

# The Dalles Weekly Chronicle.

(1)

VOL. V.

THE DALLES, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1895.

NUMBER 13.

## SPAIN MUST APOLOGIZE

### American Commerce Must Not Be Interfered With.

### IT WILL NOT BE TOLERATED

### All Commerce Lawfully Under Our Flag Must Not Be Meddled With—Prompt Action Asked.

MADRID, March 15.—The following cablegram has been received here: "Taylor, United States minister, Madrid—This department is informed that on the 8th instant the United States mail steamer Alliance, on her homeward voyage from Colon to New York, when six miles from the coast of Cuba, off Cape May, was repeatedly fired upon by a Spanish gunboat, with solid shot, which fortunately fell short.

"The windward passage, where this occurred, is the natural and usual highway for vessels plying between ports of the United States and Caribbean sea. Through it several regular lines of American mail and commercial steamers pass weekly within sight of Cape May. They are well known and their voyage unbraced on Cuban port of call. Forcible interference with them cannot be claimed as a necessary belligerent act, whether they pass within three miles of the Cuban coast or not, and can under no circumstances be tolerated when no state of war exists. This government will expect prompt disavowal of the authorized act and due expression of regret upon the part of Spain, and it must insist that immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate commerce passing through that channel, and prohibiting all acts wantonly impeding life and property lawfully under the flag of the United States. You will communicate this to the minister of foreign affairs and urge the importance of a prompt and satisfactory response.

(Signed) GRESHAM." Spanish Minister Thinks Gresham's Action Hasty and Ill-Advised. WASHINGTON, March 15.—The text of Secretary Gresham's demand on Spain was shown by a representative of the Associated Press to Senor Muruaga, the Spanish minister.

"I'm astonished," said he, "that this course should be taken when only one side of the story has been told, and any action must be based on the ex parte statement of Captain Crossman." The minister scanned the text of the demand forwarded to Spain, commenting on the severity of the language that this government will expect a prompt disavowal and due expression of regret on the part of Spain, with immediate and positive orders to Spanish naval commanders.

Senor Muruaga had received no copy of the demand from the state department, nor any intimation that this step has been or would be taken, nor had any word yet come from the Spanish government to him. Certainly there would be no reply until all the facts are known, not alone from Captain Crossman, but from the commander of the Spanish gunboat alleged to have done the firing. Spain will wait until able to act intelligently on the whole case. Spain will undoubtedly rest upon the recognized principles of international law that a country shall maintain her sovereignty over waters within her jurisdictional district limits.

He regarded the terms of the demand surprising in asserting that interference with American ships cannot be claimed as a belligerent act whether they pass within three miles of the Cuban coast or not. This he considered a denial of the recognized sovereignty of Spain over the jurisdictional waters of Cuba.

There is another very important consideration to be observed. If the United States made this demand then it is essential that the United States take steps to prevent the shipping of insurgent goods intended to be used against Spain. Already it has been established that three yachts, the Llagonda, Baracoa and Amadis, were loaded with insurgent arms at Fernandi, Fla. They had been apprehended, but subsequently released. The arms were put in the warehouse pending attachment. When this was settled Mr. Borden, in charge of them, had shipped them to unknown points. The minister said that as this traffic was going on, it was essential Spain should protect herself or should have the protection of the United States. If, therefore, a demand had been made by the United States it would be opportune to consider what protection would be given to Spain.

The state department officials today rather expected Spain's answer would indicate a desire by the Spanish government for a proper opportunity to ascertain the facts before taking action in the matter, but this, it is said, at the department, will scarcely avail in the present case, unless the message conveys some assurance that the Spanish government has instructed its naval commanders to refrain from further interference with vessels flying the American flag.

A notable feature of Secretary Gresham's dispatch is in the statement that when an American vessel is on her usual route the fact that she is inside or outside the three-mile limit does not affect the merits of the case. From this it is apparent the secretary has taken his stand on the decision of the Alabama claims commission, which was practically a new dictum in international law, for it had been the rule previous to that decision to regard beyond question the right of a nation to detain suspicious vessels passing within the limits of three miles from its coast, over which its marine jurisdiction extended.

It will undoubtedly cost Spain a bitter effort to accept the force of this doctrine, for if the right to stop suspicious ships in Cuban waters is denied, the task of maintaining an effective blockade against filibustering expeditions will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, without recourse to a formal acknowledgment of the belligerency of the insurgents.

It is fully expected in view of the prompt action of the Spanish minister here that if Spain were wrong she would make all proper reparation, and that the incident will be speedily and peacefully settled.

If, however, the Spanish government should be stung by the urgency shown by the United States and refuse to meet our demands, Minister Taylor may demand his passports, and unless cooler counsels may be coming from some interested and friendly nation, ugly complications may result, ending in the presence of a considerable fleet of United States naval vessels in Cuban waters to protect our shipping.

## MANAGERS FIGHT

### Not Content to Let Corbett and Griffio Do It.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The facts of a lively bare-knuckle fight that occurred Wednesday morning in the reading-room of the Coleman house, between Corbett's manager, W. A. Brady, and Charles Behan, the manager of Young Griffio, leaked out last night. According to the story the fight was short and sharp and had not the contestants been separated by friends, according to eyewitnesses, either would have been a subject for a surgeon's care. Brady, Behan and several friends were in the reading-room talking of the merits of their respective charges, and Behan was bragging of the prowess of Griffio, when Brady announced that he would match "Young Corbett," the fighter, against Griffio for \$2,000, and declared that he would put up the money then and there. He drew a check from his pocket to emphasize his remark and Behan sneeringly replied that when Fitzsimmons got through with Corbett neither the latter nor Brady would have a cent to put up. At this Brady waxed warm, and retorted that his check was good for \$10,000 cash in the hotel, and that Behan's was not worth 10 cents. At this Behan grew very angry and the lie was passed. Before the friends of the managers could interfere, Behan struck out with his right and landed on Brady's face. Corbett's manager was stunned by the blow, but quickly recovered and let fly, striking Behan on the neck, flooring him. By this time the onlookers had recovered themselves, and several seized Behan and hurried him into the street and others persuaded Brady to go to his room in the hotel.

In the Spanish Deputies. MADRID, March 16.—Replying to questions propounded in the chamber of deputies today. Senor Alejandro Groisard, minister of state, said the report that Minister Taylor, acting on behalf of the United States government, had claimed that reparation from Spain was due the United States on account of the Alliance incident was true. The United States government, he said, at the same time demanded that American trade with Cuba should not be interfered with. He hoped the Alliance affair would be amicably settled. The United States government, he explained, considered the firing on the Alliance to be a violation of the principles of international law. Minister Groisard, in conclusion, said that the Spanish government had ordered the fullest investigation of the affair to be made, and the government was willing to agree to any settlement, provided the principles of international law were not infringed upon, and that no attempt was made to prejudice the dignity of the nation. Senor dia Moreau, formerly an officer in the Spanish navy, said the commander of the gunboat had the right to demand that the Alliance should show her flag. He argued the Spanish officers also had the right to search any vessel found in Spanish waters. Minister Groisard declined to make any further statement, or to attempt any explanation of the incident until complete details and the report of the Spanish officers of the gunboat which has, it is claimed, fired upon the Alliance, had been received.

Governor Laughton Dead. TACOMA, March 16.—Charles E. Laughton, "the fiddling governor," and lieutenant-governor of Washington and Nevada, died at 8:20 tonight, at the Bohemian club, of heart failure, caused by kidney trouble, dropsy and a tapeworm, of which he was relieved yesterday. He came here last Saturday from Olympia, where he had been during the legislative session. He became sick suddenly, and Tuesday his son Ray was telegraphed for. At 8:10 this evening he felt better, and was moved to the parlor of the club. Ten minutes later he complained of the room being too warm. His son Ray went to open a window, when he exclaimed, "Oh, my God!" and expired, sinking in his chair. The book he was reading, "The Sunny Side of Politics," fell in his lap. The funeral arrangements are not made. Mrs. Laughton and two daughters are in San Francisco. Mr. Laughton was born in Bangor, Me., where his father still lives, and was 49 years old. In 1882, he was elected lieutenant-governor of Nevada, serving four years, and in 1889 was elected to the same office in this state, for three years. He was acting governor for six months during 1890. He was an Elk, 33d degree Mason and a Mystic Shriner.

Change Travels in State. WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Japanese legation has received a cable message confirming the press dispatches of the departure of Li Hung Chang from Tien-Tsin for Japan to arrange terms of peace. Negotiations will be conducted at Simonsaki, instead of Hiroshima. The change has been made to accommodate

date Li Hung Chang. Simonsaki is on the extreme southwestern coast of Japan.

It is stated at the legation that assertions that terms of peace have been already arranged are erroneous. No details, it is said, have been settled. Japan has been informed that Li Hung Chang has full power to arrange terms, and has been assured that China desires the war to be stopped by a treaty agreement. Japan has reached certain conclusions, especially respecting a cession of territory, but no conclusion has been reached with China.

Minister Denby has cabled the state department confirming the report of the departure of Li Hung Chang from Shanghai for Japan. He says the viceroy sailed in royal state with 130 persons embarked on two ships.

German-American Extradition Treaty. BERLIN, March 16.—The revision of the German-American extradition treaty is now under way. The terms of the existing treaty, in some respects, are not satisfactory to either government. It is the question of the costs involved in extradition proceedings which is the main objection on the American side, which, since the great majority of extradition proceedings occur in America, each side defraying the expenses of proceedings within its respective sphere, bears more than its proper share. Consequently, in 1891 the American government made advances to Germany with the view of modifying the treaty provisions in this and other respects, including the right of each government to try extradited persons solely on the special charges under which their extradition was demanded. Germany, however, was not satisfied with the proposed changes, and the negotiations after a time were dropped. A recent extradition case at Hamburg, the person involved being a clever adventuress, who passed herself off in Berlin and elsewhere as the Archduchess Theresa D'Este and victimized several persons to the amount of 200,000 marks, is the direct cause of reopening the negotiations for a revision of the treaty. This time Germany came forward with certain proposals, and these were sent a few days ago, through the American ambassador here, to Washington.

Disposition of War Department to Uphold the Rioters. MADRID, March 16.—The raids of the army officers upon the newspaper offices were discussed in congress this afternoon. The war minister described the trouble in a manner which elicited repeated protest from the reporters present, and eventually caused them to leave the house in a body. At a meeting held this evening, the Madrid editors resolved to notify the government that they would suspend the publication of all the city newspapers tomorrow unless they should receive guarantees of the safety of their lives and property. Premier Sagasta this evening granted a hearing to a deputation of journalists. He assured them that he regarded last night's attack of junior army officers on the newspaper offices as a very serious matter. He promised to make them a definite statement with regard to affording them protection after conferring with the minister of war and the captain-general.

These attacks on the newspaper offices were provoked, it is claimed, by the appearance of articles charging that the officers in the service of Spain have been so reluctant to volunteer for the Cuban service that the government has been compelled to draw lots to determine who should be ordered to the front. Great excitement prevails here. The military governor of Madrid resigned.

The A. P. A. of Illinois. CHICAGO, March 16.—An amended bill was filed today before Judge Payne in the fight commenced against the state council of the American Protective Association of Illinois last fall by Professor Walter Sims. The bill asks for a receiver for the organization. In the amended bill Sims says that up to January 4, 1895, he was a member of the organization, in good standing but that he was expelled therefrom in an illegal manner. Sims then cited his damage suit against the defendant and says he believes the \$30000 assets of the concern will be wasted unless a receiver is appointed. Sims alleges he was expelled because he announced he would vote at the fall election for candidates not endorsed by the advisory board of the council.

Charged With Grand Larceny. NEW YORK, March 18.—William H. Hazel, interested in the Alcazar theater, in San Francisco, arrived from that city today in charge of a detective. He is charged by his sister-in-law with grand larceny.

Was Not a Surprise. NEW YORK, March 18.—C. P. Huntington said in regard to the Oakland waterfront decision, that the news was gratifying, but hardly a surprise.

## ANOTHER WILL FOUND

### Latest Sensation in the Fair Will Case

### PRODUCED IN COURT TODAY

### It Divides the Estate Almost Equally Between Fair's Son and Two Daughters—Where It Has Been.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The contention in the courts over the millions left by James G. Fair developed another sensation this morning. When the case was called before Superior Judge Slack, a great stir was caused by the introduction of what purports to be a later holographic will written in lead pencil on two sheets of legal cap paper. It was brought into court securely framed between two plates of glass by Ruben Lloyd, who has been retained in the case by Mrs. Oelrichs and Virginia Fair, daughters of the deceased. This alleged will divides the estate almost equally between the two daughters and Charlie Fair. It bequeaths a few thousand dollars to certain orphan asylums, and makes no provisions for such a trust as the estate is left in control of under the will previously filed.

Messrs. Angus and Crothers are two of the four executors named in the previously filed will. Referring to this alleged will, Attorney Lloyd informed the court that the document, according to its date, was executed three days later than the will previously filed. He said he would prove that the existence of this will had been known to several persons, and that it had finally been found in the possession of a very estimable old lady, whose name Lloyd did not divulge. Lloyd said the old lady had not produced it because she had read of the other will being offered for probate, and had supposed that it was a later document than the one she held. The fact that this new alleged will has been presented in court by Attorney Lloyd would indicate that Charlie Fair and his sisters have joined forces to contest the will of their father.

The attorneys who represent the executors under the will previously filed, and of which the original copy was stolen, intimated very strongly that they believe this latest alleged will to be a forgery. The case was finally continued to April 2.

The alleged will produced today bequeaths to various brothers and sisters of deceased and their children about the same amounts as was left to them under the will previously filed. Under the first will the families of these brothers and sisters would acquire a large proportion of the estate at the death of Fair's children, Charles, Virginia and Mrs. Oelrichs, but under the will filed today the brothers and sisters, and their families would receive only the amount of cash stated in the will and the balance of the \$40,000,000 estate could be distributed at once among the three children of the deceased.

The Suit Was Dismissed. WASHINGTON, March 18.—The supreme court of the United States today dismissed a bill of the state of California against the Central Pacific Railroad company, involving possession and control of the water front of the city of Oakland, for the reason that it was not a case in which the court had had original jurisdiction. The court holds the city of Oakland and the Oakland waterfront company not being parties to the suit the court ought not to proceed in their absence. But even if they were present and included within the scope of litigation, the court could not exercise original jurisdiction, and the bill is therefore dismissed. The effect of this decision is that the state must renew its litigation in another tribunal of which the supreme court of the United States has appellate jurisdiction.

Harlan and Brewer dissented. They held if the supreme court would not exercise its original jurisdiction, in this case it was difficult to see where it would do so.

Justice Field read a brief statement to express regret that the controversy between the state and railroad company, owing to the limited jurisdiction of the

## The Dropping of the Suit Was Expected.

### OAKLAND, Cal., March 28.—W. R. Davis, who represented the city of Oakland in the waterfront suit in Washington, says the dropping of the suit by the supreme court is an advantage to neither and is merely what was anticipated. During the hearing last December the justices gave several plain intimations that they were likely to take this course. Attorney-General Hart commenced this suit against the advice of the attorneys for the city, who did not believe it could lead to any result.

There are now in court three other waterfront suits, two of which are under submission before Judge McKenna, of the United States circuit court, and one before Superior Judge Ogden. Decisions in these may be expected soon, and whoever loses will certainly appeal so that the waterfront suit in a proper form will get into the United States supreme court again before a great while.

## A Woman Is Lynched.

### OMAHA, March 18.—A special to the Bee from Butte, Neb., says: Mrs. W. E. Hilton, of Keya, Paha county, was found dead in her house last night by neighbors. Her body was lying on the floor with a piece of rope 10 feet long and a hatchet and hammer beside her. An autopsy showed that she died of strangulation and also had been assaulted. The woman was living alone, her husband having been sent to an insane asylum. It is supposed that the motive of lynching was to prevent the woman from giving testimony against cattle rustlers, as she had been summoned as a witness. She bore a good reputation. It was evident that she fought hard for her life and honor, as the bedding and clothing were torn and scattered around the room.

Fever Cured by the Laying on of Hands. ST. ALBANS, W. Va., March 18.—Twenty-five miles from here, up coal river, in what is known as the Ellington settlement, lives the family of Nathan Barrows, a small farmer. Barrows can by the laying on of hands, and the use of home-made salve that is rubbed into the skin, quickly cure any ordinary fever or cold. The boys have the same gift, but the girls are helpless. As soon as Barrows or one of the boys touches a patient the latter claims to feel a warm current through the body. The sensation results in sleep, sometimes for only a few hours then again it lasts as long as two days, and the patient awakes free from sickness. Barrows has no explanation of his gift.

Escaped Convicts Caught. SEATTLE, March 18.—Up to 1 o'clock this afternoon two of the escaped convicts have been captured, Rutten and Cosgrove. Both were taken at Orillia, south of this city. Blanck was in the company of Rutten and about 20 feet behind him, but before the officers could hold him he escaped into the thick underbrush. Neither Rutten nor Cosgrove offered any resistance. The officers are scouring the country in every direction and it is believed the ultimate capture of the fugitives will be effected. A liberal reward is offered for their apprehension.

Will Have Due Reparation. LONDON, March 18.—Under Foreign Secretary Grey stated in the commons today that the Venezuelan boundary question would not be dropped without proper reparation. Grey, in answer to a question regarding the truth of the report that two shipments of Canadian cattle had arrived at Antwerp suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, said a communication to that effect had been received by the government.

Another Jail Delivery. TIFFIN, O., March 18.—The outside window of the police station was raised by an unknown person today during the absence of the officers, the corridor of the jail opened and seven of 11 prisoners confined there set at liberty.

## How He Shocked Many of His Readers.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The Interior, the organ of the Presbyterian church in the West, appeared this week with the portly picture of a prominent burlesque actress covering almost the entire first page. The clergy and elders rose up in their wrath and have been chasing the editor, Dr. W. C. Gray, ever since. The editor, who took to the woods, explains that a man came along and told him that the figure was from a collection called "Saron's Living Pictures," and represented the Biblical personification of "Hope." He thought "Hope" was very beautiful, but did not know that she was going to play at one of the theaters next week. He liked her so well that he put her on the first page in all her undraped perfection.

## Tried to Wreck a Train.

LEMARS, Ia., March 18.—The Illinois Central last night struck a pile of ties placed on the track, near Marens, with the evident intent of wrecking the train. No injury resulted except damaging the pilot. The offenders have not been caught. All pain banished by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

## Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

**Royal Baking Powder**  
**ABSOLUTELY PURE**