

WILL PURSUE AGUINALDO

General Macabulos, a Former Filipino General, to Start on the Trail.

A Rebel Chief, a Renegade Priest, Asks for Election News, and Desires to Know the Arrangements Made Regarding the Union of the Church and State.

MANILA, Nov. 20.—General Macabulos, a former Filipino chief, is prepared to start in pursuit of Aguinaldo with 100 picked natives supported by American troops. Other ex-rebel Filipinos will be used in campaigning in the country. Their offers have not been formally made yet, but they are ready if the authorities will accept their services. Aguinaldo is supposed to be in Northern Luzon according to statements made by the ex-rebel leaders now in Manila, confirmed from other sources.

Aglipay, a renegade native priest, long an insurgent leader in Northern Luzon, has written to friends in Manila asking for election news, and requesting to be informed whether a decision has been reached concerning the union of church, state, and the disposition of church properties. Replies sent him contain the information that the church and state will be kept separate, and that entire religious freedom will be allowed.

A TRANSPORT AGROUND.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Quartermaster General Ludington received a cable dispatch today from Colonel Miller, Chief Quartermaster at Manila, confirming the press report of the grounding of the transport Indiana on the east side of Isla de Polio, one of the smaller islands of the Philippine group east of Luzon. Colonel Miller's dispatch is as follows:

"The Indiana ran aground November

7th. She is reported as not damaged. Palmer (quartermaster), with the transport Pennsylvania and a lighter draught vessel, left Manila Sunday in order to relieve her. Nothing more is necessary."

When the Indiana ran aground she was loaded with supplies and a company of the Twenty-second infantry, detailed to act as a garrison at Batol.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, chairman of the house committee on the census, which committee will have charge of the legislation affecting the apportionment of the house, today expressed the opinion that there would be no decided effort during the next session of Congress to decrease the Congressional representation of the Southern states because of the disfranchisement of the negroes. He said that in all probability, the subject would be discussed, but he thought that upon the whole the committee would favor the plan of basing the representation upon the number of inhabitants. Discussing the general subject of reapportionment, Mr. Hopkins said:

"I think that a proposition will be adopted, which will increase the present membership of the house. It has been suggested that we authorize one member for every 198,000 inhabitants. That seems to be the ratio that is in general favor among the members of the committee. This proposition would entail an increased membership of from fifteen to twenty members."

TWO BIG STEAMERS.

SECURED FOR PORTLAND'S LINE TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

They Will Be the Largest Vessels Ever Brought up the Columbia—Bought by the O. R. & N. Co.

PORTLAND, Nov. 20.—The Oregon Railway & Navigation Company has secured for the China-Japan line out of Portland, two of the largest steamships which have yet been operated in the Pacific coast trade. Negotiations have been under way for several months, but not until today were the details perfected so that a public announcement of the names of the vessels could be made. The two vessels already secured are the British steamships Indravelli and Indrapura, and two other similar sized ships are now being negotiated for and will be secured in time to take their places in the regular service. The Indrapura has a carrying capacity of 2683 tons, and the Indravelli, 2700 tons. They were launched at Glasgow in 1897. These vessels, when loaded, will draw twenty-five feet of water. The Indrapura, which will be the first steamer to reach Portland, is due in January, and the Indravelli will follow about three weeks later.

FOR OBSERVATION.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The preliminary hearing in the case of the woman, Selma Schapke, who recently attempted to assassinate the Kaiser, resulted in the prisoner being ordered sent to an insane asylum for observation. A Breslau merchant named Spindler, who took instantaneous photograph of the scene at the moment the woman threw the hatchet, was requested to destroy the picture, because it would displease the Emperor, and he complied with the request.

THE MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

Funds Appropriated for Work Among Pacific Coast Japanese.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The General Missionary Committee of the M. E. church met again today. Bishop Cranston, of Portland, Oregon, presided. Over \$8000 was appropriated for the Japanese missions on the Pacific coast and in the Hawaiian islands.

A DEAL IN MINES.

Failed Because the Purchasers Were Too Slow—The Deal Off.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 20.—The sale of the great Camp Bird mine at Ouray, to an English syndicate, is off.

MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The steamship China, which sailed for the Orient today, takes back the first missionaries that have ventured into China since the Boxer outbreak. Among those who will depart are Rev. Dr. Trowick and his wife. The former is from Nashville, and the latter from Louisville. They go to Shanghai.

A ROUND-ROBIN REMEDY.

Cogent Reasoning of a Patient with a Disordered Stomach.

When a doctor of thirty years' practice encounters a new experience it must be worth relating. This is from a physician on Lafayette avenue, who has fought disease for the period named.

"I saw him get gingerly out of a wagon in front of the office. He then left the team with his daughter, ignored the bell, and pounded lustily on the door. I answered in person, because I thought he and my office girl

an exhausting play, but I looked what I really felt—that I should like to go and see the beauty of the South in social array. I said, however, that my only objection was that I should know no one, as all the young ladies were to be in masks.

"I'll tell you what I'll do if you come," said the young lady. "You will walk in the room and look all around you. We shall probably be dancing. Don't feel embarrassed or lonely, but keep your eyes on your thumbs. As soon as I see you I shall raise up my hand—so—and put out my thumb—so—and that will say, 'you know me.'"

"So I went," continued the Count, for I confess that the originality of the scheme allured me. I found myself in a magnificent ballroom, with hundreds of people dancing. The music stopped, and I looked steadfastly around me for the little thumb. Suddenly the sign was given—one thumb went out—then every lady's thumb was put out in the whole ballroom.

"You see, madame, the glorious courtesy! Every pretty girl in Louisville in that ballroom said to me with her thumb, 'You know me.' Ah, madame, these Southern women—they have it! They have it!"—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

WITH APOLOGIES TO BRYAN.

The Nebraskan came down like a wolf on the fold, His legions all yelling for "silver," not "gold," And the foes of all order from coast unto coast Were massed in the ranks of that desperate host.

Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green, That mob on the 5th of November was seen; As the leaves of the forest in late autumn droop, That mob on the morrow was well in the soup.

For the Eagle Columbian sailed down on the blast, And smote with his talons the foe as he past, And before his fierce onset the Populist horde To the four winds of heaven were scattered abroad.

And there lay the Tiger all shorn of his pride, With the dust of defeat on his black-striped hide, And the roar of his fury was silenced in death.

And cold was the foam of his murderous breath, And there lay the Prophet of Sixteen to One,

And there lay Dick Croker, forever undone, And the Wagman was silent, its banners alone, Its braves and its Sachems all vanished and gone.

And poor Aguinaldo is loud in his wail, And the cheeks of the Antis with anguish and pain, For the voice of the people has sounded abroad, For McKinley and Roosevelt—the voice of the Lord!

—Rev. David J. Evans in N. Y. Sun.

TO REMOVE TEA STAINS.

Tea stains are almost impossible to remove from white linen tea-cloths. Before they are washed the stains should be well covered with salt, over which a few drops of lemon juice are squeezed. Lay the cloth in the sun, and renew with process as soon as dry. Several applications may have the desired effect.

SHALLOWED CANDY TAGS.

Within a short time two children in Indianapolis have had to undergo surgical operations for the removal from their throats of tiny metal tags that are sold with pieces of candy. They are somewhat in the fashion of tobacco tags, and children who buy the candy put them in their mouths.

ARTIFICIAL FINGER.

A German surgeon recently cut off a patient's second toe and sewed it to the stump of a missing finger. It proved a very good substitute, and can be moved by the owner, as an artificial finger could not be.

MARKETING IN BUENOS AYRES.

Vegetables are usually sold in piles in Buenos Ayres, so that you have to measure quantity as well as quality by the eye; and butchers sell their meat by the chunk rather than by weight.

WHERE QUAIL ARE A NUISANCE.

Quail are destroying the crops of the Colorado farmers, and have been declared a nuisance by various town and country boards.

CASTORIA.

The Kid You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Henry Houshaye, the French academician and Napoleonic authority, has purchased for the Paris Salons the exact spot of ground where the old grand made its last stand at Waterloo, and upon it M. Gerome, the sculptor, is to erect a monument.

Teacher of English—Michael, when I have finished you may repeat what I have read in your own words. "See the cow. Isn't she a pretty cow? Can the cow run? Yes, the cow can run. Can she run as fast as the horse? No, she can't run as fast as the horse." Future Mayor of Boston—Git on to the cow. Ain't she a beauty? Kin de cow git a bit on her? Sure. Kin de cow hunt in it wld de horse? Nt—de cow ain't in it wld de horse.—Judge.

ONE PATIENT.—Sheriff M. P. Burnett, of Corvallis, came to Salem yesterday, bringing down J. H. Raymond to the asylum. The patient is a laborer, aged 42 years, and has delusions.

COUNTY TAX.—The Klamath county treasurer yesterday deposited \$6.92 with State Treasurer C. S. Moore, on account of the bounty tax fund.

WHEN WRITING.—To our advertisers, say you saw it in the Statesman.

THE OREGON STATE FAIR

What Salem Can Do to Encourage It for Next Year.

A BIG PURSE SHOULD BE RAISED

For a Special Race During the 1901 Exposition—Prompt Action Would Be Advisable.

(From Daily Statesman, Nov. 21). The State Board of Agriculture will hold its annual meeting in this city, on Tuesday, December 11th. At this time the board will close up the business of this year's fair, and will make preliminary arrangements for next year's exposition, which it hopes to make even better than was that of the year 1900.

One of the most successful numbers of last fair week was the race for the Salem Chamber of Commerce stake of \$1000, which attracted much attention. This stake was put up by the Salem business men to aid the fair, and their munificence was timely.

The board hopes that the Salem Chamber of Commerce will repeat this generous act for the next fair, and would be much pleased to have the preliminary arrangements made before the December meeting. It the Salem business men will again put up the \$1000 purse, for next year, it would be advisable to have this done at once.

A subscription paper should be started and the amount subscribed before the December meeting of the board, so that at this meeting the amount can be guaranteed, and the board take action toward advertising the stake thoroughly, and securing the very best possible entries for this race.

The Salem Chamber of Commerce should take action on this matter today, and secure the subscriptions to the purse all at once. Now is the time to act in this matter, so as to show Salem's appreciation of the State Fair.

At Bed Time.

I take a pleasant herb drink, the next morning I feel bright and my complexion is better. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. It is made from herbs and is prepared as easily as tea. It is called Lane's Medicine. All druggists sell it at 25c. and 50c. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. If you cannot get it, send for a free sample. Address, Orator F. Woodward, Le Roy, N. Y.

LIVE FLY IN CORNER STONE.

Akron, Ohio, Nov. 15.—The corner stone of old high school building, which is being torn down to make room for a freight station, was removed today. The box it contained was delivered to a committee of the Akron lodge of Masons.

When opened a big blue fly buzzed a moment and flew out from among the papers in the box. The box had been buried in the corner-stone fifty years, and the fly could not have got into it after the stone was removed.

ODD PRIVILEGES.

Some of the privileges of members of foreign legislative bodies are unique, says the London Express. Danish M. P.'s can have a free seat in the Royal theatre at Copenhagen whenever they like. The lawmakers of Norway receive free medical attention and nursing if they fall ill during the session. The M. P.'s have extended this privilege to include courses of gymnastics, massage, baths, wine "medicated comfort," drawing and stopping teeth—all gratis!

Even the parents who are the most considerate of their children's health frequently urge them to "take more pains."

THE MARCH OF MAMMON.

O. P. Austin, chief of the United States bureau of statistics, estimates that commerce has gained in the nineteenth century 1,000 per cent., while the population of the world has gained less than 15 per cent. In the North American Review for November he presents in figures a review of this restless march of Mammon.

The interchange of commodities throughout the commercial world at the beginning of the century had an estimated value of \$1,500,000,000. At the end of the century the value is \$20,000,000,000. The population of the world in 1804 was 640,000,000. It is now, in round terms, 1,500,000,000. The increase in population in the last 100 years has been 155 per cent., while the increase in commerce has been 1,255 per cent.

The world's imports and exports were \$2.71 per capita in 1800, \$5.01 in 1850, \$11.84 in 1880, and \$13.27 in 1890. In 1825 steam was applied to transportation. In 1830, when there were only 200 miles of railway, the world's commerce was valued at \$1,581,000,000, an increase against \$1,500,000,000 in 1820, an increase in that decade of 17 per cent.

In 1840 there were 5,420 miles of railway and \$2,789,000,000 worth of commerce, an increase of 40 per cent. In 1850 railways were 21,550 miles and commerce was \$4,049,000,000, a gain of 45 per cent. By 1860 railways had increased to 67,350 miles and commerce to \$7,240,000,000, an increase of 79 per cent. In 1868 the railroads of the world aggregated 142,200 miles, and the commerce of the world was valued at \$19,915,000,000.

The development which the railroad gives commerce is shown in the case of India. With 300,000,000 population and 22,000 miles of railway India's commerce gained nearly 60 per cent. in the last twenty-five years. China, with 400,000,000 people but no railways, gained only 30 per cent. The first steamship crossed the ocean in 1819, and the total steam

tonnage afloat in 1820 was 20,000, against 5,814,400 of sail tonnage. In 1898 the steam tonnage was 13,045,000 and the sail tonnage 11,045,000. Reducing steam tonnage to the standard of measurement at the beginning of the century, the carrying power of vessels on the ocean increased from 4,020,000 tons in 1800 to 63,255,000 in 1898.

The first telegraph for commercial purposes was constructed in 1844, and there were 100,000 miles of telegraph lines in 1870. There are now over 1,000,000 miles. In 1870 submarine cables were only 15,000 miles in length. There are now 170,000 miles. About 6,000,000 messages a year are transmitted over the submarine cables, while 1,000,000 messages a day are sent over the land lines, the greater portion of both being in the interest of commerce.

Sound financial systems have contributed enormously to the growth of commerce. It is estimated that in 1492 the amount of gold in Europe was \$90,000,000. From 1800 to 1850 the average gold production was about \$15,000,000 a year. It is now \$300,000,000 a year, and commercial transactions throughout the world are conducted on a gold basis.

Since 1800 the land under cultivation in Europe, America, and Australia has increased from 350,000,000 to nearly 900,000,000 acres. The coal output has grown from 11,000,000 to 200,000,000 tons. Pig-iron production has risen from 400,000 to 37,000,000 tons. Cotton production has increased from 520,000,000 to 5,900,000,000 pounds. The value of manufactures is now 1,000 times that of 1800.

The United States has played a conspicuous part in the century's development of the world's commerce. While the world's commerce has grown from \$1,500,000,000 to \$19,915,000,000, that of the United States has increased from \$162,000,000 to over \$2,000,000,000. Our imports are about ten times greater now than they were in 1800, and our exports are twenty times greater.

Commerce in 1800 was confined mainly to the narrow frontage along the ocean or along water courses. Now in Europe, and particularly in the United States, commerce has been extended landward indefinitely by the railway. Great as has been the progress in the nineteenth century, it is certain that with the application of electricity to manufactures and transportation, with the construction of ship canals, and improvements in the railway service, the growth of commerce in the next century will be even greater than in the nineteenth century.

The growth of commerce means the growth of comfort. Never before in the world's history were so many of its people possessed of a sufficiency of this world's goods.

QUEER TIMEPIECES.

A Frenchman Whose Fad Is the Making Peculiar Clocks.

From time to time reports reach America from Commanche, France, of the construction of some new and startling mechanical marvel in the form of a clock. Sometimes it is a timepiece made entirely of straw, again one of solid gold inlaid with diamonds, or even by a triumph of ingenuity a clock made of paper, and which keeps perfect time.

Few know that all these freak timepieces are made by one man, a wonderful workman, some of whose productions have not been surpassed in the annals of horology.

Mons. L. Boullat is the clever artificer who conceives and executes these strange clocks, and his skill in this fascinating line of work has spread his fame all over France.

He has in the course of the last twenty years made "freak" clocks of almost every conceivable shape and material. Metal, wood, straw, and bread have been used, and the clocks have ranged in size from towering giants of ten feet high, intended for halls and public buildings, down to timepieces so minute that they could be placed in a small wine glass.

Although M. Boullat sells these products of his skill, nevertheless the making of them is, in a sense, a fad. A talented horologist and fairly well-to-do, he long since veered off the ordinary work attaching to his trade, and began experimenting on the production of new and unusual designs. His workman, ship is a veritable treasure trove of old mechanical marvels, and many of his productions grace the salons of some of the wealthiest people in France.

Two of M. Boullat's latest triumphs are a clock made of wood and fashioned entirely of old newspapers. The first of these he calls a "rustic clock," and in appearance it is a curious compound of great, rough logs, twigs, and pieces of wire. At first glance nothing much more different from a clock could be imagined, but on closer inspection it is evident to the practiced eye that the wooden mass, though rough and crude, is a perfect timepiece, constructed on scientific principles, and with a skill that reflects credit on its creator.

The wooden clock possesses all the necessary parts, although they are simple, almost primitive. Two small logs of firewood, fastened crosswise constitute the base, and two upright sticks, solidly connected at top and bottom, serve for the reception of the arbors. The mechanism consists of a motor weights, a four-armed wheel and escapement rack, a pendulum, and two pulleys, one of which has a crank and handle for winding. A dial and hands, with the dial work, complete the ensemble. All is of wood, except the wheel range of the rack, which is of metal. The motor weight is suspended from the drum of the four-armed wheel, which occupies the central part of the clock. The force is transmitted to the pendulum and the motion work by a wire, four and a half meters in length, rolled on one hand on the arbor of the rack, and on the other attached to one of the arms of the wheel.

The pendulum is attached to a wire, of which the length is regulated by means of a pin at the top of the frame. The winding is effected by means of a pulley placed at the lower part of the construction and connected with the axis of the escapement wheel by an endless wire. The motion work is operated with the aid of a pinion of three leaves acting on a pinion of seventy-two teeth, which revolves once an hour. This pinion is on the arbor of the escapement rack, so that the latter makes twenty-four revolu-

tions an hour, as it has 120 teeth, the virtual length of the pendulum is about 30.6 centimeters. The wheel revolves once in four hours.

The clock keeps excellent time, and does not vary more than two minutes in a week, a remarkable result when the character of the construction is taken into consideration.

Equally wonderful is the clever Frenchman's "newspaper clock." This is made entirely from old newspapers, case, pendulum, dial, wheels, and all the operating mechanism. A quantity of old newspapers collected at random was made into pulp, mixed with certain chemicals and hardening substances and baked hard. In this condition it was as hard as steel, but extremely brittle and difficult to work. Nevertheless, by great care and the use of specially prepared tools, Boullat was able to cut out the posts, wheels, teeth, etc. The pendulum rod and other large pieces were made by casting into molds. The newspaper clock does not run with the same accuracy as its rustic rival, but under the circumstances the wonder is that it goes at all.

A clock made entirely of straw attracted general attention some years ago. M. Boullat frequently receives commissions from wealthy Parisians to execute clocks in precious metal and stones. He has made them entirely of gold and silver, with diamond tipped hands, and rubies, garnets, pearls, opals, emeralds, and other precious stones to represent the figures. Some of these clocks, especially the smaller ones, are veritable art gems.—Philadelphia North American.

WOOLING OF A QUEEN.

The Dutch queen looked at the German duke and sighed. They were alone in the garden. The queen had arranged all that.

"Duke," she said, in excellent high German, "you are very nice."

"A slight blush," you better say," He used high German, too, because he had not mastered the tongue of the Lowlands.

"It is the truth," she said. "I think you are the nicest man I ever came down the Rotterdam pike."

The duke trembled. He felt that he was on the brink of a proposal. "Your majesty," he said, "is pleased to raise the hopes of one of the most unworthy of her worshippers."

The queen caught his large fluttering hand in her firm little white one. "May I call you Heinrich?" she murmured.

"Call me Hen if you want to," he hastily answered.

"You know, Henry," the fair girl softly said, "that the etiquette of the court makes my wishes law. Would you scream if I kissed you, Henric?"

"I would make a heroic effort to stifle my emotions, your majesty," the agitated duke replied.

Then the fair girl changed her tone. "Duke," she said in serious accents, "I have a confession to make to you."

The young man dropped his closely cropped head and turned bashfully away. But he let his large, brown hand linger in her white fingers.

"I ought to be going home," he stammered.

"Wait," cried the queen; "I will detain you only till I know my fate. You must have seen that I love you. Will you—will you be my own?"

The duke trembled so violently that his quavering tongue said:

"Oh, Willie," he murmured, "this is so sudden!"

Her firm, white arm stole around his sword belt.

"Then your answer is yes, dearest?" The duke looked up and saw the twilight in her eyes.

"I'm your'n—I should say yours, my queen!" he ecstatically murmured.

A moment or two later the girl queen unhooked the garden gate.

"You may come in now, ma," she said, with a girlish gurgle; "it's all fixed."

And so, arm in arm, the happy pair drifted down the garden and onward to the palace. And Boy Capd, hidden by clustering vines, peeped out and laughingly murmured: "Wouldn't a proposal like that jar you?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IF I HAD GIFTS TO BRING.

If I were King of Fairyland And had the right to say—How blessings should be passed around

Down here, from day to day—If I might give each and all—Whatever gifts I chose—What should I give, my little boy, To you, do you suppose?

Not heaps of gold nor mighty ships To sail the ocean blue, Nor wealth to make of other boys The hired slaves of you—

But ruddy cheeks and sparkling eyes, A laugh that had the ring Of honest pleasure in it, and A heart for anything!

If I were King of Fairyland With none to say me nay, O little girl what think you I Should bring to you today?

Nay, I should bring across the sea From some knight-errand strand No mincing little "noblemen," To ask you for your hand!

I would not raise up castle walls Where you should be the Queen, But I would let you play with dolls, Still artless and serene, And I would put within your heart The everlasting grace—

That lifts a woman out and leaves An angel in her place, —S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleansing.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the inflamed membrane, and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents; at Drugists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 55 Warren Street, New York.