

# The Dalles Chronicle



PART 1.

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## BLANCO NO MATCH FOR UNCLE SAM

The Spanish General Plotting to Set Up a Republic in Cuba, But He Moved Too Slowly.

## END OF THE WAR SPOILED IT

Peace Protocol Signed Just as Decisive Blow Was About to Be Struck—Plans Had Assumed a Definite Shape and Efforts Had Been Made to Secure the Co-Operation of the Other-Spanish American Republics

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Tribune says a story of a sensational nature comes from apparently good sources concerning a plot formed in Havana among leading Spaniards, including Generals Blanco and Pando, to proclaim an independent Spanish-American government in Cuba which would eventually revert to Spain, thus securing and retaining the sovereignty of that country.

The scheme was cleverly laid, and all the preliminary steps were taken toward hurrying it into execution. Only the destruction of Cervera's fleet, followed shortly after by the surrender of Gen. Toral at Santiago, and the peace protocol, prevented more decisive action being taken.

The plan was that Blanco was to proclaim a revolution in Havana against the sovereignty of Spain, and declare a Spanish American republic, with himself at the head of the government, and all the various leaders of the civil government, the commanders of the volunteers and the Spanish army were to concur in the movement and ostensibly sever their connection with Spain and turn it over bodily to the hands of Blanco under his new government.

The movement was to be entirely free and independent of the insurgents, who were not to be recognized in the affair to any extent, but only the strictly Spanish element was to be regarded. With the major portion of the Spanish in and about Havana all supporting the new revolutionary government under Blanco, it would be seen that Spain was in a hopeless condition and would be forced to surrender its sovereignty and recognize the independence of the new Spanish-American Republic.

But the plotters went further than this. Envoys were sent to all the Spanish-American governments to secure their aid. This would secure the government belligerent rights and a means by which supplies could be secured to carry out the movement.

## WILL FINISH EVACUATION

Acceptance of the Terms of the American Ultimatum Now Seems Probable.

New York, Oct. 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: An agreement between the commissions as to the date of evacuation again seems probable. The American ultimatum fixes upon January 1st, and this date will be finally accepted by the Spaniards.

The commission has served notice on intending purchasers of brass and bronze cannon from the Spaniards that the sale is illegal. One New Yorker was about to deposit \$100,000 to guarantee his purchase.

Dr. Branner sent to Washington a report on health conditions in Havana since January. His report shows the total number of deaths from fever to October 13th to have been 652. Since January 201 have died as a direct result of starvation.

Those who have heard that Havana's climate is good for tuberculosis will be

interested in learning that 2243 died from that disease this year. The number of deaths, 346, in October, usually a fairly healthy month, shows an increase of all diseases.

## ANARCHY ENVELOPES VISAYAS

Insurgents in Control of the Southern Philippines—Spaniards Cooped Up in Cities.

MANILA, Oct. 20.—The United States cruiser Boston and the collier Nero, which October 5th were ordered to proceed to Hong Kong in connection with the recent disturbances in and near Peking, have arrived in Amoy, in the province of Fo Kien, the former short of coal and the latter with her cargo on fire.

Well authenticated reports have reached here of a terrible state of anarchy in the southern Philippines. The Spaniards there are cooped up in the principal towns.

The Americans still continue capturing the rebel vessels as they arrive at Cavite. Two have been captured this week.

### Word From Otis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Additional advices from Gen. Otis, commanding the American forces at Manila, were received at the war department tonight. Adjutant-General Corbin declined to make public the nature of the contents, but he did say they made no reference to the battle said to have occurred between the ships of Admiral Dewey's squadron and the insurgents.

## SHORT LINE AND O. R. & N.

Salt Lake Has a Rumor that They Will Be Consolidated.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 22.—It is stated here that the expected reorganization of the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Companies will have the effect of consolidating the Short Line and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company's road into one system to be operated from Portland, Oregon.

Inquiry at the general offices of the Short Line brought out the statement that this is what has been expected all along by the officials of the road.

One who is well posted in the secrets of the Union Pacific said that the rumor was well founded, and made the further statement that in less than one year the same combination would control the Central Pacific railway as well, and that the meetings in this city and the election of the Union Pacific officials on the Short Line board were only the beginning of the working out of a design that will be far reaching in its effect.

## THEY TRIED THE CANADIAN ROUTE

Two Men and a Woman Attempt to Reach to Klondike Over the Canadian Route and Fail.

SEATTLE, Oct. 24.—T. A. Baker, of Portland, who arrived from Alaska last night, says he met two men and a woman at Skagway, who had just finished a trip of almost incredible hardships over the Edmondson trail. The party left Spokane fourteen months ago. When they started they had 20,000 pounds of provisions and twenty-one horses. Now they have nothing. All their supplies and animals were lost and they consider themselves fortunate in having escaped with their lives.

They saw provisions scattered along the trail from the time they were well up in the interior until they left for the coast, and found several graves of those who had perished in attempting to reach the gold fields. Several times they lost their way, and it was only by good fortune that the trail was found again.

After traveling several hundred miles and perceiving that it was useless to attempt to get through by keeping to the regular route, they made direct for the coast, going down one of the rivers to the south of Skagway.

## NOW ALMOST ON THE BRINK OF WAR

France is Making Rapid Preparations, While England is Already in Excellent Condition.

## ONLY DIPLOMACY CAN AVOID IT

Frenchmen Talk of Pending Negotiations—The British Opinion is Unchanged—The Admiralty is on a War Footing—Ready to Fight on a Moment's Notice.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Ever since Great Britain and France began to dispute over Egypt, nor during the more acute stages of the Niger differences between those countries, has the situation looked so ominous as today. In spite of the hope expressed in the journals of both countries that the matter would be amicably arranged, it is a fact that the French naval and military authorities are making feverish preparations for war, and, though calm reigns at the British dockyards at Portsmouth, Chatham and Devonport, it is only the calm of preparedness.

Significant orders have been arriving from the admiralty, indicating that Great Britain and France are on the brink of war. The admiralty has ordered every seagoing ship to have its crew made up to the full complement, as ordered in case of mobilization. This order practically means the complete filling prospectively of every ship's company in detail. Four torpedo-boats that were about to be fitted with new water-tube boilers have had their orders countermanded, and will be instructed to re-draw their stores.

Officers on leaves of absence and unemployed have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to commission reserves if required.

The French statesman, however, still cling to the hope that the Marquis of Salisbury will offer some exchange which will enable them to retire from Fashoda without apparent sacrifice of dignity. This hope is based on a conversation between Lord Salisbury and Baron de Courcel, the French ambassador at London, which figures in a most important dispatch in the yellow book which the French government will issue tomorrow.

Frenchmen infer from the attitude of the British premier that he is willing to discuss the French claims, and they even talk of negotiations being in progress.

The English newspapers, however, vigorously combat this impression, and warn France not to be led away by such illusions. They declare that the evacuation of Fashoda must precede anything else.

The French naval preparations were at first declared to be mere routine arrangements, but they are now admitted to be directed against Great Britain. The French dockyards and arsenals are working at full pressure and preparing warships and torpedo-boats for active service.

Telegrams from Balmoral intimate that Queen Victoria is following the trend of events with much chagrin. Her aversion to war, in the declining years of her reign, is well known, and is an appreciable factor in the situation.

## SUFFERED FRIGHTFUL AGONIES

Fuller Details of the Frightful Disaster—Cause of the Accident Cannot Be Ascertained Until After a Careful Inspection of the Boilers Has Been Made.

PORTLAND, Friday Oct. 21.—The accident to the torpedo-boat Davis on her

official trial trip down the Columbia river yesterday proved even more disastrous and appalling in its results than the first brief dispatches received yesterday afternoon intimated. The "seven reported yesterday has given way to the more gruesome record, "seven dead."

Following are the names of those who lost their lives in the explosion, death in each instance being due to the terrible scalds which no medical skill could heal: Charles Maneely, fireman, unmarried; Harry Wood, married; Paul Luthie, fireman, unmarried; James Ryan, married; Axel Johnson, married; Albert Buehl, unmarried.

The accident which sent these seven men into eternity occurred about 11:40 a. m., as the boat was off Texas Illinee, near Cathlamet, on her way to Astoria. The explosion was due to the bursting of one of the steam tubes in the forward boiler. The seven men were penned up in the small fireroom, and there was no chance for them to escape. The explosion came without warning, and in an instant the men were blown down by a blast of steam, smoke and fire.

Willing hands were soon to the rescue, and Dr. E. H. Thornton, the company's physician, who was on board, did everything in his power to alleviate the suffering of the hapless victims.

The boat was put at anchor immediately after the accident occurred. Messengers were sent out for relief, but owing to the distance to the nearest telegraph station and the time required for assistance to arrive from Astoria, twenty miles away, it was a long and tedious wait not only for the suffering victims, but also for the doctor and the willing though helpless sympathizers on board the boat.

The first man to see the distress of the ill-fated torpedo-boat was A. K. Johnson, a fisherman, who upon pulling up alongside the Davis took J. E. Wolf on board and rowed him to Brookfield, the nearest telegraph station, with an appeal to Astoria for a tug boat and medical assistance. Help finally came in the arrival of the ship Lydgate in tow of the Harvest Queen, and a gasoline launch belonging to one of the canneries. Captain Bailey, of the Queen, and Pilot Pope left their ponderous charge at anchor, hooked onto the disabled torpedo-boat and started with all possible haste for Astoria. Off Pillar Rock the tug Relief, with Drs. A. L. Fulton and Jay Tuttle, of Astoria, on board met the Queen, having come in response to the telegram sent by Mr. Wolf. The Astoria doctors boarded the Davis, and were a very welcome relief to Dr. Thornton, who was nearly exhausted from his labors.

Medical skill, however, was without avail. Maneely gave up the struggle soon after the Queen started with her disabled tow for Astoria. Luthie lived about an hour longer, and Harry Wood breathed his last just as the boat reached Astoria.

Upon the arrival of the boats at Astoria the injured were removed to St. Mary's hospital, while the dead were taken to the morgue, where Coroner Pohl began an inquest in the evening.

William Wood, Ryan, Buehl and Johnson died within twenty minutes of each other later in the evening.

The Davis left Rainier yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and was making about 2 1/2 knots an hour when the awful tragedy occurred. It was her official trial trip and just how or why the accident occurred will not be known until an official investigation is made.

## LAST OF THE DONS HAVE LEFT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The navy department today received the following dispatch:

"San Juan, Oct. 23.—Evacuation of Porto Rico completed by the sailing of the last detachment of Spanish troops today. SCHLEY."

San Juan, Oct. 24.—Members of the insular cabinet took the oath of alliance to the United States yesterday with befitting solemnity. They will issue a manifesto announcing their resolution to avoid partisan politics and end party strife.

About \$12,000 have been collected as customs duties since October 15th, the day the United States formally took possession of Porto Rico.

A movement has been started to send a Porto Rican commission to the United States in order to present to the authorities there the needs of the people on the island.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The President today approved the recommendation of Gen. Wade, at Havana, that the Spaniards be given until December 1st to evacuate Cuba. In the meantime, however, the United States troops now in Cuba and others to be dispatched will take possession of the territory as fast as the Spaniards vacate it, probably leaving Havana last.

## THEY DIED ON THE VOYAGE HOMEWARD

Deaths of Seven Sick Soldiers While on Their Return Trip From Manila to the United States.

## ELLIOT ORDWAY AMONG THEM

Among the Convalescent Officers Who Were Brought Back on the United States Transport Rio de Janeiro Was Lieutenant Moore, of the Second Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The United States transport steamer Rio de Janeiro arrived here today from Manila, via Hong Kong and Nagasaki. She has on board 140 sick soldiers and twenty-four discharged men. Seven men died on the voyage. They are:

Private Elliot Ordway, company H, Second Oregon.

Private Henry H. Stube, company F, First California.

Sergeant John A. Glover, company A, First Nebraska.

Private Frank Tacker, Company C, Twenty-third infantry.

Private Lewis D. Passmore, company I, First Nebraska.

Private Henry D. Shuter, Astor battery.

Private J. Fiske, First California.

All the dead were buried at sea, except Ordway, Fiske and Shuter.

The following convalescent officers returned:

Lieut.-Col. W. C. Bailey, Eighteenth infantry.

Capt. J. Murphy, First Iowa.

Capt. McCain, Fourteenth infantry.

Lieut. Moore, Second Oregon.

Lieut. Banker, First Minnesota.

Major Wadsworth, department quartermaster.

Most of the passengers are convalescent, and those who are detained at the hospital are nearly all doing well and out of danger.

Shortly after the Rio left Hong Kong Corporal F. H. Fitzgerald, company G, First Idaho battalion, disappeared during the night. A search of the vessel failed to reveal any sign of him or a clue to his whereabouts. The man was thought to be mentally deranged, and the supposition is that he got up in the night and either fell or jumped overboard.

The number of men to be sent on the remaining transports has been reduced below the number that the ships carried on their first passage to Manila, that it would now seem necessary to make use of some of the transports not yet returned. It is General Merriam's intention to send back the City of Puebla and to discharge from commission the Rio de Janeiro, Perne and the City of Paris.

## SICKNESS AMONG THE TROOPS

A Private Letter Giving Some Features of the Conditions in Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—A private letter has been received from an officer in Manila by another officer in the war department giving some features of the condition of the army in Manila. At that time there were about 600 sick in the hospital. The climate makes exertion very difficult and everyone is slow. The troops are scattered about the city in companies, and hold all the streets to keep out the insurgents.

Since the rain ceased the warm weather has been very oppressive, and sickness has increased. Typhoid, dysentery and malaria have prevailed, not more so than one should expect in the tropics. The letter says that General Otis works hard and looks into every detail of the army under his command.

Furnished rooms to rent, also suites of rooms suitable for housekeeping. Apply to 19 and 20, Chapman block. tf

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## PHILIPPINES PROBABLY LOST

Spanish Dockyards Do Not Show the Slightest Signs of Renewed Activity or Other Indications that Spain Has Any Intention of Renewing the War.

New York, Oct. 23.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

From conversations with leading politicians and ministers, the World correspondent can state that the notion of breaking off negotiations over the Cuban debt is regarded as absolutely preposterous and suicidal. Even as to the Philippines, in which vastly greater interests center, it is taken for granted here that Spain must in the long run yield to whatever the United States insists upon.

Telegraphic inquiries have elicited irrefutable proofs that the Spanish dockyards show absolutely no signs of renewed activity nor the slightest symptom implying the remotest idea of renewing the struggle with the United States. The vessels composing Admiral Camara's fleet are now dispersed to various ports, chiefly Cadiz, Cartagena and Ferrol, with their crews reduced to a peace footing, and the majority of the officers on leave and the marines all on shore.

Work on all coast-defense works and fortifications for defense, the arsenal and the dockyards stopped at the suspension of hostilities.

The officers and men of Admiral Cervera's fleet obtained unlimited leave on arriving.

At Ferrol and Cadiz especially things are as quiet as before. Besides, gunnery and machinery trials on several of the war vessels, including the Carlos V and the Pelayo, reveal lamentable deficiencies.

Ultimatum Today.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—It is expected at today's meeting of the peace commission in Paris, that the American commissioners will deliver to their adversaries something very closely resembling an ultimatum. The president is satisfied at last that the Spanish commissioners are purposely delaying negotiations. This is the belief of the American commissioners also.

The time has now come to cut off all false pleas and come directly to the main issue left open by the protocol, namely, the disposition of the Philippines.

Three Doctors in Consultation.

From Benjamin Franklin.

"When you are sick, what you like best is to be chosen for a medicine in the first place; what experience tells you is best, to be chosen in the second place; what reason (i. e., Theory) says is best is to be chosen in the last place. But if you can get Dr. Inclination, Dr. Experience and Dr. Reason to hold a consultation together, they will give you the best advice that can be taken."

When you have a bad cold Dr. Inclination would recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is pleasant and safe to take. Dr. Experience would recommend it because it never fails to effect a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Reason would recommend it because it is prepared on scientific principles, and acts on nature's plan in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions and restoring the system to a natural and healthy condition. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

Last and Final Notice.

I hereby give notice that on and after the 1st of November, 1898, I will, without further notice, proceed to levy upon all property upon which taxes remain unpaid for the year 1897.

ROBERT KELLY, Sheriff, Wasco County.