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GOVERNMENT OF OUR POSSESSIONS

President McKinley Decides on a Line of Action.

AN OUTLINE OF HIS POLICY

All of the Islands to Be Continued Under a Strong Military Government —All Fiduciary Positions are to Be Held By Army Officers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: President McKinley has developed his policy toward Porto Rico and the Philippines. There has been much speculation as to the form of government to be given these islands, and the president has been studying the problem with great earnestness. He has decided to save the country from the blunders of hasty action, and will delay the final decision for a year. The statement is on the authority of one of the president's most intimate advisers, who gives the following outline of his programme:

- First—There will be no extra session of congress next spring, barring grave emergencies.
 - Second—The conquered islands will be continued under a strong military government.
 - Third—All fiduciary positions will be administered by army officers.
 - Fourth—The islands will be kept out of politics as much as possible, until the American people have had an opportunity to study them and the national sentiment can crystallize as to the relation they should hold to the United States.
 - Fifth—The islands will probably retain their present currency systems, but these may be bolstered by decrees, which will insure stability.
 - Sixth—Being in effect military colonies the conquered islands will have tariffs of their own, which will be levied on imports from the United States as well as those from other countries.
 - Seventh—The United States will collect duties on imports from the islands the same as though they still belonged to a foreign sovereignty.
- The president's programme is said to be based on the ground that the American people are not sufficiently informed about Porto Rico and the Philippines to decide off-hand whether they should be treated as territories or as colonies somewhat after the British system. Many Americans believe the natives of the conquered islands are not suited to be taken into full membership in Uncle Sam's family.

SPANIARDS ARE READY AT LAST

Reply to the American Ultimatum of Three Weeks Ago to Be Presented —American Commissioners Confident that Definite Results Will Be Reached at This Meeting.

New York, Nov. 15.—A special to the Herald from Havana says: General Parrado has informed General Butler that the Spanish commission is ready to give its answer to the American ultimatum presented at the joint session nearly three weeks ago. The result will be a joint session at Camara Insular on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. The Americans confidentially hope that a full agreement on the date of evacuation will be reached.

Dr. O'Reilly, who has been ordered to report in Washington, will leave for the North by Wednesday's boat to Tampa. Dr. O'Reilly will urge upon the administration the immediate necessity of establishing an American hospital and the organization of a sanitary brigade for cleaning the city. Careful estimates have been made, showing that the surface of the city in the streets and yards may be cleaned and disinfected at a cost of not exceeding \$20,000. When it is

considered that the expenditure of this sum would mean the saving of American lives, it seems more than criminal that it has not already been done.

Beyond building temporary docks on the Marianao beach, nothing has been done to make ready for the American troops.

OPEN SWITCH WAS THE CAUSE

Eight Persons Were Killed or Fatally Wounded.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 15.—The Grand Trunk express from Montreal for Toronto collided with a freight train near Murray Hill this morning. Eight persons were killed or fatally injured.

The accident occurred at a place called the Diamond Crossing, about two miles from Trenton. The express, which was due at Trenton at 3:35 a. m., ran into an open switch and dashed into the freight train.

As told by passengers on the express train, the accident was caused by the express train crashing into a train made up of an engine and three freight cars which was trying to get into a siding at some distance to the east of the station. The express struck the rear van, knocking it into splinters. The second van was set on fire and burned up, while the other one was overturned. The shock to the express train was severe, the passengers being hurled from their seats with great force, the momentum being sufficient to break off the backs of seats against which the passengers were leaning.

POWERS STAND BEHIND SPAIN

Support for That Government's Pretensions Regarding the Philippines Said to Have Been Pledged.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—There has been remarkable activity about the war department for several days in the way of preparing the troops for service in lands beyond the United States. An order has been issued directing at least ten regiments of the regular army now stationed in Northwestern forts and posts to hold themselves in readiness for immediate transportation and service in tropical climates.

It is now believed that an early move to Cuba is intended.

Another belief entertained is that the United States government desires to be in readiness to renew hostilities if Spain refuses to accept the decision of the American peace commission.

In this connection a report has got about that during the delay which has occurred, Spain has been able to form some sort of coalition with the European powers to break up the pretensions she has been making in the negotiations. An interesting feature of the matter is the refusal of the authorities to order the muster out of the volunteers who recently returned from Porto Rico.

Disabled at Sea.

SEATTLE, Nov. 15.—The steamer Centennial arrived here tonight from Hilo, Hawaii, bringing an account of the wreck of the steamer City of Columbia, which for two days and nights toiled on the ocean, gradually breaking up, her machinery disabled and the water pouring into her. Through unexcelled seamanship she finally reached a dock in the harbor of Hilo, where she completely broke down.

The City of Columbia left Honolulu October 29th for Seattle with about twenty passengers, who were brought to this city by the Centennial. The crew remained at Hilo. The vessel was condemned by the board of survey. The steamer was valued at about \$100,000, and was insured for \$60,000. She was owned principally by Alexander Bailie, of Tacoma.

Injuries Proved Fatal.

LA GRANDE, Or., Nov. 15.—John Collins, an employe of the O. R. & N. Company, who was fatally injured by a premature blast near Meacham yesterday, died at 6 o'clock this morning. He had been employed by the company for a long time, at one time being night watchman in the yards here. He was 52 years of age, and a native of Ireland. He was unmarried and had no relatives in this country.

Ask your grocer for Clarke & Falk's pure concentrated flavoring extracts. If

FILIPINOS SERIOUSLY AGRIEVED

Appeal to the President for Simple Justice.

CONSIDERATION WAS NOT GIVEN

American Officers in Command, They Say, Have Treated Them Very Shabbily, and They Have Asked the President to Direct Them to Temper Their Actions.

HONG KONG, Nov. 16.—A part of the document drawn up by the so-called Filipino junta here, whose members claim to represent Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, and the government which he claims to have established, is appended.

It is impossible to ascertain how far this junta represents Aguinaldo and his followers. It is needless to add that many of the statements made are not in accordance with the facts in the case. The Filipinos write:

"We, the Hong Kong representatives of our countrymen, appeal to the great and good judgment of President McKinley and the spirit of fairness and justice of the American people, as always shown in their regard for the petitions of the weak and oppressed.

"While the fate of the islands is still undecided, and we are doing all in our power to prevent a conflict between the Americans and Filipinos—waiting patiently for the conclusion of the Paris conference—we implore the intervention of the president, supported by the will of the people, to end the slights shown our leaders, officials, soldiers, and people by some of the American military and naval authorities and soldiers.

"We do not wish to do Admiral Dewey or General Otis wrong, but we presume that reports, under press censorship, will be, as they have been, sent broadcast, alleging that all the mistakes are ours, and that the Americans are treating us most kindly. But we must tell the truth, for the best interests of both parties, depending upon the American president and people to see that justice is done to our leaders, Aguinaldo especially, having full confidence in ultimately receiving justice from America.

"What have we done that we should experience unfriendly treatment? Are the Americans our friends? The tension becomes greater daily, and any moment a shot may be fired by an irresponsible American or Filipino soldier. And the flame thus started can only be quenched with blood dear to us.

"We beseech the American president and people to help us to control our own people by directing the officers at Manila to temper their actions with friendship, justice and fairness."

NEW SYNDICATE IS IN CONTROL

Transfer of the Nicaragua Canal Grant Completed—Maritime Company Shut Out.

New York, Nov. 16.—E. E. Cragin, of Chicago, who engineered the purchase of the concession for building the Nicaragua canal in the interest of the Grace syndicate, arrived today on the steamer Allegheny from Greytown. He was accompanied by a corps of civil engineers belonging to the corporation. Cragin says the syndicate which he represents now has full control of the building of the inter-oceanic canal, and the old grant has been canceled. Cragin said: "We went down there for the purpose of ascertaining if the grant held by the Maritime (Miller) company, was workable, and soon discovered it was not. The concession for years had practically been canceled by the violation of several articles of the agreement. Although the government held that the concession ran until October, 1899, there was no dis-

position on the part of the officials to grant a renewal of the work which had ceased nine years ago. Then we arranged for a new and independent concession, work on which will be pushed vigorously."

WILL NOT DISCUSS SOVEREIGNTY

They Assert That the Peace Protocol Does Not Warrant Any Reference to Spain's Withdrawal Only on Her Own Terms.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The meeting today of the Spanish-American commission began at 2:15 and ended at 3 p. m. The Spanish commissioners presented a document in answer to the American argument which was submitted last week. By mutual consent the memorandum was handed to the Americans without being read, and the meeting adjourned to Saturday next.

The Spanish communication will be translated this evening, and its contents will be discussed by the United States commissioners tomorrow at the usual daily session.

The Spaniards in their communication today reaffirmed the position which they assumed against the discussion here of Spain's Philippine sovereignty. They insist that the words, "shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines" in article 3 of the peace protocol, do not warrant any reference to Spain's withdrawal from the Philippines, except on her own terms, and therefore the Spaniards propose arbitration on the construction to be placed on the words, "control, disposition and government."

A Rock in His Lungs.

LA GRANDE, Nov. 14.—While blasting rock this morning at Meacham for an excavation, Samuel Collins, an employe of the O. R. & N. was fatally injured. The blast was fired prematurely, Collins and others being struck by flying debris. Collins, who was the only one badly hurt, was brought to this city this afternoon and a rock as large as a hen's egg was extracted from his lung. The missile had entered his back, making a hole as large as a cannon ball, shattering the shoulder blade and breaking two ribs into bits. The man will die.

People of Salvador up in Arms.

New York, Nov. 15.—A cable dispatch received in this city from Libertad, Nicaragua, states that a revolution has broken out in Salvador.

It is only a fortnight since Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua joined their destinies and formed the United States of Central America. Merchants and commercial men in this city who are familiar with affairs in Central America, however, were not surprised when informed that a revolution in Salvador was reported to have broken out.

Scramble at Lewiston.

Lewiston, Idaho, Nov. 15.—The Northern Pacific and Navigation companies are locating lines in the Nez Perce country. Appearances indicate a lively contest between the two companies. It looks as if there will be plenty of railroad building in the Pacific coast states. The Northern Pacific is the aggressor. The Navigation company is supposed to be backed by the Union Pacific and the Great Northern roads and the contest promises a lively one. Bonds will be plenty. It looks as if dividends will go into new rail lines instead of the stockholders.

All the railroad officers who have been interviewed are extremely reticent, but the surveyors' gangs are doing a great deal of talking and are supposed to be well posted.

Teresa is Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The armored cruiser Maria Teresa has been abandoned by this time, and lies a wreck off the coast of Cat Island. The department has wired Captain McCalla as follows: "If you are satisfied, after consultation with the officers named, that the Teresa cannot be saved, you are authorized to abandon the wreck."

Cash in Your Checks.

All county warrants registered prior to Feb. 1, 1895, will be paid at my office. Interest ceases after Nov. 14, 1898.

C. L. PHILLIPS,
County Treasurer.

ONLY COURSE OF THE UNITED STATES

Can Reply to Spain in No Other Way.

ARBITRATION QUESTION CLOSED

Spanish Claim is Probably That Spain's Action in Pledging the Resources of the Philippines and Her Disposal of the Philippines is Not Open for Discussion.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—At the daily session of the American peace commissioners, the Spanish memorandum presented at yesterday's joint session was up for consideration. No unofficial persons know the contents of the document, but it is safe to assume that, added to her insistence on the reversion of her Philippine sovereignty and her proposition to arbitrate the construction of the third articles of the protocol, Spain has made two other important statements:

First, that on the high ground of financial probity she cannot allow any discussion here of the validity of her action in pledging the resources of the Philippines for payment of the Philippine debt.

Second, that in connection with the American proposal to reimburse Spain for her pacific expenditures in the Philippines, she cannot admit of any inquiry as to how she spent the proceeds of the loans based on Philippine pledges.

If Spain has assumed this attitude, and it is believed she has done so, she practically compels the American commissioners to consider at least the entire Philippine debt and its assumption by the United States.

It is difficult to understand how the Americans can reply to this in any other manner than by outlining their position and giving the Spanish a time limit in which to accept the proposition of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The administration feels encouraged over the outlook for a successful termination of the labors of the peace commissioners in Paris. Whether this renewed confidence is based upon the abstract of the Spanish reply which was submitted at yesterday's meeting, or is founded upon private advices indicating a weakness of the Spanish position, is not known, but it is probable both of these influences contribute to the brightening of prospects.

The Spanish reply was no surprise to the American commissioners, who in fact had prepared themselves in advance, with instructions received directly from the president and Secretary Hay, for a complete answer.

The attempt of the Spanish commissioners to induce the Americans to adopt their construction of the meaning of the protocol where it touches on the Philippines has been a flat failure. The president himself was a party to the preparation of the protocol. It was he who, suspecting the purpose of the Spanish side to back up the issue and leave an open door for future escape from the consequences of the war, had swept aside as so much chaff the message of the Spanish duke, Almadovar de Rios, and reducing the demands of the United States to what is called a precis, has declared the Spanish government may accept that as an exact statement of the demands of the United States. Having made the document, the president believes himself to be the person best competent to construe its meaning, and the American commissioners are consequently acting in conformity with his views.

CONFINED IN FILIPINE JAILS

Aguinaldo Refuses to Release His Prisoners.

MANILA, Nov. 16.—General Otis, the commander of the American forces, recently proposed to Aguinaldo that he

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release the friars and civilians held in captivity throughout the provinces. The insurgent leader denied their maltreatment, and refused to release them, claiming that the civilians had enlisted as volunteers, and, therefore were legitimate prisoners of war. Aguinaldo also denied that women and children were detained, but said some women and children had voluntarily accompanied their husbands and fathers into captivity.

As to the friars, Aguinaldo argues that they are prohibited by the pope from accepting parochial appointments; that they are only permitted to follow monastic lives and that the parishes are entrusted to members of the independent monastic order.

CONTROL TO BE SURRENDERED

Only Things to Be Settled Are Rights of Spain to Sell the Bronze Cannon and Our Responsibility for the Public Buildings Debt.

New York, Nov. 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

The American and Spanish commissioners in agreeing on Jan. 1st as the date for the Spanish evacuation of Cuba took a precedent from the treaty of peace signed fifty years ago between the United States and Mexico when an agreement was made as to the time when American occupation should cease. Then as now, it was known that all the troops could not be embarked by the date agreed upon.

Theoretically the Spanish occupation will cease January 1st, though it is believed that 25,000 Spanish troops will still remain in Cuba. These men will continue to occupy their barracks until they leave for the peninsula.

It was agreed that all arms save those in position should be returned to Spain. There yet remains to be settled the right of Spain to sell the bronze cannon and to have pay for the public buildings on the island.

General Green expects the first troops to reach Havana about November 25th. Colonel Hecker, who has heretofore counseled delay, now thinks the time has arrived for vigorous action. The weather being settled he would bring the troops at once.

Stories are current here in Spanish circles that the Cubans at Marianao, in Pinar del Rio, and at other camps are burying arms and ammunition for the purpose of providing for possible difficulties with the Americans. It is started that these arms are to be stored in secret hiding places until a definite declaration of policy is made by the American government. The Cubans strongly deny the truth of these rumors, and of course they cannot be confirmed.

Chinese Arrested.

PENDELTON, Nov. 16.—Pendleton's Chinatown has been thrown into a fever of excitement by the arrest of three Chinamen on complaint of Chinese Inspector B. F. Jossey. They are charged with being illegally in the United States and came before Acting United States Commissioner Parks today for examination. Tong, who had been registered as a Chinese merchant, was proven to have been a laborer, on which ground Deputy United States Attorney Mays asked for Tong's deportation. Acting Commissioner Parks took the matter under advisement.

One Minute Cough Cure, cures. That is what it was made for.