread excitement. Men responded readily, and 800 troops, with numerous guns, will entrain tomorrow.

MORE GOLD FOUND.

A Great Strike at Cape Prince of Wales North of Cape Nome.

Tacoma, Sept. 28.—Another story of gold discoveries in the North has been brought down by Col. Frank Haight, a well-known Salt Lake mining man, who has mining interests in Alaska. Colonel Haight was one of the few passengers who came down on the Alliance, which he had come directly out from Anvil City. He says that a short while before he left there some prospectors came in with a report of a great strike at Cape Prince of Wales, which is about 166 miles north of Cape Nome. Colonel Haight says there was an immediate stampede for the new grounds, and many of the miners who had good claims on the beach at Cape Nome joined in.

FAST MAIL TRAIN.

To Run Between Chicago and San Francisco Next Month.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 28.—High officials of the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern railroads held important conferences at Salt Lake City and Ogden today. It was decided that, in addition to the present passenger train service, both east and west bound between Chicago and San Francisco, that a fast train in both directions will be placed in service October 15th. These trains will make the run between Chicago and San Francisco in seventy-two hours.

The duke of Devonshire is said to be the shyest man in Great Britain.

GRANTS PASS DESTROYED

Heaviest Fire Loss in Its History.

A STRONG WEST WIND

Drove the Flames in Three Directions—Work of Department Almost Futile—The Sufferer.

GRANTS PASS, Or., Sept. 28.—The most destructive fire in the history of Grants Pass began at 12:30 o'clock today, in the Palace hotel, a two-story frame building.

Although the alarm was promptly given and the fire department was very soon on the ground, inside of 5 minutes the building was a mass of flames. A strong breeze from the west added greatly to the fury of the flames, which spread in three directions in an incredibly short time. Front street was entirely wiped out for one block from Wade's grocery store to Dixon & McCroskey's two-story brick building. The fire also extended south and east of Fifth street and completely destroyed every building on the west half of the block.

The wind carried embers across the railroad track as far as the Western hotel, and started a half dozen small fires which were quickly put out.

Inside of an hour and a half sixteen business houses and eight warehouses and smaller buildings had gone up in smoke and flames. The scene on Front street is one of desolation. Beginning at the eastern extremity of the burnt district the buildings were as follows: Dixon & McCroskey, dry goods and clothing; A. O. U. W. hall and lodge room; Davis Brewer, law office; W. E. Dean; Red Star store, dry goods; Herbert Smith, racket store and shoes; T. B. Cornell, groceries, hay and feed; Frank Fetsch, clothing, boots and shoes; A. Lempe, saloon; B. McArthur, furniture and second-hand goods; Will Mallory, barber shop; F. W. Blake, confectionary and restaurant; Palace hotel; Seiffert & Schmidt, market and candies; Kessler's jewelry store; Scott Griffin, hay, grain and feed; J. L. Yokum, shoe shop; Mrs. Mallory, restaurant; W. A. Paddock, second-hand store; C. St. Louis, jeweler.

The majority of the buildings were of wood, but the business houses of Frank Fetsch, H. Smith, T. B. Cornell and W. E. Dean were in one-story brick buildings, which were levelled to the ground. Railroad park is covered with merchandise of all sorts, which is being guarded by a detachment of Company H, O. N. G. The fire was stopped on the west by Wade's two-story brick, and on the east by Dixon & McCroskey's two-story brick. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been caused by a defective fuse.

The total loss is \$75,000; insurance, \$20,000.

AT ANGELES.

MACARTHUR, WHEATON AND WHEELER IN HEADQUARTERS

Will Remain Until General Advance is Ordered—Efforts to Release Spanish Prisoners.

MANILA, Sept. 28.—General MacArthur's column has returned to Angeles, where Generals MacArthur, Wheaton and Wheeler have established their headquarters, with 3,000 troops. It is expected they will remain there until a general advance is ordered.

The Spanish commissioners, who recently spent a month at Tarlac, arrived at Angeles today. They will proceed to the Filipino lines. The commissioners say they are confident they will arrange for the liberation of all Spanish prisoners. Lieutenant Howland, of General Wheaton's staff, has visited the Filipino outposts, presumably to notify them that the Spanish commissioners were coming. He met with a friendly reception.

A CIVIL GOVERNOR.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to the Record from Washington says: There is an accumulation of information to the effect that the president will soon appoint a civil governor in the Philippines. The president is advised that he can appoint an official who, acting under military authority, can go ahead and form a government and give a civil administration. He can form this government to the extent of having it complete for adoption by this government if congress should so choose to act.

This advice to the president is based on the military administration of affairs in the territory of California just before it was taken into the Union. The president had appointed a military governor for this territory. He created a government and it was so complete and satisfactory that when the territory was taken into the Union by congress, the existing government was accepted. If the president should appoint a civil governor and that officer should proceed to the formation of a government satisfactory, the party leaders might be impelled

not to interfere in the next congress, letting the policy stand for itself in the presidential election.

ALL IN GOOD TIME.

Muncie, Ind., Sept. 28.—At the annual meeting of the Delaware County Veterans' Association, a letter recently received by a member of the organization from General Lawton, division commander in the Philippines, was read. The letter in part says:

"This is a beautiful country and the people in my opinion are not half so bad as they are sometimes pictured. Centuries of bad government and bad treatment have made them suspicious, and it will be some time before we can persuade them we are not here for the purpose of robbing them and making them slaves. As soon as they are assured of our good will and intentions, and we are able to show them by example that we mean only for their good and welfare, I think we will find the Filipinos as good Americans as any of our foreign element."

WEEKLY REVIEW.

INCREASE IN TRADE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Demand for Goods Grows and Wages Are Better Than Ever—Reconstructing Industries.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

September is the twelfth consecutive month in which the volume of business both at New York and outside of New York has been greater than the same month of any previous year. In the twelve months payments through the clearing houses have been \$8,949,000, against \$4,200,000 in the twelve months ending with September, 1892, an increase of over 46 per cent.

When the tremendous expansion began, men called it a replenishment of the long depleted stocks; then for a time it was called a crazy outburst of speculation, and when the demands still expanded some permanent increase of the business was recognized as a result of the increased population, earning better wages. But the demand still grows, now ranging about 60 per cent greater than in 1892, while the population, according to the treasury estimates, is 18 per cent greater and wages quite, if not over, 10 per cent greater. The reconstruction of business and industries, of the producing and transporting forces, is in progress throughout the land, with results which none can now measure.

THIRSTY LONDON.

In 1894 the astounding total of 122,000,000 gallons a day was reached by the combined water companies of London. This was supplied to the five and a half million inhabitants at the rate of, say, thirty-two gallons a head for all purposes. These figures represent an enormous volume of water, though small when compared with the mighty river that flowed into old Rome. We can only deal with the figures roughly; the supply fluctuates to a considerable extent at different times in the year, it is therefore not possible to be mathematically accurate. Allowing for a slight increase since the last return, and taking in other sources to which I shall refer a little later, we may pretty safely put the present London water supply at about 200,000,000 gallons a day. Let us try for a moment to realize what these figures mean.

With 200,000,000 gallons of water we could fill a lake a mile long, a quarter of a mile wide and five feet deep. The water in it would weigh nearly a million tons. This lake would stretch from the Bank of England right away to Clement Danes church, yet it would be emptied in a single day to assuage the thirst of London. Or suppose we could freeze all this water, we could build up a great block of ice a thousand feet long, a thousand feet wide, and thirty-two feet high. If we allow for the expansion of freezing, the block would of course be still bigger. Sixty-five of the largest ironclads in the British navy could float in the water we use every day in London. When we come to compare our supply with the mighty torrent of Niagara, we belittle it. The water goes thundering over the falls at the rate of two million tons a minute, or four hundred and twenty million gallons. Our whole daily supply would be whirled over long before the second hand of a watch having traveled once round the dial. And could we divert the magnificent torrent for only three hours we could supply London with water for a whole year at the present rate. Niagara is a big thing.

TWO HOURS' FUN.

Young Man of Baltimore Loses \$10,000 at Roulette.

While this is probably the heaviest gambling year Saratoga has known for a decade there have been few sensational plays such as that made by John Gates of Chicago last season, when he lost \$60,000 at faro at the Saratoga club, says the correspondent of the New York Herald. Just now the roulette wheels in the parlor in East Congress street are all the rage, and the other night young Harry Prag of Baltimore monopolized one of the single layouts and kept two coupers busy for two hours.

With unlimited credit, he began by losing \$8000. Then his luck changed, and in less than a dozen rolls of the little ball he was within \$50 of breaking even, having the entire contents

of the check rack in front of him. Another complete rack was brought to the table, and the crowd around grew more nervous and impatient than the quiet, nervy player himself.

The new rack proved a stumbling-block for in exactly 13 rolls he had transferred every chip to the coupers and had bought another thousand dollars' worth—10 stacks of \$100 each. He had been playing one system throughout, keeping \$50 on the middle column, covering the 0 and 00 and first six numbers individually and at all corners, with the limit \$25, and then playing the six numbers combined for two stacks, \$200, occasionally relieving the monotony by placing \$400 on the color and fairly concealing the entire center column with chips.

The ball fell in the five holes three times in succession, then into No. 8, and after 69 had won twice for him Mr. Prag cashed in \$6500, retaining \$2000 to play with. An unfortunate roll or two and he was again a purchaser, but this time, taking off the \$350 at the foot of the table, his winning bets did not offset his losing ones, and as he had asked to have the limit taken off it was not long—10 rolls or less—before he was \$10,000 to the bad on his evening's play.

THE DEWEY ARCH.

Will Be Made Permanent in Marble and Bronze.

New York, Sept. 28.—Following the suggestions that the Dewey arch be made permanent in marble and bronze, prominent citizens have joined in a cause to rear an arch that shall be in lasting commemoration not only of Dewey and Manila, but of the heroes and engagements of the American navy.

Among those who have given their assurance of support are: Ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary Daniel S. Lamont, J. Pierpont Morgan, Anson R. Flower and Jefferson Seligman.

Petitions will be circulated in the chamber of commerce and stock exchange and in other prominent business places. A meeting will be held next week for organization. Such an arch as that suggested, it is estimated, will cost \$1,500,000. One of the promoters, \$50,000.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

British Troops on the Frontier, Ready for Hostilities.

London, Sept. 28.—A British infantry detachment with some engineers has arrived at Deaar, southwest of the Orange Free State, and an important railroad junction. Extensive fortifications will be thrown up there, and the town will be made the base of operations from that side against the Orange Free State of the Transvaal. More troops will shortly arrive at Deaar.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Sept. 28.—The weekly bank statement shows:

Surplus reserve, decrease \$1,238,250
Loans, decrease 7,752,700
Specie, decrease 4,675,500
Legal tender, decrease 528,900
The banks now hold \$1,724,370 in excess of legal requirements.
This statement shows results of four days' changes.

BRYAN'S WEALTH.

The assessor's returns on the property of William Jennings Bryan shows that he is no richer today than he was when he was nominated for president on the democratic ticket. The schedule shows: Three horses, \$60; three carriages, \$30; four watches, clocks, etc., \$25; one sewing machine, \$5; one piano, \$30; gold and silverware, \$25; diamonds and jewelry, \$50; one billiard table, \$5; household or office furniture, \$250; other property required to be listed, including money and credits, \$2,500; total, \$7,990.

ARIZONA'S NATURAL BRIDGE.

The most valuable natural bridge in the world is to be found in Arizona, lying across a deep chasm 40 feet in width. It is a petrified tree about four feet in diameter and about 150 feet in length. It is pure agate all through and therefore is much more valuable as regards material than any bridge of marble or granite would be.

NOT THE SAME.

"Jack Nurvy called upon old Montebago last night and asked him for his daughter's hand."
"That was brassy of him. What did the old man say?"
"Said, 'I'll compromise with you, young man, and give you my foot.' And he did."—Catholic Standard and Times.