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LATEST WAR NEWS.

Resume of Events on Land and Sea During the Week.

The peace protocol was signed at Washington at 4:23 p. m., August 12. Secretary of State Day representing the United States and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, representing the Spanish government.

Washington, Aug. —The protocol provides:

First—That Spain will relinquish all claims of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

Second—That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladroneas to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

Third—That the United States will occupy and hold the city and bay of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

Fourth—That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies will be immediately evacuated and that commissioners to be appointed within ten days shall within thirty days from the signing of the protocol meet at Havana and San Juan respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

Fifth—That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the first of October.

Sixth—On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

The above is the official statement of the protocol's contents as prepared and given to the press by Secretary Day.

General Garcia has occupied Gibara on the north coast of Santiago de Cuba province.

Spanish papers print lists showing that the American navy has destroyed in all thirty-five Spanish ships.

The transport Chester, with the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, numbering 1200 men has sailed for Porto Rico.

Secretary Alger has cabled orders to all military commanders that the protocol of peace has been signed and to cease hostilities.

According to a Madrid dispatch a number of men from Castellon appeared at Sarratella, where they paraded the streets cheering for a republic.

The Secretary of War announces, with regret, that there is no law under which the local regiment of Canadian-American immunes can be accepted at this time.

Typhoid fever has already broken out among the soldiers at Montauk Point camp. Fifteen cases are reported. The fever developed on the way from Tampa and Fernandina.

The scarcity of food now affects even the richest classes in Manila. There is no meat, bread or flour, except very small reserves, chiefly laid under requisition for the Spanish troops.

The London Times thinks the United States has a hard nut to crack in the early government of Cuba. The American war office, it adds, is the subject of severe criticism from men of all parties.

Five privates, all volunteers, died of typhoid fever in the general hospital at Fort McPherson. There are now 618 patients in the big hospital. Of these 400 are suffering from typhoid fever.

The Madrid press believes that it will go hard with the monks in the Philippines, as it is an open secret that both the natives and Americans contemplate putting an end to their sway in the Spanish Pacific possessions.

The signal corps of the army has constructed about 250 miles of land telegraph and telephone lines in Porto Rico, and more than half the island is now equipped with means of prompt communication. The central telegraph office is at Ponce.

It matters not whether peace or continued hostilities is in store for the future, the troops now encamped at San Francisco will go to the Philippines. Secretary Alger has cabled Gen. Merritt at Manila to send all available transports back to San Francisco at once.

The war tax of \$1 per barrel on beer has resulted in 100 saloons being closed in St. Louis. As each saloon pays a tax of \$300 per annum, the annual loss to the city and state is \$60,000. The saloon-keepers say the war tax has been shifted to their shoulders by the breweries.

The department of the army to be known as the Department of Santiago has been created, with Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Lawton in command. Brig-

Gen. Wood remains in command of Santiago city. Gen. Shafter will return to the United States with the Fifth army corps.

General Alger told a correspondent that he had cabled to General Merritt to hurry all available transports now at the Philippines back to San Francisco. General Alger said that the 7000 men now at San Francisco will be sent to Manila as rapidly as possible, whether peace or war prevails.

A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Gen. Schwan, commanding a brigade under Gen. Miles in Porto Rico, saying that he had an engagement a few miles from Mayaguez, with a large Spanish force, in which two privates were killed, and Lieutenant Riley wounded in the foot.

A mob tried to rescue three negro teamsters of the regular army incarcerated in a jail at Tampa. An armed guard ordered them to desist, but the mob opened fire on the jail. A volley was poured into the mob from the upper story of the jail, and several shots took effect. The raid was unsuccessful.

It is reported that the Japanese government has offered to supply with arms and ammunition gratis in the event of America abandoning the Philippines and the insurgents wishing to fight for independence. The Junta did not reply to the offer, and the Japanese will repeat it to General Aguinaldo on their arrival at Manila.

El Imparcial, a Madrid journal, takes for granted that the United States cannot be asked to assume the burden of about \$160,000,000, when the rebellion began in 1895, and the \$540,000,000 spent since, and it suggests that Spain should undertake to pay interest and redemption on the Cuban debt until the new West Indian republic is in a position to do so.

An official dispatch from Porto Rico says the Americans have seized the customs house in the village of Fajardo, which place was without a garrison. An American column, the dispatch says, supported by artillery, advanced on Guayama. The Spaniards made a brave defense, but were forced to retire to Alturas. Seventeen of the Spaniards were killed.

A Madrid dispatch says that the efforts of the Spanish government will now be directed toward preventing a domestic outbreak. A proclamation will be issued portraying in the most favorable way the terms of peace with the United States. The practical conclusion of the first part of the peace negotiations is accepted as a great victory for French diplomacy.

General Polavieja, who is now at Madrid, said: "I fancy the United States will be content with a few naval stations in the Philippines and really aims at commercial advantages which Spain would grant. Japan is a rival not to be despised. The religious questions will give us as much trouble as the commercial questions, upon which America will lay most stress."

Spain has refused to accept the offer of the United States to surrender Admiral Cervera and all naval prisoners held at various points. This has astonished this government. Spain contends that she did not consent to their parole, and they cannot consent without permission. The real reason is believed to be that Spain is unable to pay for the transportation of 1600 officers and sailors.

Maurice Justh, the only Californian killed at Malate, was employed by a San Francisco clothing firm as its city salesman before he went to the war. He was twenty-four years of age. He was an enthusiastic National Guardsman, and had risen in the ranks to the position he held when killed by Spanish bullets. Strange to say he was the first California volunteer accepted by the examining surgeons at the Page-street Armory.

The President has determined to recommend to Congress that Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson be advanced eight numbers and Commodore Schley six numbers. This will result in making each a rear-admiral, but with Commodore Schley ranking immediately below Admiral Sampson. Capt. Clark of the Oregon will be recommended for an advance of six numbers in the captain's grade, and Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright will go up eight numbers. Other promotions throughout the fleet will be recommended.

A dispatch from Madrid gives an interview with General Polavieja, in which, speaking of Cuba and the Philippines, he says: "The day will come in Cuba when all respectable elements—Spaniards as well as the foreign residents and the old Spanish party, too—will work for annexation to the United States in preference to being governed by the separatists (insurgents). Cuba will have hard times. That is sure. She will cause America much trouble and expense. As for Spain a new policy and new men are required. The masses and the powerful classes are now profoundly disgusted and are weary of the present politics, newspapers and leaders. The great danger of the future is that these yet undecided, but controlling elements, may be driven in Carlism or democracy."

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Some Important Happenings in the South

THAT MAY PLEASE OUR READERS

An Assortment of Newsworthy Events That Occurred in our Midst That Cannot Fail to Interest.

Lower rates on second-class tickets to Chicago and all points east of there will go into effect.

The volunteers who assisted in mining San Diego harbor were fully paid off by the government.

Teofilo Mesa of San Diego, otherwise known as Teofilo Tule, an Indian, was sentenced to two years in San Quentin by Judge Hughes for burglary.

The citizens of San Diego are arranging to ship a carload of oranges and lemons to the soldiers at Santiago. These fruits, especially lemons, are much needed at the front by the fever-stricken soldiers.

One hundred and fourteen degrees in the shade, the record made by the thermometer at San Bernardino, leaves little to be desired in the way of a forecast of what awaits the San Bernardinoans in the future.

A movement is on foot at Santa Barbara looking toward the extension of the free postal delivery service in that city. The buildings throughout the city are being renumbered as a first step in this direction.

It is reported that the value of money in many sections of the West is now about 1/4 less than it was for several years back. Mortgages formerly yielding 8 per cent have been renewed at 6 per cent, and in some cases it is a still lower rate.

Owing to the raise in the rates for gas and electric lights by the San Bernardino Lighting Company, the citizens of that city have resorted to the use of kerosene lamps, and one of the finest residences is about to be lighted from a home gas plant.

George W. Deeds, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, has been committed to Highland. Deeds is suffering from a mild form of insanity, and appeared to be pleased at the prospect of changing his residence, and intimated that he simply wanted to get out of the home.

The Federal government now seems to be taking hold of the matter of saving the mountain forests in earnest. It is high time that a vigorous patrol should be maintained, and that those who, either through carelessness or purposely set fire to the trees, should be punished.

San Diego is suffering severely from the shortage of water, and in order to lessen as far as possible the bad effects of the drought the City Council have adopted an ordinance dividing the city into three districts, each to receive water or irrigation on different days of the week alternately.

Mr. F. R. Burnham has arrived at Pasadena from Klondike with a load of Klondike nuggets. They range in size from a hazelnut up to as large as a soda cracker, the largest one being about this size and thickness. In all there are about two hundred of them and are valued at several thousand dollars. A quart jar full of them was displayed at the First National Bank.

At a meeting of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce directors, the committee on lands reported that most of the mountain fires are caused by carelessness on the part of campers and hunting and fishing parties, and that the government is causing notices of the laws on the subject and the penalty for violating the same, to be posted throughout the forests, and is making every effort to lessen the probability of fires.

The outlook for the early construction of the Nicaragua canal is brighter now than ever before in the history of the movement. A conference was recently held in Washington between President McKinley, Senator Morgan and Warner Miller, which, it is said, resulted in the outlining of a feasible plan to be urged upon congress at its next session. Under the proposed scheme the government will build and control the great waterway.

Nicholas Carrillo, a Mexican murderer, was arrested in El Canyon Valley, near San Diego, by Deputy Constable Kerrens. Carrillo killed Juan Garcia in a quarrel at Morena dam over a year ago. He then escaped to Lower California, where he has remained until a few days ago, when he crossed the line into this country, intending to go to Arizona to seek employment. The murderer took his arrest good-naturedly and said that his crime was committed while under the influence of liquor.

Joseph Singer of the Southern California Arms Company of Los Angeles, has returned from an extended Eastern

trip in the interest of his invention for the treatment of gun barrels, by which the life of the barrel is prolonged, and rusting, pitting and leading prevented. Notice of the invention was made in the Express some weeks ago. Mr. Singer says that he met with much encouragement both from the government and private manufacturers, and organized a company in New York to handle the matter.

It doesn't pay to play at larceny, even of the petty kind, when one is in Uncle Sam's military service. Samuel Breeding of Battery D, was recently sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service, forfeiting all pay, and to be imprisoned for one year at hard labor by a court-martial at San Francisco. For attempting to suppress evidence bearing on the charge of larceny, William LeVere, of the same battery, was sentenced to be discharged, forfeiting all pay, and to be imprisoned for three months.

The canning factory at Anaheim is now running to its full capacity and working several hours overtime in order to handle the peaches and pears which are being brought in this week. The tomato crop, which will prove very heavy, will soon be ready for canning, and it is expected that the factory will make an extended run. The management is paying as high as \$25 a ton for cling-stone peaches and \$15 a ton for free-stone peaches. It is not thought that any further rise in the price of this fruit will take place.

Canned rattlesnake is the latest Arizona infant industry, but business lacks briskness in the way of orders. The Tucson Citizen says that J. K. Brown was coming down on one of the Santa Rita Mountains accompanied by a young nephew. Coming down the mountain and near an old camp he turned to see where the boy was and as he rightly surmised, he was hesitating at a rattlesnake crossing the trail before him. Mr. Brown went to the assistance of the boy and threw a rock at the snake which then crossed the trail and entered an empty fruit can that was lying in the grass. It coiled the can full till nothing but the tail was sticking out, and in that manner was killed. It had nine rattles and was about two and a half feet long.

G. H. Brown, who has returned to his home at Santa Monica, passed through Dawson on July 26, and at that time there were between 30,000 and 40,000 men there out of work, and wages had dropped from \$15 to \$5 per day, with no demand for labor even at that figure. Bonanza Creek, he says, is a failure, but El Dorado is good. Minook has five or six good claims, but the balance are failures. Copper river is also a failure. He saw forty men from there and they were hungry and ragged. Unless the United States sends a relief expedition in there many of these men may perish. The cargo of gold that was brought out from Dawson about the time Mr Brown came from there, and which the San Francisco Examiner reported at 170 cases, contained just 17 cases. These cases he helped load on at Dawson and again assisted in transferring them at St. Michael.

Part of the machinery in the citric acid factory at National City was operated for a few hours, and everything worked satisfactory. Experimental runs will be made each day with various parts of the machinery, until the whole plant is in complete running order, which will probably be in a few days. As soon as the whole plant is in operation several thousand boxes of culls will be treated as an experiment. The capacity of the factory is ten tons of lemons daily, and it is expected that there will be a sufficient supply to keep the factory running the greater part of the year. The lemons will be treated by a secret process under the direction of Eldridge Baker, of Lawrence, Mass., an experienced chemist. Besides citric acid the factory will also supply the market with simple lemon juice. The factory is a two-story structure, 50x140 feet. The tanks and part of the machinery are on the second floor.

There are a number of ladies in Santa Barbara who firmly believe that the Chinese are lacking even the first glimmer of intelligence, and since a recent experience no amount of argument can convince them otherwise. According to the News, for three or four days the ladies managing the opera-toria Iolanthe devoted themselves to the decorations of the stage where the fairies were to dance and caper. At last all was done. The stage was a dream; but there was a lot of litter lying about, that must be cleaned up, and no janitor in sight. A Chinaman was hired to do the work, with instructions to "clean 'em up by 6 o'clock." Half an hour after that time the ladies returned to dress for the play. They were surprised to see a large pile of rubbish outside the door. John stood on the door step with satisfaction in his eye. "I clean," he said, took his money and departed. What was the ladies' horror on entering the theater to see the stage perfectly bare, all the decorations gone and everything as neat as a pin about the place.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Important Information Gathered Around the Coast.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A Summary of Late Events That Are Botted Down to Suit our Busy Readers.

The Board of Regents of the California State University will manage the medical department themselves, hereafter.

F. A. Leach, Superintendent of the Mint in San Francisco, estimates that the output of the Klondike this year has been only about \$5,000,000.

The Occidental Colony at Wellington, Lyon county, Nevada, which was organized and operated by Russian Jews, is about to be closed out by the sheriffs.

Assistant United States District Attorney Samuel A. Knight of San Francisco, has forwarded to Washington the resignation of his office, which he has filled for the past five years.

On November 8, 1897, twenty-one families of Russian Jews left San Francisco for the new land of promise, the Wymore ranch near Dayton. They had purchased the property for \$14,000, which they proposed to pay from what they could realize from the products of their labor.

A heavy storm passed over Gila Bend, Arizona, in the southern part of Maricopa county, destroying the round-house and turning over a number of empty box cars. Several houses in the town are wrecked and a number of persons injured. The company's station was uninjured.

An explosion near Truckee in a freight car containing two tanks of naphtha, which was caused by a tramp lighting a cigarette, started a fire which seriously burned three tramps, consumed 18,100 feet of snowshed, destroyed eleven cars of merchandise and delayed all passenger trains.

The Collector of the Port, Jackson, at San Francisco, has been notified that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the war tax on charter parties applies only to registered ships in the foreign trade either American or foreign vessels, and would not be applied to ships engaged in the coast trade.

The bank has now brought suit to recover the amount of the mortgage and the already destitute colonists will probably be evicted from their homes. Schwartz has formerly lived in Philadelphia, while Bell hails from Chicago, and either of these places is most likely their objective point, although some of the colonists believe the pair are on the way to Alaska. Warrants are out for their arrest.

Wymore permitted the settlers to obtain a further loan of \$3500, which was recorded as a first mortgage on the land. With this they obtained lumber and built houses. They worked hard and were doing well, when on July 25, the president of the colony, Daniel Schwartz, and Secretary Harry Bell obtained \$1500 from the Bullion and Exchange Bank of Carson on mortgaging the entire crop of the colony. With that money, it is alleged, they decamped.

Soon after going on board the steamer Mariposa at San Francisco, the Hawaiian Commissioners discovered that the vessel was heavily laden with both freight and passengers, and when they learned that hundreds of boxes of onions were to be carried into the tropics on the passenger deck a vigorous protest was entered. Captain Hayward and the superintendent of the dock were appealed to in vain, and the commissioners were forced to accept the inevitable.

General Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia, has been given full power in the matter of military affairs in Alaska. He telegraphed to the department stating that the last boats were about to leave for the Yukon country and it might be necessary to send some portion of the army there to insure public peace. It is probable that he will send two or three hundred men, including a battery of artillery. General Merriam will select such troops from his command as he thinks are needed in Alaska.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court which had sentenced George W. Clark to be hanged for murder. For years prior to the commission of the crime, Clark had been intimate with the wife of his brother. Finally Clark deliberately murdered his brother, hoping thereby to marry the widow. The murder occurred at St. Helena. In discussing the case the Supreme Court said: "Apparently the appeal has been abandoned, since the appellant's counsel have filed no brief in its support, nor did they appear on the day set for argument thereon."