

# The Dalles Chronicle

Weekly

PART 2.

VOL. IX.

THE DALLES, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1898.

NUMBER 2.

## THE OFFER TO NEGOTIATE WAS NEVER MADE

### Concerning the Possession of Fashoda.

## DISPELS IDEA OF NEGOTIATIONS

### Principal Fact Brought Out By the New- est British Blue Book—French Papers Hopeful of a Peaceable So- lution of the Dispute.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—All interest today is centered in the Marquis of Salisbury's addition to the Fashoda correspondence contained in the new British blue book on that subject.

Conservative newspapers express themselves as being highly pleased with this rejoinder to the French yellow book on the same subject. They declare it dispels the idea spread by the dispatch of the French ambassador here, Baron de Courcier, that the premier was willing to negotiate on the whole question. But liberal and radical organs still consider the Marquis of Salisbury's attitude admits the idea of negotiations promising friendly arrangements. The entire press, however, scorns the idea of the possession of Fashoda coming within the sphere of negotiations.

The French papers today are more hopeful, and believe a pacific solution of the dispute will be found.

The English papers are full of particulars of naval news, but the only fresh developments is an order received at Portsmouth to prepare all ships of the fleet and reserve for immediate mobilization. Eight additional warships there in consequence commenced coaling this morning, and working parties were immediately placed on board the other reserve vessels at Portsmouth.

Although not connected with war preparations, much attention has been attracted to the request received by the Clyde shipbuilders from the admiralty for tenders for four new first-class battleships, one first-class cruiser and twelve torpedo-boat destroyers.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 25.—The British warships Pallas and Talbot arrived today from Bermuda. General Lord William Seymour, commander of the troops in British North America, will return from Ottawa, his visit having been cut short by unusual activity in naval and military circles at this station.

## CANAL ROUTE SURVEY FINISHED

### Proposed Route in Accordance With the Grant to the Old Nicaragua Canal Association.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Louis Wickman, of the Steamship Company, who arrived here on the steamer Altai from Greytown, said that the survey of the proposed route of the Nicaragua canal in accordance with the grant to the old Nicaragua Canal Association, which was transferred to the Maritime Canal Company, has been completed, and that nearly all the civil engineers were returning to their homes.

Mr. Wickman was surprised to learn that the committee appointed by President Zelaya to render an opinion as to the date the concession to construct a canal across Nicaragua expires had decided that the grant held by the Maritime Canal Company holds good until October 20, 1899.

"It remains to be seen what action congress will take in the matter when the report of Admiral Walker's committee and the Morgan bill comes to us," said Mr. Wickman.

## WAS KILLED BY A BLAST

COLFAX, Wash., Oct. 24.—Emil Pearson was instantly killed by a blast in the Northern Pacific tunnel at Cedar creek,

eighteen miles northeast of here, last night. A blast was prepared and the foreman told all hands to get out. All complied except Pearson. The foreman called to him again, but he did not leave the tunnel. A huge rock tore off his head. No others were hurt. Pearson lived in Spokane. He was unmarried. Coroner Ferguson has gone to the scene to hold an inquest.

## SUPREME COURT DECIDES THUS

### Extension of the Grand Trunk Line Combine Declared Unlawful—One of the Most Important Cases Ever Tried.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The United States supreme court yesterday decided the Joint Traffic Association railroad case in favor of the United States and against the railroads.

The case was considered one of the most important that has ever come before the supreme court, not only to the railroads, but to the general public, because of the vast railroad properties represented by the traffic association. The association was formed November 19, 1895, by thirty-one railroads, representing the great trunk lines. The purpose of the association, as stated in the agreement, was to establish and maintain reasonable and just rates, fares and regulations of state and interstate traffic. A similar association, on a smaller scale was formed among the Southwestern railroads, and known as the Trans-Missouri Association, and the supreme court, in a notable opinion, declared that this association was illegal.

Justice Peckham announced the decision today in the joint traffic case. He said the court could distinguish no difference between this and the trans-Missouri case decided a year ago. He said the only new point involved was as to the constitutionality of the anti-trust act. The court had reached the conclusion that as the railroad corporations performed a duty of semi-public character, it was within the constitutional power of congress to regulate them as provided by the anti-trust act.

Railroad officials were unwilling to talk for publication about the decision, saying that they could not discuss the matter with full understanding of all its bearings until they had had an opportunity to read the text of the supreme court's decision, and James Carter, who will be ex-minister, Edward P. Phelps and ex-senator Elmonds argued the cause of the Joint Traffic Association before that tribunal, also declined to say anything in advance of a careful study of the opinion, the copy of which he expects to receive within a day or so. It is generally thought, however, that the dissolution of all the other existing railway associations of the country, as well as the Joint Traffic Association, is inevitable. The existence of these bodies has not had the effect of putting a stop to ratecutting, and some railroad men are inclined to think that the companies will get along fairly well by instituting again the system of "gentlemen's agreements" as a substitute for the associations. Others declare that it will be absolutely necessary for the welfare of the roads for congress to enact new legislation.

Valdace F. Walker, chairman of the board of directors of the Atchison road said:

"This decision makes action by congress imperative, as the railroad business cannot be conducted in conformity with the anti-trust statute as construed by the supreme court."

Bryan is ill.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 24.—Colonel W. J. Bryan, who is here with his regiment, the Third Nebraska volunteers, as a part of Lee's corps, is ill at the De Soto hotel. He is suffering from fever, but his condition is not regarded as at all serious.

Indian Outbreak in Nevada.

RENO, Nev., Oct. 26.—A special from Carson to the Gazette says Governor Sador has received a telegram from Midas, Nye county, Nevada, announcing that a serious Indian outbreak has occurred there, and asking for arms and ammunition. The governor has forwarded seventy-five rifles and a supply of ammunition.

Bob Moore, of LaFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found DeWitt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. Snipes-Kinersly Drug Co.

## NEGOTIATIONS WILL NOT BE BROKEN OFF

### Upheaval in France Unlikely to Figure.

## FURTHER DELAY ANTICIPATED

### Taking Up of the Porto Rican and La- drones Islands Questions Likely to Cause the Interposition of Numer- ous Hair-Splitting Objections by the Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Some apprehensions have been manifested in certain quarters as to the possible adverse effect upon the peace commission in Paris of the upheaval in France. It has been suggested that the Spanish government has nothing to lose and everything to gain by any change that may be brought about. However, it may be stated that in the opinion of officials of the state department there is little danger of the situation at Paris becoming so acute as to justify abandonment of the work of the commission. It is confidentially believed that with a change of cabinet in France the present disorder will subside and normal conditions be restored. It is always possible that the Spanish commissioners, in despair over their failure to force the Cuban debt upon the United States in any shape, but this is not regarded as probable, may break off the session.

It is expected that when the commissioners take up the subjects of Porto Rico and coaling stations in the Ladrone Islands, there will be many hair-splitting objections interposed by the Spanish representatives.

No one knows officially just what the extent of the United States' claim will be as to the Philippines. Admiral Dewey has a much higher opinion of the Filipino people and their capacity for self-government than is generally supposed. He has represented to the American commissioners that the Philippines of the northern group, are inhabited by a people, as a rule, intelligent, practical and far better qualified for self-government than the people of Cuba. But he made no recommendation as to what should constitute the maximum or minimum demands of the Americans, and their demands therefore are likely to be based upon original instructions qualified by any change of opinion the president may have experienced as a result of his Western trip.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to the World from Paris says:

The Spanish commissioners have been instructed to delay as much as possible their acquiescence in the refusal of the Americans to accept any part of Spain's Cuban debt, but to do nothing to give the Americans cause for breaking off the negotiations.

## IN THE STORM'S GRIP

### Snow, Rain and High Winds Sweep the States From the Great Lakes to the Gulf.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—A wintry storm which was central over the southern end of Lake Michigan has prevailed throughout the Middle Western states during the past twenty-four hours. To the west of Chicago snow fell to the depth of from two to eight inches, and here and to the east there was a heavy rain, which changed to a heavy wet snow at midnight.

A high gale from the northeast whipped the snow into a raging blizzard at many points. Telegraph wires were blown down at some places and the telephone service demoralized. Deep drifts, which interrupted street-car traffic and threatened to impede railroad trains and para-

lyze business placed some of the smaller cities in the icy grip of winter. Such severity of weather was entirely unexpected so early, and has brought suffering to stock.

At several points on the lakes vessels were reported in distress and the crews had narrow escapes from drowning. In Chicago harbor alone twenty-five vessels put in for safety.

At Springfield, Illinois, and Springfield, Missouri, the temperature dropped 28 degrees during the afternoon; at Davenport it dropped 26 degrees and at Dubuque, Iowa, and Chicago 25 degrees. The lowest temperature at these places was as follows: Dubuque, 30 degrees; Springfield, Illinois, 32; Springfield, Missouri, 22; Davenport, 32; Chicago, 37; Abilene, 52.

## INTERIOR MINISTRY IS TALKED OF

### Other Alternative in Case the Present Cabinet Falls Is a Ministry Under Polaviejas—General Corea With- draws His Resignation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says: In spite of the efforts of the regent a ministerial crisis is imminent. Already there is talk of an interim minister under Veja de Armijo, president of the chamber of deputies, until peace is concluded. The other alternative is General Polavieja, but Sagasta is wonderfully clever in issuing successfully from a difficult situation, and he has not thrown up the sponge yet.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—General Correa, the minister of war, has been prevailed upon to withdraw his resignation for the present, in view of the difficulties with which the country is confronted.

## WAS SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS

### Postmaster at Sweet Home Arrested For Embezzlement.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Deputy United States Marshal A. G. Roberts and Postal Inspector E. C. Clements returned tonight from Sweet Home, having in custody W. H. Donaca, postmaster at that place, who was arrested on a charge of embezzling funds of the office. He is known to be short \$1257 on money-order business. He took charge of the office last July, but made no returns to the government, appropriating for himself it said, all proceeds. It is also said that he has misappropriated several hundred dollars belonging to the Maccabees. He was held under \$1500 bonds, and will be taken to Portland for trial. He is a young man of good family connections. Other persons are supposed to have profited by his defalcation.

## STORM ON THE LAKES FURIOUS

### Chicago's Water Front Badly Battered in Spots. Severity of the Blow Was the Greatest Since 1894.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Chicago's lake front is battered in spots from the Indiana state line to Evanston and beyond, as the result of the storm which found a center here during the last two days. While no lives have been reported lost, the severity of the blow—forty-eight miles an hour at its worst—was the greatest since the gale of 1894, when the shore was strewn with wrecks and many sailors perished.

The total damage is estimated at \$81-500. The objects that suffered most were the Lake Shore promenades and walls, whose high rocks and flags were battered down and tossed around like chips by the waves. The Lincoln Park boardwalk suffered most in this respect. It will require \$35,000 to replace its wrecked ways.

An indication of the fury of the storm is the fact that the official clock in the hydrographic office in the Masonic temple was stopped by the vibration of the big building. The hands pointed to 6:45 p. m., when the pendulum ceased to swing. Lieutenant Wilson says all clocks on the upper floors of high office buildings were similarly affected.

## CUBAN DEBT QUESTION WAS DISPOSED OF

### All Differences Regarding Porto Rico Have Been Settled by Mutual Understanding.

## PHILIPPINES COME UP NEXT

### Matter of the Disposal of the Islands to be Taken Up for Consideration at the Next Joint Session of the Peace Commission, Which Will Be Held Next Week.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Spanish peace commissioners have accepted the negotiative view of the United States commissioners toward the proposed assumption by the United States of the Cuban debt.

The American commissioners have firmly but courteously declined to assume for the United States entire or joint responsibility for Spanish financial conditions, and the Spanish commissioners have finally abandoned the effort and have agreed that the Cuban article of the protocol shall, without conditions, have a place in the ultimate treaty of peace. Thus Spain agrees to relinquish sovereignty over any claim to Cuba without either terms or conditions. All differences, if any existed regarding Porto Rico and the cession of the island of Guam, were also arranged by mutual understanding, and the commissioners found themselves well nigh touching the Philippine question, which will be taken up next week. The session of the joint commissioners, which began today at 2 p. m., ended at 4.

Washington, Oct. 27.—News of the Spanish concessions at Paris was received here with satisfaction. Inquiry in official circles develops the fact that one concession as to Cuba our commissioners will make will be to guarantee for the United States that Spanish life and property shall be secure in Cuba. This responsibility the United States will assume only until such time as a stable government shall be operative in Cuba.

Undue significance has been attached to the dispatch of a special messenger from Washington yesterday to the president at Philadelphia.

## WEAKEN ON THE EVACUATION

### Request Another Joint Conference With the Americans and Promise to Fix a Date for Completing the Evacua- tion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A Herald special from Havana says: A joint session of the two commissions will be held soon. General Parrado sent a communication to General Wade, asking if the Americans would consent to another joint session. General Wade had previously given notice that he and his associates were tired of meeting without result, and would not again confer with the commissioners in formal session unless there was some probability of an agreement on the date of the evacuation.

A frank talk General Butler had with General Parrado a few days ago, resulted in this request for a joint session, to which the Americans today assented, saying they would set the date later.

From an American commissioner it is learned that this session will almost certainly result in making arrangements for evacuation. Spain will agree to withdraw her troops by January 1st and relinquish sovereignty by December 1st.

Steamship Sunk and Sixty Lives Lost.

Kobe, Oct. 26.—The Japanese steamship Mijagala sank today after being in collision with the Japanese cruiser Kingsamaru. Sixty Japanese were drowned.

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wholesome and delicious.



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## ALGER AGAIN URGED TO ACT

### Prompt Measures Demanded if Ameri- can Prestige is to be Maintained— Evacuation Commissioners Continue to Advise the Sending of American Warships to Havana.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

General Butler has warned Secretary Alger that some show of strength must be made soon or America will lose all prestige with the Cubans. This warning has been given emphasis by the reported return to the hills of a band of insurgents who had been encamped near Sagua. These men sent word to Gen. Betancourt that their condition was intolerable. In the hills they could live as they had for three years, and if the American troops took possession of the island they would harass them as long as life was left.

It is believed this move was counseled by several fiery leaders. Only fifty men are said to have gone out, but others are likely to follow them any day. According to General Gomez it would take ten thousand men to capture fifty insurgents fighting as guerrillas in the mountains. The insurgents in the vicinity of Havana are quiet, but they are far from being satisfied.

The American evacuation commission continues to advise the sending of warships here, but can get no reply from Washington. The reason may be that Admiral Sampson has refused to join General Wade in recent requests.

Matanzas merchants complain of the lawless conduct of the insurgents, who still assert their right to levy contributions upon sugar estates. J. Loris, head of a firm of merchants and estate owners of Matanzas, said that the leader of the local insurgents had demanded a tax for the preservation of property from attack. Loris refused on the ground that the war had ended. The next day the Cubans in force took possession of a band of cattle, which were slaughtered and the meat was distributed among the men.

The work of preparing for the landing of American troops is progressing as rapidly as possible. An officer connected with the quartermaster's department has prepared a list of addresses of all available mechanics and laboring men in the city. If necessary a large number of men can be placed at work building wharfs, railroad spurs and hospitals at one day's notice.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has lame back and weak kidneys, malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation, headache, fainting spells, sleeplessness and melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at Blakeley & Houghton's drug store. 3

FOR SALE.

The sheep, lands, building and everything needed to carry on the successful business in sheep and wool growing of the late John Grant, in the Bath Canyon and Pine Hollow near Antelope Fall particulars furnished and bids invited for entire property.

J. DUFF McANDRUE, Administrator,  
Antelope, Wasco Co., Oregon.