

The Willamette Farmer.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN, SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1899.

TRENCHES ARE USELESS

Where Americans Find the Filipinas.

INSURGENTS ARE DEFEATED

By Generals Hughes and Carpenter in the Santa Barbara Section, North of Jaro.

MANILA, Nov. 23.—Colonel Carpenter, on November 18th, advanced to Santa Barbara, straight north from Jaro, taking trench after trench, the enemy fighting and retreating. General Hughes' column has been steadily advancing north to gain a position west of Santa Barbara. He encountered the enemy in small detachments. Six to ten Americans were wounded in this column.

Colonel Carpenter started during the night of November 20th, and opened with battery G, Sixth artillery, at daybreak on November 21st, on the trenches. The enemy volleyed as the artillery took up their position, wounding four. Two companies of the Twenty-sixth regiment garrisoning Jaro, moved to Capus, attacking the enemy on the right flank, just north of Jaro at daybreak on November 21st, driving them towards Colonel Carpenter. The country between Jaro and Santa Barbara is thickly entrenched, especially near Pavia. The Sixth artillery fired on the trenches and the Eighteenth infantry charged the enemy, the latter retreating to the next trench. The Eighteenth again charged counteracting and attacking a force of bold men who were hidden in the long grass and who severely wounded several Americans.

During the afternoon of November 21st the fighting was severe immediately south of Pavia, three miles north of Jaro. The enemy's loss was not obtainable, but seven men were found dead in one trench.

The insurgents are falling back on Santa Barbara, which, it is expected, General Hughes has attacked before this morning.

THE WRECKED CRUISER.

Washington, Nov. 23.—A cablegram, received at the navy department today, from the commander of the United States naval station at Cavite, indicates that there is no hope of saving the wrecked cruiser Charleston.

WINGATE WON.

Dervishes Defeated with Heavy Slaughter by an Egyptian Force.

Cairo, Egypt, Nov. 23.—General Wingate, with an Egyptian force, yesterday attacked the force of Ahmed Fedil at Afora. The dervishes charged with all their old time dash to within 50 yards of the guns. Wingate cleared the whole camp. The dervishes hid through the bush, but were killed by the mounted troops. General Wingate estimates Fedil's force at 2500 men, of whom 400 were killed. The Egyptian casualties were three wounded.

A PORTLAND BOY

KILLED BY AN ELECTRIC CAR LAST EVENING.

Attempted to Ride Across the Track on a Bicycle When He Met His Death.

PORTLAND, Nov. 23.—Walter Howell, aged 11 years, was run over and killed this evening at Sellwood, by an electric car on the East Side railway. The boy was on a bicycle, and rode across the track in front of the car which was backing up slowly.

PEACE AT HAND

INSURGENT LEADERS SURRENDER TO THE AMERICANS.

Aguinaldo Is in Hiding and His Army is Scattered—Statements by an Influential Filipino.

MANILA, Nov. 24.—Bautista, president of the Filipino congress, presented himself to MacArthur today and formally renounced all further connection with the insurrection. He was one of the influential Filipinos who hesitated at the beginning of the war as to which side to cast his lot. He was offered a judgeship of the supreme court, but declined. He now announces that he desires to accept the position and says the Filipino congress and cabinet are scattered, never to reassemble. Some of the members, he adds, have returned to their homes, while others are flying for safety. Many of the congressmen have resigned, and he believes the Filipino soldiers will lay down their arms as soon as they learn the truth.

MISS GOULD'S AID.

San Francisco, Nov. 24.—The war department has requested that twelve more army secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. be sent with the troops to Manila. On Monday last W. F. Glockner sailed

of the transport Hancock, and will be connected with the Forty-fourth United States infantry. James Hunter has been selected to sail on the transport Warren next week as secretary of the regimental Y. M. C. A. When the twelve men under the new order have sailed, there will be fifteen army Y. M. C. A. secretaries in the Philippines. Miss Helen Gould, of New York, has contributed the larger portion of the money for the maintenance of this special work.

FROM ALASKA.

GOV. BRADY MAKES IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Asks for Appropriations for Public Buildings in the Territory—Cape Nome Gold Sand.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Governor Brady, of Alaska, in his annual report, pleads for statehood, the government establishment and operation of cable and telegraph lines, the persistent branding of female seals and the cessation of the killing of them for at least ten years. An appropriation of \$110,000 is asked for a penitentiary and suitable public buildings at Sitka. The gold output summary for the season is as follows:

Eagle City and Forty Mile creek districts, \$750,000; Birch creek and its tributaries south of the Yukon, \$450,000; Hoosier and Otter creeks about Rampart City, \$29,000; Cape Nome district, \$1,500,000.

CAPE NOME SAND.

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—The steamer Albion, which arrived from Cape Nome today, brought down a large quantity of gold-bearing sand from the Nome beach.

DROWNED IN THE YUKON.

Seattle, Nov. 23.—Further but meagre advices of the drowning, on November 11th, of five people in the Yukon, above Ogilvie, in the ice jam, were received by the steamer City of Seattle tonight. The dead are: The two McNamara brothers, — Kelly, Mrs. Drumblon, and Mrs. Rundell. The initials or anything further tending to establish identity of the unfortunate were not learned.

DEWEY HOME FUND

THE ADMIRAL WILL REIMBURSE ALL CONTRIBUTORS

Who May Make Their Demands Upon Him—John R. McLean Speaks for the Family.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A special to the World from Washington says: Any subscriber to the Dewey home fund who wishes to, may have his or her money back. John R. McLean, speaking for his sister, Mrs. Dewey said:

"Mrs. Dewey and the admiral have been overwhelmed with, not hundreds, but thousands, of telegrams of sympathy for the affliction which has befallen them in this furious and thoughtful attack made upon their domestic life. Admiral Dewey's statement has had great effect to accomplish this resolution of sentiment."

"Among the telegrams received was one from Emerson McMillan, of New York, to the effect that if any person desired the return of his subscription to the home fund, if the admiral would forward the list of contributors to him, together with any letters or dispatches requesting refunding of the money, he, Mr. McMillan, would immediately reimburse all applicants in full."

"I am authorized to say positively that all such requests will receive the promptest attention. All that is necessary for these people to do is to forward their requests to the admiral himself and not to rush to the newspaper offices with them. All that come in proper style will receive attention."

"I also desire to say that nothing that has happened to us throughout our lives has been such a source of grief as the public furor. Mrs. Dewey has always been the favorite in our family and has been almost idolized. We feel her grief very keenly and propose to defend her. At present she is in no condition to say anything for publication."

"This trouble has also seriously afflicted our aged mother, who looked forward to the coming of Admiral Dewey with such pleasure and admiration, and who was so happy in her daughter's marriage. We certainly never anticipated the outbreak and acted in absolute good faith, as we supposed, with everybody."

A COMMISSION COMING.

To Inquire into Industrial Questions on the Pacific Coast.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Industrial commission has concluded to send out two special sub-commissions, one to the south and one to the west, during February and March, to inquire into questions with which the commission is dealing, with the exception of the trust topic. The Pacific slope sub-commission will meet at Chicago, St. Paul, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Tacoma.

TWO MEN HANGED.

First Legal Execution in South Carolina for Criminal Assault.

Darlington, S. C., Nov. 24.—The first legal execution for criminal assault in this state occurred here today. Ed. Lucky and Tom Mitchell were hanged for assault on Miss Josephine Laferty, a young white woman.

THE BRITISH SUCCESSES

Are Barren of Results in South Africa.

LOSSES AT WILLOW GRANGE

Are Reported as Being Heavy—A Repetition of General White's Defeat is Feared.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—(Saturday, 5 a. m.)—Thus far the special dispatches describing the battle of Belmont bear a stereotyped character proving that the hands of the censor have been at work upon them. They are too incoherent to enable the reader to form an accurate idea of the event, or to place the proper estimate upon the value of the victory. All accounts agree respecting the splendid fighting qualities exhibited on both sides. All admit, however, that the victory could not be properly followed up and utilized, owing to the want of sufficient cavalry. As all evidence tends to show that the enemy's retreat was orderly, he will doubtless be heard of elsewhere.

Throngs of people were waiting at the war office last evening until a late hour for the lists of those killed, wounded or missing in the battle of Belmont, but nothing was published in addition to General Methuen's first dispatch.

General Buller's destination is kept a strict secret at Cape Town.

A dispatch to the Times from the Mool river, gives the British casualties in the Willow Grange affair as three killed and 41 wounded. This is the first news of such a heavy loss, and, if correct, suggests a repetition of General White's unfortunate action of October 30th.

AT WILLOW GRANGE.

Durban, Natal, Nov. 24.—An official message from General White at Ladysmith, dated November 23d, says:

"The situation is unchanged. The troops are well and cheerful."

The Natal Advertiser confirms the report of fighting near Willow Grange. It says:

"Five thousand British left Estcourt Wednesday afternoon, for a reconnaissance. They surprised the Boers at 3 o'clock Thursday morning, and occupied the Boer position, bayoneting eighty of the enemy."

"At day break the Boers opened with a quick fire. The British artillery was unable to reach the Boers and the British position, therefore, became untenable and was evacuated. Subsequently the artillery was brought into action and the Boers fell back. Their object having been attained, the British returned to Estcourt."

RHODES HAS A BALLOON.

London, Nov. 24.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"I am told that Cecil Rhodes keeps a big balloon ready, at Kimberly, in which to escape if driven to that extremity."

The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Belmont:

"The British victory is complete. My estimate of the Boer loss is 500 killed and 150 wounded. Mr. Knight, correspondent of the London Morning Post, was wounded."

CHURCHILL IN PRISON.

Pretoria, Nov. 24.—Through the courtesy of the Transvaal authorities the correspondent of the Associated Press here was enabled to visit Winston Churchill today, at the Model school, where he is confined with the captured officers. Beyond a slight bullet wound in the right hand, he seemed well. In an interview Lieutenant Churchill said:

"The Boers have treated us with much kindness. This was the case from the outset."

"I fear," said Churchill, "that the struggle will be bloody and protracted."

DEBENT TREATMENT DEMANDED

Washington, Nov. 24.—United States Consul Macrum, at Pretoria, has been instructed by cable, to impress upon President Kruger that, in the view of this government, the usage of all civilized nations sanctions the ministrations of a neutral representative in the interest of citizens and captives of one of the parties of the war, and he must further insist upon performing the sacred duty imposed by all conditions of humanity. This is practically an announcement of the insistence of our government upon the execution of its trust when it assumed to look after the interests of the British citizens in the South African republic.

FROM PARIS.

M. DEL CASSE DISCUSSES THE WORLD'S POLITICS.

Open Door in China to Be Maintained—Pleased With the New American Treaty.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—In the chamber of deputies, today, M. Del Casse, speaking of the situation in China, said: "We must seek to maintain the

open door." Referring to the Transvaal, he said he favored a mediation, but did not deem it opportune to take the initiative. He recalled the fact that Germany, on the morrow of her victories, was obliged to seek an alliance, and said:

"The Franco-Russian alliance opposed to the dreadbund has been drawn closer, and this alliance, which guarantees the peace at present, admits of far-reaching projects in the future, and ought to encourage us to persevere in the existing line of policy."

Alluding to the commercial agreement with the United States, M. Del Casse said:

"We have concluded, with the United States, a commercial agreement, which will give a fresh impetus to the commerce of the two peoples."

A CABLE TO MANILA.

War Secretary Advises the Construction of the Line.

New York, Nov. 24.—A special to the Herald from Washington, says: President McKinley has received a synopsis of Secretary Root's annual report, which he is now considering in connection with his message to congress. Dealing as it does with all the events of the last year in connection with the Philippines, Cuba and Puerto Rico, and in the discussions and recommendations for the future government of these new possessions it will form the basis for the most important chapter of the president's message. These are some of the most essential features of the secretary's observations and recommendations:

The immediate appointment of civil governors for Cuba and Puerto Rico. The substitution of civil government either by commission or a civil governor for the Philippines following the suppression of the present insurrection. A complete system of suffrage in the Philippines, Cuba and Puerto Rico with educational and property qualifications required for all voters.

The immediate construction of a cable between the United States and the Philippines.

A general reorganization of the army will be recommended by the secretary at the present time. He will leave this subject open for further consideration until after the war in the Philippines has been brought to a close. It will be pointed out, however, that the retention of the bulk of the present army will be necessary for some months to come.

CLIMATE IS NOT A TRYING ONE.

Meteorological Conditions in South Africa Do Not Inspire Dread.

Observations of the weather have been systematically made for many years in South Africa, and in the Cape Colony the meteorological conditions have been as carefully and completely studied as in England, says the London Standard. In other parts, however, the observations are far less satisfactory, and in the Transvaal observations have not been made. Our knowledge of the weather changes being extremely meager. Some few years ago the "report of the meteorological commission" at the Cape of Good Hope embodied detailed rainfall maps for the rain in different parts of South Africa. The average results for the year show that, with the exception of a small area in the immediate vicinity of Cape Town, the total rainfall for the year is almost wholly below 20 inches—that is considerably less than in London. In most places the average for the year is less than 10 inches, and at some stations it falls as low as five inches for the whole 12 months.

In the Orange Free State the average rainfall for the year is about 20 inches. The winter rains are very small, the aggregate for the month being only a few tenths of an inch on the average. With the commencement of the southern summer the rains increase, although it is not until November and December that the average falls for the month exceeds an inch, and even in those months the rainfall in many places is only 0.3 inch or 0.4 inch. In January, February and March the average in the Orange Free State is four or five inches in each month. The meager returns for the Transvaal show that in 1898 the rainfall eight miles east of Johannesburg was practically nil in July, August and September, while in October the rainfall was 5.77 inches, which was the wettest month of the year, and rain fell on 11 days. In both November and December the rainfall in the vicinity of Johannesburg exceeded five inches, and the total number of days with rain during the year was 61. In the Orange Free State the results for 1898 show that there was practically no rain in September, but in October the rains were fairly heavy, and the Basuteland September is also exceedingly dry.

WILL GROW THEIR OWN TIES.

Big Four Railroad Officials to Make Novel Experiment in Indiana.

The Big Four railroad company is trying an experiment in forestry that will be watched with interest by railway managers everywhere. The difficulty of obtaining suitable material for cross ties has impressed itself on the officials of the system, and, having a large tract of land between Brightwood and Ingrams, Indiana, it has decided to plant it with trees, which when matured can be worked into ties. The company has selected catalpa and a train load of trees has been brought from Kansas for planting. It is estimated that in sixteen years these trees will be sixty feet high and twenty inches in diameter. They will be planted about 600 to the acre and will be thinned out as required for healthy growth.

THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS

Gaze on the Dead Vice President's Face.

THE HOBART HOME CROWDED

Funeral of the Deceased Statesman to Be Held Today—Scenes of Excitement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The funeral of the late Garrett A. Hobart, vice president of the United States, will take place tomorrow at Paterson, N. J., the services being first held at Carroll Hall, the Hobart home, and after that at the Church of the Redeemer. The services at the house are intended for the family, the president and his cabinet, the members of the senate and the house of representatives and intimate personal friends of the family.

At Carroll Hall this afternoon the remains of Vice President Hobart lay in state, and the public had an opportunity to view them. Fully 5000 persons were in the streets. Lines were formed by a squad of police, but the force was entirely too small to maintain any semblance of order. Women were largely in the majority. As the throngs filed into the hall, excitement began to appear. Women fainted on the porch, and at one time a half dozen lay insensible on the lawn, but were revived. At the coffin there was a fainting scene. A woman about 20 years old, after gazing at the face of the dead president, stood as though transfixed, then she screamed and fell into the arms of a policeman. She was placed on a chair and revived. It was estimated that fully 12,000 persons saw the remains. It was remarked by those who had known the vice-president, that the face had lost its pleasant roundness and was very thin, showing that he had suffered much.

A FEW SIMPLE REMEDIES.

Things which one should have ready at hand in case of need are, first and foremost, essence of cinnamon. When exposed in a sick-room it will kill the bacilli which are floating around. A decoction of cinnamon is recommended as a drink to be taken freely in localities where malaria, or fevers prevail, for cinnamon has the power to destroy all infectious microbes, says the Philadelphia Record.

Peppermint is an old friend, but not on the whole so appreciated. Nothing is better for a bee sting than the application of a drop of peppermint. In case one is near the premises or apartment where there is diphtheria, the simplest yet most effectual mode of fumigating is to drop a little sulphur on a hot stove or on a few hot coals carried through the rooms. In this way the spread of the disease may be stopped.

A disinfectant to use in different parts of the house, which will sweeten the whole place may be made for 10 cents or less. Take one pound of common copperas and eight ounces of crude carbolic acid and dissolve in one gallon of water. Use frequently.

A little carbolic acid added to the water in which burns, bruises and cuts are washed greatly lessens the soreness.

After applying iodine to the skin if it smarts too intensely to be borne it is well to know that it can be washed off with ammonia.

That there is a royal remedy for seasickness one is inclined to doubt, but shutting the eyes at once when lying down in the cabin is a hint to the wise. Never look in the opposite way to that which the boat is going in an excellent plan. Nibbling a dry biscuit or an apple from time to time is recommended. French prunes, figs and lettuce are good articles of diet, and there is wonderful virtue in hot water, taken as hot as hot can be, from time to time from the first day of the voyage to the last.

THEN LIFE MOST HAZARDED.

Death is Most Frequent When Men Are Thirty-Seven.

It is now generally admitted by medical experts that 37 is the fatal age of man. An examination of the records of a registrar of deaths will show that more people die at that age than at any other after attaining their majority. It is, moreover, a notoriously unlucky age, more misfortunes overtaking the average man at or about 37 than at any other period of his life.

Thirty-seven has always been an unlucky age. The greatest trials of some of our greatest men overtook them at 37 or thereabouts. Many men distinguished in politics, literature and art died at 37.

At the age of 37 a great sorrow befell Aristotle—the death of Plato, his friend and teacher for nearly 20 years. This sorrow plainly showed its effects upon his future life and to it may be attributed the sad tone of his later writings.

It was at the age of 37 that Lord Byron died of fever at Greece. Raphael, the glory of Italian art, died at 37. He fell sick a week before his birthday of cold and fever and died on that day, Good Friday. In him the

world lost one of its greatest artists. England lost her greatest composer at the age of 37. Purcell, the most distinguished musician Britain produced, died within a few days after attaining his 37th year. Pascal, too, died, at 37; but the list could be extended indefinitely. Thirty-seven is certainly a fatal and an unlucky age.

VALUABLE FOREST LANDS CHEAP

It has just been discovered in Minnesota that lumbermen are securing some of the most valuable timber lands in the northern part of the state for almost nothing, and are doing it legitimately, too. During President Cleveland's administration he was much interested in the matter of preserving the forests, and a number of large forest reservations were made by him, mostly in the West. On the lands thus reserved there were a good many settlers, and, to compensate them for the loss of their lands, they were given forestry scrip. Owners of this scrip could locate on land anywhere in the United States, whether surveyed or not, and it was the first scrip ever issued entitling its holder to locate on unsurveyed lands. By the purchase of this scrip, the lumbermen have entered upon the choicest of the pine lands in the unsurveyed portions of the state, paying \$2 to \$4 per acre for land that is worth many times the larger sum. There is no way to prevent this, as the holders of the scrip are allowed to sell it, and the purchasers acquire the rights of those to whom it was issued. It is suggested that an appeal be made to congress, but before that body can act, the best part of the unsurveyed pine lands will have been acquired by the timber men.—New York Post.

COSTLIEST THIMBLE ON RECORD.

Think of it, a thimble which costs \$65,000 in American money! And think of a husband who presents his wife with such an anniversary present! This is what the king of Siam did upon the last anniversary of his marriage. The thimble is of gold, enriched with diamonds and precious stones. It is shaped like a partially opened lotus flower, each petal bearing the interlaced initials of the sovereign and his wife in amethysts, rubies, emeralds or topazes. Around the rim of the thimble can be read the date of the marriage according to the Siamese and European calendars, each number and each letter being of alternate diamonds and pearls.

The thimble was designed by the queen herself, and was made by a prominent Parisian jeweler.

WAS AT CAPE NOME.

Eugene Guard: Thomas E. Russell, a former Eugene carpenter, and architect of the Geary school house, arrived here this afternoon direct from the Cape Nome mining district, which he left October 25th to visit his parents, children and relatives and friends here. He says that country, he thinks, is the richest mining field in the world. In fact not one half of its richness has been narrated. Mr. Russell says miners make from \$20 to \$2000 per day; that he has himself taken out 1000 per day for some time. He intends returning soon. The country is very sickly hundreds dying from pneumonia. Tom had a pocketful of nuggets. Those gotten on the beach are oxidized and therefore are quite black. In one day he took out 16 ounces of gold.

AN HONEST MAN.

Wealthy Banker's Death in Philadelphia Occurred Yesterday.

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—James McManes, who for many years was a republican leader in this city, died today in his 78th year. He organized, and was the president of, the People's Bank, until its failure nearly two years ago, after its cashier, John Hopkins, committed suicide. McManes took from his private fortune over \$500,000 and reimbursed depositors and other creditors, and closed the bank forever, without its owing a dollar.

A WEEK'S FAILURES.

New York, Nov. 24.—Duns Review of Trade says: Failures for the week have been 191 in the United States against 188 last year, and twenty-two in Canada against twenty-one last year.

TROUBLE IN SAMOA.

A Dangerous Crisis with the Natives Occurred Recently.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Official advices from Samoa, just received, state that another dangerous crisis with the natives recently occurred, and preparations were made to land British blue-jackets. Several hundred natives were engaged and there was considerable fighting near Apia but it did not go beyond noise and a number of broken heads. The natives were finally pacified.

OFFICIAL TRIAL TRIP.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 24.—The battleship Kentucky, on her official trial trip today, made an average speed of 16.81 knots per hour, in a run of 3 hours, 55 minutes and 30 seconds.

ONE IN A THOUSAND.

Of 1000 persons only one reaches the age of 100 years.

If men were stubborn just in proportion as they are right, stubbornness would take her seat among the virtues, but men are generally stubborn just in proportion as they are ignorant and wrong.—H. W. Shaw.