

# The Dalles Chronicle.

VOL. X

THE DALLES, OREGON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897

NO 258

## CUBA MUST BE FREE

Spain's Day for Dictating Terms Has Flown.

PEACE OTHERWISE IMPOSSIBLE

Former Autonomists Now Concede This—Harris Taylor Out for American Mediation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Herald says it is too late to talk autonomy. Cuba is lost to Spain. Only independence for the island will put an end to the struggle now devastating the colony and ruining Spain. That is what eight leading Cubans, all of whom formerly favored autonomy, told Senator Jose Canaleja at the Fifth Avenue hotel. These Cubans did not represent the junta, for the junta will discuss autonomy with no one, but the conference is the more remarkable in its results, because the men who talked so firmly against any proposition except independence were formerly leading autonomists, who in view of the recent developments say that even were they to listen to such a proposal, the insurgents in the field would simply scowl at it as an evidence not of Spain's good faith, but of her weakness and willingness to promise concessions rather than prosecute a hopeless war.

Colonel Canaleja was formerly a member of the Spanish cabinet. He comes to sound American feeling, and to inform himself by personal observation of the state of affairs in Cuba. Before his conference with the Cubans, Senator Canaleja was unable to obtain an exchange of views with Estrada Palma, president of the Cuban junta.

"Tell him," said General Palma, to an emissary who sought to arrange an interview, "that when I was president of the republic of Cuba, I assisted in making a law which is in force today, and by which any member of the government who listens to the proposition from Spain short of absolute independence, is regarded as a traitor."

The meeting at the Fifth Avenue was in a reality an incidental one. Senator Canaleja did not then, and has not since his arrival, posed as representing the Spanish government, but it is known that his prominence in Spain makes his mission likely to bear fruit when he goes home. The Cuban representatives appointed Senator Varona as spokesman.

Senator Canaleja remarked that he could not understand why, if the Cubans had really been in earnest in asking for autonomy, they now refused to accept it. Senator Varona cited the history of Cuba since, 1878, and declared that with victory at hand, the patriots scorned the Spanish proposals.

Senator Canaleja expressed regret that their attitude was so uncompromising, saying that it was impossible for Spain to yield, and that therefore the war must necessarily continue. Spain, he added, had all the resources necessary to prosecute the war, an assertion which the Cubans received with doubt. He said he could not see why, if autonomy would give to the Cubans all the advantages of independence without its drawbacks, they should prefer to continue the war.

There was some talk as to whether some of the Cubans named for important posts by the new premier were men likely to imbue the insurgents with the idea that Spain really intended to deal fairly by the colony. Senator Heredia Escabrera, of the Cuban party, said these men were of such a character that the insurgents would be irritated rather than soothed by their elevation.

The Cubans continued talking down phrase after phrase of the autonomy question, and expressed the belief that

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there is no end of the war short of independence, and their firm conviction that the insurgents will accept nothing else.

The discussion was conducted with marked courtesy. Its effect upon the Spanish representative was marked.

**SEALING TREATY NOT YET SIGNED**  
Necessary Formalities Have Not Been Completed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Russo-Japanese-American treaty on the Behring sea fisheries question was not signed today, the statement being made by officials that the formalities were not yet completed.

The postponed meeting between the American and British experts looks more promising. The state department is expecting Sir Wilfred Laurier, premier of Canada, and Mr. Davis, minister of marine, early next week. With them will come Professor Maccan, the seal expert of the British foreign office.

**CONSTERNATION IN CANADA.**

Fears Felt That Thompson Has Fallen Victim to Yankee Wiles.

OTTAWA, Nov. 5.—Officials in the fisheries department here are disconcerted over the action of President Thompson, the great English seal expert. Fears are entertained that in connection with the recent conference he may have committed Great Britain to a line of policy quite antagonistic to Canada's interests. One minister expresses fears that the English expert has fallen a victim to the wiles of the American politicians.

**A MALHEUR COUNTY TRAGEDY.**

J. D. Osborne Fatally Shoots a Farmer Named Rader.

BAKER CITY, Or., Nov. 5.—Monday evening, J. D. Osborne, a pioneer of Malheur county, aged 70 years, shot a farmer named Rader three times, the latter dying Tuesday Morning. Osborne's ranch is 12 miles from Vale, the scene of the fatal affray.

Rader with his wife and five children was living on Osborne's ranch. A dispute arose over certain rights, and Rader went for a bowie knife, but before he had time to use it, he had received three 38-caliber bullets. Osborne went to Vale and gave himself up.

**A Sickening Fatality.**

GILLETTE, Colo., Nov. 5.—Samuel Coulter, an employe of the Midland Terminal railroad, was killed while riding on the front of the switch engine. The engine had been sent after some box cars and went into them at full speed. Coulter was caught by the lower edge of the car and his body cut in two at the hips, the upper part being thrown from the tracks, while the lower extremities landed under the telescoped car.

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## OUR FIRST POSTAGE STAMPS.

"Josh Billings" Father Was the First Purchaser, Just Fifty Years Ago.

"Fifty years ago—in July, 1847—Uncle Sam issued his first postage stamps," writes Fannie Mack Lothrop in Ladies' Home Journal. "In England, seven years before, Rowland Hill, 'father of the penny post,' introduced the 'sticking plasters,' as the stamps were contemptuously called. John M. Niles, our postmaster-general at that time, tried heroically, but in vain, to move congress to authorize stamps for this country. His successor, Cave Johnson, was more fortunate, and the bill desired was approved on March 3, 1847, the stamps not being issued, however, till August, though the time appointed was July 1. Only two values of the new stamps were introduced in 1847—a five and ten-cent stamp, bearing, respectively, the portrait of Franklin in a bronze tint and Washington in black.

"The first purchaser of stamps in the United States was Henry Shaw, the father of Henry Wheeler Shaw (better known as 'Josh Billings,' the humorist). Mr. Shaw was in the postmaster-general's office on August 6, 1847, when Mr. Johnson entered with the printer from whom he had just received sheets of the new stamps. Mr. Johnson passed a sheet to Mr. Shaw for inspection. After giving the stamps a hasty glance Mr. Shaw, perhaps with an eye to future fame, took out his wallet, counted out 15 cents and purchased one of each variety. The 'five' he kept as a curiosity, the 'ten' he presented to Gov. Briggs as an appropriate gift."

## A QUIANT BIT OF GERMANY.

Region Just Out of Berlin Remarkable for Its Old Customs.

The Spreewald is the subject of a paper in Century. The writer says: Strange, indeed, that so near Berlin so old-time and curious a community could have remained reasonably uncontaminated by the hordes of picnickers. The Spreewald is too near a great capital for foreigners to hear much of it. The museums and palaces of Berlin, the palaces of Potsdam, absorb all the spare energy of foreign visitors. And for convenient outflights it is a little too far for most burghers of Berlin. Some have country places in and near the Spreewald. Many visit it occasionally. It is a favorite place for people from Dresden and Leipzig who can give several days to exploring its watery labyrinths. Especially for the teaching guild is it a favorite resort. Every village has its inns, and at Burg, where Vendish services are held in the old church and the costume remains the most antique, there are several famous taverns. One is the bleachery where Frederick the Great established a colony of dyers and weavers, who have disappeared, although the art is still practiced by private means for personal use in many farmhouses. But the fine green, orange, pink and lilac headresses and the turquoise, gray and yellow skirts are now bought at Cottbus or in Berlin.

## Color Line in British Army.

With all England's condemnation of the social disadvantages to which the colored race is subjected in the United States, she is giving abundant evidence of being imbued with radical prejudices that are every bit as strong. Thus, the volunteer regiments of the great universities have declined to admit to their ranks students of Indian or of African origin, and a number of other volunteer and militia corps, including the Inns of Court battalion, composed of members of the legal profession, have followed suit.

## A Powerful Beacon.

The French lens which throws electric rays 100 miles to seaward and which was part of the French government's exhibit at the Columbian exposition is to be placed in the Barnegat (N. J.) lighthouse, where it will be the most powerful beacon on the American coast.

## Disinfecting Streets.

The streets of Brussels are now sprinkled with a diluted disinfectant, and it is believed in Belgium that its use thus far prevented an outbreak in that community of a disease now epidemic among the cattle of Holland. The disinfectant is contained in a little cylindrical reservoir, which is attached to the ordinary watering apparatus.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## Troops To Exchange Quarters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Telegraphic orders were received today ordering the exchange by November 16 of the First regiment with the Seventh infantry, which has been at Fort Logan, Colo. The orders were not expected, for the First regiment had been at the Presidio for 11 years, almost seven years beyond the ordinary life of a post.

## Your Fall Overcoat

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## SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT of the State of Oregon for Wasco County.

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Oregon, Plaintiff,

vs.

Thomas J. Bulger and — Bulger, his wife, whose given name is unknown to plaintiff; D. L. Cates, George Gardiner and Fannie E. Gardiner, Defendants.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before the first day of the term of the above entitled court following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, to wit: on or before the 5th day of November, 1897, that being the first day of the next regular term of said court, and if you fail to so appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the judgment prayed for in said complaint, to-wit: For the condemnation and appropriation for a right-of-way for a railroad of a strip of land one hundred feet wide over and across the following described lands: Commencing at a point 1190 feet north from the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section six, township two north, range eight east, in Wasco county, Oregon, thence north 70 feet to a point; thence north 86 degrees 34 minutes east, 280 feet to a point in the north boundary of the right-of-way of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, now Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's right-of-way; thence southwesterly along said north boundary of said right-of-way to the place of beginning, containing 22.100 acres. Also another tract of land situated in said section six, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the south boundary of the right-of-way of the said Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, which point is 1173 feet north and 290 feet east of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section six, township two north, range eight east; thence north 86 degrees and 34 minutes east, 815 feet to a point on the south boundary of the said right-of-way; thence on a curve to the left with and along the said boundary of said right-of-way in a westerly course to the place of beginning, containing 47.200 acres; said land to be used for the relocation of the railway of said plaintiff across said premises as provided by section 3241, Hill's Annotated Laws of the State of Oregon. And plaintiff will also take judgment for its costs and disbursements in this action.

This summons is served upon the defendants above named by publication thereof in THE DALLES CHRONICLE by order of Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of the State of Oregon, made at chambers in Dalles City, Oregon, this 5th day of September, 1897.

W. W. COTTON,  
J. M. LONG and  
W. H. WILSON,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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