

# The Dalles Chronicle

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NO. 6

## HAWAIIAN CABLE FROM ASTORIA

It Is Believed That the Northern Route Will Be Chosen.

## THE OBJECT OF GREELY'S VISIT

Government Must Have Cable Communications—He Announced That He Would Inspect a Line Across the Columbia From Fort Stevens.

PORTLAND, Nov. 18.—The United States and Hawaii are soon to be connected by cable, and the starting place from the Pacific coast may be not far from Astoria.

General Greely stated Thursday that he had recommended the building of the cable, and that a company had been formed, and was only awaiting recognition from congress to begin work. That such recognition would be forthcoming at the next session the general expressed no doubt.

The government not only wants, but must have telegraph connections with Honolulu, and would prefer that this connection be made by a private corporation. The only questions remaining are what assistance shall be rendered this corporation by the government, and from what point on the Pacific coast shall the cable start.

From surveys already made, it has been decided that there are places between San Francisco and Honolulu where the bottom of the ocean would not permit of the laying of a cable with any degree of safety on account of the tremendous rocks and boulders formed at those places. The government, if it is to aid in the construction of this cable, would want to know just what the prospects were of laying one that would be permanent and a success. To determine this, General Greely has been sent. He finds the conditions out from San Francisco unfavorable, and will now investigate the mouth of the Columbia to determine if it is a suitable place, and if so cablegrams from Astoria to Honolulu will be ordinary things in two years.

## TERMS WILL BE EXPLICIT

Time Limit to Be Fixed Within Which They Must Be Accepted—President Faure Engaged Exchanging Courtesies With American and Spanish Commissioners.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The United States peace commissioners are devoting today as they did yesterday to formulating the next presentation for consideration of the Spanish commissioners. While the Americans are reticent as to their intentions, it may be said without reserve that the occasion is near upon which the exact peace terms acceptable to the American commissioners will be laid before the Spaniards with a time limit for their acceptance.

There were three official functions here yesterday afternoon and evening which caused considerable interest among the American peace commissioners. The first was the bestowal of the golden fleece upon President Faure by the queen regent of Spain, through the president of the Spanish peace commission, Senor Montero Rios. The second was a dinner given by Faure to Rios and his fellow commissioners. Finally last night President Faure received the American commissioners at Elysee palace, where there was a comique opera entertainment in their honor.

There is some surprise expressed among the members of the American colony at the bestowal of a decoration upon the French president at the hands

of the Spanish peace commission at this moment, and others are asking themselves whether the entertainment at Elysee palace was to be regarded as a sort of compensation to the Americans, whose sensibilities may have been wounded by the bestowal of the Spanish decoration upon Faure before the conclusion of peace negotiations.

## TERRIBLE RAIL- ROAD ACCIDENT

Pennsylvania Railroad Train Runs Down a Gang of Laborers Near Jersey City

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—While a gang of track hands were at work on the Pennsylvania railroad line near Jersey City, today, they were run down by a train. Eleven workmen were killed outright and six seriously injured.

The train which ran down the workmen was a local from Milltown, due at Jersey City at 12:20 a. m. A fog had delayed the train and the engineer, J. Van Ostrand, was running at high speed believing there was nothing to prevent a quick run to Jersey City. He only knew that his train had run into the men when the engine jarred. Then the cries of the men were heard and as soon as possible he stopped the train.

Passengers aided the trainmen in searching for the victims. This was not an easy task in the thick fog which prevailed.

A train had passed on the west-bound track a few seconds before the east-bound train ran the men down. The noise of the west-bound train prevented the men from hearing the approach of the east-bound train. They were not aware that the train was near them until they were scattered right and left.

When the engine which struck the laborers reached the depot at Jersey City the cowcatcher was red with blood from the men killed. After the engine was stopped a hand was picked up from the cowcatcher. It had been severed from one of the victims, and had been carried to the depot on the cowcatcher.

## GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLANDS

Recommendations to Be Made By the Hawaiian Commission.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: It is probable that the report of the Hawaiian commission will favor a more liberal form of government for the island than has generally been expected. The members have favorably considered a proposition to give the islands a representative in the house with a vote, in which regard he would rank with the representatives, and not with the delegates from Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, who have the privilege of talking, but not the right of voting.

The government suggested for the island will in all probability be an advance on the present organized territories, but, of course, will not contemplate statehood. Several members of the commission go to the extent of believing that Hawaii should have representation in the senate, though probably without a vote. This feature, however, may not appear in the report.

Who is Right About This.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 18.—The Rocky Mountain News publishes the following telegram, signed R. A. Alger, secretary of war:

"No thought has been given to muster out the Colorado regiment, nor will there be until peace is declared."

Last Sunday Governor Adams received a letter from Adjutant-General Corbin, in which the following language was used: "It is the purpose of the war department to return to the United States within a few months the volunteer regiments now serving in Manila, other regiments now being on their way to replace them. It is believed this will have been accomplished, and the soldier for whom you write will return about as soon as though his discharge were ordered immediately."

The apparent disagreement between the two messages is causing considerable speculation as to whether a change has occurred in the Philippine situation within the past week.

Furnished rooms to rent. Steam heat and electric lights. Apply to Max Vogt & Co. Chapman block.

## IMPORTANT EVENTS AT THE PHILIPPINES

Iloilo Falls Into the Hands of Filipinos.

## U. S. SOLDIER REPORTED KILLED

Cruisers Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon Have Been Floated and Docked at Cavite.

MANILA, Nov. 19.—Reports have reached here to the effect that Iloilo, capital of the island of Panay, has fallen into the hands of the Filipino insurgents. The cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord were sent to Iloilo to investigate as to the truth of the report, which later was confirmed.

MANILA, Nov. 19.—American military police made an attempt to arrest three disorderly Filipinos last night, and a fight ensued. Sergeant Price, of the Minnesota regiment, was killed, and three other soldiers—Mahar, Montgomery and Hoyt—wounded. One Filipino was killed and the others wounded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Neither the war nor navy departments have any information concerning the fight between Filipinos and American soldiers. The muster rolls of the Thirteenth Minnesota show the names of Sergeant Jay C. Price and privates Linsley Hoyt, Harry T. Montgomery and George Mahar, all of whom enlisted from St. Paul. Some of the last-named given in the Manila dispatch are duplicated in other companies, but probably the names given here are those of the men concerned.

MANILA, Nov. 19.—What could not be accomplished off Santiago has been accomplished at Manila, viz., the saving of sunken Spanish warships. The cruisers Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, which were sunk during the battle of Manilla bay, have been floated and docked at Cavite.

## SHE CAN SETTLE THAT POINT NOW

Unless She Acquiesces in the American Demands, the War Will Be Resumed at Once.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—There was no joint meeting of the peace commission today. In their next memorandum the American commissioners will go to the vital point. Definite notices will be given that the Americans will take all the Philippines, and Spain will unquestionably learn the terms, from which there will be no deviation.

It is more than likely that the Americans will flatly summon Spain to effect an immediate amicable adjustment. Should Spain refuse to make a treaty ceding the Philippines to the United States, the instant alternative for the Americans will be the conquest of that territory at an increased cost to Spain in the final settlement and possibly with the loss of Spanish life.

It may be held that the Philippines, if ceded, now, without any terms, would be an adequate war indemnity to the United States for its war expenses already incurred, and that Spain cannot expect, as a legal or moral right, any monetary concessions. Philippine acquisition by conquest, however, would entail upon the United States a waste of treasure far greater than a sum that Spain may accept now as a basis of peace for the cession. Spain being barren of territory or cash with which to indemnify the United States fully, even at this juncture, she would be still less able to meet an additional expense to the Americans in further operations in the Philippines.

Moreover, a satisfactory adjustment of local Philippine conditions is demanded.

Spain could not in any circumstances effect this. The Americans have assumed responsibility, and they fell that the delay here prevents them from fulfilling their duty.

## WAS ENTICED TO HIS DEATH

Albany Man Mysteriously Disappears in Kansas City—Believed to Have Been Murdered.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 19.—E. C. Read, traveling salesman for the Swoford Bros. Dry Goods Company, visited Chief of Police Hayes this afternoon to learn if the police had found any trace of his father, who disappeared from the Tremont hotel in this city, July 8th.

W. C. Read was a wealthy farmer from Albany, Or., who went to Parsons, Kas., to visit his son. On July 8th he registered at the Tremont hotel, and at 6 in the evening spoke pleasantly to the day clerk who was just going off duty, and walked out. No one has seen him since and although theories of murder and suicide have been advanced, not a mite of evidence has been obtained to sustain them.

E. C. Read, the son, has searched all through Missouri and Kansas for his father, but to no avail. The New York Life Insurance company, in which Read was insured for three thousand dollars, has had its agents at work without success.

The only theory advanced by the police is that Read met with foul play.

## Rain in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—All parts of California have received a thorough soaking within the past twenty-four hours, if reports are reliable. The Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, the great wheat-producing centers of the state, have received a drenching, and farmers now express the opinion that the crops have been saved. In mining centers the water has been so low that some mines have had to close down, but they will resume operations next week, now that rain has fallen. In Southern California rain is greatly needed, but the indications are favorable for a down-pour, and all danger of a continuance of the drought is practically over.

## War Against Oregon Prunes.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 18.—The Jan Jose Orange is making a determined fight against the marketing of Oregon prunes in San Jose. Lately, it is charged, many Oregon prunes have been sold here, and sent East as Santa Clara county prunes. While it is conceded that this year the Oregon prune crop was larger than the local crop, it is added that the prunes are inferior in flavor, and that they lack sugar. As a result the local growers are making war on them. It is now said that the Santa Clara county dealers, or a majority of them, will refuse to handle Oregon prunes in the future.

## Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hammick, of N. C. Trial bottle free at Blakley & Houghton Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed.

## The Teresa Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The secretary of the navy has ordered a court of inquiry to meet at the navy yard at Norfolk Tuesday for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the abandonment of the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, with a view to determining the necessity and responsibility therefor.

## A Sure Sign of Croup.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers who have croupy children always keep this remedy at hand and find that it saves them much trouble and worry. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by Blakley & Houghton.

## REFUSE FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS

President of Spanish Commission Has So Decided.

## MAY RESULT BADLY FOR SPAIN

Americans Demand Cession of Philippines With Payment to Spain of \$20,000,000. One of the Carolines and Cable Rights in Other Islands—Must Be Complied With by the 28th of This Month.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Spanish and American peace commissioners met in joint session at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Americans declared they must have the entire Philippine archipelago, and asked for a treaty cession of the islands. The Americans tendered to Spain \$20,000,000. It is further declared it is the purpose of the United States to maintain the Philippine islands as an "open door" to the world's commerce.

On the terms named, the United States proposes the mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national or personal, subsequent to the outbreak of the last Cuban insurrection.

November 28th is fixed as the date on which the United States commission desired a definite response to today's propositions, and all other subjects at issue.

It is also declared the United States desires to treat on the religious freedom of the Caroline islands as agreed upon between the United States and Spain in 1886, and also the acquisition of one of the Caroline islands for an American naval station, and of cable-landing rights at other places in Spanish jurisdiction and revival of certain Spanish-American treaties as heretofore in force.

The Americans also refuse to arbitrate article 3 of the peace protocol, bearing upon the future disposition and control of the Philippine islands.

The meeting then adjourned until Wednesday.

The memorandum of the American commission embodying the above proposition is long, and was not read in full. The vital portions, however, were communicated verbally to the Spanish commissioners in practically these terms: This fact was cited that the proposal presented by the American commissioners on behalf of the government for the cession of the Philippines to the United States having been rejected by the Spanish commissioners and a counter proposal of the latter for the withdrawal of the Americans from the islands and payment of an indemnity by the United States to Spain having been rejected by the Americans.

The government of the United States is unable to modify the proposal heretofore made for the cession of the entire archipelago of the Philippines, but the American commission is authorized to offer to Spain, in case the cession should be agreed to, \$20,000,000, to be paid in accordance with the terms of the treaty of peace. It being the policy of the United States to maintain in the Philippines an open door to the world's commerce, the American commissioners are prepared to insert in the treaty, now in contemplation, a stipulation that for a term of years Spanish ships and merchandise shall be admitted into Philippine ports on the same terms as American ships and merchandise.

The American commissioners are also authorized to insert in the treaty a provision for the mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind of the United States against Spain, and Spain against the United States, that may have arisen since the beginning of the Cuban insurrection and prior to the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

Next followed the terms nearest approaching a formal ultimatum to Spain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The state department has not yet been advised of the reported refusal of the Spanish peace commissioners to continue the negotiations in Paris. Alger expresses disbelief of the accuracy of the report, or rather he feels that it was based upon the personal expression of opinion of Rios of the Spanish commission, and he did not necessarily represent the formal opinion of the commission.

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## THE MYSTERY STILL DEPENS

Shot Fired Near the Wallace House at Pendleton.

PENDLETON, Nov. 20.—This evening at 6:30 o'clock, another shot was fired close to the house in which lived the family of Miss May Wallace, who was murdered a week ago last Thursday night. The Wallace family gave up the house last Thursday, and P. H. Fee moved in with his family. Fee is a brother of Judge James A. Fee, and came here a few days ago from Iowa. The first night the family occupied the house, he heard a noise in the back yard. Drawing back the curtain of the very window through which Miss Wallace was shot, he saw two men jump the fence and go scurrying away toward the woolen mills. He thought from their general appearance they were Chinamen. The next night he also saw men prowling about and notified Sheriff Blakeley, who detailed two deputies to remain in the house all night, but they saw no one. Fee each time armed himself with two pistols and went in search, but found no one. By daylight he found tracks made by a No. 7 shoe, the ordinary kind worn by white men. The affair has deepened the mystery of the shooting of Miss Wallace, and created most intense interest here.

## DESTINATION WILL BE RUSSIA

Intention is to Fit Out Warships and Transports From Esquimaux for Service in Eastern Waters and to Draw Whatever Troops are Needed From India.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 21.—At the rate heavy ship guns, rapid-fires, small arms, ammunition, munitions of war and stores for active service are arriving at Halifax and Esquimaux, it will soon be possible to convert ocean liners into armed cruisers and transports equal to the embarkation of 10,000 men simultaneously for any point in the far eastern seas to which the ships might be ordered.

There is apparently no intention to provide for a movement of troops to any large extent from Europe across Canada by the "imperial highway" to Asia. On the contrary, every indication points to Esquimaux being utilized chiefly for fitting out cruisers and transports on sudden emergency, and Halifax as a supply depot for the dispatch of supplies and drafts of reinforcements overland to Esquimaux.

Facilities for transport of troops in large numbers across the continent under the conditions the imperial government would impose are not unlimited, though means might be improvised at a sharp pinch to rush through as many as ten thousand men, arms baggage and supplies without a break. No such strain, however, seems likely to occur.

Weakening the British garrison in Europe for service in the East by way of Canada is evidently contemplated.

Unless the information is wholly erroneous, the conditions are such that a year of ceaseless efforts would be required to fit out an adequate Franco-Russian force for the eastern seas to cope with the British power already there or presently available. And in the meantime it is asked, what would the British be doing?

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