

# THE HILLSBORO ARGUS.

VOL. VII.

HILLSBORO, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1900.

NO. 23.

## EVENTS OF THE DAY

### Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

#### TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An interesting collection of items from the two hemispheres presented in a condensed form.

American troops shared in the assault on Pekin.

Fire in Wellington, Ohio, caused a loss of \$50,000.

Frenchmen accuse England of duplicity at Shanghai.

Unirrigated crops in Idaho are suffering from drought.

Another attempt was made to assassinate the shah of Persia.

The Typographical Union has refused to enter the political field.

Two persons were killed in an accident at the Paris exposition.

The population of Greater New York is shown by the census to be 3,437,202.

Four deaths and 15 prostrations as a result of another hot wave in Chicago.

Steel mills at Wilmington, Delaware, shut down, affecting 1,500 men.

The Shanghai measles beginning to assume a serious aspect, international troops being landed.

Puget sound salmon pack for this season is about 190,000 cases, compared with 528,000 for 1899.

Philip Koenniger, a New York tobacco dealer, cut his throat in a barber shop in San Francisco.

Caleb Powers was convicted of complicity in the Goebel murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Lord Roberts will be recalled from Africa in October and appointed commander-in-chief of the British army.

War in China caused the closing of a large mill in Biddford, Me., throwing 3,000 hands out of employment.

Shipments of lumber from the state of Washington for the year just ended amount, approximately, to \$7,500,000.

Foreign anarchists, said to have come to this country to assassinate President McKinley, are under arrest at New York.

Ex-President Ignacio Andrade, who was deposed from the presidency of Venezuela and succeeded by Cipriano Castro, the present incumbent, is dead.

A forest fire near Encampment, Wyoming, has burned over a territory eight by 10 miles in extent and now threatens two towns. Two thousand sheep and one man have perished in the flames.

Fort Sherman, Idaho, is unsuitable for an Indian school.

Ex-Secretary Boutwell announces that he will vote for Bryan.

Seven persons were killed in a train wreck near Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Frink slate went through the Washington Republican convention.

The war department publishes Filipino correspondence captured by Funston.

Fritchard Morgan says the powers have decided on a new form of government for China.

General Chaffee reported the allies at Ma Tou, 20 miles from Pekin, three or four days ago.

Preparations to extend the railroad down the Yukon from White Horse to Selkirk are in progress.

China will send a high official to Tung Chow to arrange for delivering the foreigners to the allies.

Foreign and domestic wheat markets have a downward tendency, and the local situation continues dull.

Oregon supreme court decides that district attorney's fee must be deposited with clerk when divorce suits are filed.

The transport Thomas, which left Nagasaki August 10, will bring 216 sick and four insane soldiers from the Philippines.

Severe floods have occurred in Japan and it is reported that 2,200 persons have been drowned. Railway traffic is interrupted.

Three lives were sacrificed by fire as the result of an explosion of natural gas in Thirty-fourth street, Chicago. Three other persons are supposed to be in the ruins.

Secretary Gage, of the treasury department, says that as long as the United States maintains the gold standard and keeps the public credit good it can retain for its own use all the gold it needs.

A severe hailstorm destroyed 40,000 acres of the finest grain in North Dakota, even that cut and in the shock being destroyed. Many of the hailstones were from three to four inches in diameter.

Maurice Brennan, who is under arrest at St. Louis, charged with being a dynamiter, was identified as one of the men connected with the blowing up of the street cars in the southern part of the city several weeks ago.

Over 5,000 Roumanian Jews are en route to Canada. The majority are penniless.

President McKinley and the king of Portugal exchanged congratulatory messages over the new direct cable.

H. N. Ross who washed out the first gold in the Black Hills 25 years ago is now the marshal at Custer City S. D.

Statistics compiled by the Railway Age show that 28 companies control 147,000 miles of railroad in the United States and Canada.

## LATER NEWS.

The foreign envoys are on their way to Tien Tsin.

The flags of the allies float from the Peking imperial palace.

Two men went insane in Des Moines, Ia., on account of heat.

Five men were smothered in a coal mine at Lima, Wash.

Fitzsimmons refused to take \$100,000 to his fight to Sharkey.

Forest fires caused \$10,000,000 damage in Colorado and Wyoming.

Seven persons were killed in a freight train collision at Kenosha, N. Y.

The new treaty with Spain has been signed by Minister Storer at Madrid.

The United States government has rejected Li Hung Chang's peace terms.

Democratic papers demand the withdrawal of American troops from China.

Six men lost their lives by the caving in of a well at Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Chinese viceroys ask that no indignities be shown the emperor and empress.

Intense heat killed four persons in St. Louis, where the thermometer registered 99 degrees.

The transport Sherman left San Francisco for Nagasaki with 1,600 officers and men for China.

Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, is engaged to Prince Frederick Adolf, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

St. Paul's population, according to the United States census, is 163,032; that of Minneapolis, 202,718.

Several lives were lost and much property destroyed by terrific electrical wind and rain storms in Maryland.

Colonel Marchand, of French Fashoda fame, has been appointed to the general staff of the China expeditionary force.

One fireman dead, four injured and \$30,000 worth of property destroyed is the work of a firebug in two fires at Peoria, Ill.

Operations have been resumed at all the factories of the National Glass Company at Pittsburg. The resumption gives employment to 4,000 men.

Sol Bloom, a music publisher of Chicago, has brought suit for \$25,000 damages against the Union, restaurant and hotel for refusing to serve him while he was clad in a shirt waist and minus a coat. The manager of the restaurant, when questioned regarding the refusal, said that patrons wearing shirt waists would only be served at tables adjoining the main dining room. No person would be permitted to enter the dining room unless wearing a coat.

Count von Waldersee started for China.

Roumania and Bulgaria are on the verge of war.

The emperor and empress dowager have left Peking.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, will support McKinley.

A tornado did great damage in several Wisconsin towns.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls left an estate valued at \$250,000.

Japanese are beginning to distrust the Continental Europeans.

Chicago's population as shown by the United States census, is 1,698,575.

More rebels are reported to have surrendered in the United States of Colombia.

A drunken Kansas doctor killed three persons, and was shot dead by a sheriff's son.

William M. Johnson, of New Jersey, succeeds Perry Heath as assistant postmaster-general.

Lord Roberts issued a proclamation prescribing severe penalties for Boers who violate their oaths.

Estimates of the shortage in the Pacific coast salmon pack vary between 600,000 and 1,000,000 cases.

A postoffice employe killed a Kansas City woman and wounded her husband as a result of a quarrel over rent.

The Chinese government asks that Conger or some other American be appointed to open peace negotiations.

The Willamette valley hop crop is practically out of danger. The yield will be heavy and prices are advancing.

The state Board of agriculture orders the erection of 150 additional stalls for livestock exhibit at the state fair at Salem, Or.

Caleb Powers, ex-secretary of state of Kentucky, issued a statement in which he declares his innocence, and says he had a political trial.

The reported of the plague in Manila for the two weeks ending July 17; as just reported to the marine hospital service, is seven new cases and five deaths. Of the new cases four were Filipinos and three Chinese.

The Kansas City firemen, in a class created at the Paris exposition for paid firemen, won the world's championship cup. The officers received gold medals, and silver medals and the money prize, 600 francs, was divided among the officers and men. The minister of war, General Andre, presented the prizes to Captain Hale. Portugal won the volunteer championship.

Mrs. Samuel Swartwood, wife of a railroad engineer living in Wilkesbarre, Pa., has just given birth to her 35th baby, 20 of whom are living.

Lewis Wilkins, a farmer near St. Paul, thinks he's the tallest man on earth. He was six feet when 10 years old, and is now 8 feet 11 1/2 inches.

Chauncey Depew in London denied that American railroads are over capitalized, and says every business in the United States is healthier than ever before.

## TICKET IS RATIFIED

### The Frink Slate Adopted by Washington Republicans.

#### ALL BUT ONE BY ACCLAMATION

A Night Contest Over Nomination of Superintendent of Schools—The Platform Put Forth.

Congressmen—W. L. Jones, of Yakima; F. W. Cushman, of Pierce.

Governor—J. M. Frink, of King.

Lieutenant Governor—H. G. McBride, of Skagit.

Secretary of State—S. H. Nichols, of Snohomish.

Treasurer—C. W. Maynard, of Lewis.

Auditor—J. D. Atkinson, of Chehalis.

Attorney-General—W. B. Stratton, of Pacific.

Land Commissioner—Samuel A. Carter, of Whatcom.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—R. B. Bryan, of Chehalis.

Judges of Supreme Court—Wallace Mount, of Spokane; R. O. Dunbar, of Thurston.

Presidential Electors—Chas. Sweeney, of Spokane; J. M. Boyd, of Okanogan; F. W. Hastings, of Jefferson; S. G. Cosgrove, of Garfield.

Tacoma, Wash., August 17.—J. M. Frink, of King, was nominated for governor by acclamation at the Republican state convention today. Every candidate of the Frink slate was successful. All were named without contest, with one exception, the candidate for superintendent of public instruction, R. B. Bryan, of Chehalis. Professor Bryan appears to be objectional to many leaders of the state, who are not satisfied with his former administration of the office, and a very sharp fight was organized against him. It resulted in nothing except an acrimonious discussion in the King county delegation. Several delegates insisted on voting for Professor Layhne, and appealed to the convention to be permitted to cast their votes, despite the unit rule enforced in the Seattle delegation. The King county leaders violently protested, and a very lively row ensued, to the edification of the convention, and the great delight of Pierce county, who was seated near. Bryan was nominated by a small majority.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:

"Four years ago, the Republicans of Washington met to mourn over universal calamity and despair under Democratic rule. Today we meet to rejoice over universal prosperity and happiness under Republican rule. Democratic theories become dangerous when coupled with political power; and they are not improved by a mongrel mixture of free silver and Populist vagaries. They can be rendered harmless only by maintaining Republican rule in the nation, state and county; and to such maintenance we pledge our strongest effort.

"We are proud of President McKinley, and endorse his able, fearless and patriotic administration. Under his leadership protection and reciprocity have again been restored to their proper place in public law; the Hawaiian islands have become part of the Union; Spain has been compelled to lift her heavy hand from off the Western hemisphere; Cuba has been made free; Porto Rico is happy under our flag; the Philippines are rapidly learning to appreciate and accept that kind of liberty which is known and understood only by the American people; our army and navy have been ably sustained; the honor of our flag has been maintained at home and abroad.

"We endorse the Republican national platform adopted at Philadelphia, and commend it to voters of this state as an able exposition of Republican doctrine and of correct public policy.

"We unreservedly endorse and approve the work of Senator Addison G. Foster and Congressmen W. L. Jones and F. W. Cushman in behalf of the state.

"We favor the building of railroads within our state as an essential means of its development and growth.

"We stand for the loyalty of the flag; for the gold standard of value for all our money; for protection and reciprocity; for the Nicaragua canal, owned, operated and defended by the United States; for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people; for the further enlargement of our trade and commerce; for the immediate rescue of our people imperiled for loss of life and property therein.

"In concluding this address to the voters of the state of Washington we invite their aid and co-operation upon the principles and purposes herein enumerated, without regard to past political affiliations, in the firm belief that the best conduct of our public affairs will be assured by this convention."

Fort Snelling, Minn., August 17.—The depot battalion of the Eighth infantry, United States army, started for China via San Francisco today, under command of Major W. L. Pitcher. There were 600 men in line.

Safe Conduct of Ministers.

Washington, August 17.—The statement was made tonight on reliable authority that the Peking government would designate some high official to meet the commanders of the allied armies at Tung Chow and agree with them on some measure for the safe conduct of the members of the foreign legations in the capital. Information to this effect was received here today.

The hop yield of California is reported to be short.

## STATEMENT OF POWERS.

Says His Trial Was Political and a Judicial Farce.

Georgetown, Ky., August 22.—Caleb Powers issued a statement to the public tonight, in which he says:

"That one of the greatest judicial farces known to history has been enacted here in my trial, under the forms of law, no well-informed man can doubt. Innocence is no shield with \$100,000 and the methods of Campbell against you. The rectitude of one's past life counts for naught. They say Taylor is guilty, because he was at his office, and that I am guilty because I was away from mine. This has been a political trial throughout, for political purposes, and no greater mistake has been made by the Democratic party since they robbed us of the offices to which we were fairly elected by the people. From the beginning of the campaign until now I have stood with what little of merit I have had for the rights and liberties of the people. That is my crime. That is the only offense I have committed. That is the only thing they have proved against me. I swore to that myself in testimony. I have never had, and I now have no apology to make for being true to the trust imposed upon me by a majority of the voters of this state. History will draw its dark lines around those who have outraged me and disgraced the judiciary and blackened the history of the state."

\$25,000 PACKAGE GONE.

Lost Somewhere Between Chicago and Burlington, Ia.

Chicago, August 22.—Somewhere between Chicago and Burlington, Ia., an express package supposed to contain \$25,000 is alleged to have gone astray. The Commercial National bank of this city sent the package to the Burlington agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad a few days ago on orders given from the Burlington headquarters in this city. The money was sent by the Adams Express Company. When the money was sent from the Chicago bank it was wrapped in the usual way in which money is transmitted. In due course of time the Burlington agent of the railroad received a similar package, but it contained nothing but brown paper. The wrapper containing the worthless paper was returned to Chicago and the bank officials are certain it is not the one sent by them. Representatives of the corporations interested in the matter spent a busy day today investigating the mystery of the missing package, and laying plans for the arrest of the robber, if the money was stolen between Chicago and Burlington.

Drouth in Kansas.

Kansas City, August 22.—Two-thirds of Kansas, west of the three easternmost tiers of counties, is experiencing one of the most severe droughts in the history of the state, and the general opinion is that the Kansas corn crop will be the smallest in proportion to its requirements for feeding, that has been raised in many years. In 1899 there was 225,000,000 bushels, Secretary Coburn's report of conditions in August indicated a yield this year of about 145,000,000 bushels. Since then there have been two weeks of hot, dry weather, which has further materially reduced conditions, and the most liberal estimates of well-informed men on change do not exceed 10,000,000 bushels, while many place the crop at not over 75,000,000 bushels. The plowing for winter wheat is delayed by the dry condition of the soil. Pastures are dry and stock water in many districts is scarce.

Porto Rico Strikers Ask Aid.

New York, August 22.—The Social Democratic party received a letter today from Alvin Huhler, secretary of the Federation Libre, a central labor body of San Juan, Porto Rico, asking for aid on behalf of a number of strike leaders who were arrested there. The letter stated that the cigar makers, painters, carpenters and bricklayers were on a strike in San Juan, and the strike was beginning to spread over the whole island. In all, 20 strike leaders were arrested. The subject was brought up at today's meeting of the Central Federation Union, where the letter was read, and it was decided to send a contribution to the Porto Rico strikers and also to ask President McKinley to act in the matter.

Bodies Located—Mine Still Burning.

Mahoney City, Pa., August 22.—After many hours of desperate battling with deadly white damp, one of the successive rescuing parties succeeded today in locating the bodies of George and William Thompkins and Charles Irtis, who were entombed in the burning colliery. The 60 miles which were in the mine when it was discovered to be on fire are also dead, and were raised to the surface today. The fire is still burning fiercely, and the mine officials are bending every effort to extinguish the flames.

Son Killed Father.

Lincoln, Neb., August 22.—James N. Burnham, publisher of the Wymorean, at Wymore, Neb., shot and killed his father, Captain Collins A. Burnham, at their home today. A coroner's jury immediately exonerated the son. Both father and son were prominent political workers in the county in which they reside. The killing was in self-defense. The son gave himself to the officers.

Cattleman Assassinated.

Wichita, Kan., August 22.—Mr. Huff, cattleman and farmer, was shot dead in his home in Custer county, Oklahoma, Friday night by some one, who fired through an open window. The herd there is said to be the cause of the crime and more trouble is feared.

Sergeant "Buck" Taylor.

Washington, August 22.—Sergeant "Buck" Taylor, 42 years old, known as "King of the Cowboys," a dashing cavalryman, and one of the best-known of the Rough Riders, died at Providence hospital today of consumption, the result of illness contracted during the Cuban campaign. Taylor's correct name is said to have been Berry F. Tatum. He was the son of a former well-to-do merchant of Montgomery, Ala.

## PITCH DARK AT NOON

### Tornado Burst Over Town of Sheboygan.

#### SWEPT AWAY ALL IN ITS PATH

Was Preceded by an Intense Heat—That No One Was Killed Seems Almost a Miracle.

Milwaukee, Wis., August 22.—A special from Sheboygan, Wis., says:

A terrific wind storm struck the city this afternoon. The storm came very suddenly from the north. Eight large buildings were completely wrecked and 200 small houses were blown down. The loss will be more than \$300,000.

At noon it was dark as night and intensely hot. A few moments before 1 o'clock the storm broke, increasing in force until a tornado was blowing. Persons were thrown down and fences and signs hurled hundreds of feet. The storm raged for some minutes and passed off to the south. The storm started in the western part of the city, near the cemetery, and swept down on to the south side and off into the lake.

It was two miles wide and wrecked everything in its path. All was over in 10 minutes, although it seemed hours to the panic-stricken people.

The roof of the large warehouse of the Crocker Company was blown off and thrown against the large factory. The building was wrecked and a large stock of chairs was left without protection from the rain, which fell in torrents.

The street car barns were wrecked, and street cars were smashed to pieces. The electric wires were all blown down. The roof of the malt house of the Kened-Schriver Brewing Company was lifted from the building, carried over 150 yards and thrown into the street. It was carried over the huge ventilators of the brewery. The American Folding Bed Company's plant was demolished and the sheds in the Simball & Sons brickyard were blown down and the debris scattered in every direction.

The storm struck the South Side Lutheran church, and the steeple was blown down on to two residences, smashing in the roofs. The fourth ward school house, a beautiful building, was completely wrecked, one side and the front being blown in, causing the roof to fall and crushing the floors down into the cellar. The plant of the Optenberg & Sonemann Company was partially wrecked. Several freight cars standing on the Northwestern railroad tracks were blown over on their sides.

That no one was killed seems almost a miracle. The wind wrecked building after building, with the greatest rapidity, and there was little warning of the approach of the storm. The people in every case were out of their homes before the storm broke, and those who were struck by flying debris were only slightly injured. In the factories the employes were in many cases bruised and cut from wreckage.

The 5-year-old son of Mrs. Thomas Atkins had a remarkable escape. The house was torn into shreds and scattered about in the roadway. What was left of the house was only about three or four timbers where the building stood. The child was buried in the ruins, and when found was standing in the corner, with timber piled in front of him in such a manner as to shield him, and he escaped with only bruises.

Four box cars in the Chicago & Northwestern yard were carried off the track and stood straight on end. Some of the bricks from the Crocker Company's warehouse were thrown with such force against the adjoining buildings that they passed through the sides of the buildings and yet no one was injured. Other portions of the building of the Crocker Company were torn to pieces. There is scarcely a whole pane of glass left in the tornado district.

Telephone, electric light and trolley wires and poles are torn down, and a street car has not run in the city since the storm struck. Sidewalks and trees were carried away like chaff.

The principal sufferer is the Crocker Chair Company, whose loss is \$250,000.

Three Bathers Drowned.

Cape May, N. J., August 22.—Ellen Young, Selma Newhouse and Albert J. Schwab, all of Philadelphia, were drowned in the surf at Cape May today. They were bathing and got beyond their depth. Schwab made a noble effort to save his companions, holding their unconscious bodies above the water for some time. Just as a boat, which went to their rescue, reached his side, he loosened his grasp on the women and sank out of sight. The women were taken ashore and, although the usual methods for resuscitating drowning people were resorted to, they could not be brought back to life.

Chicago Plumbers' Strike.

Chicago, August 22.—The journeyman plumbers' union has ordered a general strike to take effect at once. The action was taken after a meeting, when it was determined to put an end to the dilatory method now being used and to have a decisive fight on the contractors.

Trammen Killed in a Wreck.

Tazewell, Va., August 22.—A wreck at Maxwell, six miles from here on the Clinch Valley division of the Norfolk & Western, occurred yesterday, resulting in the death of two trainmen and the wounding of seven others. A light engine was running west at 40 miles an hour when it met in a cut a freight train by two engines going 30 miles an hour. The crash was terrific.

Pittsburg will spend \$7,000,000 on parks.

## THE FIGHT AT CATUBIG.

Particulars of the Assault on the Samar Garrison.

Manila, August 23.—It has been expected that some of the 275 garrisons the United States maintain in these islands would sooner or later be surrounded by the enemy and attacked with such determination and advantage in point of numbers and ground that the American soldiers would be powerless to resist the onslaught. This has happened at Catubig, on the Island of Samar, and the detachment of the Forty-third volunteer infantry, the troops in question, lost 20 of its 30 men. No one is surprised at this result, considering the circumstances; but surprise is manifested that a similar fate has not overtaken other small garrisons in isolated towns. The official report of the Catubig incident is as follows:

"In the Catubig engagement, in which the insurgents numbered about 600 men with 200 rifles and one cannon, our men gave an heroic account of themselves by killing more than 300. Our loss was 19 killed and 800 wounded. The detachment was at the time quartered in the convent. At 5 A. M., April 16, almost simultaneously fire was opened upon it from the hills on both sides, as well as from every available part of the town. It continued all day and night, and was vigorously resumed at 5 o'clock the following morning. At 8 A. M. the cannon began firing nails, pieces of chain and iron scraps. This sort of attack continued until the third day, when a large number of the insurgents got into the adjoining church. With 10 volunteers Sergeant George charged on the church, killing a large number of men, but he could not hold it. From the windows of the same the insurgents threw a quantity of hemp saturated with kerosene against the side of the convent, and thus set it on fire. As this building soon became untenable, the detachment attempted to escape to the river and cross it; and here occurred its first considerable losses. All of the men of the detachment, except Sergeant Hall, Corporal Carson and 15 privates attempted to get into a boat, and in so doing they were killed. Sergeant Hall and his men began intrenching themselves near the river, and there that little band held out (under Corporal Carson), two days longer, in the face of most adverse circumstances, until rescued. Sergeant Hall and two others were killed, and two were wounded during that period.

NEW TREATY WITH SPAIN.

Again We are on Friendly Terms With Our Late Enemy.

Washington, August 23.—Minister Storer, at Madrid, informs the state department that a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation and general intercourse has been signed, provisionally, by the minister of state and himself. This practically marks the last step in the complete restoration of relations between Spain and the United States.

The new treaty modernizes the treaty relations between the two nations. Prior to the severance of all communication upon the declaration of war with Spain, the two governments were proceeding under terms of a treaty negotiated in the last century. It was very cumbersome, and in some respects wholly inapplicable to existing conditions, one provision, for instance, relating to the severance of all communication upon the declaration of war with Spain, the two governments were proceeding under terms of a treaty negotiated in the last century. It was very cumbersome, and in some respects wholly inapplicable to existing conditions, one provision, for instance, relating to the severance of all communication upon the declaration of war with Spain, the two governments were proceeding under terms of a treaty negotiated in the last century. It was very cumbersome, and in some respects wholly inapplicable to existing conditions, one provision, for instance, relating to the severance of all communication upon the declaration of war with Spain, the two governments were proceeding under terms of a treaty negotiated in the last century. It was very cumbersome, and in some respects wholly inapplicable to existing conditions, one provision, for instance, relating to the severance of all communication upon the declaration of war with Spain, the two governments were proceeding under terms of a treaty negotiated in the last century. It was very cumbersome, and in some respects wholly inapplicable to existing conditions, one provision, for instance, relating to the severance of all communication upon the declaration of war with Spain, the two governments were proceeding under terms of a treaty negotiated in the last century. It was very cumbersome, and in some respects wholly inapplicable to existing conditions, one provision, for instance, relating to the severance of all communication upon the declaration of war with Spain, the two governments were proceeding under terms of a treaty negotiated in the last century. It was very cumbersome, and in some respects wholly inapplicable to existing conditions, one provision, for instance, relating to the severance of all communication upon the declaration of war with Spain, the two governments were proceeding under terms of a treaty negotiated in the last century. It was very cumbersome, and in some respects wholly inapplicable to existing conditions, one provision, for instance, relating to the severance of all communication upon the declaration of war with Spain, the two governments were proceeding under terms of a treaty negotiated in the last century. It was very cumbersome, and in some respects wholly inapplicable to existing conditions, one provision, for instance, relating to the severance of all communication upon the declaration of war with Spain, the two governments were proceeding under terms of a treaty negotiated in the last century. It was very cumbersome, and in some respects wholly inapplicable to existing conditions, one provision, for instance, relating to the severance of all communication upon the declaration of war with Spain, the two governments were proceeding under terms of a treaty negotiated in the last century. It was very cumbersome, and in some respects wholly inapplicable to existing conditions, one provision, for instance, relating to the severance of all communication upon the declaration of war with Spain, the two governments were proceeding under terms of a treaty negotiated in the last century. It was very cumbersome, and in some respects wholly inapplicable to existing conditions, one provision, for instance, relating to the severance of all communication upon the declaration of war with Spain, the two governments were proceeding under terms of a treaty negotiated in the last century. It was very cumbersome, and in some respects wholly inapplicable to existing conditions, one provision, for instance, relating to the severance of all communication upon the declaration of war with Spain, the two governments were proceeding under terms of a treaty negotiated in the last century. It was very cumbersome, and in some respects wholly inapplicable to existing conditions, one provision, for