

The Santiam News

OREGON

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled from the Telegraph Columns.

General Otis is planning another blow at the insurgents in the execution of his general scheme of hastening the end of the rebellion in Luzon before the advent of the rainy season.

The appellate court at Chicago, has unanimously sustained a decision rendered by Judge Tukey last summer, that express companies are obliged to furnish war revenue stamps to all shippers.

The sovereign camp Woodman of the World, the fifth largest fraternal and beneficiary order in the United States are in biennial session at Memphis, Tenn. The session will last ten days or two weeks.

Mrs. Minnie Adams has been arrested at her father's home, in San Francisco, on suspicion of having murdered her two-year-old illegitimate child, John Richard Gray, by administering a dose of carbolic acid.

Senator Quessada, of the Cuban Junta in Washington, has received a cablegram from Santiago which says: "The people of Santiago disapprove the assembly, senator Quessada is preparing a public manifestation."

At the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London, a resolution was passed urging the British government to maintain the "open door" in China and prior British rights in the Yangtze Kiang valley.

A contract has been concluded between the German government and Cecil Rhodes, the British South African magnate, for the construction of a telegraph line in East Africa. A contract for building a railroad through the same territory is upon the point of conclusion.

Rear-Admiral Hichborn, chief naval constructor, in his statement of work accomplished on the vessel now building for the navy, shows that there are now actually under construction, or already contracted for, 51 vessels of various types, ranging from battleships to torpedo-boats.

According to a dispatch from Pinar del Rio, five sisters of the American order of Sacred Heart have been ordered away from Cuba by Archbishop Chapelle, papal representative. The nuns are all daughters of Indian chiefs, and the reason given is the "old hatred" against the Indian sisters.

Three thousand insurgents moved down to the towns of Pasig and Paterno on the shore of Laguna de Bay, fronting Wheaton's troops on the Pasig river, by heavy fighting Wheaton's troops lodged and drove them back, taking 400 prisoners and inflicting heavy losses in killed and wounded.

The torpedo-boat Fox, built at Portland, has arrived at San Francisco. She made the run from Astoria in 41 hours.

The navy department has abandoned all hope of the recovery of the armored cruiser Cristobal Colon, sunk in the battle of July 3, at Santiago.

The navy department is informed by Admiral Dewey that the supply ship Nanshan has left Manila with supplies for the new naval station at Guam.

A correspondent of the state department, writing from Ponapi, Caroline islands, says the inhabitants like everything that is American. They are hoping and praying, he says, that the Americans will take possession of all of the islands, and if not all, at least the island of Ponapi.

The differences between the Raisin-Gr-vine Association and the packers of California, have been finally adjusted. The association will make the sale and the packers will receive a liberal commission. The packers will form an organization with a capital of \$500,000, of which \$10,000 is to be in cash.

The city of Pasig, east of Manila, has been captured by American troops after an hour's fighting. The loss to the Filipinos was 30 killed and 16 prisoners. The Americans' loss was one man killed, six were wounded. The man killed is Private C. E. Thorn, of the Twentieth Kansas. The battle was fought by Wheaton's divisional brigade.

Six men have arrived at St. Michaels from the North American Transportation & Trading Company's steamer, P. B. Yeakey, which is ice-bound in the Yukon, near Holy Cross mission. The men do not think they will be able to save her in the spring. Seven men left the steamer, but one got lost coming down, and the others think he was frozen to death.

A party of some 60 members of congress, senators and representatives, will accept the invitation extended by gentlemen representing Panama canal interests and will inspect the Nicaragua and Panama canal works. The party left New York, March 2. This body has nothing to do with the official investigation which will be made by the commission to be appointed by President McKinley.

A monument costing \$40,000 is to be erected over the grave of a simple Kentucky private killed in the San Juan fight. The soldier was only one of many wealthy men who were prepared to do so to the front in any capacity.

The Danish East Asiatic Company, limited, which, besides being a steamship company, owns large forests and commercial establishments in Siam, lately ordered four more 10,000-ton steamers for its line between the Baltic and the East Coast.

The Chicago Colony Isle of Pines Co-operative Agricultural Community has been organized at Chicago. As the name indicates, it will be located in the Isle of Pines. It is thought plenty of fertile land can be procured, either in the way of government concessions or by purchase at a cheap price.

Captain Stetson, master of the bark Carondelet, at San Francisco, from New Castle, N. S. W., reports passing an uncharted reef in the South Pacific ocean. The reef, as it showed above the water, was about a quarter of a mile long.

Peisch & Company, manufacturers of neckwear in New York, one of the oldest firms in that line of business, have become financially embarrassed, and a committee of creditors have been appointed to look into their affairs. Their liabilities amount to \$200,000; assets estimated at \$100,000.

LATER NEWS.

The Utah legislature adjourned without electing a United States senator to succeed Senator Cannon.

Governor Rogers, of Washington, has vetoed the two school text-book bills passed by the recent legislature.

M. Cambon, the French ambassador, has called at the department of state and served formal notice of the signing of the peace treaty at Madrid.

The navy department has been advised of the arrival at Manila of the battleship Oregon and Iris. Admiral Dewey cabled that the Oregon is in a fit condition for any duty.

A tornado has swept over a large area of the South. The loss of life and destruction of property has been especially heavy in Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi.

A Finnish deputation of 400 persons, who recently arrived at St. Petersburg, to petition the czar against the Russification decrees, has been ordered to return home immediately, the czar refusing to receive its members.

George Dewey, Jr., has received a letter from his father, the admiral, in which he says he is in good health, although somewhat fatigued. The admiral expressed the hope that his task would be finished before long.

The California legislature has adjourned without electing a United States senator. Nineteen ballots were taken during the last day's session, and 104 ballots since the convening of that body.

The International Steam Pump Company has been organized in Jersey City. All the prominent steam manufacturers in the city are said to have gone into the combination. The company has a capital of \$2,000,000.

Two explosions have occurred at the government ammunition factory at Bourges, in the shell filling shop. Three men were killed and five were injured. At Marseilles a cartridge exploded, blowing up a quantity of gunpowder. Three men were injured and great damage was done to the building.

The impartiality of Madrid, asserts that republicans has been discussed in the province of Seville, that three of the leaders have been arrested, and that Carlist movements have taken place at Perpignan, capital of the French department of the Eastern Pyrenees, where arms are said to be accumulating.

By the burning of the Windsor hotel, in New York, 16 persons lost their lives, and others will probably die from injuries received. The number of missing is 60, and 57 were injured. Jewelry to the value of \$1,000,000, belonging to guests, was lost. The Windsor was a large but old building, and burned very rapidly.

The directors of the Pacific Coast Company declared a dividend of 2 1/2 and 2 per cent on preferred and common stock.

Reports of the likelihood of a renewal of the trouble among the Indians at Leach Lake, Minn., are not credited at the Indian bureau, at Washington.

A report is current involving the establishment in San Francisco of the most widely known financial men of the world of a commercial bank, with a paid-up capital of \$5,000,000.

The snow-bound train on the Cheyenne & Northern at Wheatland has been abandoned by the company officials, who will take steps to rescue the passengers by sleds.

Acting Postmaster-General Heath has issued orders directing that hereafter fees for postal money orders issued in the United States for payment in Cuba shall be the same as those fixed for domestic money orders.

Orders have been issued for the muster out of the First Texas at Galveston and the Second Louisiana at Savannah. Both regiments are now at Havana. The Sixth company volunteer signal corps, at Augusta, Ga., was also ordered mustered out.

The drought which was threatening the loss of millions of dollars to California has been broken by a rain storm continuing for several days. Reports show that both grain and fruit crops are in excellent condition through the big Sacramento valley.

A special from Madrid says: Premier Silvela, in an interview just published, spoke in favor of the intervention of France for the purpose of obtaining permission from the United States for Spain to resume direct negotiations for the release of the Spanish prisoners held by the Philippine rebels.

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VILLAGE OF CAINTA TAKEN

Fortified Town Falls After a Desperate Fight.

BATTLE LASTED FOUR HOURS

Rebel Loss Was One Hundred Killed—Two Americans Killed—twentieth Infantry Engaged.

Manila, March 18.—The first battalion of the Twentieth infantry regiment advanced from Pasig, clearing the country to Cainta, a well-defended village of 700 inhabitants, five miles northwest of the foothills. The troops first encountered the rebel outpost in the dense jungle on the bank of the river. The enemy was dislodged after half an hour's fighting. The Americans advanced in a splendid manner, under heavy fire, until they were ready to valley the rebels from the trenches. The latter had a great advantage and dropped a number of our men. The Americans charged across the rice fields, making four advances on the enemy, who numbered 1,000 men, 500 of whom were entrenched, and in the face of a cross fire.

Our troops carried the town after four hours of fighting and burned the outskirts, the rebels firing from the windows and keeping up a running fire in the streets. The Americans then withdrew to obtain more ammunition.

The rebels lost 100 men and the American loss was: Corporal Johnson, of company C, and Private McAnoy, of company L, killed, and 12 wounded.

Rebel Line Cut in Two.—Washington, March 18.—The following from General Otis was received at the war department today: "Manila, March 18.—Reports from Ho Ho indicate an improvement and less activity on the part of the insurgents. Reports from Negros are most encouraging. The inhabitants are enthusiastic. Quiet prevails throughout the island, and Colonel Smith is directing affairs in framing the internal government. Cebu is quiet. Business is progressing under United States protection. Reports from Samar and Leyte indicate the desire of the inhabitants for United States troops. These islands will be occupied."

"The insurgents' control is confined to Luzon, and the occupation of the Pasig river line with control of Laguna de Bay has cut the country occupied by the Tagalos in nearly two equal parts. OTIS."

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

A Variety of Reports Regarding His Condition.

Rome, March 18.—The pope's health is following its normal course. The Messagero, however, says the pope shows signs of increasing weakness and that his physicians are very watchful. Professor Mazzoni and Dr. Lappera, the pope's physicians, deny all the alarmist rumors that have been in circulation regarding the condition of his holiness. They declare the wound made by the recent operation is about healed; that the pope's lungs and heart are absolutely healthy, and that his weakness is not more than is natural in a monsignor. On the other hand the newspapers print a variety of reports. While the Tribune states that his holiness has resumed his usual avocations, giving audiences, the Opinions declares that he had several fainting fits during the day.

Spanish Colonists.—City of Mexico, March 18.—El Continente Americano, the organ of the Cuban residents here, strongly opposes allowing Spanish troops to be sent to the army in Cuba to come to Mexico as colonists, and says it is a dishonorable and undignified conversion of Mexico into a lair of bandits, disguised as Chinese. It calls the Spaniards "the Chinese of Europe," and says they will make Mexico the focus of infection for free America. The Mexican Herald sustains the ministry in giving a charter for Spanish colonization, contending that the Spanish soldiers will make good citizens.

Death on a Glacier.—Seattle, March 18.—The steamer Excelsior, which arrived tonight from the mouth of Copper river, Alaska, brings news of the freezing to death of six men on Valdes glacier, about the 1st of March. They were: Adolph Ehrhardt, New York; Maximilian Miller, New York; Dr. Edwin Logan, Denver; Alfred Alteman, New York; Rudolph Ellerkamp, Louisville, Ky.; August Schultz, New York.

All the bodies except that of Dr. Logan were recovered and buried at Valdes. Ehrhardt, Miller and Alteman were members of the Scientific Prospecting Company, of New York. The Excelsior brought nearly 100 passengers, 40 per cent of whom were suffering from scurvy.

Combination Being Considered.—Boston, March 18.—A combination of the chief woolen mills in the East, a counterpart in many respects to the American Woolen Company (the worsted mills combine), is reported to be under consideration by several wool outfits in this city.

Prehistoric Mammoth Found.—San Francisco, March 18.—A Chronicle special from Vancouver, B. C., says: According to the latest mail advices from Dawson, a marvelous discovery has been made on Dominion creek, in the Klondike. A prehistoric mammoth, weighing 30 tons, with flesh still sweet enough to eat, was found on February 8, by August Trulsen, a Swede, and his partner, while working their claim on Dominion creek. They came across the remains 40 feet from the surface.

Pay for Spanish Troops.—Madrid, March 18.—The Spanish government has concluded a loan of \$3,000,000 pesetas with the banking house of Urquiza. The money was handed over yesterday, and will be devoted to paying the arrears due to Spanish troops who have served in Cuba.

"Dewey Day."—Harrisburg, Pa., March 18.—A resolution was adopted by the house today requesting Governor Stone to name May 1, 1899, as "Dewey day" and designate the same as a legal holiday.

THE SAMOAAN MUDDLE.

Provisional Government Will Not Be Considered in Negotiations.

Washington, March 18.—Admiral Kautz has reported the arrival at Apia of the cruiser Philadelphia. March 6. He made no mention of political affairs.

As negotiations are now in progress between the United States, Great Britain and Germany, respecting the kingdom of Samoa, any action of the so-called provisional government that would tend to force a crisis prematurely would have a mischievous effect. The German government is regarded as being particularly solicitous that there should be no outbreak at this time, but unfortunately seeks to impose conditions in the pursuit of this purpose, that if accepted, would seriously compromise the alleged rights of both the United States and Great Britain. Our government prefers to adhere strictly to the lines of the Berlin treaty, so long as that convention remains unchanged. It is understood that the provisional government referred to in the news dispatches, is nothing more than an assemblage of some of the subjects and that even Matafua, the candidate for the kingship, has not joined. Meanwhile, the three governments are somewhat divided over the proposition to undertake a reopening of the controversy over the succession to the throne, the present contention of the United States and Great Britain being that as the chief justice was clothed with specific authority to deal with this question, not even the treaty powers have any power in the matter.

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The next step must be taken by Spain, which must name a special envoy and notify the United States government of the probable date upon which he will present himself at Washington with the exchange copy of the treaty of peace.

Although in most instances little more than a perfunctory ceremony, it is the case of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty the details will be of more than ordinary interest, for the occasion will be historical.

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QUEEN SIGNS THE TREATY

End of War Between Spain and the United States.

EXCHANGE WILL BE EFFECTED

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The next step must be taken by Spain, which must name a special envoy and notify the United States government of the probable date upon which he will present himself at Washington with the exchange copy of the treaty of peace.

Although in most instances little more than a perfunctory ceremony, it is the case of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty the details will be of more than ordinary interest, for the occasion will be historical.

Spanish American War.—February 15, 1898.—Battle-ship Maine blown up in Havana harbor. April 20—President authorized by congress to intervene in Cuba with army and navy. April 22—Blockading proclamation issued. First gun of the war fired by gunboat Nashville, in capturing the prize Buena Ventura. April 23—President calls for 125,000 two-year volunteers. April 25—War with Spain is declared. April 29—Cervera's fleet sails for Cuba. May 1—Rear-Admiral Dewey destroys entire fleet of Admiral Mont