

THE YAKIMA HERALD.

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NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

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

A reception was tendered the army heroes at the Omaha exposition.

Colombia will risk no future trouble and diplomatic relations with Italy have been reversed.

It is reported that Gen. Maximo Gomez has been selected for president of the Cuban republic.

A military plot against the French government was discovered and frustrated by prompt action.

The International Typographical Union in biennial session at Syracuse, N. Y., voted to abolish the referendum.

A cabinet crisis has occurred in Cape Colony, South Africa, and the assembly has voted a want of confidence in the government.

Murderer John Miller was hanged at San Quentin, Cal., for the killing of James Childs in San Francisco, in November, 1896.

The American peace commissioners were entertained in Paris with a private theatrical performance, arranged in their honor by Figaro.

Frauds amounting to millions of dollars have been discovered in the Chilean arsenal. Senor Navarre, the chief accountant, has committed suicide.

It is reported in Manila that Macabulos, chief of the five northern provinces of the Philippine islands, has rebelled against Aguinaldo, and that fighting has taken place between the opposing factions.

News to the effect that large numbers of political prisoners have been horribly tortured in Ecuador by order of the government, has been brought to San Francisco by the steamer Panama.

Han Ky, the Korean minister of justice, has been dismissed for having permitted the brutalities perpetrated by the populace on the bodies of the men recently hanged for conspiracy to poison the emperor.

Chief Sweeney, of the Chicago fire department, while directing his men at work on a fire, fell into a manhole and was severely injured. The engineer of the building, John Meldrum, was killed, and two other men were scalded by escaping steam.

Lieutenant Brinds has written a letter saying that the voyage of the Oclam from Porto Rico was not fraught with danger or suffering. The sensational newspaper stories of fire on the transport and to the effect that the wounded and sick soldiers being brought home were badly fed, are denounced as unfounded and ridiculous.

A plan to dismember the republic of Switzerland is under discussion in Europe.

Mrs. Nancy Geer, wife of the governor-elect of Oregon, expired suddenly of heart disease in Omaha.

All Spanish civil courts in Philippine territory now subject to American control have resumed business.

The government now has 55 warships in course of construction. When completed, the United States navy will rank third.

Secretary Alger has wired Governor Tanner, of Illinois, placing the Fifth Illinois volunteer infantry at Tanner's orders, in case the state militia is insufficient to end the coal troubles.

The Spanish mail steamer Reins Maria Christina has sailed from Havana for Spain with 1,073 officers and troops, 651 cases of military archives and a heavy cargo of ammunition.

As a result of eating canned lobsters, shrimps, and clams, two Knights of Pythias, J. I. Jones and Charles Young, who live near Raintier, Or., are dead, and Walter Furrow, of the same lodge and town, is critically ill from the same poison.

The government has apportioned the prize money for the men of our warships. Sampson gets the lion's share, Dewey the next largest sum, while Schley will receive less than some of the captains. The men will receive from \$30 to \$200 each.

The imperial Chinese government has granted to the Peking syndicate of London the right to open and work mines and to construct and operate railroads in the empire free from Chinese control. This is the first concession ever granted by the Chinese government to a foreign syndicate.

The annual report of Land Commissioner Hermann estimates that over 11,000,000 feet of public timber has been destroyed by fire during the past 25 years. The report says forest fires form the main subject for the attention of the land office, now threatening, as they do, not only the growing forests but the forest lands whose productiveness they retard indefinitely.

LATER NEWS.

The Fifth Illinois volunteers have been mustered out of service.

Services in honor of Ohio's soldier dead were held at Columbus.

All hostile Pillager Indians, except one, have agreed to surrender.

A large Anglo-American syndicate is being formed to buy up Cuban bonds.

Jerusalem is crowded with Germans awaiting the arrival of Kaiser Wilhelm.

A new president and a cabinet will be elected in Cuba the latter part of the present month.

The immediate establishment of a fever hospital at Havana is urged by surgeons in charge there.

The transport Pennsylvania arrived at San Francisco from Manila and Honolulu, with 29 sick soldiers.

The war investigation board has left Washington for the Southern army camps on a tour of inspection.

Naval Constructor Hobson expresses himself as confident that the wrecked Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon can be saved.

The departure for camps of the South of troops now in the East has been postponed, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever.

A cash balance in bank exceeding \$300,000 now stands to the credit of the Trans-Mississippi exposition. The attendance is also increasing.

Illinois manufacturers have urged President McKinley to establish open ports in the new American possessions. The president's reply was encouraging.

Insurgents at Lagaspi, Philippine islands have refused to allow the American steamer Hermosa to land there, on the ground that there were Spaniards aboard.

Eight hundred soldiers have sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines. The expedition included the Oregon recruits and the Washington volunteers.

The United States is now formally in possession of the island of Porto Rico as a sovereign. American flags have been raised on the public buildings and forts in the city, and saluted with national salutes.

Advices from the North say American doctors and American lawyers are forbidden to practice in Dawson. In the meantime the hospitals are crowded with patients, and typhoid fever has been epidemic. The discrimination will cost many lives in the Klondike.

The O. R. & N. steamer, T. J. Potter ran into and sunk the G. W. Shaver on the lower Columbia. The accident occurred off Deer Island, five miles from Kalama. The Shaver was struck in the middle and in a short time was resting at the bottom of the river. The night was dark and a heavy fog prevailed.

The Oregon legislature adjourned sine die Saturday.

A genuine blizzard visited the Middle Western states, doing considerable damage.

A Polish priest has sued the Catholic church for \$50,000 for excommunicating him.

It is said in London that the French must either withdraw from Fashoda or go to war with England.

The German government has now decided to appoint permanently a naval attaché at Washington, who will reach his post in January.

The British ship Blengfelt, from New York, burned off Margat, England, early Monday morning. Eleven of the crew, besides the captain's wife and children, perished.

Seven barges, containing 300,000 pounds of naphtha have been burned at the petroleum port of Astakhian, Russia. Three persons were killed in the conflagration, and several others injured.

The war department has received a detailed description of the fortifications of Havana. Besides old guns, there are 43 new guns. These guns are principally of the Hontoria and Ordenez pattern, but there are a few Krupps among them.

In a head-end collision between two freight trains near Great Falls, Mont., due to a misunderstanding of orders, Engineer Charles Goddard and Brake-man Robert T. June were killed, and Fireman A. L. Ritchie was probably fatally injured.

The government will undertake the transportation of Christmas boxes for soldiers at Manila. A steamer will start from San Francisco early in November, so packages must be forwarded soon. Only small quantities of sweet things will be accepted.

It is announced that Montreal and Quebec are to be thoroughly fortified as part of the scheme for the defenses of Canada. Colonel Daiton, chief of the imperial defense commission, is in Montreal, completing plans for the fortifications of the cities.

A curious method of aiding charities has been initiated in Paris, where, it is announced, the saloons of the high aristocracy, which have hitherto been extremely exclusive, will be opened to strangers, on reception days, for a money consideration, which will be applied to the charitable works of which the lady of the house is a patron.

RUSSIA MASSING TROOPS

Warlike Preparations at Port Arthur.

FORTY THOUSAND MEN READY

Report That Great Britain Has Demanded the Restoration of the Emperor of China.

London, Oct. 19.—The Odessa correspondent of the Standard says that Russia has hastily concentrated 40,000 men at Port Arthur, to be in readiness for any emergency at Peking.

Must Be Restored.

London, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to a London news agency from Shanghai says:

"Reports from Japanese sources are in circulation here to the effect that Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister at Peking, has informed the Chinese government that sovereignty appertains solely to the emperor, who has been forcibly abducted and deposed, and that he must be restored to his position, while Kang Yu Wei and the other reformers must be pardoned. Failing in compliance, Great Britain will enforce these demands.

"A rebellion in Hunan province is certain. Foreigners are preparing for a hurried departure."

WANTS OUR PROTECTION.

Liberia Seeks the Shadow of the Stars and Stripes.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 19.—Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, of the Methodist Episcopal church, whose bishopric is in Africa and who is attending the meeting in this city of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, stated tonight that he had been commissioned by the negro republic of Liberia to go to Washington and ask that the republic be taken under the sheltering wing of the United States. Threatened inroads upon its territory by the Germans, French and English prompted the government to seek the shadow of the Stars and Stripes.

"I am on my way to see Secretary Hay," he said, "as the special representative of the republic of Liberia, to secure a protectorate, either quasi or actual. What they want America to do is to say to the European powers in Africa: 'We have an interest in Liberia; this country belongs to us.'"

"Whether the actual protectorate can be established or not will depend upon how far the Liberian government is willing to go, assuming that the United States answers favorably."

SPAIN QUIT TOO SOON.

Took Alger Seriously and Now Has Cause for Regret.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Information has reached the war department that a high officer of the Spanish army, very recently made the statement that had the Spaniards been aware of the condition of the American army, its inability to withstand the hardships of a campaign, its lack of medical and other supplies and general inefficiency, as told in the American papers, the Spaniards would not have given up, but would have continued the fighting for a long time to come, fully believing that they would have been able to prevent the capture of Cuba by American arms. This statement is known to have been made to the American officers now in Cuba, and causes some uneasiness in official circles, as it may mean that the Spaniards are not yet ready to yield the island, under the terms of the protocol.

LOWER POSTAL RATES.

Efforts to Have International Postage Reduced to Two Cents.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Third Assistant Postmaster-General Garrett, in his annual report, recommends immediate negotiations with the postal administrations of England, Germany and France to reduce the international postal rates to 2 cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The report says:

"The department now realizes nothing in the way of revenue from ocean letters, practically all the postage paid on them going to the steamship companies carrying the mails. If the rate should be reduced, the same state of things would exist; the steamship companies would suffer no hardship and the stimulus given to correspondence by the reduction of rates would no doubt eventually give them as much compensation in the way of postage as they now get."

Murder and Suicide.

Flint, Mich., Oct. 19.—W. P. Murray, of Clinton, Ia., today shot and killed his wife, Harriet, an incurable inmate of Oak Grove asylum, located here. A letter was found in Murray's pocket, saying that the only way to relieve her from her suffering was to kill her, and that, as it was against the law to do so, the only thing he could do was to shoot himself also.

Death Before Disgrace.

Berlin, Oct. 19.—Gruenthal, superintendent of the imperial printing office, has committed suicide. He was charged with the theft of bank notes to the amount of over 4,000 marks.

CRISIS WAS REACHED.

Judge Day Made Positive Demands on Spain.

London, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the London News Agency from Paris says: "Today the conference reached a crisis for the first time. Judge Day presented the demands of the American commission in threatening words. He said that delay was the only possible object obtainable by the persistent efforts of the Spanish commissioners to saddle the United States with the Cuban debt, and would be tolerated no longer, as the United States would neither assume nor guarantee any part of the debt.

"The Spaniards replied that this placed Spain in a position of repudiating or of reducing the face of the Cuban bonds from 50 to 60 per cent, paying only half the stipulated interest on reduced value. Before they would adopt either alternative they would surrender to the United States the entire Philippines.

"Judge Day responded that the surrender of the Philippines would probably be demanded, irrespective of the Cuban or any other debt.

"This, to the Spaniards, the first intimation of the intentions of the United States as to the Philippines, resulted in a whispered conference, followed by a request for an adjournment in order to communicate with Madrid. Judge Day said that President McKinley had instructed him to demand the entire surrender of Porto Rico, and the delivery of every town to the United States officers before midnight, together with the evacuation of Havana on or before November 1, when the United States would be at the gates of the city ready to take possession.

"There was no alternative offered in the case of either of these demands; the session consequently was very brief."

DEATH IN THE STORM.

Pitiful Fate of a Young Boy Near Florence, Colo.

Denver, Oct. 19.—A special to the Rocky Mountain News from Florence, Colo., says: On Saturday William Leilin and his 10-year-old boy came to Florence, from their home, six miles from Florence, to do some trading. After spending the day about town, at 6 P. M. they started home in their wagon. It was raining when they left town, but when out about five miles the rain turned to a blinding snow storm. The father lost his way, and wandered about among scrub pines and in the hills all night. The wagon and team was abandoned, and an effort was made to reach home on foot.

As the night wore on the little fellow became cold and numb and froze to death in his father's arms. The father managed to keep alive by walking, until he could walk no more from numbness of limb. Daylight broke, and Leilin knew he was not far from home, but was unable to walk. At 9 o'clock his cries were heard by his wife, who went to his rescue. Neighbors were summoned and the old gentleman was assisted to his home, but he was so near dead that he could not give an intelligent account of the night's wanderings, but the dead body of the boy told a pitiful story of a lack of sufficient clothing to keep him warm. He wore knee pants and a small coat, but no underwear nor outer coat. His shoes and stockings were almost completely worn out.

"Booty" Tobacco Admitted Free.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Assistant Secretary Howell, of the treasury department, has consented to the admission, free of duty, into Santiago, of 100,000 pounds of Cuban tobacco in the possession of General Franco Sanchez, having charge of the insurgent army at Mayari. This is a lot of "booty" tobacco, and the proceeds of the sale will be expended for the benefit of the Cuban army, which needs supplies of clothing and subsistence. The question was referred to the war department by General Lawton, and in turn sent to the treasury department for its recommendation.

Preparing for War.

Paris, Oct. 19.—Confirmation is given at the ministry of marine to the report that Admiral Fourar, now at Tunis, has been ordered to return to immediate active service, and orders have been issued that the largest possible number of gunners go to Brest to man the forts. These preparations are thought to be the result of the Fashoda affair with Great Britain.

Papers here say three British ironclads are engaged in gun practice off Dizert, a French naval station in the Mediterranean.

Near Boiling Point.

Bayonne, France, Oct. 19.—Advices received here from Madrid point to effervescence in military circles there. Members of the Military Club openly and severely criticize the government for concluding what they term as a "humiliating peace," and some of them even suggest the establishment of a military dictatorship under the present dynasty.

The officials at Madrid deny the report current on the Continent that Captain-General Blaco has resigned.

Many Lives Lost.

Margat, England, Oct. 19.—The British ship Blengfelt, from New York, burned off this place early this morning. Eleven of the crew, besides the captain's wife and children, perished.

FIRST DEMAND OF SPAIN

Flatly Refused by American Peace Commission.

SETTLED BY THE PROTOCOL

Americans Positively Decline to Assume Responsibility for the Cuban Debt—Two Week's Labors.

Paris, Oct. 18.—The American and Spanish peace commissions closed their first two weeks of labor here today, and the progress made has been chiefly by negative action, owing to the attitude of the Americans.

The first article of the protocol provided that "Spain will relinquish all claim to sovereignty over and title to Cuba." The Americans opened their case by the assumption that little or no action was necessary regarding Cuba on the ground that its disposition was definitely fixed by the terms of the protocol. Notwithstanding at the meeting last Thursday, the Spaniards submitted suggestions and propositions amounting to holding that the United States should take over all or part of the Cuban debt. Tuesday, Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish commission, verbally repeated it at length, and reiterated the same in summarized form.

The Americans at their own session, Wednesday, took up the Spanish presentation and determined the formulation of the answer of the United States. Careful, exact, and full was the preparation of the answer, and, therefore, it became impossible, as intended, to serve a copy of it on the Spanish before the hour of opening the session, so that the oral discussion might begin promptly.

Whatever may have transpired at yesterday's session, whether the Spaniards were or were not advised that the United States declined to assume the Cuban debt, it may be distinctly said that with such light as it now has, the United States commission will consistently and to the end refuse to assume all or any part of the Cuban debt. The Spaniards will, if indeed it has not already been done, have impressed upon them the fact that by the signature of the protocol, they utterly relinquished all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

Thus possibly progress has been achieved negatively, for, with the present light, the Americans decline, or will refuse the responsibility of a single peseta of the so-called debt.

FIRST AT SAN JUAN.

New York Regiment Enters the Capital of Porto Rico.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The following dispatch was received at the war department this evening:

"San Juan, Oct. 18.—The Forty-seventh New York arrived at San Juan at 6 P. M. EDDY, Colonel."

It is presumed by the war department officials, inasmuch as nothing is said to the contrary, that the regiment was permitted to land at San Juan. It was feared objection might be raised by the Spanish officials to the landing of the regiment at San Juan before formal possession was yielded to the American forces on the 18th inst. The Forty-seventh New York has the honor of being the first American organization to enter the capital of Porto Rico.

Commands of the Districts.

Ponce, P. R., Oct. 18.—The Stars and Stripes will be formally raised at San Juan Thursday. Brigadier-General Fred Grant will be given command of the district of San Juan, comprising the jurisdictions of Arecibo, Bayamo and Humacao, with the adjacent islands. Brigadier-General Guy V. Henry will be given command of the other portions of Porto Rico.

THE CRISTOBAL COLON.

Hobson Is Confident of Raising the Spanish Cruiser.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 18.—Naval Constructor Hobson, who has arrived here from the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, will leave tomorrow for Guantanamo on business connected with the Infanta Maria Teresa, which he expects to get off to the United States before the end of the month. For the last few days he has been engaged in preparing to raise the Cristobal Colon, a work which is practically impossible from the sea because of the dangerously heavy swell. The operations will, therefore, be conducted from the shore. Mr. Hobson has built a trolley line out to the ship, a distance of 150 feet, with a suspension bridge; and the compressed air pump is now in position. On his return from Guantanamo he will push his operations vigorously, as he feels absolutely certain of raising the hull uninjured.

The naval board appointed by the president to investigate disputed points in the conflict which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, find that "although the American fleet in the battle off Santiago on July 3 obeyed the general orders of Rear-Admiral Sampson, given in advance to meet just such an emergency, it was essentially a 'captains' fight.'" Much credit is given the battle-ship Oregon for its good work.