

The Willamette Farmer.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN, SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1899.

WAR HAS BEEN DECLARED

Transvaal Forces and British Troops to Meet in Battle Array.

The Boer Ultimatum Precluded the Sending of Final Proposals by England--Several Overt Acts.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 12.—WAR WAS DECLARED YESTERDAY. THE FORMAL DECLARATION OCCURRED AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

CAPE COLONY INVADIED. Vryburg, Cape Colony, Oct. 12.—A body of boers has cut the border fence, advanced to the railway and cut the telegraph wires. Two thousand boers are now occupying the railroad line.

BOERS ADVANCING.

London, Oct. 13. (Friday).—When the cabinet meets, at noon today, it is evident the boer advance will be in full swing. Judging from present appearances the boers are preparing for a simultaneous invasion at five separate points—Ladysmith, Kimberley, Vryburg, Mafeking and Lobatse. Therefore it is almost impossible to guess the plan of campaign. A dispatch from Durban, dated Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, announces that the boers seized Albertina station and demanded the keys, which were delivered to them by the station master, who reached Ladysmith on a trolley car. The excitement at Ladysmith is increasing and troops are ready to act at a moment's notice.

It is now definitely known that the British government sent no final proposals to Pretoria. The Transvaal's ultimatum forestalled that intention. So far as the news received thus far shows, no shot has yet been fired. The evacuated district is around Charlestown.

There is no abatement in the anti-English feeling on the continent. The Berlin correspondent declares that the German nation, as a whole, is unfriendly to England, and that there would be rejoicing on all sides if England should suffer disaster or damage.

REPLY TO ULTIMATUM. London, Oct. 12.—Following is the text of Britain's reply to the boer ultimatum forwarded by the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner, in South Africa, sent at 10:45 p. m., on October 10th:

"Her Majesty's government has received, with great regret, the peremptory demands of the South African republic, conveyed in your telegram of October 9th. You will inform the government of the South African republic in reply that the conditions demanded by the government of the South African republic are such as Her Majesty's government deems it impossible to discuss."

CANADA WILL HELP.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 12.—The cabinet met at noon to consider the question of furnishing troops for the Transvaal. The Allan Line has chartered to the British government four of its best steamers.

MILITARY CENSORSHIP.

New York, Oct. 12.—The Commercial Cable Company has issued the following notice:

"We are advised that the Natal administration announces, that a military censorship has been established over messages to and from Natal. Messages in code will not be accepted without production of the code for verification."

AMERICAN MEATS.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—The British soldiers will eat American corned beef in the Transvaal. Orders for something like 1,000,000 pounds were received in Chicago today.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—(Saturday).—An Edinburgh paper, the Scotsman, this morning asserts that a battle has taken place between General Sir George Stewart White, commanding the British forces in Natal, and the boers who entered Natal by way of Van Renan's pass. General White, the Scotsman says, is very sanguine of the success of the British movement.

The foregoing report is considered to be correct, as late last night the war office had news of a British advance from Ladysmith, and was hourly expecting further intelligence. A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from its correspondent at Ladysmith, dated at noon Friday, says:

"A strong mobile column, under General Sir George Stewart White, accompanied by General Sir Archibald Hunter, proceeded before daybreak this morning toward Acton Homes for the purpose of reconnoitering. General White's object was to observe what was going on, and also to test the mobility and efficiency of his forces."

The Daily Mail Cape Town corre-

spondent, telegraphing Friday evening, says:

"I learn on good authority that the boers are attacking Mafeking. They are reported to have already suffered several repulses. It is generally admitted that Vryburg cannot stand a strong boer attack."

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, Oct. 12.—(Delayed in transmission).—Martial law has been proclaimed and the courts are closed. A proclamation has been issued warning British subjects to leave the Orange Free State before 5 o'clock Saturday evening. Permits to remain may be obtained from the authorities.

AN AMERICAN ABUSED.

Cape Town, Oct. 12.—(Delayed in transmission).—An American citizen has sworn to an affidavit, before the American consul here, in which he states that he has been subjected by the burghers of the Orange Free State, to great ill-treatment. His limbs bear marks, showing the effects of the treatment he has received.

CROSSED THE BORDER.

Glencoe, Oct. 12.—(Delayed in transmission).—It is reported that the boers have crossed the border at Ingogo, and that the Orange Free State government has taken possession of the railway to Van Renan and seized a Natal government train.

BRITISH TROOPS KILLED.

London, Oct. 13.—The Evening News publishes the following dispatch from Cape Town: "Armored train has been destroyed south of Mafeking. Fifteen British troops killed. Boers shelled the wreckage after the train was destroyed."

An official dispatch received at the colonial office says: "Armored train was destroyed near Kralaiah station while on way to Mafeking with guns. This dispels the fear that many women and children were involved in the disaster."

A dispatch from Paris late this afternoon, says the boers, with twelve guns, are preparing to assault Mafeking.

THE ATTACK DISCUSSED.

London, Oct. 13.—The announcement that boers destroyed an armored train on the western border of the Transvaal is calculated to bring home to the "man-in-the-street" the realities of war. Attempts are made to liken the occurrence to the blowing up of the United States battleship Maine in Havana harbor, but that event occurred in times of peace. The boers were doubtless within their rights as belligerents, if they are responsible for the destruction of the train.

DETAILED REPORT.

London, Oct. 11.—The war office has received the following dispatch from the general commanding the Cape forces: "Cape Town, Oct. 13.—1:45 p. m.—An armored train from Mafeking, escorted by two seven-pounder guns sent from here to Mafeking was attacked last night at Kralaiah. Apparently a rail had been removed. The train left the track, and the boers fired into it with artillery for half an hour and captured it."

"Telegraphic communication with Mafeking is interrupted at Kralaiah. Women and children have been sent to Cape Town. The guns belonged to the Colony. They were light and of old pattern. We have no details as to casualties."

A CABINET COUNCIL.

London, Oct. 13.—The cabinet met in council at noon today. Public interest in decisions was very keen. Salisbury and Chamberlain, who are popular favorites, were cheered as they arrived. Although the latest phase of the situation in South Africa was considered the principal business, arrangements were made for the assembling of parliament next Tuesday and other preliminaries. Council adjourned at 2 o'clock.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVE.

Durban, Oct. 13.—The First and Second battalions of the Manchester regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Curran and Ridley, have arrived at Ladysmith.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

Santa Rosa, Cal., Oct. 12.—One of the severest shocks of earthquake, ever felt here, occurred tonight at 9 o'clock, and following the one of this morning, is creating much excitement. Chimneys were thrown down and the plastering in many of the houses was shaken from

the laths. A few minutes later two more shocks, but less severe, followed.

EASTERN OREGON SNOW.

Pendleton, Or., Oct. 12.—Three inches of snow fell this morning at Uklah, and the storm continued so severely that there are several inches on the ground tonight. At Meacham several inches have fallen, and all peaks in the mountains hereabouts are white with snow.

ROBERTS IS SERENE

THE MORMON CONGRESSMAN TALKS OF HIS WIVES.

Boldly Acknowledges His Plural Marriages and Says He Will Be Admitted to His Seat.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Congressman-elect Brigham Henry Roberts, from Salt Lake City, Utah, is in Brooklyn speaking to a reporter he said that there was no indictment against him when he left Utah that he knew of, nor did he know that there was now an indictment. He had broken no law, he said. That he had a plurality of wives was true, but he had married them before the manifesto of 1890. There had been no plural marriages since then, nor would there be any. He had no fear about facing congress, nor any misgiving in regard to the outcome of the situation.

AWFUL CRIME.

MURDERER OF MRS. EDSON, OF GOLD BEACH, CONFESSES.

Robbed the Aged Lady, then Strangled and Burned Her—In Jail at Coquille City.

PORTLAND, Oct. 13.—S. C. Gillespie, who was arrested about two weeks ago at Junction City on the charge of having robbed and murdered Mrs. Edson, a lady nearly 80 years old, at Gold Beach, Curry county, has made a confession. Gillespie says he compelled her to give up \$11.75 and a pension check, and then, because she said she had no more, he strangled her and poured coal oil over her body, and set the house on fire. He is now in jail at Coquille City.

TRADE REVIEW.

ONLY GOOD REPORTS FROM THE COUNTRY'S MARKETS.

Crop Returns Are Less Satisfactory than Was Anticipated—Wheat Is Likely to Advance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Bradstreet's Trade Review will say tomorrow: Trade activity is widespread, all volume and value testifying to the prevailing prosperous conditions. Only good reports are received from the distributive trade centers, and some markets report the fall demand as holding out longer than expected. Railway earnings, bank clearings, and returns and quotations of staple prices, are all encouraging, pointing as they do to the maximum volume of business for this period of the year.

The crop returns for October bear out the earlier impressions of shortened yields of most of the leading agricultural products. The expectation of more moderate yields of leading cereals is not confined to this country, and the world's wheat crop will admittedly be smaller, while rye, barley and oat yields are not expected to be so large as a year ago. Higher range of prices of all staples, and particularly of agricultural products, will furnish a profitable balance to producers. The advance in the price of cotton has been a notable one.

In the manufacturing branch of the trades, the strength is well nigh universal. Advances have been numerous, and a scarcity of goods rather than of demand is the main subject of complaint. While a source of depression to cotton, the Transvaal situation has proved rather favorable to wheat and other cereals, offsetting heavy increases in the visible supply.

The business failures in the United States number 164 as compared with 233 a year ago, the business failures in Canada number nineteen as compared with twenty-two a year ago.

OUR RUBBER HEELS.

Rubber heels for all shoes are highly spoken of by many women who first learned the advantage of them from wearing golf shoes. The heel is a ready-made affair, about half an inch in thickness, and its advocates say that its use lessens the jar of walking, especially upon city pavements, to a degree that very materially affects the number of headaches to which many women are subject. The cost is so slight that the experiment may be readily tried by any one interested. Most dealers in shoes keep these heels on hand and understand their fitting.

OVER THEIR GRAVES.

In many parts of Scotland it used to be the custom to place on a man's tombstone the symbols of his trade. Thus, a sugar cane would decorate the grave of a grocer; an ax and saw, with hammer and nails, would be found on that of a carpenter; an awl and a hammer on a shoemaker's grave, and so on.

Good company and good discourse are the very sinews of virtue.—Isaac Walton.

DRIVING BACK THE REBELS

A Strongly Entrenched Force of Insurgents Was Badly Defeated

By American Scouts Near Manila--A Filipino Policeman Proves Traitor--Stock of Arms Found and Confiscated.

MANILA, Oct. 12.—Major Cheatham, with a scouting party, while proceeding along the west shore of the lake yesterday, encountered a force of rebels strongly entrenched at Muntinlupa. Major Cheatham reports that he drove the rebels from their position and that in the engagements three Americans were killed and two were wounded. Rumors are in circulation in Manila that Major Cheatham discovered three American prisoners who had been bound, gagged and shot by the insurgents. These rumors, however, are not confirmed.

One Sandago, a native policeman, has been arrested and lodged in jail, his subordinate having reported to the authorities that he was endeavoring to enlist them in a plot to turn the police against the Americans in the event of an uprising.

Reports having reached the provost marshal that arms were concealed at the headquarters of the Dominican friars, a large building adjoining the palace, a detachment of soldiers made a search of the building. They found a small stock of rifles, revolvers and ammunition, which were confiscated, despite the protests of the friars that the arms were not intended for unlawful use.

General Schwan, with his infantry, has reached Bacoor. The troops are greatly exhausted, having had one of the hardest marches of the campaign. From Malabon to Perez das Marinas, they marched through roadless rice fields. The Fourth Infantry, from Imus, joined General Schwan at Perez das Marinas. The Filipinos had deserted the town upon learning of the approach of the Americans, leaving only women and children behind.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE.

New York, Oct. 13.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: While General Schwan is engaged in scattering the enemy in Cavite province, General Lawton and MacArthur are making preparations for an important

movement to north of Manila. General Lawton and MacArthur will proceed to the north in the hope of trapping Aguinaldo and his forces between the three columns.

General Schwan's movement to the southward of Manila is merely in the nature of a demoralization, and for the purpose of scattering insurgents who have entrenched themselves in Cavite province, the home of Aguinaldo and the nest of the rebellion.

REJOIN THE REGIMENT.

San Francisco, Oct. 13.—Colonel Metcalfe, of the Twentieth Kansas volunteers, has returned to their old command three wounded officers who were invalided home in the hospital ship Relief. Captain Clarke went back to company H, Captain Watson to company L, and Lieutenant Ball to company K. Captain Krause, who, in Captain Clark's absence, has been in charge of company H, has been transferred to company E.

The Twentieth Kansas now has a full corps of officers. It is expected that the date of mustering out of the regiment will be fixed tomorrow. The men will be taken back to their homes on twelve special trains. General Funston and Governor Stanley will occupy a private car.

MOVING TROOPS.

St. Louis, Oct. 13.—The local quartermaster department of the army received orders to arrange to move to San Francisco the Thirty-Eighth and Forty-fourth regiments of infantry. The former regiment is now at Jefferson barracks and will move on October 20th, while the Forty-fourth at Leavenworth will go on October 21st. Orders have also been received to send two pack trains from Jefferson barracks to Manila. Orders direct that the trains be sent from here so as to arrive at Portland, Oregon, October 25th. Ten days later they are to embark for Manila on the transport Lennox.

WHIPPED THE INSURGENTS

General Schwan's Expedition Returns.

THE REBELS WERE SURPRISED

Fine Display of American Generalship and Energy—Movements During Wet Season.

MANILA, Oct. 12.—General Schwan's expedition having accomplished its object, the troops are all returning to their former positions, abandoning the towns taken. General Schwan is en route from Perez das Marinas to Imus, with the infantry, while the artillery and cavalry and all mule teams are retracing their route from Malabon to Bacoor, with the signal corps moving the wires.

The movement of the United States was a fine display of American generalship and energy. The whole country is an immense swamp, and the Filipinos never expected that the Americans could or would attempt to invade it during the wet season. Moreover, the line of march furnished a succession of surprises, the advancing troops being generally attacked from unexpected points.

The marines, while reconnoitering about the scene of Sunday's encounter, find that the trenches have already been re-occupied, although the enemy manifested more than their usual willingness to retreat before the Americans. Bands of rebels have appeared along the shore road between Bacoor and Rosario, and the troops returning by that route expect another fight at Rosario. At Malabon, the Americans carried 100 or 200 natives supposed to be fighting men. A few of them were caught with arms in their hands, but a large number were found in hiding, dressed in khaki like the American uniform. The majority were in the garb of "amigos," but they are suspected of shooting at troops from the houses, a growing habit, which flourishes throughout the advance whenever small parties of Americans had strayed from the main body. The prisoners, with the exception of those

caught red-handed, will be released as, owing to the fact that the insurgents have so many more men than guns, the keeping of prisoners is a useless expense, unless the policy of reconcentration, which General Weyler pursued, is to be adopted. In conversation with an Associated Press correspondent, a leading merchant of Rosario remarked:

"They will all be engaged in their old business, as soon as released."

When asked where the army had gone, the merchant replied:

"A majority of them are here. They simply hide their guns when they see a superior force approaching."

The transportation of supplies from Rosario to Malabon seemed to be impossible. The wagons had to be repeatedly unloaded and reloaded while being dragged through the mire. General Schwan is marching back without the teams, all loads of baggage being shipped from Bacoor by canoes, and the wagons going empty.

THE COLORADO TROOPS.

Manila, Oct. 12.—General Young with two battalions of the Twenty-fourth infantry, nine troops of the Fourth cavalry and the scouts of the Thirty-seventh infantry, left Santa Ana this morning and occupied Arayat after a skirmish lasting a half hour. The enemy, estimated at 200 men, retreated toward Magalan. The swampy character of the country prevented the use of cavalry.

The men of the Twenty-fourth infantry (colored) charged the trenches. The enemy set the town on fire and succeeded in ruining a small section. Five dead and three wounded Filipinos were left on the field. The Americans had one man wounded. General Schwan's column is now between Perez das Marinas and Imus. The roads are very heavy, and there has been no fighting yet.

BOLD ROBBERS.

LOST AN EXPRESS TRAIN AT DE-KALB, ILLINOIS.

An Armed Posse in Pursuit of the Highwaymen—Amount of Their Booty Is Unknown.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The Northwestern Limited train, leaving Chicago at 10:30 last night, was held up not far from I-Kalib, Ill., and robbed. The holdup occurred three miles from Maple Park, Ill., about midnight. A special train, containing a number of armed men and detectives, left the Northwestern station in Chicago early this morning, bound for the scene of

the robbery. It is said there were five masked men engaged in the operation.

Twenty minutes before the train was due at Maple Park, the robbers burst into the station house and, presenting revolvers at the head of the station agent, forced a gag into his mouth and left him utterly helpless. The signals were then changed so that the train would be compelled to stop before reaching the depot. As soon as it came to a halt two of the men covered the engineer and fireman with revolvers and, after uncoupling the engine, compelled the engineer to run down the track two miles. They then blew up the express car with dynamite, practically demolishing it, and blocking the track. They then blew open the safe and rifled it. It is not known how much money they secured.

A MASSACRE.

GERMAN EXPEDITION IN AFRICA COMES TO GRIEF.

Led Into Ambush by a Treacherous Guide, the Party Fought Until All Were Slain.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—The steamer Niger, which arrived today from South West Africa, brings the news of the massacre of Lieutenant Guise, the German commissioner, at Rio de Hely, near old Calabar river on the right of Biafra, and also of Herr Leemeyer, a German trader, together with a hundred native soldiers and carriers, constituting the expedition formed by Lieutenant Guise to quell disturbances near the Cross river, which forms the boundary between the British and German territory.

A native chief was taken as guide, but he led the expedition into an ambush. He was promptly shot when the Germans received a volley. They fought courageously, but were outnumbered and slain. The natives then looted the neighboring factories and murdered the native employees, after which they crossed into British territory.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

When boiling ham put in a cup of black molasses, one onion, a few cloves and pepper-corns adding a bunch of hay, it seasons finely. Let the ham boil in the water in which it was boiled, skin, rub with brown sugar, and brown in a slow oven for an hour, basting every fifteen minutes with some of the stock in which it was cooked. Slices like the last basting of sherry.

Fried Oysters.—Select the largest and finest oysters. Drain and wipe them by spreading upon cloth, laying another over them, pressing lightly. Roll each in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs with which has been mixed a very little pepper. Fry in mixture of equal parts of lard and butter.

To clean grease spots from books, mix a box which is spotted so that beneath the spot you can lay a little heap of pulverized French chalk or magnesia. On the upper side of the spot lay a similar amount, and put a warm iron on top of all. The heat will dissolve the grease, the chalk will absorb it, but that it may not run through to the leaf below protect this by a thickness of cardboard or close brown paper.

To make a palatable chicken broth, cut fowl into quarters. Lay it in salt and water an hour; put on in soup kettle with an onion and four quarts of water. Bring very slowly to gentle boil and keep this up until liquid has diminished one-third and meat shrinks from bones. Take out chicken, salt it and set aside with cupful of broth, in bowl (covered) until next day. Season rest of broth and put back over fire. Boil up and skim, add nearly cupful of rice, previously soaked in bowl of water. Cook slowly until rice is tender. Stir cupful hot milk into two beaten eggs, then into broth. Let all come barely to a boil. When you have added handful of finely minced parsley, pour cut into tureen and serve.

Fricassee of Oysters.—Set seventy-five oysters over the fire with their liquor and equal quantity of chicken broth, one glass wine, two blades mace; when they boil remove from fire and then from boiling braise, which return to fire in clean stewpan put piece of butter size of an egg, oil and a half tablespoonful flour; stir five minutes where it will not color, add yolks of five eggs, one salt spoonful white pepper and salt, one tablespoonful chopped parsley; don't let boil, make the oysters hot in it; use as directed.

Unfortunately for the busy woman, lamps need more attention than any other means of light, and many women know but little of the best methods of tending them. If lamp-chimneys are cleaned with a cloth dipped into alcohol, instead of soap and water, the result is better; and if the wicks are soaked in strong vinegar and thoroughly dried before being used, there will be no smoke. The burners will become clogged in the course of time, and ought to be heated to a ten minutes boiling in a quart of water in which an ounce of washing soda has been dissolved. Wipe with a cotton cloth and they will be as good as new. This really ought to be done every month.

In the three years that the London Institution for the Lost and Starving Cats has been established 12,994 animals have been received and cared for, or, if absolutely homeless and unobtainably painfully destroyed in lethal boxes.