

The Dalles Chronicle

Weekly
PART 1.

VOL. III.

THE DALLES, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1893.

NUMBER 50.

FOUGHT HIS WAY OUT

Mello Has Sailed With His War Vessels.

PEIXOTO HAS NOT BEEN KILLED

The Thrilling Experience of the Spokane Hunting Party, Nearly Given up for Lost.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Advices from Rio Janeiro say there is no truth in the report that President Peixoto was assassinated. He is today engaged in repairing dangerous breaches in the forts and earthworks ashore. The dispatch contains a report that Mello left Rio with a portion of his fleet to intercept vessels coming to Peixoto's aid. There was some desperate fighting between the rebel ships and the forts at the entrance to the harbor as Mello tried to go out. The fire of the forts was well directed, and Mello succeeded in getting past only after his flagship had been severely damaged. Once outside he steamed southwardly, but it is believed this was a ruse, and that the admiral changed his course as soon as out of sight. It is reported that Mello is not scared at the reported power of the dynamite gun on board one of the vessels of the relieving squadron. He took with him a number of fast steam launches for use in the coming encounter. It is said Mello has a much more wholesome fear of the fast torpedo-boats which the coming squadron brings with it.

LOST HUNTING PARTY.

The Thrilling Experience of Young Carlin and Friends.

KENDRICK, Idaho, Dec. 1.—The so-called lost hunting party in the Bitter Root mountains of Idaho, whose rescue has excited so much interest during the past few weeks, was organized by Mr. W. E. Carlin last summer. The party consisted of W. E. Carlin, son of Brigadier-General William P. Carlin; J. H. Peires, brother-in-law of Mr. Carlin; and A. L. A. Himmelwright, secretary of the Columbia Granite company of New York City. They secured their outfit in Spokane, and engaged Martin Spencer as guide, and George Colgate, of Post Falls, as cook. They proceeded by train to Kendrick, Idaho, and, with ten canyons and five weeks' provisions, started out from that point on September 18. The route was by way of Snell's Mill, Weippe, Brown's creek, Mussel Shell creek, and thence via Lo Lo trail to what are known as the Indian post-offices, 55 miles from Mussel Shell creek. At this point a trail branches from the Lo Lo trail, and leads to the warm springs on the Clearwater river. The destination of the party was reached on September 26. Although it rained steadily for 13 days, which interfered considerably with the pleasure of hunting, the party met with great success, and on October 10 started on the return trip over the Lo Lo trail. After reaching the top of the first ridge parallel to the Clearwater river, 2½ feet of snow was found, and the guide estimated that the snow would be four feet deep on the higher portions of the Lo Lo trail. Should the horses become exhausted from lack of food, the party would be compelled to walk the balance of the distance to Mussel Shell creek, and as the cook was sick and unable to walk, his position in that case would be very serious.

They decided to build rafts and went down the river in this way 22 miles when boulders and swift water made further progress impracticable. It was therefore decided to abandon the rafts and proceed the remaining distance of about 38 miles on foot. The cook at that time was in a semi-conscious condition, mortification having set in in his legs below the knees. Only eight days' provisions were left, and as the cook could not possibly live but a few days longer and was besides perfectly helpless, he was made as comfortable as possible and the rest of the party began the journey on foot. The shores of the river were a mass of ragged rocks on which one could get at best only an uncertain foothold. Frequently a large projecting cliff would hang over the river, and an hour or more would be consumed in surmounting it. On the third day after abandoning the raft the party reached the Black Canyon, which proved to be eight miles in length. The river there has almost vertical walls, varying from 200 to 1,000 feet in height. Clinging to bushes and small saplings with a footing sometimes of only a few inches in width, and often many hundred feet above the river, the progress of the party was necessarily slow and extremely hazardous.

Three days were consumed in passing through the canyon, without shelter or blankets, and sometimes harassed by

rain and snow. Very little sleep could be secured, and when on the eighth day the supply of flour was exhausted there was ample cause to feel discouraged. But, unfeebled as it was from loss of sleep and scarcity of food, the party pushed bravely on. On the 10th day of their tramp, November 22, after having subsisted for two days on tea, three fish and a few berries, while slowly moving down the river, and when within five miles of the nearest ranch, the party was fortunate enough to meet Lieutenant Elliott, who was in charge of the relief expeditions sent out from Vancouver barracks. Mr. Elliott immediately made camp and cared for the hungry men. His uniform kindness and solicitude for their comfort was much appreciated. As fast as the party was able to travel they were hurried onward by boats on the river to the Indian ferry on the North Fork of the Clearwater river, 24 miles from Kendrick, then by wagon to Snell's Mill and then to Kendrick, where they arrived safely on November 30th, and were met by Brigadier-General William P. Carlin.

A Murderer Hanged.

ASTORIA, Dec. 1.—John Reiter, the murderer of Victor Snellman, was hanged promptly at noon today. He read in a firm voice a confession acknowledging the justice of his sentence. Just before the trap fell, a large number of sheriffs from different parts of the state and about 500 invited citizens from the city and county were admitted within the inclosure and saw the hanging, which went off all right.

He ascended the steps of the gallows unaided and was given a few minutes time in which to say a few words to the spectators. In firm tones he said: "I acknowledge my guilt of the crime for which I am about to suffer death, the justice of the sentence and the impartiality of the judge and jury. I have to thank Sheriff Smith and his deputies for their kindness. I forgive everybody. I hope that I may myself be forgiven, and all will pray for me."

Sensation in the Coughlin Case.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The Coughlin case furnished a fresh sensation this morning when the attorney for Coughlin presented affidavits showing that J. W. Fred Cronin swore falsely in his examination for admission to the jury when he said he was in Toledo during the time of the Cronin murder. Affidavits showed he was in Chicago and attended the Cronin funeral. The attorney asked that he be discharged. This, immediately following the dismissal of two jurors at the request of the prosecution for having secured places on the jury in Coughlin's interest, leaves the case in a chaotic condition almost unprecedented.

MELLO AGAIN TALKS.

The Rebel Brazilian Admiral Issues Still Another Manifesto.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Herald this (Sunday) morning prints a communication received through Senator Ruy Barbosa, the exiled Brazilian, who is the leader and recognized mouthpiece of the Brazilian insurgents. It is from Mello, the rebel admiral, and was written on board the Aquidaban, just before leaving the harbor of Rio. It reached the Herald through that paper's correspondent at Buenos Ayres. The communication defines, in Admiral Mello's own words, the exact purpose of the revolution, and is written at the request of the Herald. The communication says: "I assure you our sole and unchangeable intention, as already stated in my last manifesto, is to establish the republican constitutional government, which was destroyed by Peixoto; to promote national peace in all the states of Brazil, and to substitute a civil government for militarism and the awful system developed by an actual dictator, who prepares for our country in this way the tremendous misfortune common to Spanish commonwealths. All reports about monarchial plans as to the navy revolution are absolutely false."

Mr. J. P. Blaize, an extensive real estate dealer in Des Moines, Iowa, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of Iowa during a recent blizzard, says the Saturday Review. Mr. Blaize had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia or lung fever. Mr. Blaize sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicine and the next day he was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaize regards his cure as simply wonderful. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

SOME OF THE POINTS

In President Cleveland's Annual Message to Congress.

DEVOTED MAINLY TO ROUTINE

Nothing Definite Submitted on the Hawaiian Question—Upholds the New Tariff Bill.

The Chinese Question.

The legislation of last year, known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States and the deportation of all not complying with the provision of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test upon a proceeding by habeas corpus was brought before the supreme court, and, May 15, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law. It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled who desire to reside in this country will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded by establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportation may to a great degree, be avoided.

The Hawaiian Affair.

It is scarcely necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government of the islands and the United States, and submitted to the senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination and dispatched Hon. James H. Blount of Georgia to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government and of all conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination, Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that government and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States, which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister.

INSTRUCTIONS TO WILLIS.

Upon the facts developed it seemed to me that the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us, and to restore, as far as practicable, the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result, within the constitutional limits of our executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changes in the conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him. Additional advices are soon expected. When received, they will be promptly sent to congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special executive message detailing the acts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation.

The Tariff.

After a hard struggle, tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of fellow citizens; a duty imposed upon us by our oft repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After full discussion, our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it. If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires, if political officers are really the servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long

awaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation. While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other federal taxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which in justice and fairness call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergency of our government actually demands.

THE INTERESTS OF LABOR.

The interests of labor are certainly though indirectly involved in this feature of our tariff system. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the united demand for their goods soon fills the narrow market to which they are confined. Then follows a suspension of the working of mills and factories, a discharge of employes and distress in the homes of our workmen. Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw material and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment, if permitted by free materials, is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation.

NEWS NOTES.

Snow is spoiling world's fair exhibits. Van Alen has declined the ministry to Italy.

The territories of Utah, New Mexico and Arizona will make an effort, this session—of congress to be admitted into statehood.

Hon. W. H. Claggett, who contested the seat of Dubois in the United States senate, has gone over to the populists, body and soul.

O. P. Mason and B. P. Watson, of the defunct Sunday Mercury, were each sentenced yesterday to one year in the jail of Multnomah county.

Senator Dolph will fire the first gun in the tariff debate, which is expected to begin today. In the House Representatives Hermann and Ellis will be on hand with their petards.

From dispatches received from Germany and the East it looks as if the Union Pacific would be segregated somewhat. In that event the old O. R. & N. Co. may be themselves again.

Prof. John Tyndall died at his home in Haslemere, county of Surrey, last evening. His death was hastened by a severe cold. He was born at Leighlan Bridge, near Carlow, Ireland, August 21, 1820.

The result of the appointment of a receiver to operate as a separate system the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf railway, many men believe, will be the dismemberment of what is known at present as the Union Pacific system.

The reading of the message in congress yesterday excited but little interest, until the Hawaiian part was begun, when the senators generally pricked up their ears and leaned forward in their seats with an air of close attention.

Real Estate Transfers.

J. O. Divers to A. S. Blowers nw¼ sec. 29, tp 2 north, range 10 east; \$300.

J. O. Divers to A. S. Blowers sw¼ sec. 20, n½ ne¼, e½ nw¼ and se¼ nw¼ sec. 20, tp 2 north, range 10 east; \$3,000.

Wm. T. Rogers and Celia Rogers fifth interest ne¼ sw¼ and lots 3, 6 and 7, sec. 5, tp 1 north, range 13 east; \$200.

Henry S. Ward to Eliza J. Ward undivided half of lots E and F, block 40, Ft. Dalles Military Reserve; \$1.

Larkin and Mary Vanderpool to Josephine I. Johnston, lot 1, block 6, Dufur; \$150.

E. B. Dufur and A. J. Dufur and wives to T. H. Johnston, block 3, 2d addition to Dufur; \$225.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, electric bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of stomach, liver or kidneys. It will cure sick headache, indigestion, constipation, and drive malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by Snipes & Kinerly.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50 cts. Sold by Snipes & Kinerly.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Submitted to the Congress of the United States Today.

DUNBAR GUILTY OF SMUGGLING

The Jury Decides Against Him on Six Counts—Big Fire in Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The president submitted his message to congress today. It is a very lengthy document, covering a wider range of subjects than the one submitted to the special congress in September. Of paramount interest is his attitude on the Hawaiian question. He stoutly maintains his former position taken, and intimates that developments will vindicate all his actions. Of special importance is his advocacy of the abolishment of all fees pertaining to federal courts. He is antagonistic to the fee system and urges congress to formulate the necessary legislation looking to its abolishment. The subject promises to become fruitful.

Dunbar Convicted.

PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 3.—William Dunbar has been convicted on six of fourteen counts contained in the first two indictments against him for opium smuggling. His case went to the jury at 9:30 o'clock last evening, and an hour and a half later the verdict was returned. Elaborate arguments, both for the prosecution and defense, were made Saturday, and the judge gave his charge to the jury, concerning the evidence and what to do with it. McGinn for the defense, set up a claim of great respectability for Dunbar, and exhausted the vocabulary of approbrious epithets in his search for synonyms to apply to Blum.

BIG FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

The Loss is Estimated at Nearly Half a Million Dollars.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 2.—Fire consumed \$400,000 worth of property in West Baltimore tonight. A general alarm was sent in from Lombard and Paca streets about 5 o'clock. Within two hours the commercial world was bereft of some of its stellar enterprises, and a locality renowned for its historic surroundings and imposing edifices was wiped out by the dreadful fire. Hundreds of wage-earners had just been dismissed for the day when the cry of fire rang through the six-story double building at South Paca street and Cedar alley. Number 34 South Paca street was occupied by three firms, the Deutsche Lithograph company, the drawers and overall factory of John & Co., and the shoe factory of Charles Heiser. Nearly all the employes had departed before the fire alarm had been sounded, but when the flames were discovered eating their way along the ceiling Annie Taylor became frenzied and leaped from a second story window to the ground. She is dangerously injured. The firemen worked hard to save the Langfelder building, but were battling against so much tinder. The flames spread to 36 South Paca and that building was doomed. Sheet after sheet of flame swept in the direction of the university of Maryland buildings, but were fought back each time until the rear walls of the Heiser building fell upon the roof of the dissecting building with a crash. This decided the fate of the laboratory, and in a short time the entire building was gutted. For five hours the city was illuminated by the blaze. The four-story double warehouse and factory of M. S. Levy & Son, manufacturers and wholesalers of straw hats, Lombard street, was partly damaged by fire, while the stock is also injured by water. The rear part of John Dotterweiche's three-story saloon and dwelling was crushed by falling walls. Several other adjacent buildings were more or less badly damaged. The total loss is estimated at \$400,000, with insurance of \$250,000.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colic, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at Snipes & Kinerly's.

GENTLEMEN:—Having suffered a great deal from headache for years and being unable to get relief until it would wear away of itself, I saw Krass's Headache Capsules advertised. I tried them, and now can never get them, finding it the only remedy that will give relief. When I now find a headache coming on I take a capsule and always find the relief instantaneous. Respectfully yours, J. H. Whitner, Boston, Mass.

The above letter is only one of the many which go to prove the remarkable benefits received from the use of Krass's Headache Capsules. Any person suffering from headache should procure these capsules at once. Beware of imitations. The capsules are sold only in boxes and have the word Krass on the label; none other genuine. Sold by Snipes & Kinerly.

When on a visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton of Luray, Russell county, Kan., called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six-year-old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it having cured him of a very severe attack of croup. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the Remedy. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE