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INVASION TO BE DELAYED

Cuban Invasion to Be Delayed for an Indefinite Period—Porto Rico and Santiago Must Fall.

TROOPS TO ASSIST SCHLEY'S SQUADRON

At Least Fifteen Thousand Troops Will Be Sent to Aid in the Taking of Santiago and Cervera's Fleet.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Reasoned by the dispatches from Schley regarding the location of Cervera's fleet, the government has taken steps to carry out immediately its schemes for the military occupation of Santiago province and Porto Rico.

The general campaign in Cuba must wait, not only on account of fully equipped troops for it, but because of the greatest interest of strategic warfare.

Orders were sent last night to Major-General Schafter at Tampa, directing that from fifteen to twenty thousand soldiers would be embarked at once. It is known that troops will be landed very soon in both Santiago province and Porto Rico, but not known which project will be carried out first. It is the intention of the government to land at least fifteen thousand troops in Santiago province at the earliest possible moment to co-operate with Schley's squadron in dislodging the Spanish fleet and reducing the city and its fortifications.

Equal eagerness is evident for the occupation of Porto Rico with a sufficient force to overcome the enemy and repel any attempt at recapture. It is the feeling in Washington out of official circles that an obvious plan to land forces in Santiago is being used to cover the immediate purpose of the administration to send troops to Porto Rico. Nothing more definite regarding military plans will be given out.

A telegram was sent to General Lee today directing him to proceed from Tampa to Jacksonville, where a detachment of troops is expected to embark. Preparations for embarking troops have been carried out so faithfully that no delay is expected in starting troops from Tampa and Jacksonville.

General Miles and staff left Washington for the South tonight; but unless his orders have been changed since Saturday, he will not command the expedition to Cuba or Porto Rico in person.

SCHLEY MAKING PREPARATIONS

The Clash is Now Expected in at Least Three or Four Days.

KEY WEST, May 30.—Any doubt which may have existed regarding the exact location of Admiral Cervera's fleet has been removed by the dispatch brought in by scout ships. The Spanish squadron is anchored in the harbor of Santiago, and the problem remains for the commanders of the American fleet to dispose of the enemy, either by "cooking the bottle," or by forcing the long, narrow passage and smashing the strong Spanish squadron at anchorage. The commanders have chosen. It has

been said that the campaign against Cervera might be ended by demolishing the forts at the harbor entrance, blockading the channel and isolating the Spanish fleet until other problems of the war are worked out. This, however, is not in line with the American policy, and simply accepting the view of the situation taken by naval experts here. Cervera will have to accept battle at once. It is confidently expected that a hard blow will be struck within three or four days, and the result will be known to the world at the expiration of that time.

It has not been disclosed as to whether Schley will be reinforced, but it would not be surprising if some additional ships were sent to him.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 29.—Commodore Schley and the flying squadron have the Spanish fleet bottled up in the harbor of Santiago. By the most clever maneuvering the commodore allowed the Spaniards to think he had left in disgust. They took the bait and ran into the harbor. Schley moved down this morning, and at 6 o'clock by going close to the harbor, he saw the Cristobal Colon, the Maria Teresa and two torpedo-boats. Schley has acted upon his own information and judgment for six days, and believes the whole Spanish fleet is there. After the discovery of the fleet he went to breakfast saying:

"I have got them and they will never get home."

"The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul arrived here this morning, and was sent to Mole St. Nicholas with dispatches. She captured a coal ship, which was sent to Key West by Captain Sigbee, in charge of a prize crew. The coal undoubtedly was intended for the Spanish fleet. It is believed there is not much coal at Santiago."

"The officers and men of the flying squadron are jubilant over the fact that the location of the Spanish fleet has been definitely established. The temperature here is 110 in the shade, and in the steel turrets the heat is actually beyond the power of imagination. The American vessels here are the Brooklyn, Texas, Massachusetts, Iowa, Marblehead, and Vixen, a torpedo-gunboat."

THE SITUATION IS UNCHANGED

Food Supplies Coming Into Manila From the Surrounding Country.

HONG KONG, May 30.—The British cruiser Pique has arrived here from Iloilo and Manila. The Spanish garrison at Iloilo numbers 100 men, and the place has no defenses. The foreigners there are safe.

Food supplies are reaching Manila plentifully from the surrounding country. The Spaniards are working upon fortifications, but their guns are old and useless and they are short of ammunition.

Admiral Dewey has informed the authorities at Manila that he will hold them responsible for the life of the captain of the Spanish gunboat Callao, captured by the United States fleet. The Spaniards have been threatening to shoot him for surrendering when confronted by the whole American fleet.

Fresh provisions are not obtainable at Manila, but there is no sickness in the American fleet.

In reply to a Spanish attempt to win over Aguinaldo's men, the insurgents are said to have informed the Spaniards that they are neutral, and will await developments.

The Americans captured the Spanish gunboat Leyte, while the latter was attempting to run dispatches into Iloilo.

A steamer is reported to have landed 4000 rifles at Cavite for the use of the insurgents.

The Spaniards have offered \$75,000 for head of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader.

Thirty-five years make a generation. That is how long Adolph Fisher, of Zanesville, O., suffered from piles. He was cured by using three boxes of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. Snipes-Kinnersly Drug Co.

SPANISH SPIES TO BE ARRESTED

Letters are Believed to Be in the Hands of the Assistant Secretary of War Which Will Warrant Wholesale Arrests.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—When Polo y Bernabe left Montreal it was generally supposed that the principal diplomat of the Spanish legation at Washington had departed from America, but such was not the case. Du Bose, who was first secretary of the legation here under that wily Spaniard, is acknowledged to be the most shrewd and most tricky gentleman ever connected with the Spanish service in the United States.

It has been known for some time that the Spanish spy system still continues in the United States. These curs in the hire of Spain are of several nationalities. Of course they do not report direct to representatives of the Sagasta government now at Canada, but their communications are sent to the agents of Du Bose at Toronto and Niagara Falls and other Canadian towns. The secret service bureau knows many of these men and have succeeded in intercepting several important letters in the past few days, which are likely to lead to numerous arrests.

The incident of the stolen letters in Montreal is well known to the secret service authorities here and they do not hesitate to acknowledge complicity in the fact. In fact it is generally believed that the letters for which Du Bose is willing to pay ten thousand dollars are already in the hands of the Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, and that through the receipt of them there will be wholesale arrests of these men, who have been receiving very handsome stipends from Du Bose for betraying the country that protects them.

SAGASTA'S RACE ALMOST RUN

An Overthrow of the Cabinet Only a Matter of Time.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says:

The most pessimistic rumors are already prevailing in diplomatic circles regarding the durability of the new cabinet recently constructed by Senor Sagasta. Harmony does not prevail in this cabinet, in which free-trade and protection are both represented. The crisis, which is shortly expected, will be precipitated by the discord prevailing between Camazo, the minister of commerce, who is a partisan of the income tax, and Puigecerver, the minister of finance, who is an opponent of the measure.

While the imminent fall of the Sagasta ministry is discussed, the talk of politicians is also as to who is likely to obtain the premiership. The name which has been heard most frequently mentioned is Senor Silveira, a progressive.

MORE TROOPS TO TAMPA

Regiments Under Command of Brigadier-Generals Snider and Carpenter Under Orders.

CHATTANOOGA, May 30.—It was learned definitely tonight that the following troops have been ordered to Tampa at once to report to General Shafter: The First Ohio, Fifteenth Indiana, Third Pennsylvania, First Illinois, under command of Brigadier-General Snider; Second New York, Sixty-ninth New York, Fifth Illinois and First Illinois, under Brigadier-General Carpenter.

Troops will probably begin to break camp tomorrow.

THE SCHOOL BOOK QUESTION.

A Plan Answer on This Subject to H. S. Lyman by J. H. Ackerman.

HARRISON STREET SCHOOL, PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE, PORTLAND, OR., May 19, '98.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

On May 5th there appeared a communication signed by H. S. Lyman, populist candidate for superintendent of public instruction. After enumerating various improvements in the administration of the office which he proposes to initiate, if elected, Mr. Lyman takes up the school-book question. He states his position to be one of opposition to the contract and proceeds to say that the domination which procured this contract "now asks the voters of Oregon for an endorsement at the ballot-box which will give extension for another period of six years, to continue until 1907."

Since I am Mr. Lyman's only formidable opponent, this inuendo must refer to me. Any doubt about the matter will be removed by reading a circular signed by Mr. Lyman, in which it is openly stated that I am the American Book Company's candidate for the office of superintendent of public instruction.

I deny that there exists any agreement or understanding between myself and any man or corporation respecting the manner in which I shall, if elected, discharge the duties of the office for which I am a candidate. I deny that my vote on the adoption of text-books in 1894 was influenced by any other consideration than the interests of my constituency, the school patrons and school children of Multnomah county. And I assert that my vote at that time will bear comparison with the vote of H. S. Lyman, who was then superintendent of Clatsop county. This comparison I shall presently make. Mr. Lyman in his letters and circulars compares the present prices of books in Oregon with the lower prices in other states, fixed under different conditions or by contracts of more recent date and seeks by inuendo to lay a portion of the blame for this difference upon me, yet it will be seen that if Mr. Lyman could have had his way in 1894, we should now be paying more for school books than we pay under the "infamous" contract he so dearly loves to denounce.

Every person who had to vote upon the adoption of text-books in 1894 knows that, though a multiplicity of books were offered, there were practically only two "tickets" in the field. To vote for books not on one of these lists was like voting for the prohibition candidate for president. That Mr. Lyman fully understood this feature of the situation, is shown by his vote. On one side was the list of the American Book Company; on the other was a list made up from the publications of a syndicate headed by the great publishing house, Ginn & Co., and comprising, beside that firm, Maynard, Merrill & Co., The Werner Co., John E. Potter & Co., D. C. Heath & Co., and Lovell & Co.

The books on the opposing lists did not differ greatly in price and quality, but the American Book Company had this great and, as events proved, insuperable advantage. Its books were already in use in the schools, and were offered for re-adoption at greatly reduced prices; times were very hard, and public sentiment was bitterly opposed to any action which would cause the expense incident to a sweeping change of school books.

To ascertain the wishes of my constituents, I addressed a circular letter to the school officers of Multnomah county, inquiring what books, if any, ought in their opinion to be changed. Almost without exception the answer showed that no change whatever was desired. In consideration of the financial burden under which our people were laboring, and in deference to their expressed wish, I voted to continue in use most of the books already in the schools, though there were several thus re-adopted that I should have been glad, but for the matter of expense, to see changed. The books voted for by Mr. Lyman to be used in primary and grammar schools were as follows:

Title of Book and Publisher.	Contract Price	Revised Catalogue Price
Wentworth's Elementary Arithmetic, Ginn & Co.	\$.30	25
Wentworth's Grammar School Arithmetic, Ginn & Co.	.65	65
Montgomery's Beginners' U. S. History, Ginn & Co.	.60	65
Montgomery's Leading Facts in American History, Ginn & Co.	1.00	1.00
Blaisdell's Child Book of Health, Ginn & Co.	.30	35
Blaisdell's How to Keep Well, Ginn & Co.	.45	50
Fry's Elementary Geography, Ginn & Co.	.60	65
Potter's Elementary Geography, Potter & Co.	.60	60
Potter's Advanced Geography, Potter & Co.	1.25	1.25
Normal Readers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Werner & Co.	2.50	2.75
Reed's Word Book, Merrill & Co.	.25	25
Reed & Kellogg's Grammars, Maynard, Merrill & Co.	.78	90
Graphic Copy Books, 9 Nos., Lovell & Company	.72	72
Thompson's Drawing Books, 8 Nos., D. C. Heath & Co.	.85	1.00
Griffin's Clives for Young America, Lovell & Co.	.50	50
Brooks' Mental Arithmetic, Sower, Potts & Co.	.31	31
Webster's Common School Dictionary, American Book Co.	.72	80
Total	13.01	13.23

In Mr. Lyman's circulars and letters

the fact is strongly emphasized that the retail contract prices of the books adopted are greater than their catalogue prices. The intimation seems to be that it is a crime to vote for such prices. Yet it will be seen that the prices of the books voted for by Mr. Lyman were, in nearly every instance, greater than the catalogue prices of their publishers.

The books voted for by myself to be used in primary and grammar schools were as follows:

Title of Book and Publisher.	Contract Price
Fish's Arithmetic, No. 1, American Book Company	.35
Fish's Arithmetic, No. 2, American Book Company	.65
Makers of Our Country, Potter & Co.	.60
Thomas' History of the United States, D. C. Heath & Co.	1.00
Smith's Primer of Physiology, American Book Co.	.35
Smith's Elementary Physiology, American Book Co.	.55
Montieth's Elementary Geography, American Book Co.	.65
Montieth's Comprehensive Geography, American Book Co.	1.25
Barnes' Readers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, American Book Co.	3.00
Watson's Speller, American Book Co.	.25
Maxwell's Grammar, two books, American Book Co.	.90
Spencerian Copy Books, Nos. 1 to 7, American Book Co.	.70
Thompson's Drawing Books, D. C. Heath & Company	1.00
Peterman's Civil Government, American Book Co.	.65
Brooks' Mental Arithmetic, Sower, Potts & Company	.31
Webster's Common School Dictionary, American Book Co.	.80
Total	\$ 13.01

The books voted for by me were, with the exception of histories and speller, adopted. The changes make the total price of the adopted list \$13.06.

It thus appears that, so far as prices are concerned, there was no great difference between my vote and that cast by Mr. Lyman. And it is evident that all the unfavorable comparisons of current prices in Oregon with those current in

other states under contract made recently are as much of a criticism upon Mr. Lyman as upon myself. The truth is that neither of us could vote upon any prices except such as were offered in 1894 by the companies competing for the business of Oregon. That recent legislation or the course of trade has made it possible for other states to make better bargains since then, is no reflection upon either of us.

If, as Mr. Lyman intimates, my voting for so many of the publications of the American Book Company already in use indicates that I am under the influence of that company, what inference must be drawn from the fact that at a time of great financial distress Mr. Lyman voted to displace nearly all of the text-books in use in the common schools of the state, in order to adopt a list presented by Ginn & Co., which cost slightly more than the list offered for re-adoption?

Mr. Lyman makes much of the rumor that the agent of the American Book Company in this city is supporting my candidacy. Since that gentleman is a Republican, it is not strange that he should be supporting the entire Republican ticket. But what shall we say of the open support which John Gill, the agent of Ginn & Co., though a life-long Republican and at this moment a nominee for the legislature on one of the Republican tickets, is giving to Mr. Lyman?

A torpid liver robs you of ambition and ruins your health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the liver, cure constipation and all stomach and liver trouble. Snipes-Kinnersly Drug Co.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

Clothes to Fit All Sizes

ALL TASTES, ALL PURSES.

Black Clay Worsted Frock Suits; neat hairline Cassimers; modest, genteel patterns in worsteds; for the stout man, for the man who's hard to fit.

SERGE SUITS.

There's reason in buying serge suits; one of the coolest, one of the stoutest of summer stuffs; the most becoming suits to the most men. Our line of blue serges are the best for the least money.

\$16 a Suit.

No matter how big a man you are. The style, the finish is there too.



Mr. Dickwick in PICKWICK STOUT



A Wash Suit has double wear—the careless laundry's wear and the boy's rough wear—so should have double care in making. Careful sewing and the better class of wash goods cost more than the other sort, still our prices are found no higher than elsewhere.

75c to \$2.00

Today we also announce

New shipment Fine Colored Shoes for women. Just opened. Come and see.

A. M. WILLIAMS & CO.