

The Dalles Weekly Chronicle.

VOL. III. THE DALLES, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1893. NUMBER 10.

WAVES OVER HAWAII

The Stars and Stripes Raised Over the Aliolani Hall.

AGITATION AMONG THE WHITES

United States Troops Assist in the Maintenance of Order.

READING OF THE PROCLAMATION

England's Minister Recognizes the Provisional Government as the Existing de facto Government.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—The steamship Australia arrived from Honolulu at 10 o'clock this morning. The news she brings is of the highest importance. On February 1st the Commercial Advertiser announced the following:

"This morning at 9 o'clock the flag of the United States of America was raised over Aliolani hall. The provisional government, after mature deliberation on the situation for some days, reached the conclusion that the step which has now been taken was rendered necessary by the circumstances.

"Incessant agitation on the part of certain whites of the class who have always been the curse of this country, coupled with the efforts of one English and one or two native papers, to discredit the government, to block its efforts toward the establishment of order, and in general to bring it into disrespect and contempt, have been the chief agency in spreading through the town a feeling of uneasiness and disquietude. It was thought wise, therefore, to secure the direct assistance of the United States government in the protection of property and maintenance of order.

"At 8:30 Captain Wiltse arrived at the government building and a few minutes later a battalion of sailors from the United States steamer Boston, under Lieutenant-Commander Swineburne, marched up the street, entered the grounds and drew up in front of the building. Detachments from three volunteer companies were drawn up in line under command of their respective captains. Just before 9 o'clock Lieutenant Rush read in a loud voice the following proclamation, and punctually at 9 o'clock, amid the breathless expectancy of all present, the flag, saluted by the troops and by the cannon of the Boston, was raised above the tower of Aliolani hall.

The following is the proclamation to the Hawaiian people: "At this request of the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands, I hereby, in the name of the United States of America, assume the protection of the Hawaiian Islands for the protection of life and property, and the occupation of the public buildings and Hawaiian soil, so far as may be necessary for the purpose specified, but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by the provisional government. This action is taken pending and subject to negotiations at Washington.

JOHN I. STEVENS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

"United States Legation, Feb. 1, 1893, Approved and executed by G. C. Wiltse, captain, U. S. N., commanding United States ship Boston.

"The raising of the flag does not, of course, indicate a cession to the United States. The Hawaiian flag still floats in the yard. The palace, the barracks, the police station, the custom-house, etc., remain in the hands of the government, which will be administered as usual."

Great Britain's Greeting. The acknowledgment of the representative of Great Britain was as follows:

BRITISH LEGATION HONOLULU, Jan. 19, 1893. Gentlemen: The receipt of your communication of the 17th inst., is acknowledged, together with a copy of the proclamation, informing me that for reasons set forth in said proclamation the Hawaiian monarchy has been abrogated, and a provisional government established, and whereby you ask me to recognize the said provisional government on behalf of her Britannic majesty's government as the existing de facto government, and to afford it the moral support of my government. In reply, I beg to say that I recognize the said provisional government as the existing de facto government pending instructions from

my government. I am gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WOODHOUSE, H. B. M.'s Minister Resident.

Oregon Legislature.

SALEM, Feb. 9.—Ormsby, from special committee, reported a substitute for house bill 344, requiring railroads to fence trunk line from Portland to Ashland; passed.

On the third reading of the house bills the following were passed: Sheridan—To protect Mongolian pheasants in certain countries; passed.

Wright of Marion—To protect game, fish and wild fowl; passed.

Brown of Douglas—To amend acts for protection of salmon; passed.

Wilkins—Relating to trespass on land, requiring consent of owner to hunt or fish; passed.

Nickell—To protect Mongolian pheasants in Jackson and Josephine counties; passed.

Durham—Amending election law; passed, 35 to 27.

In the senate the following bills were passed: Cross—Changing the boundaries of Clackamas and Multnomah; passed.

Cross—Boundary of Clatsop and Tillamook; passed.

Matlock's bill, appropriating money for world's fair, special order 11 o'clock; passed over veto. Adjourned.

A MOUNTAIN OF GOLD.

A Legend of The Gods, Its Discovery.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Times' special from Durango, Mexico, says: The Hon. Juan Manuel Flores, governor of the state of Durango, announces that he has discovered what he believes to be the famous mountain of gold, the legend of which is a household story in every part of Mexico. He says that, whether or not the discovery is that of the lost mountain, it is one of the largest and richest in the state of Durango, as has been demonstrated by explorations of numerous veins of gold, all of which converge into the supposed gold mountain.

The governor has not divulged the location of his valuable find, but it is said to be in the first range of the Sierra Madre mountains, within 80 leagues of the city.

The Pine Ridge Trouble.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Miss C. S. Sickles, who has been among the Indians in the interest of the world's fair, says of the Pine Ridge trouble:

"Despite what the telegraphic reports say to the contrary, the event of a few days ago is only the prelude to an outbreak which will have far-reaching results. The warriors of Pine Ridge are stealthily and systematically organizing under such men as Red Cloud, who, while keeping their persons far from the scene of action, are stirring up the feelings of their followers with a view to bringing about bloodshed. As a matter of fact, the disaffection which resulted in the rebellion of two years ago has never been checked. It was simply suppressed for the time and is sure to break out again with added force. The ghost songs are again being sung as means of organization, and in every camp is the apparent hostile spirit which showed itself two years ago against every white person."

Miss Sickles says the disaffection is due in a measure to the dishonesty of certain officials, against whom some sensational charges will be brought in the near future.

A Retaliation That Means Business.

U. S. VAULTS EMPTY.

New York Banks Obligated to Come to the Relief of the Government.

A VERY SERIOUS SITUATION.

Drain of American Gold to Europe Exhausted the Resources.

THE SECRET HAD BEEN WELL KEPT.

Agreements by Foreign Bankers Today for the Shipment of Gold Next Saturday—Minor Mention.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A local paper in the morning will say that the United States treasury is practically empty of gold and the New York banks are obliged to come to the relief of the government. It is a serious situation that confronts the secretary of the treasury and the financiers of the country. The drain of American gold coin to Europe has at last exhausted the resources of the government, and private stores in the vaults of the banks are drawn upon to tide over the emergency. The secret has been well kept, but of the \$3,500,000 in American gold that was shipped to Europe last Saturday \$2,000,000 was loaned to the subtreasury by the banks of this city. The entire supply of gold in the vaults of the United States treasury today is reduced to \$108,176,938. Of this only \$9,176,938 is free gold; the remainder, \$100,000,000, must be by law held in the treasury for the redemption of a like amount of legal tender notes which have been issued against it. Nor has the drain of gold stopped. There were agreements by foreign bankers today for the shipment of \$3,000,000 in gold next Saturday. Other shipments will probably be heard from tomorrow and it is the impression in Wall street today that this week's exports will reach about \$5,000,000. This would leave only a little over \$3,000,000 of free gold in the treasury, probably hardly sufficient for a single week's supply. Since Monday the actual short sterling rates of exchange have been up from \$4.87½ to \$4.88, less commission. George G. Williams, president of the New York Clearing-house association, and also president of the Chemical National bank, spent a great deal of time yesterday arranging for a further loan of gold to the treasury department. He went to several banks and appealed that for the public good they should join in contributing of their gold reserves enough to keep up the supply of free gold in the treasury to meet all demands until steps can be taken to otherwise meet the emergency. It is understood that the appeals were successful in all instances. Four banks had already advanced \$2,000,000 of gold last Friday to help meet the demands for Saturday's exports.

De Lesseps And Others Convicted of Swindling.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Panama sentences have just been delivered, as follows: Ferdinand de Lesseps, five years' imprisonment and 5000 francs fine; Charles de Lesseps, five years and 3000 francs; Fontane and Cotta, two years and 3000 francs each; Eiffel, two years and 20,000 francs.

The sentences have caused a profound sensation, especially that of Ferdinand de Lesseps. The judgement finds them guilty of swindling and a breach of trust.

Terrible Holocaust.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—The Holden hotel, at 255 West Fifth street, was completely gutted by fire early this morning, and four persons were burned to death. A number of persons were packed in the building, which was very large, and several families of Polish Jews had rooms there. The dead are: Fred Dotzel, waiter; Albert Graw, yardman; Joseph Mains, and a waiter named Gottlieb. Graw warned the inmates of the hotel, but was unable to escape himself, and was burned to death.

It is estimated that visitors from abroad to the world's fair will bring \$300,000,000 to this country during the present year, and at least \$100,000,000 will be kept at home by Americans not going abroad. The profits of the exposition to the people of the United States will therefore be \$400,000,000, or about \$5 per capita directly added to the circulating medium. The effect of this addition to the cash assets of the nation cannot fail to make itself felt on the business of the country, and the effect will be beneficial.

Legislative.

SALEM, Feb. 10.—The house was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Brown, of Portland.

Cooper's bill No. 100, to elect road supervisors, was taken up; an amendment excepting Klamath, Lake and Union counties from its provisions was lost, and the bill passed.

Northrup—Bill to fix 12 o'clock noon as the hour for the meeting of the legislature on the first day of the biennial sessions; passed.

Senate bill 21, the world's fair bill, with the veto message, was made the special order for next Monday at 1:30 p. m.

The speaker rose to a question of privilege in regard to certain charges on his course in the passage of house bill No. 1, for a jute factory.

THIRD READING OF HOUSE BILLS.

Faxton—To amend the code as to trials in equity; passed.

Nickell—Relating to killing game out of season; passed.

The house concurred in senate amendments to the house pilotage bill, providing that a majority of the commissioners shall reside at Astoria.

Myers—To enable port of Portland to levy a special tax; passed.

Maloney—Relating to sheriff's fees for collecting taxes in certain counties; passed.

Adjourned.

The Senate.

Cross—Fixing salaries of county officers; passed.

Campbell—Columbia river pilotage; passed.

Myers—For the protection of game; passed.

Woodard introduced a resolution recommending the employment of convicts on public roads, etc., laid on the table.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

Water Struck at the Depth of 500 Feet on the Colorado Desert.

We learn from T. B. Wilkinson, agent of the Southern Pacific railroad at this place, says the Yuma (A. T.) Sentinel, that success has at last crowned the efforts of the company to obtain artesian water on the desert. On Tuesday last, when the great well at Walker's station, 106 miles west of Yuma, had reached a depth of 500 feet, a bountiful stream of excellent water was struck, which instantly rose four feet above the surface and ran off down the desert as freely as if it had always done so. Such was the flow of water that the company was obliged at once to protect its road bed from being washed away. Passengers passing by yesterday and the day before say that the stream filled a good-sized irrigation ditch. The water is clear, cold and excellent for drinking and cooking purposes.

Engineer W. B. Story, jr., and other officials of the company consider this as one of the most promising and valuable discoveries of the company for years, as it settles the question as to securing artesian water irrigation and other purposes on the great desert adjacent to India and Salton. It also confirms the opinion of a gentleman who was in Yuma two years ago, who had been connected with the artesian well system of the English government in India for thirteen years, and who said: "I am confident that an abundant supply of artesian water can be had at almost any point in the Salton desert or in the section lying adjacent to Yuma, and you will not have to bore 1,000 feet to get it."

ENGLAND IS OBJECTING

The Presence of Our Troops Makes John Bull Kick.

LETTER FROM BRITISH MINISTER

Asking Why the Naval Force is Still Present on Shore.

CHARGES OF TREATY VIOLATIONS

Fauncote Protests and Says They Will Not Sit Idly by and See This Government Assume Control.

HONOLULU, Feb. 1.—The mere presence of sailors from the Boston, now that peace is restored and business is going on smoothly, is a thorn in the flesh of the native, likewise the members of the diplomatic corps. There is a clause in the treaty entered into by the United States, Great Britain and France relative to the landing of armed forces by either of these powers. Twice the British minister resident has called upon President Dole in relation to the matter, and both times he was assured that the force would soon go aboard the cruiser. This was more than a week ago. The troops are still here, and the following letter on the subject has been received by President Dole:

BRITISH LEGATION, HONOLULU, Jan. 30, 1893.

SIR: On two occasions, when I had an interview with your excellency, I called your attention to the continued presence on shore of a naval force from the United States ship Boston, and I understood your excellency to say that it would shortly return to that vessel. It has not, however, yet done so. I see in the newspapers that the Hawaiian provisional government has a regular force of 103 men and officers, beside three volunteer companies and a large body of police force. I should think this force more than sufficient to maintain law and order and to protect life and property, and I am, therefore, constrained to again ask your excellency why this foreign force is not recalled.

Your obedient servant, JAMES HAY WOODHOUSE, H. B. M. Minister Resident.

To Honorable S. B. Dole, President Hawaiian Provisional Government.

The relations between President Dole and the British minister resident are the most cordial.

General Reduction Made.

ST PAUL, Feb. 12.—The new westbound tariff, formulated at the railroad conference here, was given out today. It changes entirely the complexion of transcontinental rates. The new rates will go into effect February 15. The tariff is issued jointly by the Union Pacific, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, and covers the entire territory penetrated by these systems, west from Chicago to the Pacific coast.

From the Agricultural College.

CORVALLIS, Feb. 10.—[Special.]—This part of Webster has been dressed in white for almost two full weeks. We have been favored with a fresh fall of snow nearly every day since the 25th of January. A very few people have enjoyed themselves sleigh-riding. Many young people have tried coasting where they could find a suitable hill. Some have gone three miles to obtain the precious privilege of sliding down hill on the snow. School children spend considerable time manufacturing those valuable articles known as snowballs.

Friday, Feb. 10th, is the date set for the great literary contest between the Ciceronian and Websterian societies of the O. A. C. Sixteen persons, eight from each society, will compete for the prize. Senator H. E. McGinn and Representatives W. R. King and B. F. Nichols are the judges who will award the handsome gold medal to the winner.

During the past week a number of members of our legislature have visited the agricultural college. As it was not convenient for our visitors to see us any other time, recitations went on at the college last Saturday about the same as on a regular school day.

The Y. M. C. A. convention will be held at Corvallis February 24th, 25th and 26th.

An exhibition of athletical training will be given about the same time by the O. A. C. Association.

Students manifest much interest in these contests. BUNCGRASS.

The Cascade Locks.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 13.—United States Engineer Handbury went up to the Cascade locks last Saturday to turn the construction plant over to J. G. Day, sr., who has the contract for completing the work. As there was four feet of snow on the ground no more traveling about was done than was absolutely necessary. The plant is as complete and perfect as could be provided, and everything is in order for proceeding with the work to the best advantage. As soon as the weather permits, Messrs. Day Bros. will complete arrangements for going ahead with the apparatus and earning all the money congress appropriates. They are now having the granite necessary cut at their quarries in California.

Bank Robbery Trial.

ELLENBURGH, Wash., Feb. 9.—The jury in the case of Tom Kinzie, on trial for robbing the Roelyn bank, is still out, since 8 last night. The case of George Zachery, third defendant, was dismissed this morning, on motion of the prosecution.

A Financial Panic Threatens the Isthmus.

MANAGUA, Feb. 10.—A financial crisis is imminent in this republic. In reference to this trouble the newspaper El Comercio, of Leon, says: "For reasons yet unknown the bank of Nicaragua closed its agencies at Rivas, Masay and Chinendiga, and will also shortly close the branches at Greytown and Matagalpa and go into liquidation, refunding to the shareholders their capital." The same paper is also responsible for the statement that as soon as the agencies were closed the exchange of notes ceased, occasioning serious loss to holders, who were compelled to dispose of them at a discount to brokers.

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Absolutely Pure

"I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market."

Marion Harland
Author of "Common Sense in the Household."