

# The Dalles Weekly Chronicle.

PART 2.

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THE DALLES, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1898.

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## THERE WAS NO HITCH IN THE NEGOTIATIONS

The Madrid Reports of a Clash Between the Peace Commissioners Have No Foundation Whatever.

## GOOD PROGRESS IS BEING MADE

Proposals for the Cession By Spain of Territory to the United States Will Be Considered at the Next Joint Sitting of the Commission.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Proposals for the cession of Porto Rico and Guam islands to the United States and providing for the independence of Cuba will be discussed by the peace commission in Paris at its next session. These proposals, which were drawn up at the last meeting of the commission, have been the subject of serious consideration by the American peace commission for the last three days. Secretary Day sent a cablegram to the state department on Monday regarding the work of the American commissioners, but it was merely routine in character and simply shows that Mr. Day and his colleagues have completed the features of the agreements which they are anxious the Spanish commissioners shall adopt.

There is no truth in the reports from Madrid that there has been a hitch in the negotiations, and that the proceedings of the commission are not progressing as satisfactorily as desired.

As a matter of fact, in response to American demands, the Spanish commissioners have submitted counter demands, and one of these suggests the assumption by the United States of the Cuban debt. In return, it is said, for the constitution of Cuba by the United States. Failing in this, the Spaniards are anxious that the Cuban debt shall be borne by the Cubans, with a guarantee of some kind by this country.

From information which the authorities have received, they say they have no doubt that Spain will attempt to fasten the Philippine debt upon the United States, and this information would seem to indicate that Spain has in mind a proposition which may eventually be submitted to this government, for the United States to take all of the Philippines, shoulder the Philippine debt and give her important advantages, commercial and otherwise, in the Eastern islands.

If Spain has such a proposition in view she may as well know that it will be waste of time for her to present it. This government will accept no debts nor will it guarantee the payment of the Cuban debt directly or indirectly. The instructions of the American commissioners are positive on this point.

It is expected that the matter of the Cuban debt will come up for discussion at Tuesday's session, and American commissioners will notify the Spanish commission of the unalterable opinion of the United States on this point.

## DATE OF EVACUATION IS SET

Spaniards Must Be Out and Americans in Complete Control of Porto Rico October 18th, and of Cuba on December 1st.

## CONFERENCE WILL NOT BE HELD AFTER ALL

The Leech Lake Trouble is as Far From an End as It Was Two Weeks Ago.

## MORE TROOPS TO BE SENT

Indians are Displeased With Some Features of Bacon's Ultimatum and a Resort to Arms Will Probably Be Necessary to Bring Them to Terms.

## CONFINED IN A CUBAN DUNGEON

Terrible Experience of Samuel Ensign, An American—Deprived of His Liberty for Eighteen Long Years, and Robbed.

## SHE KEPT HER PROMISE

The Deliberate Suicide of a Jackson County Girl.

## DATE OF EVACUATION IS SET

Spaniards Must Be Out and Americans in Complete Control of Porto Rico October 18th, and of Cuba on December 1st.

Spanish troops to preserve order in the island. Proclamations that have been issued by the president to collect custom rates and defusing the manner in which Cuban territory shall be governed will prevail until it becomes apparent that new regulations are needed.

Major-General Brooks will assume absolute control of Porto Rico. It is possible all Spanish troops will not have left there by October 18th. If so, they will be quartered in barracks until they can be taken away.

The money received from customs and government of the island will pass completely from Spanish control on the date set. Present customs regulations, under proclamation of the president will prevail.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—The Spanish government announces its intention of maintaining a strong force of troops in Cuba until the treaty of peace is definitely signed. Immediately after peace is signed, the cortes will be convened and measures dealing with the reorganization of the departments submitted to parliament.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—A special to the Journal from Walker says: The conference expected to take place today between the Pillager Indians and Indian Commissioner Jones, who arrived from Washington last night, will not be held. After the council yesterday it was decided not to send runners with Bacon's ultimatum until the messengers sent by Father Allossius return to the agency. They are expected today, but a high sea rolling on the lake may prevent travel. Chief Flatmouth withdrew to the camp north of the agency after the council and the other chiefs went to their homes.

It is said the Indians are displeased with that part of Bacon's ultimatum in which he threatened to chastise them unless they come in and submit. They think it is too warlike. That will make no difference, however. The terms offered are the best that will be made, and unless the Pillagers accept them, vigorously efforts will be made to bring them to terms by force of arms.

Bacon this morning wired Colonel Sturgess the assistant adjutant-general in charge of the department of the Dakotas, to send all remaining able-bodied soldiers of the Third left at Fort Snelling. There are only about twenty-five available men and these will be sent to Walker tomorrow morning.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Orders have been received at division headquarters here from Bacon, in command of the department of the Lakes and Dakotas to have the fourth infantry at Fort Sheridan and Seventeenth infantry, at Columbus barracks, Ohio, held in readiness for immediate service at the scene of the Indian trouble in Minnesota.

## THE INDIAN TROUBLE

Bacon Delivers an Ultimatum to the Bear Islanders.

WALKER, Oct. 10.—The Indian council was held at the agency this afternoon and was attended by Flat Mouth and representative delegations. General Bacon and Inspector Tinker told the Bear Islanders if they would give up the men for whom warrants had been issued and come in themselves, they could go home. If they resisted, the government would not rest until the recalcitrants had been secured, and that the Bear Islanders would not then be allowed to occupy the island again. The message will reach the hostiles by runners tonight.

General Bacon's terms were received by the chiefs with evident pleasure, and they all signified their approval of them. It is now believed the Pillagers will accept them.

## DEPARTMENTS SKEPTICAL

At the Same Time They Have Troops Ready to Move.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Officials of both the war and interior departments are inclined to the belief that the seriousness of the Indian uprising in Minnesota has been exaggerated. They are not inclined, however, to take anything for granted.

Adjutant-General Corbin telegraphed to General Bacon tonight saying he could have all the troops he might deem necessary to quell the demonstrations of the hostiles. The Fourth\* infantry, now at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, and the Seventeenth infantry, now at Columbus bar-

## TWELVE MEN WERE KILLED IN THE FIGHT

And Twenty-Three Others Were Wounded, Some of Them Fatally, at Virden, Illinois, Yesterday.

## THE SITUATION STILL SERIOUS

Strikers Determined to Avenge the Death of Their Comrades—Coroner Begun Holding Inquests on the Bodies of the Dead Today.

VIRIDEN, Ill., Oct. 12.—The arrival of the imported Negroes from the south at 12:30 today was followed by a desperate battle. Five hundred shots were exchanged between the strikers on one side, and Sheriff Davenport and deputies and railroad police on the other.

It is thought at least twenty men on both sides were killed and wounded, and five seriously wounded.

When the Chicago & Alton train bearing the Negroes arrived, it was met by fully 1500 armed miners, who were lined up on each side of the track between the telegraph office and the mines of the Chicago Virden Coal Company. The train was stopped immediately in front of the east gates of the stockade, and the trouble began. Dozens of shots were fired from the stockade at the men, while the strikers were half a mile away and one Chicago and Alton policeman was undoubtedly killed by a shot from the tower.

The wildest rumors are afloat, one of which is that as many as fifty miners have been killed. The town is in the greatest excitement. Men are securing whatever arms they can get hold of, expecting to use them for their own protection should the trouble spread.

Shortly before 1:30 Manager Luken tried to make his escape from the shaft. The attempt was the signal for another fusillade from a body of men said to be miners. The manager and a small body of detectives ran into an alley behind the postoffice. The attacking party, however, continued to fire away. It is not known whether any of the shots took effect. The city marshal telegraphed the chief of police of Springfield to send a special train with doctors. Sheriff Davenport has sent a telegram to Governor Tanner, asking that troops be sent immediately. The sheriff thinks possibly one hundred men have been killed and wounded, but others deem the estimate too large. There is the greatest indignation against the mine operators. Luken is held responsible for the tragedy.

## FORMAL ORDER FOR DEBARKATION

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—A formal order for the troops to embark on the transport Segator has been issued. It designates the Third battalion of the Twenty-third infantry, the recruits of the Second Oregon regiment, 100 men and two officers of battery D, California heavy artillery; Second Lieutenant W. C. Cannon, of the volunteer signal corps, Assistant Surgeons Ira D. Ladd, C. J. Bartlett and Bruce Fonlkes, and seven men of the hospital corps, making in all 771 men and officers that will sail on the transport. The guard for the Segator will be detailed from the Twenty-third infantry.

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## BOTH WERE QUICKLY QUELLED

American Flag Was Hauled Down on Each Occasion, But Soon Replaced by the Local Police—A Young Sailor Now Running Things for Uncle Sam.

HONOLULU, Oct. 4, via San Francisco, Oct. 12.—The United States troop ship Pennsylvania arrived from Manila by way of Guam yesterday. The Pennsylvania was the first vessel flying the United States flag that had touched at Guam since the Charleston took possession.

Two revolutions had taken place, which were not bad, since republican principles had not been long in the land. Incited by the Spanish priests, twice had the natives pulled down "Old Glory" and hoisted the Spanish colors. Twice had the local police hoisted the ensign of Uncle Sam again, and no bloodshed had ensued. The Poon Bah who is running things in Guam for the United States is reported to be a young sailor, who is said to have deserted from one of the whalers which touched there some time ago.

Dysentery, mumps and measles were epidemic at Manila when the Pennsylvania left.

On the night of Oct. 31 Second-Lieut. Merriam, U. S. A., and First-Lieut. Wheelock, New York volunteers, decided to run things in Honolulu, and declared martial law. Wheelock was promoted marshal in charge of the mounted infantry. It is not known whether or not Merriam was on duty. About 11:30 p. m. the two officers declared martial law, and for two hours and a half this condition of affairs prevailed.

Indignant citizens awoke General King about 1 o'clock in the morning, and the general caused the two officers to be rounded up, and martial law was declared off.

The Hawaiian planters have not made any overtures to the sugar trust; the latter has made overtures to the planters, and is now openly in the field with an offer to contract for the Hawaiian sugar for the next three years, expressly stipulating that the present arrangement with the new California refinery shall continue, which means that the Port Costa refinery is to get 60,000 tons annually, and the balance goes to San Francisco or New York, as the trust may decide.

Captain Tanner, U. S. N., has arrived to select a suitable site for the coaling wharf.

## A BIG FIRE IN TACOMA, WASH.

TACOMA, Oct. 11.—The Tourists hotel, under construction by the Northern Pacific Land Company, was burned tonight. Officials of the land company say that the building cost as it stood \$470,000, placing the loss at \$200,000, with no insurance. It was the purpose of the land company to make this one of the finest hotels in the country, and it would have cost over \$1,000,000. The hotel commanded one of the finest sites in the city, overlooking Puget sound.

During the fire tonight, W. F. Fenmore, of hook and ladder No. 5, was thrown from the ladder and two men fell upon him. He is internally injured and may not live.

For the best results use the Vive Camera. For sale by the Postoffice Pharmacy.

## ANOTHER BATTLE IN PROGRESS

All Sorts of Wild Reports Are Flying Broadcast, One of Which is to the Effect that One Hundred Men Were Killed and Wounded.

## THE SITUATION STILL SERIOUS

Strikers Determined to Avenge the Death of Their Comrades—Coroner Begun Holding Inquests on the Bodies of the Dead Today.

VIRIDEN, Ill., Oct. 13.—The town is as quiet as a country churchyard today. Two Gatling guns of the Galesburg battery on the public square and a blue-capped infantryman at each corner in the business district, are about the only evidence of yesterday's riot, outside of the O'Neil cottage. In the front yard of this humble home stand five black-covered coffins, on each of which is a simple plate engraved with the words "At Rest." Under the lids are the mortal remains of five victims of yesterday's battle at the stockade of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company. They are: Ernest Kitterly, of Mount Olive; Ellis Smith, of Mount Olive; Ernest Keutner, of Mount Olive; Ed Weets, of Springfield; William Blue, of Springfield.

Coroner Hart empaneled a jury and will endeavor to place the responsibility for the shooting. Colonel McKnight, of the governor's staff, accompanied by Adjutant-General Rees, at midnight visited the stockade of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company and served formal notice on Manager Luken that the soldiers would today disarm all the inmates. Colonel McKnight expresses the opinion that there will be no further outbreak on the part of either the union miners or the guards at the stockade.

While martial law has not yet been declared, the town is virtually under control of the state troops under Captain Craig, of Battery B, First Illinois artillery.

Men are swarming into Virden on every train and highway today. Most of them are miners, but those who come into town are unarmed.

Scenes at the improvised morgue, at the O'Neil house, are most pitiable. All the dead men there had families, and members of these have come from their homes. Their grief is heartrending, intensifying the desperation and rage of the miners. The citizens of Virden are bitter in condemnation of the governor for not preventing the terrible doings of yesterday, and the rage over the action of the mine operators and the armed men on the train grows more fierce every hour. Their sympathies are wholly with the miners.

Following is a corrected list of the dead: Edward Walsh, Frank Bilyen, Ellis Smith, of Springfield; Joseph Kitterly, Ernest Kelmer, A. H. Brennan, Ed Green, Will Herman, of Mount Olive, all miners. D. J. Kiley, Thomas Preston, A. M. Morgan, deputies, of Chicago.

Twenty-three men were wounded, a number of whom are in a serious condition. Eleven of these are miners, the remainder being made up of deputies, guards, mine company employees, etc.

Mine Operator Luken denies responsibility for yesterday's battle, claiming that over a thousand miners began firing on the train carrying the negroes. After the train pulled out the miners turned their attention to the stockade.

Coroner Hart's jury began the inquest this afternoon. Six union miners testified that the first shots were fired from the train. They testified that the miners shot into the air until the train came to a stop. This afternoon the state authorities confiscated the arms of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company. There are 125 Springfield rifles and 2500 rounds of ammunition.

Springfield, Oct. 13.—The miners here held a mass meeting today at which it was declared by the union men the imported negroes must be taken out of Springfield. Secretary Ryan says the united mine workers will not be responsible for them after today.

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