

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. 33. NO. 25.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1898.

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CUBA WILL BE FREE.

Congress Passes Resolution—Ultimatum Sent—Spain Must Answer in 72 Hours.

Compliance not Expected—Movement On Cuba to be Commenced This Week—National Guard for Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Spain will not receive official notice of the demands of the United States before tomorrow. She will then be informed that the Cuban resolution, passed by congress at an early hour this morning, is now a part of the law of the United States, and an ultimatum will be sent in compliance with this law, and an answer within a very short time, probably 48 hours, is expected. Compliance is not expected, and a forward movement on Cuba will commence the latter part of this week, according to the plans of the Administration. The Congressional Cuban resolution will not be signed until tomorrow. The ultimatum to Spain will be signed at the same time. The president decided to make the two practically on act by a simultaneous signature of each.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The resolution agreed to is as follows: Joint Resolution—Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the Land and Naval forces of the United States to carry this resolution into effect.

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship and 236 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, cannot be longer endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his Message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; therefore be it

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire Land and Naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The President has signed the Resolution and the Ultimatum, and the letter has been sent to Spain. Spain must comply with the demands of the United States in 72 hours, or by midnight Saturday. Troops all over the country are moving rapidly towards Cuba.

How Cuba Could be Taken.

New York, April 16.—A Times dispatch from Washington says: It is expected the forces used in Cuba will consist of cavalry, infantry and light artillery. Heavy artillery could hardly be used in the wet season, and, besides, it would not be necessary. Consul-General Lee advises the use of these branches of the service in Cuba. He thinks the army can successfully conduct operations in the island during the wet weather if it has cavalry and light batteries. Rapid-fire guns and plenty of them will be depended upon very largely to do the fighting.

General Lee, it is understood, advised the War department that a few good regiments would be sufficient for the first movements in Cuba. He relies very strongly upon the efficiency of the army under General Gomez and General Garcia, which would naturally be our allies in war. He reports that the revolutionists have an effective army of 40,000 troops, which they could increase to 100,000 at almost any time if the arms for them were found. Gomez has kept his army in its present number because it was too difficult to maintain a large army in the country after its repeated devastation, and because 40,000 men were enough to keep up the war and crush Spain slowly. On the other hand, the Spaniards have not more than 55,000 to 65,000 effective troops. If the revolutionists are armed and a small but well disciplined and seasoned army from this country is landed in the island, he thinks the Spanish will have no chance for successful resistance.

Our Flag Insulted.
LONDON, April 18.—The Malaga correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing at noon Saturday, says:

About 10 o'clock last evening (Friday) a large group of young people, who had already met in another part of the town for

the purpose of organizing a demonstration, arrived in front of the American consulate, and began to cheer for Spain. They did not at this time utter any cry against the United States. The chief of police endeavored to disperse them, but only succeeded in driving the crowd from the front of the consulate. The demonstration then paraded along the Calle de Lases, the most frequented street in Malaga, and accompanied by a very large crowd, reassembled in the Plaza de la Constitucion. The civil governor and mayor hastened to the spot to calm the people, and were received with wild cheering, but in the meantime another group posted themselves opposite the American consulate. They carried a Spanish banner, and after uttering many patriotic cries, began to throw stones at the building. All the windows were smashed, and a part of the furniture of the consulate seriously damaged.

When the crowd was at the height of its frenzy, a ladder was brought and a man, getting hold of the American escutcheon, threw it to the ground, amid immense cheering. The escutcheon was then paraded as a trophy through the streets, and was ultimately carried to the crowded Plaza de la Constitucion, where its appearance created great enthusiasm.

Three More Battleships.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—It was learned today that May 18, has been fixed as the date for launching the battleship Alabama in course of construction. Miss Morgan, daughter of United States Senator Morgan, will, it is stated, christen the ship named in honor of her native state.

The Alabama will be the first in the water of the three big battleships contracted for in October, 1896. The other two—the Wisconsin and Illinois—are being built at San Francisco and Newport News.

Merriam Goes to California.

VANCOUVER, BARRACKS, Wash., April 17.—Brigadier-General A. C. Merriam, commanding the department of the Columbia, accompanied by Captain J. F. Bell, left here today for San Francisco, where General Merriam will take charge of the department of California. General Merriam will remain in San Francisco about a week, after which he will return and direct the affairs of the two departments from here. During his absence, Major Barry, of his staff, will have charge of this department.

Is Andree in Klondike?

STOCKHOLM, April 16.—Professor Steding, who has been appointed to conduct the search for Andree, the balloonist, has decided to proceed to the Klondike, owing, it is said, to the fact that geographers give credence to the report that Andree has been heard from in those latitudes. He will start on April 21.

Consul Lee and Family Present.

RENO, April 17.—The Jefferson Davis window was unveiled today in St. Paul's Cathedral. There was an immense crowd present. The service was simple. Mrs. Davis, her grand-daughter, Miss Hayes, and Consul Lee and family, accompanied by Miss Cisneros, attended the ceremonies.

BEFORE THE RAILROADS.

When Philadelphia Was the Greatest City in the American Colonies.

In 1774 Philadelphia was the largest town in the American colonies. Estimates of the population, which are all we have, differ widely, but it was probably not far from 30,000. A single city now has a larger population than all the colonies possessed in 1774, and there are in the United States today 104 cities and towns of over 30,000 inhabitants. Figures alone, however, cannot express the difference between those days and our own. Now a town of 30,000 people is reached by railroads and telegraphs. It is in close touch with all the rest of the world. Business brings strangers to it constantly, who come like shadows and so depart, unnoticed, except by those with whom they are immediately concerned. It was not so in 1774, not even in Philadelphia, which was as nearly as possible the central point of the colonies as well as the most populous city.

Thanks to the energy and genius of Franklin, Philadelphia was paved, lighted and ordered in a way almost unknown in any other town of that period. It was well built and thriving. Business was active, and the people were thrifty and prosperous and lived well. Yet, despite all these good qualities, we must make an effort of the imagination to realize how quietly and slowly life moved then in comparison to the pace of today.

There in Philadelphia was the center of the postal system of the continent, and the recently established mail coach called the "Flying Machine," not in jest but in praise, performed the journey to New York in the hitherto unequalled time of two days. Another mail at longer intervals crept more slowly to the south. Vessels of the coastwise traffic or from beyond seas came into port at uncertain times and after long and still more uncertain voyages. The daily found of life was so regular and so quiet that any incident or any novelty drew interest and attention in a way which would now be impossible.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in Scribner's

What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—GENTS.—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say that it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption. Sold by Charman & Co., druggists, Oregon City.

STATE CONVENTION

T. T. Geer for Governor—Nominated by Acclamation.

Sound Money Resolutions—McKinley Endorsed—Frank Q. Daubar for Secretary of State.

ASTORIA, Or., April 14.—Harmony marked the opening of the Republican State Convention at 10 o'clock this morning. The action of the delegates from outside of Multnomah county at their meeting last night, in deciding that nominations for temporary officers be left open until all delegates who desired to make nominations had been heard, prevented a repetition of the boisterous scenes that characterized the Congressional Convention.

Chamberlain of Marion, in a pointed speech, presented Mr. Toose as Marion county's choice for the temporary Chairmanship. He said that Mr. Toose had had experience as a presiding officer and that, if elected, he would give satisfaction by his fair and impartial rulings.

Mr. Toose was elected by acclamation. C. E. Cochran of Union was elected temporary Secretary, and Darwin Bristow of Lane assistant secretary. At 2:15 P. M. the Committee on Credentials made their report.

Delegates from Clackamas county were: George J. Curran, by Dr. C. B. Smith, proxy; J. A. Talbert, Charles Holman, Thomas Killin, Enos Cahill, J. G. Porter, C. G. Huntley, J. W. Campbell, A. B. Marquam, by L. L. Porter, proxy; A. W. Cooke, by J. W. Roots, proxy; John Dennison, by J. C. Bradley, proxy; Charles Toole, by H. S. Strange, proxy; Charles Holmstrom, Sydney Smythe, D. Dimick.

For a while the discussion took a wide range. Fulton of Clatsop brought it to a head by moving that each of the Multnomah delegations be given 20 minutes to present its case, a representative member of each side to do the talking. Fulton's motion prevailed by an overwhelming vote, and the result caused Chairman Toose to turn to Fulton and say:

"So, you see, the Republican party is willing that you should be heard." Chairman Toose added: "There should be no factions in the party, and after the settlement of the Multnomah case there will be none."

"Oh, yes, there will be," came from some one in the lobby behind the Multnomah Mitchellites.

"You are a Populist, brother," retorted the Chair, amid great laughter. The Multnomah case was presented for the regular Republicans by Senator Simon, and for the Mitchell men by W. T. Hume. Hume spoke first for 15 minutes. Senator Simon followed for 20 minutes, and Hume took five minutes to reply to Senator Simon. Both spoke from the platform.

Campbell, of Clackamas, put a new phase into the situation by moving to amend the pending motion, by providing that the contesting delegations be seated and that each side have 30 votes, the same to be cast in a manner to be decided upon by the Multnomah delegations. He said that he made the motion in the interest of harmony and good feeling. His idea was that the Convention should refuse to shoulder the Multnomah delegation, and that it should send both sides back to fight the battle out.

Phelps of Morrow, seconded Campbell's amendment in a speech, which was a plea for the admission of the Mitchellites. He said that he, in company with his Morrow County associates, had come instructed to the Congressional for Representative Ellis. He said that they were bitterly disappointed at the success of Mr. Moody, but that they would return home and put their shoulders to the wheel in Mr. Moody's behalf. He asserted that if one faction from Multnomah were seated, the entire Republican ticket would be defeated in June, and the State would fall into the hands of the Populists.

Cries of "No," came from all parts of the hall in response to Mr. Phelps' prediction of possible Populist success at the polls in June.

Moore, of Sherman, protested vigorously against the adoption of Campbell's compromise motion. He said that two years ago the convention gave both sides in the Multnomah County representation in the hope that they would come together, but now they are wider apart than ever. "Seat one delegation or the other," said Moore, "and let the unsuccessful ones fall into line."

The vote on the Campbell motion resulted as follows: Ayes, 90; noes, 133.

Thereupon the Mitchell delegates from Multnomah vacated their seats and quietly left the hall. There was not the least demonstration of any sort when they left.

The roll of counties was now called for members of the committee on resolutions, and the following delegates were chosen: Clackamas—J. U. Campbell. Clatsop—F. J. Taylor. Columbia—W. H. Conyers. Coos—W. Sinclair. Crook—C. M. Cartwright. Curry—W. Gauntlett. Douglas—E. D. Stratford. Gilliam—W. W. Steiwer. Grant—George H. Catternach. Harney—E. P. Waters. Jackson—E. V. Carter. Josephine—R. G. Smith. Klamath—O. C. Applegate. Lake—L. F. Conn. Lincoln—F. M. Carter. Lane—S. M. Moran. Linn—Peter Hume. Linn—Peter Hume. Malheur—T. B. Littig. Marion—George P. Hughes. Morrow—G. W. Phelps.

(Continued on Page Six.)