

# The Dalles Chronicle.

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## Sampson's Fleet Makes a Move

### On the Way to Seize Porto Rico—Commodore Schley Ready to Sail.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Sampson's fleet is bound for Porto Rico to complete the preparations made for the occupation of the islands.

Schley is also ready to sail for Porto Rico at a moment's notice.

## PORTO RICO WILL BE SEIZED

It is Asserted in Washington that this Movement Will Be Executed.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Persons who were with the president today assert that there is a strong likelihood that Porto Rico will be in the hands of the United States with forty-eight hours. The immediate seizure of the island, they assert, has been ordered, though direct confirmation of the report is lacking. The sudden departure of Sampson's fleet from Key West yesterday for an unknown destination is believed to have been in furtherance of this plan.

No official confirmation is obtainable, however, of the various reports concerning the movements of Admiral Sampson's fleet. In addition to the persons supposed to share the confidence of the administration, who declare Sampson has gone to seize Porto Rico, are others who with equal positiveness declare the fleet has gone to meet the Oregon and escort her safely north. Still another report is to the effect that Sampson has gone to seize Matanzas, to use it as a base of operations.

Government officials absolutely refuse to make public the plans of the naval strategy board.

## A GRAVE CRISIS PENDING IN SPAIN

Disturbances Continue on Account of the High Prices and Scarcity of Food and Clashes are Frequent.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A special to the World from Madrid says: Troops are held in the barracks ready to march at any instant against the mob or the revolutionists. Cavalry and infantry patrol the streets from nightfall to sunrise. All the public buildings are crowded inside with foot and mounted police. In the rest of the kingdom the precautions, though less visible, are equally strict, because the court and the government apprehend graver movements still if a fresh reverse occurs in Cuba or to the fleet. High-handed measures are considered necessary to keep the adversaries of the monarchy and the masses down until the moment comes when the rulers of Spain can declare that honor is satisfied and that the time has come for the appeal to the European governments to step in and secure terms of peace honorable to Spain. Premier Sagasta went twice to see the queen and offered to resign if she believed a conservative or military cabinet could better defend the dynasty and the monarchy than the government, whose members stick to their post now only from a sense of loyalty to the crown and self-respect, as they do not wish to be

accused of abandoning the reigns of state in the midst of war.

The chief fear is of a popular revolution, which everyone can see is brewing. The civil authorities at Madrid got so alarmed at the attitude of the republicans and Carlists that they frankly told Senor Sagasta that they could not answer for order much longer.

The Barcelona authorities report a very serious condition of affairs there. The republicans are working upon the masses who are discontented because of the rise in price of all provisions and the closing of many factories in consequence of the loss of the Cuban and Philippine markets.

The queen has asked Senor Sagasta to remain in office. He consented to do so on the condition that she would give permission to proclaim a state of siege in Madrid.

Now martial law rules. Anyone circulating news about the war can be sent to a military prison. Court-martials are held. One Carlist, one socialist, one military, one independent and one republican paper have been seized and proscribed.

## SPANISH WARSHIPS NEAR BARBADOES

Much Speculation Entered Into—No Member of the Strategy Board Will Speak on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The reported appearance of four Spanish warships off the Barbadoes almost coincident with the departure of several armor clads of Sampson's fleet from Key West, has excited likely speculation among the officers outside of the strategic board. No member of the board will say anything, however, regarding the naval plans. A member of the board told a reporter tonight that the four ships off the British port were probably Spanish gunboats which had got out of the way of the blockade.

The government has many agents keeping a lookout for the enemy's ships and reporting the movements of the warships of all nations. Lloyd's agency reports are also much depended on. So far nothing has been learned definitely as to the whereabouts of the Cape Verde fleet. The government has been unable to locate the fleet of Spanish gunboats formerly engaged in heading off the filibusters from the Cuban coast. For this reason it is believed that some of these now off the Barbadoes are the missing vessels. Many reasons, however, are given against this belief. The Barbadoes are in the presumable route of the Oregon and Mariette. The authority given is the presumption that the enemies force there is the one from Cape Verde, by the fact that this squadron has had about time to reach the Barbadoes from St. Vincent. This fits the departure of Sampson's fleet.

**Pensions Granted.**  
WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following pensions have been granted: Original—John J. Paddock, The Dalles, 40; Robertson S. Allen, Newbridge, 98; Anton Abington, soldiers home, Douglas, 112.

## BRITISH EXPERT ON MAINE DISASTER

Captain Kent Concludes After an Investigation That a Mine Laid by Spanish Officers Destroyed the Battleship Maine.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A special to the Herald from Toronto says:

Almost immediately after the Maine disaster Captain Kent, torpedo expert of the British Halifax squadron, was hurriedly sent to Washington, whence he proceeded to Key West, Fla. His departure caused considerable comment at the time, and the government was asked a question relative to the trip, but simply answered that it was purely a departmental affair.

Captain Kent has now returned to Halifax, and from some remarks he has made it is evident that whatever other business he had in hand, he was making inquiries about the Maine disaster. He expresses the opinion that the vessel was blown up by external means, and that that means was probably a mine put in position not long before the explosion took place. He saw Captain Sigbee and went over all the evidence taken during the inquiry, and this, with his own accurate knowledge of explosives, their effect when exploded in certain conditions and the certainty that in such a case as that of the Maine disaster all traces of how the mine or torpedo was laid would disappear, made it plain to him that an external agency had been applied. Such a thing, he asserts, could not be done without the knowledge of the Spanish officers, so that his opinion means no reflection whatever upon the captain-general of Cuba.

He has made a most elaborated report to the British admiralty, and it is expected that the document contains important information on the naval force of the United States in Cuban waters.

## CAMP WILL BE AT SAN FRANCISCO

Orders Have Been Received to Select Suitable Grounds for the Encampment of Six Thousand Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Orders were received yesterday from General Merriam, commanding the departments of California and the Columbia, instructing Colonel Morris, commanding the post at the Presidio, to select a location for the encampment of 6000 volunteer troops, from the states of Washington, Oregon and California. About 500 men, it is said, can be cared for on Angel island. It is the opinion of Colonel Morris that some of the men manning the batteries of heavy artillery here will be sent to Manila to man the light batteries, and that their places will be filled from among the California volunteers recently enlisted and about to be mustered into the service of the United States.

## CAUSE OF THE PRESIDENT'S DELAY

General Miles Opposes the Sending of a Small Army to Cuba—Volunteers Will Be Concentrated in Florida.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—It is learned upon reliable authority today that the reason the president has delayed sending an invading army to Cuba is that he has been anxious to ascertain definitely what could be expected in the way of aid and support from Gomez's soldiers. The president has been led to believe that Gomez could put at least 20,000 armed men behind the invading forces almost as quickly as the landing could be made. Military agents who have

been sent on a reconnaissance tour reported to the president that Gomez' army is scattered, and it would be impossible for him to gather more than a thousand men in time to assist the small United States force.

General Miles opposes the scheme of sending five thousand men to Cuba, because he realizes that, under the present conditions, it would be impossible to reinforce them promptly in the case it should be necessary to do so, as it undoubtedly will.

If congress should authorize the securing of three or four brigades of immunes General Miles believes he can have such an army mustered and equipped within a week.

Advices from Texas, South Dakota and Wyoming serve to convince the general that three regiments of rough riders can be ready to sail with the invading army within a week. Besides this 50,000 volunteers can be concentrated in the vicinity of Florida at the same time, and if he have seven days before moving the army, he will be able to land them in Cuba in such a shape as to insure a successful, sharp and speedy campaign.

General Miles said this evening to Secretary Alger, that, with an army of one hundred thousand men, he can, in side of a week, occupy every foot of territory in the western hemisphere, now controlled by Spaniards. This suggestion is likely to form a basis for the military occupation of the islands.

## POWERS WILL NOT INTERVENE

All Anxious to See Another Great Naval Battle.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Careful inquiry at the state department shows our government does not anticipate intervention by any foreign powers. In diplomatic circles it is well understood neither Great Britain, Germany, Russia nor Japan have made the slightest moves in the direction of restoring peace, and none will be made until another great naval battle has been fought. Each of these countries has spent millions building navies which have never been tried. Their guns and ships are largely experimental and they want to know what the navy in the future is going to be. The United States is equally anxious to measure strength with Spain's best ships, and that there will be another battle before the war ends there is absolutely no doubt. Some powers may make Spain desist, but they will not dictate to the United States what conditions shall be. Europe cannot bring such pressure to bear on us, which has for its object the relinquishment of the fruits of war, as was put up by Japan when she was compelled to give up Manchuria and everything else she won from China. It would be inimical to Britain's interest to join such a movement. Besides there is no assurance that the United States would be amicable under such circumstances.

Dewey will not permit meddling by any country in affairs at Manila. He may permit the landing of troops for the protection of individual interests; but anything further than that would result in his having the guns of the Asiatic squadron turned upon trespassers.

## THE STATEMENT IS AUTHORIZED

War Department Authorizes the Statement that Volunteers From the Western States Will Be Sent to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The war department late last evening authorized the statement that the volunteers from the militia organizations of California, Oregon and other states west of the Rockies will form the main body of the military force which is to be sent to the Philippines.

## NOT SUPPLIED WITH MUNITIONS

Paris Correspondent of the London Daily Mail Authority for This Statement.

LONDON, May 5.—A Paris correspondent to the Daily Mail says he has indisputable authority for saying that the Spanish warships, including the Pelayo, have not yet been supplied with ammunition. This was the reason that they did not leave Cape Verde before. He further states that the boilers in the cruiser Nimancia are in no condition for use, and the Philippines squadron is in equally as bad condition.

## ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The president today decided to annex the Hawaii Islands. The house will concur in this movement and little opposition is expected in the senate.

Later reports positively contradict the annexation.

## AMERICAN SCHOOL AT ATHENS.

Crisis of Political Affairs Had a Bad Effect on It.  
In a year of war and rumors of war an archaeological explorer finds his occupation well-nigh gone, says Literature. Throughout the long-drawn crisis of the past spring and summer both the Greek government and the Greek people behaved toward the foreign representatives of science in their midst with extraordinary courtesy, detaching them almost entirely from the feelings of irritation or resentment which were manifested toward the European powers.

But with one-half of the available pensionary drawn off for the fighting line and reserves, and the other half able to think and talk of little but war, it was naturally difficult to effect excavations during the spring. Thus the American school in Athens, which had planned for last spring the opening of the campaign which is to uncover Corinth, only did about a week's work. The government was too busy to proceed with the promised expropriation of the site, and finally the director, Mr. Richardson, bought for himself a small tract east of the temple, and there came quickly on the remains of a stoa, which seemed to indicate the proximity of the agora of the city. But the work was not proceeded with. It is to be resumed in March, if the expropriation has by that time been duly carried through, but the great depth of the soil will entail great expense.

**Aztec Survivors.**  
Among the natives of Mexico there are, according to Lummholtz, about 150,000 survivors of the Aztec race.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## A. M. WILLIAMS & CO.

"EVIDENCE IS BETTER THAN TALK"

### A Few of the Things Passers-by

### See In Our Windows this Week.

Percale Shirts for men, at 50 cents, form one of the attractions. These shirts are made with collar and cuffs attached, of a good quality Percale, and are shown in a large variety of neat patterns.

Summer Underwear for Men at 25 cents a garment. That's only 50 cents a full suit. To see is to buy. Colors—cream and brown mixed.

Men's spring suits of an all wool material for \$7.50. And such suits! such style! such patterns! such perfect fitting suits! Tailored to fit, as well as to wear. Made with wide inside coat facing of same material; finished with a wide satin piping. Trousers cut in the prevailing style, nothing lacking to make them right—unless it be part of the price.

Suspenders for Men's fine wear at 15 cents pair. Easily worth twice as much. People wonder why we don't ask it; just because if we did we wouldn't be selling cheaper than any other store. We demonstrate by actual doing our superiority in close selling, and people are beginning to realize the fact. It pays them. These suspenders are made with non-elastic web, have round elastic sliding ends and can be had in plain light colors; also in neat plaids. Only 15 cents a pair.

Neck Ties for Men in necks and hand bows; silk ties, usually sold at 25 cents. Our price on nearly a hundred dozen 15c each. Easy picking.

Men's Hosiery. Be it for farm or town wear, we have them in the best grades at the lowest prices. A few numbers now in our window. Bundle Socks, grey mixed, seamless, ribbed tops, per dozen 50c. Black—fast black socks, well shaped, ribbed tops, per dozen 60c. Black, also tan and brown, seamless foot, fast colors, per pair 10c. We think there's none in town like them.

38c buys a full size, full weight, Cotton Sweater for men. This will easily be recognized as an extremely low figure on these goods, and still more so when you see the garments. We show them in both ribbed neck and Byron collar. Colors—navy and maroon. 50 cents has heretofore been O.K. price on similar sweaters.

There are a few dozen other things which we cannot find room to mention here, but will gladly show you.

## A. M. WILLIAMS & CO.