

Yamhill County Reporter

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McMINNVILLE.....OREGON.

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Cited From the Press Reports of the Current Week.

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

Professor Jules Marcou, 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 Representative 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 continue with unabated vigor. Seven fleet steam yachts, suitable for navigation 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 absence 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 enlisted 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 British 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 300,000 men can be supplied from domestic sources without inconveniencing anybody 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 announces that he will enter the army and fight for Cuban independence.

The Spanish authorities have acquired all the principal warehouses at Tenerife, Canary Islands, and at Grand Canary 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 London Chronicle says: Some of the powers, including France and Italy, are acting in concert with the Vatican in an effort to persuade Spain to abandon 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 insurgents and Spanish troops in the province of Pinar del Rio, has reached Havana. It appears the insurgents under Lores Aguilar also made an attack 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 reports add 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 actively 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 add 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 information 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 anything 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 machinery, and the Bethlehem Iron Company the armor and the funnels.

THE TWO PROPOSALS

Text of the Resolutions Passed by the Senate and House.

The following passed the senate 67 to 31:

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States; have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have in the destruction of a United States battle-ship, with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the president of the United States in his message to congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress was invited; therefore be it

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled:

First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

Second—That it is the true duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

House, 322 to 10.

Whereas, The government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent noncombatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and

Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battle-ship Maine, and in the death of 266 of our seamen; therefore be it

Resolved, That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing by the free action of the people there of a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purposes of this resolution.

RIOTS IN MALAGA.

American Consulate Stoned—Escutcheon Torn Down and Insulted.

Malaga, April 19.—The rioting which broke out yesterday was continued last evening. The gendarmes charged the mob frequently, and the rioters returned their attacks with volleys of stones. Many persons were bruised, and numerous arrests were made. The city is quieter this morning.

The Insult to the United States.

London, April 19.—The Malaga correspondent of the Daily Mail says: About 10 o'clock last evening a large group of young people, who had already met in another part of the town for the purpose of organizing a demonstration, arrived in front of the American consulate, and began to cheer for Spain. They did not at this time utter any cry against the United States. The chief of police endeavored to disperse them, but only succeeded in driving the crowd from the front of the consulate. The demonstration then paraded along the Calle de Lases, the most frequented street in Malaga, and, accompanied by a very large crowd, reassembled in the Plaza de la Constitucion.

The civil governor and mayor hastened to the spot to calm the people, and were received with wild cheering, but in the meantime another group posted themselves opposite the American consulate. They carried a Spanish banner, and after uttering many patriotic cries, began to throw stones at the building. All the windows were smashed, and a part of the furniture of the consulate seriously damaged.

When the crowd was as the height of its frenzy, a ladder was brought and a man, getting hold of the American escutcheon, threw it to the ground, amid immense cheering. The escutcheon was then paraded as a trophy through the streets, and was ultimately carried to the crowded Plaza de Constitucion, where its appearance created great enthusiasm.

Another group, headed by a well-known Carlist, went through the principal street and passed the consulate shouting "vivas" to Spain.

THE GAUNTLET THROWN DOWN

The Tocsin of War Has at Last Been Sounded.

JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED

House Forced Senate to Yield to the President's Plan of Intervention Without Recognition.

Washington, April 20.—The tocsin of war has been sounded by the American congress.

After one of the hardest-fought battles between the two houses known in many years, congress, at an early hour this morning, came to an agreement upon the most momentous question it has dealt with in a third of a century. The Cuban resolution passed and will be sent to the president this morning. Its provisions means the expulsion of Spain from the island of Cuba by the armed forces of the United States. There were roll-calls in both houses, and each body had tenaciously held to its own resolution. The conferees had great difficulty in agreeing.

The first conference showed a determination on the part of the house not to yield a single point, and it was only after long consultations with the house leaders that they agreed to allow the little words "are and" in the first section of the senate resolution, which declares that the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent. The resolution, as finally adopted, was that reported from the senate committee on foreign relations, with the addition of the fourth section, known as the Teller amendment, disclaiming any intention on the part of the United States to acquire Cuba. The resolution cannot be sent to the president until after it is signed by the presiding officers today.

Speaker Reed will not sign the Cuban resolution until the house meets this noon. It will then go to the vice-president, and, after his signature, to the president.

Washington, April 20.—The house, after one of the hardest and most desperate fights in its history, succeeded in forcing the senate to yield its main contention in the war resolution—the independence of the existing government of Cuba. With that exception, the house accepted the senate resolution. The Republicans who joined with the Democrats in an attempt to concur in the senate amendments entire rallied 14 votes at one time, and on every vote thereafter the vote dwindled.

When the final vote was taken shortly before 3 o'clock this morning, 310 votes were cast for the declaration, upon which we are going to war, if war is to be. Six votes only were cast against it. They yielded five Republicans and one Democrat.

House, 310 to 6; Senate, 42 to 35.

Washington, April 20.—The resolution as agreed to is as follows: Joint resolution.—Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry this resolution into effect.

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battle-ship and 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, cannot be longer endured, as has been set forth by the president of the United States in his message of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress was invited; therefore be it

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Names for the Tugs.

Washington, April 20.—Secretary Long has selected names for the five tugs recently purchased by the government for service in connection with the Pacific and gulf ports. The tugs C. G. Coyle and Penwood, purchased at New Orleans and Mobile, respectively, will hereafter be known as the Choctaw and Powhatan, respectively. The tugs Fearless, Vigilant and Active, purchased on the Pacific coast, will retain their present names.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

Spain Will Be Told to Leave Cuba and Must Answer in 48 Hours.

Washington, April 21.—Spain will not receive official notice of the demands of the United States before tomorrow. She will then be informed that the Cuban resolution, passed by congress at an early hour this morning, is now a part of the laws of the United States, and an ultimatum will be sent in compliance with this law, and an answer within a very short time, probably 48 hours, is expected.

Compliance is not expected, and a forward movement on Cuba will commence the latter part of this week, according to the plans of the administration.

The congressional Cuban resolution will not be signed until tomorrow. The ultimatum to Spain will be signed at the same time. The president decided to make the two practically one act by a simultaneous signature of each.

Two cabinet meetings were held during the day, the first being at 11 o'clock and lasting nearly two hours, and the second lasting from 3 until 5:30 o'clock. At their close, announcement that executive action was delayed until tomorrow was made.

Both cabinet sessions were devoted principally to discussion of the ultimatum to be sent to Madrid. At the morning session, the president rather favored allowing the Madrid government two, or even three days, in which to reply to our demands, but since that time he has changed his views somewhat, and it is now believed to be his purpose to require an answer within a very short time, probably within 24 hours.

The reason for limiting the time to one day, or even less, is said to be entirely strategic, otherwise two or even three days would have been allowed. The ultimatum itself, it is believed, is short and to the point. It will recite the main feature of the resolution passed by congress and demand a compliance therewith.

So far as could be learned, there will not be a meeting of the cabinet this evening or tomorrow morning before the president signs the two documents which it is believed unquestionably will precipitate war. It is likely that the president and Assistant Secretary Day will tonight go over the message which is about to be sent to Madrid and make any change which may be thought desirable, leaving the final act of signing the resolution and the ultimatum until tomorrow morning. It probably will not be made public until notice is received that it is in the hands of the Spanish, diplomatic etiquette requiring this.

The Cuban resolution, passed by congress, arrived at the White House at 1:15 o'clock, a little over an hour having been consumed in the formalities of securing the signatures of Speaker Reed and Vice-President Hobart to the resolution in open session and its delivery at the White House by Representative Hager, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on enrolled bills, and Representative Overstreet, of Indiana.

It was expected that the resolution would be signed immediately after it had reached the president, and this was President McKinley's inclination; but for certain state reasons it was deemed advisable that the resolution and the ultimatum to Spain should be signed simultaneously, and time was needed to draft the ultimatum in diplomatic form.

Plan of Operation.

The fact that the resolution was not immediately signed gave rise to a few disquieting reports, but it soon appeared from statements of cabinet officers that the president had not the slightest intention of withholding his signature, and that the delay in attaching it was accounted for solely by his desire to prepare a full and complete plan of operation in the immediate future, before taking the final step of turning the joint resolution into a statute.

As to the course of events in the immediate future, the only prediction that can be made is one based on precedents. According to these, Minister Woodford will notify the Spanish government of the action of the government of the United States, and should the Spanish answer be unsatisfactory, as is expected, the next step would be for him to ask for his passports and leave Madrid. That would be followed instantly by the withdrawal from Washington of Senator Polo, the Spanish minister.

At this point it can be said that the state department officials are confident that the Spanish government will so shape every phase of the negotiations as to oblige us to take the initiative at every point.

After the withdrawal of the ministers, and assuming that Spain does not back down, will follow actual war, but whether or not the first overt act would be preceded by a formal declaration of war, which would insure the immediate neutralization of the powers, or whether the North Atlantic squadron will make its appearance off Havana as a beginning, cannot be predicted.

It is announced that Italian experiments on vegetable life with Roentgen rays have shown that the effect is identical with that of sunlight.

Madrid Press Comment.

Madrid, April 21.—Impartial today commenting upon the commercial aspect of the war, which it regards as certain as soon as President McKinley stops vacillating, says: "The Americans who are now rushing into war will be surprised to find it is not an affair of weeks, but of months. It will last until the commercials are more anxious for peace than they are now anxious for war."

THE SOLDIERS ARE MOVING

Troops Make a Start for the Gulf Coast.

COMING FROM ALL POINTS

Being Stationed at Chickamauga, Tampa, New Orleans and Mobile—Orders to the Light Artillery.

Washington, April 21.—Three branches of the regular army, infantry, cavalry and artillery began its movements toward the mobilizing points in the South from all parts of the United States today. The four points to which the army moves are Chickamauga battle-field, Tampa, New Orleans and Mobile. As soon as they reach these places they will go into camp. The adjutant-general of the department received the troops and made necessary arrangements for their comfort and convenience. The troops carry 30 days' rations and a number of rounds of ammunition.

Orders were issued from the war department today placing the light batteries of artillery on a strictly war footing. Telegrams were sent to the commanding officers of these batteries in all parts of the country directing them to increase each battery from four to six guns and increase the horses for each gun from four to six.

En Route to Chickamauga.

Washington, April 21.—Troops A, E, G and H, of the Sixth cavalry, from Fort Myer, passed through the city early this morning on their way to Chickamauga. They passed in review before Secretary Alger and General Miles, and were greeted with enthusiasm by the crowds along the street.

Presidio Troops Leave.

San Francisco, April 21.—Light batteries C and F, Third artillery, left here today for Chickamauga Park, via the Southern Pacific railroad. The two batteries marched from the Presidio to the depot at 1 o'clock. At every point along the line of march they were cheered by the enthusiastic crowds, and Market street was lined by the children of the public schools, all of whom had a half-holiday, and with flags in their hands they cheered the soldiers as they passed.

Started for Chickamauga.

Denver, April 21.—The two troops of the Second cavalry, stationed at Fort Logan, left for Chickamauga over the Santa Fe road at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The train is a mixed one of 17 cars, carrying all the men, horses and baggage of the two troops. The infantrymen, who will remain at the post until tomorrow afternoon, cheered their departing comrades. The Seventh cavalry will parade in this city before taking trains for New Orleans tomorrow.

Cheers From the Flying Squadron.

Fort Monroe, April 21.—Remarkable enthusiasm was evinced this afternoon by the 2,000 men of the flying squadron, when a barge bearing the men, horses and fighting apparatus of company F, Fifth light artillery, left Fort Monroe for Norfolk on its way to Chickamauga. A cheering from Fort Monroe wharf announced the departure of the battery to the ships of the squadron, and immediately, permission being given, the men on all the ships swarmed into the forecastle rigging and rails and began forecaking. As the barge swung by each boat, the men of the navy gave three hearty cheers, hats in hand, and the representatives of the army returned it with a will.

PANIC AT PORTO RICO

Prospect of War Sends Prices of Food Up a Hundred Per Cent.

New York, April 21.—A special telegram from Caracas, Venezuela, to the Evening World, says that President Crespo, of Venezuela, was killed in a battle with Hernandez, the leader of the rebel forces, last Friday. (Joaquin Crespo first came into prominence in 1856, when he acted as a substitute for General Guzman Blanco. He showed bravery and was faithful. In 1888 he served part of a term as president. He got up a revolution shortly afterward, and had to flee. In 1893 he got up another revolution, captured the capital, Caracas, and declared himself dictator. At a subsequent election he was elected for four years, beginning February, 1894.)

Stock in Danger of Starving.

San Francisco, April 20.—A Chronicle special from Fresno says: Unless something at present unforeseen happens, fully 100,000 head of sheep and cattle will die of starvation in this county in the next few months on account of lack of grazing grounds. It is said representation has been made to Senator White, asking that the Sierra reservations be thrown open to sheep and cattle this year, with no restrictions as to national parks.

Spanish Fleet at Porto Rico.

Provincetown, Mass., April 20.—Captain Kebb, of the barkentine Morales, which reached this port today from Ponce, Porto Rico, reports that on April 8 eight Spanish torpedo-boats arrived at that port from the Canaries. Two Spanish men-of-war were there already. A Spanish cruiser was sighted as the vessel sailed.

No More Foreign Warships.

Washington, April 20.—It was stated at the navy department that efforts to secure the Chilean battle-ship O'Higgins have been practically abandoned, and that there is no longer any prospect that the United States desires or will be able to secure any more warships either belonging to foreign nations or having been built in foreign shipyards.

Invitation May Be Accepted.

Paris, April 20.—Le Journal publishes an interview which its Madrid correspondent has had with Senor Moret, in the course of which he said: "Spain has made all the concessions compatible with her honor, and if McKinley wants Cuba let him come and take it."

Barcelona University Closed.

Barcelona, April 19.—The university here has closed, in consequence of the demonstrations made by the students.

SPAIN WILL SUFFER.

England's Proposal to Declare Coal Contraband Suits Uncle Sam.

New York, April 20.—In directing her colonies to regard coal as contraband of war in the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain, Great Britain has taken action, American officials say, in line with the wishes of the president and naval authorities, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald. Pressure will be exerted upon France, Hayti and San Domingo to accomplish the same result, and some attention is being given by the state department to South American countries, with a view of securing a contraband character of coal, as well as an announced determination on their part not to sell either to Spanish or American men-of-war a supply of fuel greater than necessary to enable the belligerent vessels to steam to the next home port.

So far as the Danish West Indies are concerned, the authorities have purchased, in their reports, all the coal that is possible to secure. With coal a declared contraband of war, administrative officials and naval experts say it will be impossible for Spanish vessels to operate in the West Indies or in the Pacific, and as a result the chances of success for American arms would be immeasurably enhanced.

Great Britain's declaration of the contraband character of coal will affect the United States at only one point in the far East. The United States now has at Hong Kong six vessels, the cruisers Baltimore, Olympia, Raleigh, and Boston and gunboats Concord and Petrel—and these ships are awaiting the word to rush to Manila.

If the fortifications of the Philippines should stand off the American fleet for any time, the operations of the vessels would be greatly embarrassed, for by England's declaration, her colonies will be only allowed to sell to either belligerent a supply only sufficient to take him to his home port.

Appreciating the position assumed by the British government, Commander Dewey, acting under instructions from Secretary Long, has purchased a large quantity of coal and has stored it on board two colliers, which will accompany his fleet to the Philippines. Extended operations would necessitate a renewal of the supply, and the central position of Hawaii is pointed to by naval experts who want it for a naval base. Hawaii is 4,000 miles from the Philippines. Her position in the family of nations would compel her to observe strict neutrality, and not favor one belligerent more than another, but her annexation, it is pointed out, would result in placing supplies for the Asiatic squadron 2,500 miles nearer to the vessels than would be the case if coal, munitions of war, etc., had to be shipped from the United States. It is also pointed out that Hawaii will find it necessary to sell coal to a Spanish vessel in at Honolulu sufficient to take it a portion of the way to its next home port, just as she would sell to any American ship.

In the event that coal is declared contraband by France, San Domingo and Hayti, authorities say it would be impossible for Spanish vessels to secure coal in the West Indies.

JOAQUIN CRESPO KILLED.

Venezuelan President Slain While Fighting to Maintain His Government.

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