

# The Dalles Chronicle



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## AMERICANS DO NOT WANT THE PHILIPPINES

### Senor Abarzusa, a Spanish Peace Commissioner Talks of Negotiations Between the Two Countries.

## NO MONEY INDEMNITY ASKED

### Spaniards, However, Consider Cuba as Indemnity, and Think the United States Will Annex the Island—No Hitch in the Negotiations—Americans Would Make a Mistake in Taking the Philippines.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A special the the World from Paris says:

Senor Abarzusa, a member of the Spanish peace commission, was interviewed by the World correspondent.

"Has the United States demanded the whole Philippine group?" he was asked. "She has not, so far," he replied, "and will, I think, be contented with the Ladronez, or part of them, perhaps with Guam, which they have already taken. As to that I can only give my impression."

"Has the United States displayed great magnanimity in not demanding indemnity?"

"Cuba is indemnity, according to our view. The commissioners will not have to consider any question of money indemnity."

"Is there no claim for the Maine?"

"That does not fall within the scope of the commission."

"Is it true that a serious hitch has arisen between the commissions, and that a break in negotiations is possible?"

"This rumor is a ridiculous exaggeration. No hitch has arisen."

"On what ground can Spain ask the United States to assume the Cuban debt?"

"Cuba is the key to the Gulf of Mexico and has long been necessary to the United States. For that reason alone she might take upon herself the Cuban debt. When the United States gets Cuba, she will instantly secure control of the customs, which will enable her to effect a conversion of the debt and reduce the interest from six to two per cent."

"You imply that Spain's relinquishment of sovereignty means American annexation, and not the independence of Cuba?"

"Certainly our relinquishment means the transfer of sovereignty over Cuba to America, with all its rights, therefore its obligations."

"Does that apply equally to the Philippines and other debt?"

"No; that case is absolutely opposite. America would be extremely unwise to start a policy of colonial expansion. Taking the Philippines would mean a colonial army, a colonial civil service and more ships."

"But the Americans have fully counted the cost?"

"They cannot have done so, because they do not know it. Of course, if the United States were seeking to obtain large interests in the far east, the Philippines would be valuable. Such a policy, however, would entail constantly increasing sacrifices and involve international complications of the most enormous description."

## BRADFORD WAS EXAMINED

### Another Joint Session of the Peace Commission Now Sitting in Paris Was Held.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Commander Bradford, United States navy, who arrived from Washington, was examined this morning by the United States peace commis-

sion relative to conditions in the Philippines.

The fifth joint session of the two commissions convened at 2 o'clock today. It may be said that the first, second and third meetings scarcely penetrated the surface of any protocol point, and less still the marrow. Last Tuesday, however, marked the Spanish presentment regarding the Cuban debt, which has, during the recess, brought the Americans to serious preparations for the adjustment of the diplomatic forces and the formation of a plan upon which they may ultimately stand in relation to the Cuban phase of their mission to this place.

## LIEUTENANT BRIAND'S LETTER

### Sensational Newspaper Stories of Fire on the Transport and to the Effect That the Wounded and Sick Soldiers Being Brought Home Were Badly Fed, are Denounced as Unfounded and Ridiculous.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The war department last night authorized the publication of a letter which was received by Colonel Charles A. Bird, assistant quartermaster of the army, from C. H. R. Briand, first lieutenant and quartermaster of the Fifth United States volunteer infantry, which has just returned to New York from Porto Rico. Referring to some sensational statements made concerning the trip of the Obdam in New York papers, Lieutenant Briand said:

"I have noticed in the papers that the reporters have again made a mountain out of an ant hill. First, in regard to the fire, I wish to state that we did return to Santiago, as the captain of the ship deemed it advisable to do so for the purpose of unloading some of the coal used as ballast, which had become heated, but that it amounted to nothing, as it was discovered in time. I myself did not see as much smoke coming out of the hold as one would make smoking a cigar. As for the ship getting so hot as to cause the paint to blister, or causing any damage to ammunition on board, it is absolutely without foundation."

"The ship was well handled both by the captain and the crew, and the comfort of the passengers was looked after in an able manner."

"In regard to the sick on board, I wish to say that we had two surgeons, one assistant surgeon and the ship's surgeon on the Obdam; I know that the sick were properly looked after and had all the comforts there could be had on a steamship."

## NEGRO MINERS CANNOT STOP

### Governor Orders the Local Militia Company to Station Men at the Railroad Stations and Entrances to the Mines.

PANA, Oct. 14.—A telegram was received today from Virden saying that in all probability Operator Lukens, of the Chicago Virden Coal Company, would attempt to land at Pana the imported negroes, who, after a bloody riot, were shut out at Virden. The governor has ordered Captain Harris, commanding the militia here, to place guards at each of the coal mines, and at the approaches of each railroad into Pana, and under no circumstances to permit any imported negroes to stop in Pana. Captain Harris, in conference with the miners' president, Cravins, ordered the miners to get guns and be in readiness to assist him in preventing the negroes from landing. The miners have complied with the request.

VirDEN, Ill., Oct. 14.—Colonel Young, with his cavalry, arrived today and assumed military command of the town. Young has over 500 men for guard duty. Everything is quiet here today. All trains are stopped and searched for negroes.

VirDEN, Oct. 14.—This afternoon a rumor became general that the negroes were likely to be brought back at any moment. Captain Craig's men im-

mediately surrounded the railroad station, and the vicinity was cleared of citizens. Newspaper men alone were admitted to the premises.

## OREGON MAN AMONG THEM

### One Hundred and Sixteen of Those Aboard the Ill-Fated Vessel Perished—Heroism of Crew.

St. KEVERINE, Oct. 15.—In the lower end of the church there lie fifteen bodies, among them those of four women and one 13-year-old girl. The bodies are laid out reverently. The faces of the victims present a sad sight, showing how rudely the waves and rocks had played with their features. They were among the passengers on the steamer Mohegan, which was wrecked in the vicinity of the Lizard.

The whole village and neighborhood are alive with excitement, and knots of men linger about, talking with the rescued members of the crew.

It is exceedingly difficult to trace the events of the disaster, but so far as can be ascertained it seems that the weather was not thick, but a strong southeast wind was blowing, and there was a heavy ground swell on, and a strong current running. Dinner was ready, and Captain Griffiths was about to proceed to the saloon, when a sudden crash made it appear that the steamer had gone ashore. The captain immediately went on deck, and the survivors say they saw him on the bridge doing all that lay in the power of a brave man to lessen the disaster.

Authentic particulars of the events occurring after the ship struck are not obtainable. It seems, however, that one of the ship's boats, containing several women, got away safely, but was capsized. A number of its occupants were rescued by lifeboats. Another boat, with sixteen hands, was picked up by a lifeboat and safely got ashore, and two or three other persons managed to reach land.

A lifeboat with a load of forty passengers on its way to the shore pasted many who were battling for their lives in the water whom it was impossible to save.

The villagers, headed by the vicar and coast guard, stood on the shore and cheered to the boat. When the lifeboat entered the little cove, the fishermen waded into the sea to help drag the boat upon the beach, and tenderly carried the exhausted survivors to their homes, which had been already prepared for their reception, and the vicar attended the injured. The lifeboat was again launched and put out for the wreck, on its outward journey picking up three survivors. The trip to the wreck was fruitless, so far as taking any one from the vessel was concerned, but on its way back to the shore, sixteen other survivors were taken from the water. This was just before daybreak.

Out of the 161 persons on board, forty-five escaped. Up to a late hour tonight thirty bodies have been washed ashore at different points. A southerly wind is now blowing, and it is expected the bodies of many more victims will be recovered by tomorrow. An inquest will be held on Monday.

The rescued persons are receiving the greatest attention from the inhabitants, and the utmost kindness is being shown to the female passengers.

A. G. L. Smith, who was among the saved, says his home is in Oregon. In conversation with a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Smith said this evening that he saw the captain on the bridge giving orders, which were carried out as far as possible. As the ship sank, the captain ran along the side and jumped overboard. The vessel lurched, and the passengers all seemed to be thrown into the water at the same moment. Mr. Smith, who is a strong swimmer, managed to get through the mass of people in the water and succeeded in evading several who tried to clutch him as he passed them. He says he swam for three hours and a half before he reached shore.

German or Latin.

The undersigned desires to instruct a few private classes in German or Latin during the next eight months, and takes this opportunity to solicit pupils. All desiring instructions in either of these languages will please inquire for further particulars at the Lutheran parsonage, 220 West Fourth Street, this city.

Respectfully,  
L. GREY.

## LEGISLATURE HAS ADJOURNED SINE DIE

### A Conference Was Necessary to Settle Existing Differences.

## APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED

### Total Carried is About One Million Two Hundred and Twenty-Two Thousand.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 15.—The special session of the legislature came to an end this evening at 7:30. A joint resolution had been adopted to adjourn at 4:15, but the appropriation bill, which had occupied the best part of three days, kept dragging along. A special train had been arranged to go to Portland after the session should close, and 5 o'clock was set as the time for its departure, but it had to await the slow processes of the lawmakers, and it did not get started till 7:20 o'clock.

The general appropriation bill was the subject of sharp contention, and for a time the prospect seemed good for a deadlock upon it. The house passed the measure Thursday night, and the senate wrestled with it nearly all day Friday, finally passing it with certain amendments, chief of which were eliminating the item of \$15,000 for the Ashland normal school, and another of \$10,540.86 for Captain John Mullin, allowing \$500 in full settlement of the claim of John Hall for \$6696.89, and allowing only five days' pay for members of the house of 1897. When the amendments went to the house this morning it occurred in that striking the Ashland school from the bill, but would not concur in the other senate amendments. The measure was sent back to the senate in that condition and the senate straightway voted not to recede from its former action.

At this stage a conference committee was agreed upon, and it took up the matter of harmonizing the differences so as to be acceptable to the two houses. After more than an hour of hard work the committee reported and the report was adopted in both houses without debate or question. It was realized that failure to adopt the recommendations meant failure of the whole bill. The report sent the Mulligan and Hall claims back to the ways and means committee for consideration until the regular session, but it proposed paying all the members of the house of 1897 for the full time. The house took its medicine without a grimace; the senate also swallowed its dose, but full pay for the 1897 house Looney, Adams, Clem and Dufar wanted it to go on record that they were opposed to paying those members for more than the constitutional five days.

It was near 5 o'clock when the conference report was adopted, and after that it was necessary that the bill be engrossed, for an amended must be actually engrossed, not merely considered so. The four clerks of the house committee went at the work, but it was no small matter, and it was 6:12 when the engrossing committee was able to report the bill for the signatures of the presiding officers of the two houses. In the meantime the senate had adjourned until 6:15, but the house omitted that formality and continued constructively in session, though Glen Holman presided at an interesting session of the third hour, and after that during the supper hour the hall was nearly deserted. There were enough present when the appropriation bill came back after being enrolled and engrossed to make a fair showing, when the speaker rapped for order again and proceeded to affix his signature as required by law. Then the bill was hurried over to the senate, where President Taylor signed it in due form, and it was ready for the governor.

By the amendments of the conference committee, \$3310 were added to the appropriations in sundry small items, concerning which there was no dispute, and \$32,237.75 was stricken out, leaving the total of the bill about \$1,222,000.

## HE MISSED HIS FOOTING

### ASHLAND, Oct. 14.—Charles Snyder, of Ashland, a Southern Pacific brake-

man, was instantly killed at Zuleka, on the south side of the Siskiyou, near the stalling, in California, last night. An extra freight train was switching, and in jumping on to a moving car he missed his footing and was thrown under the wheels, which completely severed his head from his body, besides cutting off one arm and one leg and otherwise shockingly mutilated his body.

The coroner held an inquest at Hornbrook today, and the remains were brought to Ashland tonight for burial. Snyder was about 28 years old and unmarried.

## SPANIARDS ARE LEAVING FAST

### Americans Will be in Complete Possession of the Island Tomorrow—Grant Has Command of the District.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The following dispatch was received at the war department this evening:

"San Juan, Oct. 16.—The Forty-seventh New York arrived at San Juan at 6 p. m. Eddy, Colonel."

It is presumed by the war department officials, inasmuch as nothing is said to the contrary, that the regiment was permitted to land at San Juan. It was feared objection might be raised by the Spanish officials to the landing of the regiment at San Juan before formal possession had been yielded to the American forces on the 18th. The Forty-seventh New York has the honor of being the first American organization to enter the Porto Rican capital.

General Brooke, chairman of the Porto Rican evacuation commission, and in command of the American troops on that island, is making arrangements for the accommodation of the American troops to be stationed at San Juan. The barracks formerly occupied by the Spanish troops were found to be totally unfit for occupancy by the United States troops. General Brooke is having them remodeled, adding officer's quarters and otherwise placing them in a habitable condition.

Late last night the following dispatch was received from General Brooke, by Secretary Alger:

"San Juan, Oct. 15.—Secretary of war, Washington: A Spanish transport sails today with 300 men. This is a ship sent from Cuba loaded with men from there. Another sails tomorrow with General Macial and 1500 men. Another ship is expected on the 17th. Complete possession will be accomplished on the 18th. BROOKE, Chairman."

Ponce, Oct. 16.—The stars and stripes will be formally raised at San Juan Tuesday. Brigadier-General Fred Grant will be given command of the district of San Juan. General Henry will have command of the other portions of Porto Rico.

## FORTIFICATION AND GARRISON

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: The war department has received a detailed description of the fortifications of Havana. Beside old guns, there are forty-three new guns. These guns are principally of the Hontoria and Ordenez pattern, but there are a few Krupps among them. The strength of the Spanish garrison in Havana is estimated at 100,000 men, about evenly divided between volunteers and regulars. This strength could have been increased at any time by calling provincial troops to Havana.

The exact number of arms in Havana is not known, but the armament on hand in depots, artillery parks and stores of all divisions of the island of Cuba is:

Mausser rifles and carbines, 131,015; Remington rifles, 137,974; of private guerrillas, 14,000; total, 282,989. Out of this number only 30,000 are believed to be new. Of cartridges there are 5,000,000.

Great ingenuity has been displayed in the construction of sunken masked batteries. Closely underlying much of the soil in the vicinity of Havana is coral rock, easily excavated. Trenches are cut into it, and from short distances nothing is seen to indicate the existence or extent of defensive works.

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## TROPHIES OF PROWESS OF YANKEE TARS

### Eighteen Useful Warships Were Captured During the Late War With Spain.

## OF THESE DEWEY TOOK FIVE

### The Three Others Were Captured in Cuban Waters and are Now in Service Under the American Flag—One is the Maria Teresa Which Will be Armed With Guns Taken From Rest of Cervera's Fleet.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Washington to the Tribune says:

The effective strength of the United States has been increased by eight useful vessels which recently flew the Spanish flag. Five of these are now attached to Admiral Dewey's fleet, two are credited to the North Atlantic station and the last is the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, now under her own steam preparing to start for Norfolk to be made ready for active service.

Several days ago the navy department which is now making up its list of vessels in service, which is a customary exhibit of the secretary's annual report to congress, sent a message to Admiral Dewey for an accurate list of the prizes he was now utilizing in his fleet. The questions show what latitude is allowed to the admiral, and the answer tells how unhesitatingly he has acted for the good of the service, and to strengthen his own forces without waiting for aid from home. He replied:

"The following former Spanish vessels are in my possession: Manila, cruiser, commissioned June 21st, Lieutenant-Commander Frederick Singler; Callao, cruiser, commissioned July 21, Lieutenant Benjamin Tappan; gunboats Leyte and Mindanao, temporarily commissioned for action August 16th, Naval Cadet W. R. White. Dewey."

The officers named are in command of the respective vessels. On the Atlantic the only Spanish vessels now in actual service as a result of being captured by the navy are the gunboats, Alvarado, commanded by Lieut. Victor Blue, and the Sandoval, commanded by Lieutenant E. A. Anderson. These are exceedingly good vessels for service in Cuban waters, where the Spaniards found them most useful.

They are now at Caimanera under commission. The Maria Teresa, the only ship of the Cervera squadron raised so far, is also at Caimanera. The Teresa will be armed with guns taken from the Colon and other Spanish ships, to replace those of her own which may have been ruined. She will be a trophy ship throughout.

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