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CONDON GLOBE.

VOL. VIII.

CONDON, GILLIAM CO., OREGON, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1898.

NO. 7.

HAS THREE TIMES THE CIRCULATION
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PACIFIC COAST SAFE.

Warehouses in These Waters More Than
a Match for Spain.

"We are prepared today to capture or destroy any force that Spain could possibly send against the Pacific coast," said Rear Admiral Kirkland. "In the first place, the Spanish government has no vessels in Pacific waters nearer than the Philippines. We have a greater force than Spain, and can easily take care of the opposing fleet. The next possibility lies in sending a fleet through the Straits of Magellan. Even if Spain had the ships, they would be practically useless after they got into the Pacific, through the lack of coal."

"We have two monitors, the Monadnock and the Monterey, that are more than a match for any vessel in the Spanish navy. Besides these two we have the Bennington and Mahican, which are now en route from the Hawaiian islands. The Charleston will be in commission by May 1, and if it were necessary we could have the Yorktown and Philadelphia in fighting trim by the 1st of June."

"What I rely upon largely to complete our coast defenses are the ten vessels recently acquired. Another valuable adjunct to our Pacific coast defenses is the two torpedo-boats now nearing completion at Portland and one on the Sound. This number can be increased materially if the necessary presents, since each requires only 60 days for building."

A MASTERLY STROKE.

United States Acted Wisely in Declaring
Against Privateering.

New York, April 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The announcement that the United States, in the event of hostilities, will not resort to privateering and will be governed by the four rules of the declaration of Paris, is considered a masterly stroke in diplomatic circles. While England's sympathy has been with America from first to last, Spain has gained some tactical advantages in negotiations have proceeded. The point has been scored, not by many, but by a few English journals, that while Spain has made a series of concessions to America, congress in the end has compelled her to fight. All the continental journals have agreed in describing the negotiations as one-sided, with Spain in the position of offering one sacrifice after another, without pleasing American opinion.

It was important that the state department, while justifying war on humane principles, should restrict the area of disturbance as much as possible and guarantee security for neutral commercial interests. This has been done by the official announcement from Washington that the government will adhere to the principles of the declaration of Paris. Nothing could be more satisfactory to England, France and Germany. It is pledged that the United States will respect the four rules of the declaration of Paris, discontinue privateering, protect neutral goods under any flag and the enemy sailing under a neutral flag, with the single exception of contraband of war, and recognize the necessity of making a blockade effective in order to render it binding. These four pledges will be the safeguards of European commerce in the pending war.

So far as the American practice is concerned, Spain will be placed on the defensive. She will be compelled to repeat these assurances or else alienate European sympathy.

The Nashville Takes a Prize

The Nashville Takes a Prize
Spanish Merchant
Steamer.

BROUGHT HER TO KEY WEST

The Buena Ventura the Unfortunate
Vessel—The Skipper Surprised, as He
Did Not Know That War Had Been
Declared—Prize Crew Put on Board.

Key West, April 25.—The United States fleet was about 12 miles off Sand Key light this morning at 7 o'clock when the Spanish merchantman Buena Ventura was sighted bound north. The gunboat Nashville ran her down and put a shot across her bows from the 4-inch gun on the port side aft, manned by Lieutenant Dillingham.

The Spaniard ignored the shot, but another closer to her bows brought her to a prize crew, under Ensign Magruder, was put aboard.

Captain Lozarraga, in command of her, was astounded. He said he did not know that war had been declared, but when he was informed of the state of affairs, he shrugged his shoulders and accepted the situation philosophically.

The Nashville has taken on stores and will return to the fleet, carrying Ensign Magruder, who will be received by Ensign Carleton, of the Snow. A body of marines is pacing the deck of the Spaniard, and her crew of 28 are lounging about the decks in nonchalant fashion. Not a man is in irons.

According to prize laws, Captain Maynard will turn the prisoners of war over to the United States district attorney, who will decide the question of their disposition.

The Buena Ventura is a tramp steamer of 1,155 tons, and hails from Bilbao, Spain. She has a cargo of lumber, loaded at Pascagoula, Miss., and was bound for Rotterdam.

The news of the capture of the Spaniard set the people of Key West frantic with enthusiasm. All work was suspended, and the docks were crowded with people.

Commodore Lyons, of the Dolphin, has delivered to United States District Attorney Stripling the papers of the Buena Ventura. He will libel the ship in the United States admiralty court.

Satisfaction at the Department.

Washington, April 25.—The report that the gunboat Nashville had captured a Spanish merchant ship gained rapid circulation throughout the navy department shortly after noon today. It caused much excitement, and was eagerly discussed as an outward evidence of the actual existence of war. Secretary Long, however, had not received word of the capture, except through newspaper sources. Notwithstanding this, naval officers credited the report and discussed it as though it was an accepted fact. It was said that a part of the crew had been placed on board, and the captured vessel had a valuable cargo, including considerable coal.

Among the officials, the report caused much satisfaction, although it was said the capture of a Spanish warship would have been more acceptable. There is said to be no question as to the right of taking Spanish merchant ships at this time. Two of these ships left Galveston within the last day or so with considerable cargoes of cotton on board. Another Spanish ship is said to be en route from Vera Cruz, Mexico, with 1,000,000 pesos on board, representing the subscription of Vera Cruz to the Spanish in Cuba.

Volunteer Army Bill Signed.

Washington, April 25.—The volunteer army bill was signed by the president at 3:06 P. M. The bill, as agreed to, reduces the time of enlistment from three years to two. The amendment authorizing the president to organize independent troops was retained, but limits the number to 3,000. The bill leaves it optional for regiment and company militia officers to receive commissions from governors. The senate rejected from the amendment attaching an engineer officer to the staff of each brigade commander.

Topeka Reported Lost.

London, April 25.—The Daily Mail says that it is stated in Falmouth shipping circles that the American cruiser Topeka, which left Falmouth the evening of Tuesday, April 19, was in collision with the bark Albatross, at midnight, Thursday. According to the Mail, the captain of the Albatross asserts that after the collision the steamer, whose name he did not ascertain, flashed a light and suddenly disappeared. He believed she foundered.

United States Censorship.

Key West, April 25.—The United States government has established a censorship of telegrams, forbidding the transmission of code messages to or from Havana. This begins at once.

Monadnock Goes North.

Vallejo, Cal., April 25.—This evening a States steamship Monadnock, carrying flags and for sea, en route to Puget Sound, was seen by a group of seamen. My stock includes flooring, to Yankton, a not visible, surfaced lumber, ship-lap and all usual dimensions of rough lumber.

Old Glory Burned.

April 25.—This evening a States steamship Monadnock, carrying flags and for sea, en route to Puget Sound, was seen by a group of seamen. My stock includes flooring, to Yankton, a not visible, surfaced lumber, ship-lap and all usual dimensions of rough lumber.

Will One-Half Mile Southeast of Post-Office.

LOST VALLEY, - - - - - OREGON

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the
Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the
Past Seven Days in This and
All Foreign Lands.

George Parsons Lathrop, poet and
author, died at Roosevelt hospital, New
York.

Professor Jules Marcon, famous
throughout the world as a geologist, is
dead at his home at Cambridge, Mass.

It took the Republicans of the 10th
Ohio district 1,877 ballots to nominate
J. Morgan for congress, to succeed Rep-
resentative Fenton.

A hundred colonists have offered
their services to the American consul,
George W. Bell, at Sidney, N. S. W.,
in the event of war between the United
States and Spain.

Naval and military preparations con-
tinue with unabated vigor. Seven
fleet steam yachts, suitable for naviga-
tion in Cuban waters, were procured
and several bids for steam colliers were
made in Washington Wednesday.

The police commissioners of San
Francisco have adopted a resolution
declaring that in case of war police officers
who enlist will not lose their places,
which will be filled during their ab-
sence by men whose appointment shall
be merely temporary.

It is the understanding that the call
for 80,000 men will be filled entirely
from the National Guard, and that the
quota from each state will be fixed in
the proportion that the number of en-
listed Guardsmen bear to the total in
the United States, rather than by the
population. It is estimated that there
are nearly 120,000 enlisted men in the
organizations of the country, which
would make an 80,000 call equal to
two-thirds of the Guardsmen of each
state.

The departure of the First battalion
of the Nineteenth infantry from Fort
Wayne for Mobile was marked by a
serious accident. During the firing of
a salute in honor of the departing
troops by those left in charge of the
fort, Private George Engman had his
right arm nearly blown off by the
premature explosion of a cannon, and
Sergeant John W. Annis, who was in
charge of the firing party had his right
hand severely injured. Engman's arm
was amputated.

The Spanish government is buying
coal largely on account of an increase
in the fleet in view of the anticipated
Spanish-American war.

Under instructions from Minister
Polo, the Spanish consuls are arranging
for the departure of the Spaniards from
their respective localities in this
country.

The Chicago Chronicle says: The
American soldiers live well, and the
experts declare that an army of 200,000
men can be supplied from domestic
sources without inconveniencing any-
body or causing the price of food
products to rise.

General Lew Wallace, the famous
soldier, diplomat and novelist, who was
71 years old April 10, has formally
withdrawn from the race for the United
States senate, and announced that he
will enter the army and fight for Cuban
independence.

The Spanish authorities have ac-
quired all the principal warehouses at
Tenerife, Canary Islands, and at Grand
Canaary for the accommodation of a
large reinforcement of troops expected
there, and to hold stores due to arrive.
Even churches there are being used for
military purposes, and the strength of
the fortifications is being increased. At
Las Palmas, large quantities of grain
have been amassed.

The Rome correspondent of the Lon-
don Chronicle says: Some of the
powers, including France and Italy,
are acting in concert with the Vatican
in an effort to persuade Spain to aban-
don Cuba. It is said Spain is secretly
inclined to this course, but prefers to
await the outbreak of war in order to
have the appearance of yielding to
force, so as to be justified by public
opinion.

News of further fighting between in-
surgents and Spanish troops in the
province of Pinar del Rio, has reached
Havana. It appears the insurgents
under Lores Aguilera have made an at-
tack Saturday upon the Spanish forces
in Pinar del Rio, and had the best of
the fight, even according to the Spanish
announcement of the affair. Spanish
report adds that the garrison of the fort
lost four men killed and had nine
wounded.

The supporters in England of Don
Carlos, the Spanish pretender, headed
by the Earl of Ashburnham, are ac-
tively preparing for emergencies. Every
detail has been arranged to seize the
propitious moment for action. The
local Carlists are convinced that the
present dynasty is doomed, and that
Spain will be forced to choose between
Republicanism and Don Carlos. They
aid that the only chance of the present
dynasty is a successful war against the
United States, the possibility of which
is scouted.

The Russian government has placed
orders for two 12,000-ton battle-ships
in the United States, according to in-
formation which has reached the navy
department. The new vessels are to
equal any afloat or designed in the
world, and are to be superior to any-
thing in the fighting line heretofore
produced in this country. They and all
their equipment will be American in
manufacture as well as in material. The
cramps will build the hulls and ma-
chinery, and the Bethlehem Iron
Company the armor and the funnels.

TO SUCCEED GARY.

Charles Emory Smith Named for Post-
master-General.Washington, April 23.—The presi-
dent sent this nomination to the senate
today:

Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylv-
ania, to be post-master-general, vice
James A. Gary, resigned.

It is stated at the White House that
the resignation of Postmaster-General
Gary had absolutely nothing to do with
our foreign complications. It was
owing entirely to the condition of
Gary's health. He has been suffering
from a general breaking down of the
system. The new postmaster-general is
editor of the Philadelphia Press.

Co-Operations of Cubans.

Washington, April 23.—Brigadier-
Generals Nunez and Castillo, of the
Cuban insurgent army, are now associ-
ated with the active work of the
Cuban delegation here, and their recent
conference with Major-General Miles,
commander of the army, is looked upon
as suggesting possible co-operation of
the insurgent forces in the event of an
attack by the United States troops on
the Spanish forces in Cuba.

At the Cuban legation, no statement
would be made as to the conference,
but Senator Albertino, first secretary,
said the Cubans would most gladly co-
operate with the United States forces,
if co-operation was desired. At present,
he said, there were 35,000 Cubans
in arms, and there would be a general
uprising as soon as the forces began to
attack Havana.

An Alliance Possible.

New York, April 23.—A Herald dis-
patch from Washington says: Henry
White, secretary of the American em-
bassy in London, is here on a diplo-
matic mission in connection with the
relations of this government with that
of Great Britain, and the particular
relations growing out of the situation be-
tween this country and Spain. One
official high in administration circles
said that Mr. White is here in connec-
tion with the preparation of a new
treaty between the United States and
Great Britain, something on the line,
he believed, of the arbitration treaty
which failed last year. He only knew
that some kind of negotiations were
in progress, and that Mr. White is here
in connection with them.

Cheers in Commons.

London, April 23.—Replying in the
house of commons to Sir Arthur Bower
Norwood, conservative, Mr. Balfour,
the government leader and acting sec-
retary of state for foreign affairs, said
that in regard to neutral vessels, the
government had received from the
United States a notification that it
would adhere to the principle of the
treaty of Paris. The announcement
was greeted with cheers. Mr. Balfour
announced that no answer on the sub-
ject had yet been received from Spain.

Frenchmen Side With Spain.

London, April 22.—The Paris cor-
respondent of the Times says: There is
not a single French paper, nor even, I
believe, a single Frenchman, who sup-
ports the United States. The news
from Spain indicates that the national
subscription will total £30,000,000. It
is said that all able-bodied men are
ready to take up arms. All the Spaniards
that I meet are convinced that
serious resistance is useless, yet they
are all convinced that Spain will not
yield, but will fight all the more ad-
mirably because the fighting is for
honor.

Passed the Senate.

Washington, April 23.—Three im-
portant measures were passed by the
senate this afternoon, each of which
related largely to the national defense.
The sundry civil bill, which has been
pending for weeks, and which carries a
large amount of money intended to be
used in the strengthening of the coun-
try's defenses, was finally passed. The
naval appropriation bill was imme-
diately taken up and practically com-
pleted. A joint resolution was adopted,
giving the president power to prevent
the exportation of coal and other war
material.

The Spanish Cortes.

Madrid, April 23.—In the Spanish
senate today, Marshal Martinez Campos
asked the minister for foreign affairs,
Gullon, to make a statement regarding
the relations of Spain and the United
States, whereupon the latter replied
that the relations were broken off. The
ex-captain-general of Cuba then made a
patriotic speech, in which he declared
that Cuba will never lose her Spanish
sovereignty.

Charles Fiester Sentenced.

Grants Pass, Or., April 23.—Judge
Hale this afternoon pronounced the
death sentence upon Charles Fiester,
the wife-murderer, fixing Friday, June
10, as the date of execution.

Fiester broke completely down and
wept like a child.

Fiester drowned his wife in a pool of
water in May, 1895.

Naval and Military Preparations.

Washington, April 23.—With the
actual beginning of war, military and
naval preparations were vastly stimu-
lated today. The navy bought a ship
and number of yachts. It secured
some more material for guns and re-
newed orders for haste in the construc-
tion of guns. Orders were sent to the
squadrons to guard their movements
and the preliminaries of a blockade
were executed.

Secretary Long has decided to assign
Commodore Howell to command the
newly organized patrol fleet, consisting
of the Yosemite, Prairie, Yankee and
Dixie. Secretary Long was very anx-
ious to avail himself of the experience
of Commodore Howell, but found some
difficulty in doing so, in view of the
fact that he outranks both Schley and
Sampson, in command of the two fleets.
Neither of these officers could in justice
have been relieved to make room for
the former commander of the European
squadron.

WAR NOW EXISTS

Sampson's Fleet Or-
dered to Blockade
Havana.

SPAIN REJECTS ULTIMATUM

Minister Woodford Is Given His Pass-
ports and Diplomatic Relations Be-
tween the United States and Spain
Are Declared to Be Severed.

Washington, April 23.—War between
the United States and Spain is a fact,
though not officially declared so by
congress.

The stirring events of yesterday were
succeeded today with rapidity by others
of more importance, culminating in the
afternoon in orders for the departure of
the North Atlantic squadron for Ha-
vana. This practically is an act of
war, so that the war between this coun-
try and Spain may fairly be said to date
from today.

Two minutes after the opening of the
state department this morning, came
word from Minister Woodford that the
Spanish government, having antici-
pated and prevented his intentions to
present the president's ultimatum, he
had asked for his passports. The ad-
ministration, in a public statement,
announced that it regarded the action
of the Spanish government as render-
ing unnecessary further diplomatic ac-
tion on the part of the United States,
and further stated that it regarded the
course adopted by Spain as one placing
upon that country the responsibility
for the breach of friendly relations.

Mr. Woodford's telegram resulted in
the calling of a special cabinet meeting
to arrange an outline for a plan of cam-
paign already prepared by the strategic
boards of the army and navy depart-
ments.

The blockade of Havana.

The result was the immediate order
for the Atlantic squadron to begin the
blockade of Havana.

How much further than this the cabi-
net progressed in its deliberations it
is not possible to say, for the obvious
reason that the time has now come
when the interests of the government
require that the movements of the ships
and troops should be guarded with the
greatest care from undue publicity, in
order to prevent the enemy from taking
advantage of information.

The North Atlantic squadron, under
Captain Sampson's command, is a
splendid array of fine vessels, and this
force is quite competent to blockade all
the ports in Cuba, or at least all of the
ports connecting by rail with Havana,
and so likely to be used to supply that
place in the event of siege with food
and munitions of war.

This statement is to be taken with
the understanding that it does not con-
template the coming to Cuban waters
of the Spanish fleet. In such case,
however, the probable policy would be
to abandon the blockade and endeavor
to destroy the Spanish fleet to battle.

Minister Woodford's action during
the day, as reported to the state depart-
ment in a late telegram, indicated that
he was following a carefully prepared
programme. A significant feature of
his message was the statement that the
Spanish government notified him that
it regarded the withdrawal of Minister
Polo yesterday as terminating diplo-
matic negotiations, showing that it was
not disposed to accept the expressed in-
tention of our government to continue
Minister Woodford as a medium of
communication any longer.

Mr. Woodford also announced that
he had instructed Consul-General
Bowen, at Barcelona, to call upon all
American consuls to withdraw.

He further stated that he had in-
formed the Spanish government, after
asking for his passports, that he had
placed the American legation in Mad-
rid and American interests in Spain
generally in the hands of the British
ambassador. The ambassador, Right
Hon. Sir H. E. Fry-Drummond Wolf, is
not at present in Madrid, so American
interests will be confided to the British
charge, Sir George E. Bonham.

To all intents and purposes, this re-
lieves the state department from fur-
ther negotiations as to Cuba, save those
relating to privateering, neutrality ob-
servances and the like.

Sending of Troops to Cuba.

Captain Sampson's fleet, which has
been ordered to Cuba, later on will be
supported by troops which will be dis-
patched to Cuba as soon as in the opin-
ion of the president it is possible to use
them advantageously in the occupation
of the island. Meanwhile, as rapidly
as troops can be rushed to Key West
and other points on the South Atlantic
and Gulf coasts, they will be hurried
forward. It is estimated that it will
take 10 days to concentrate an army
sufficient in size with supplies to make
the campaign.

It is the purpose to gather these
troops and make a sharp, decisive
movement. Immediately upon the
passage of an army volunteer bill by
congress, the president will call for
100,000 men. Of this force, it is in-
tended to use 80,000 men in Cuba, in
conjunction with the regular army,
now already assembled or assembling
at points of concentration. The re-
maining 20,000 men will aid the ar-
tillery departments in guarding the sea
coast and in manning the heavy
guns of the coast defense.

The Ultimatum to Spain.

Following is the text of the presi-
dent's ultimatum to Spain, as given
out this morning:

"April 23, 1898.—Woodford, Minis-
ter of the United States, Madrid: You
have been furnished with the text of
the joint resolution voted by the con-
gress of the United States on the 19th
inst., and approved today, in relation
to the pacification of the island of Cu-
ba. In obedience to that act, the presi-
dent directs you to immediately com-
municate to the government of Spain
said resolution, with a formal demand
upon the government of Spain to at
once relinquish its authority and gov-
ernment in the island of Cuba and
withdraw its land and naval forces
from Cuba and Cuban waters. In tak-
ing this step, the United States hereby
declares any disposition or intention
to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or
control over the island, except for the
pacification thereof, and asserts its de-
termination when that is accomplished
to leave the government and control of
the island to its people under such free
and independent government as they
may establish.

"If by the hour of noon on Saturday
next, the 23d day of April, instant,
there be not communicated to this gov-
ernment by the government of Spain
full and satisfactory responses to this
demand and resolution, whereby the
ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured,
the president will proceed without fur-
ther notice to use the power and au-
thority enjoyed and conferred upon
him by said joint resolution to such
extent as may be necessary to carry the
same into effect. SHERMAN."

The following statement regarding
the sending of the ultimatum to Spain
was issued today:

Yesterday, April 22, 1898, at about
11 o'clock, the department of state
served notice of the purpose of this
government by delivering to Minister
Polo a copy of the instructions to Minis-
ter Woodford, and also a copy of the
resolution passed by the congress of the
United States on the 19th. Immedi-
ately after the receipt of this notice
the Spanish minister forwarded to the
state department a request for his pas-
sports, which were furnished him yes-
terday afternoon. The United States
minister at Madrid was at the same
time instructed to make a like com-
munication to the government of Spain.

This morning the department re-
ceived from Minister Woodford the
following telegram, stating that the
Spanish government had broken off
diplomatic relations with this govern-
ment. This course on the part of
Spain renders unnecessary any further
diplomatic action on the part of the
United States:

"Madrid, April 22.—Early this
morning, immediately after the receipt
of your telegram, and before I had
communicated the same to the Spanish
government, the Spanish minister of
foreign affairs notified me that diplo-
matic relations had been broken be-
tween the two countries, and that all
official communications between their
respective representatives have ceased.
I accordingly asked for safe passports.
I shall turn the legation over to the
British embassy and leave for Paris
this afternoon. I have notified