

The Dalles Chronicle.



VOL. IV.

THE DALLES, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1893.

NUMBER 1.

A BRIDGE DISASTER

An Unfinished Structure Falls With Fifty Men.

HURLED INTO THE RIVER BENEATH

A Large Number of Dead Bodies Recovered—Four Men Killed in a Fight.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 15.—A large span of the Jeffersonville and Louisville bridge across the Ohio river fell at 10:30 this morning. The bridge would have been completed in a few days. Fifty men were thrown into the river. The number drowned is estimated at all the way from 20 to 30. Bridge timbers and false work, iron and mangled humanity, are lying in a heap in the river. Several thousand people line the shores on either side, and boats near the spot are crowded. Heroic efforts are being made at rescue.

The bridge has been under construction a number of years. Several times it was interrupted by lack of funds. Three years ago, during the construction of the piers, an accident happened in a caisson, by which 12 lives were lost. Accidents have been frequent, and it is said 50 persons in all have lost their lives by them. The bodies of Ed Simons and 10 identified have been recovered.

The accident was due to the insecure placing of a traveling crane. Last night the wind still further loosened it, and when the engines started this morning to draw back into its place, the swaying of the false work in the high wind forced it from the piles on which it was placed, carrying the bridge down with it. Ten workmen saw the danger in time to escape. Forty-one went down 110 feet into the water.

The injured were brought to the hospital at the rate of one a minute. The first seven to arrive were unconscious and their names are not learnable. Some of them were negroes. The first dead man taken out was James B. Burns. Henry Lee, of Albany, is among the badly hurt. The accident occurred on the Indiana side.

J. W. Baird, secretary and treasurer of the bridge company, was one of the witnesses of the disaster. He was completely overcome for a time. He said that he was the originator of the plan to build the bridge and added: "I guess I will be eternally damned for it." Civil Engineer Selby says there were only 30 men on the collapsed portion.

As to how many were on the span when it fell there are conflicting reports. Some of the escaped men say there were 100, and as but a few are taken out of the water from the debris, the loss of life is put down as at least 50. Others say that just before the accident a number of men were called off the span, and that not more than 50 remained, some of whom escaped to the other span, and that with those saved from the water the loss is not more than 29 or 25. The latter is probably correct.

Twelve have been taken to the hospital so far, of whom two have died since. The others are all unconscious. No doubt a number of bodies are buried under tons of iron in the bottom of the river.

A report from Jeffersonville, the other end of the bridge, says there were 150 men on the span, of whom only 65 are accounted for.

Killed in a Fight.

SAN ANGELO, Tex., Dec. 15.—S. Granikis, Arthur Macier and two herdsmen have been killed on the Pecos river, 150 miles west of here, in a fight with drifters. The cattlemen in that section are having a great deal of trouble now with the range-owners.

THE OLYMPIA'S TRIAL.

She Exceeds the Requirements, but Does Not Equal Expectations.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Dec. 15.—The new cruiser Olympia, on her trial test in the channel today, did not equal the expectations of her builders, but still far exceeded the requirements, and established a record for an 87-knot course of about 21.67. The ocean was like a big mill pond, and was only ruffled by the big cruiser herself as she sped through the water, sending a spray over her bow until the decks were drenched. From Goleta Point to Point Conception quite a sea was running. The reason why the cruiser did not equal her previous record is an unexplained mystery. Her machinery worked perfectly, and there was not the slightest break. The time of 21.67 is liable to correction on account of the currents, which may result in the Olympia's favor. There was a draft four inches greater than the requirements, which will also be counted

in the calculations, which will not be made for several days. The maximum speed is estimated at 22.05.

NEWS NOTES.

Ex-Speaker Reed is preparing a minority report on the tariff bill.

The Arizona admission bill passed the house yesterday on a vote of 185 to 60.

Andrew F. Snelling has been confirmed as register of the land office at North Yakima, Wash.

President Gompers was again chosen chief of the American Federation of Labor. This is his twelfth election.

Several middle states were shook up pretty lively by earthquakes on the 14th. In places goods were thrown from shelves.

The Oregon Pacific was sold at sheriff's sale at Corvallis yesterday for \$200,000. The purchasers were C. E. Hughes, Jas. Clark, representing Jas. A. Blair and others.

The Nebraska state grange has adopted resolutions denouncing Secretary of Agriculture Morton; recommending a referendum; favoring a re-enactment of the free coinage law of 1837, and reaffirming fealty to the cause of woman suffrage.

The Mankato, Kansas, city council, to increase the funds of the city treasury, passed unanimously an ordinance making it a nuisance for any person, man, woman or child, to hereafter whistle or sing "After the Ball" between the hours of 6 a. m. and 10 p. m. The offense is punishable with a fine of 50 cents for each performance.

The British minister in Rio has informed all persons of his nationality in Rio that in his opinion it was dangerous for them to remain in the city, and has ordered all the British merchant ships in the harbor to be towed higher up the bay. Excitement in Rio, in view of these preparations for bombardment, is intense. In the abortive attempt made by Peixoto's men to capture Fort Villegagnon, formerly reported, 20 men were killed.

Minister L. A. Thurston was a passenger on the steamer Alameda, which sailed Friday afternoon for Australia via Honolulu. Besides the minister there were nearly fifty business men who were hastening home to be on hand when the final test of strength between the United States and the provisional government comes. Lieut. W. R. Rush of the U. S. navy was also on board. It is thought he was bearer of important dispatches to Admiral Irwin.

Frank P. Cook, says the Walla Walla Statesman, who is deputy revenue collector for the district of Walla Walla, received instructions last Saturday from the department at Washington, and will proceed shortly to register the Chinese in his district. Photography is not a requisite in registration although the Chinese can avail themselves of the use, if they please, by paying for them. In case photos are taken they will be compelled to have them in duplicate of each one registered, and must accompany the certificates.

Peixoto Recaptures Governor's Island.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Brazilian legation has received a cablegram from Rio, dated December 16, saying the government troops had recaptured Governor's island from the insurgents. This is considered an important victory for President Peixoto, owing to the strategic position the island occupies. The legation makes the announcement that the commanders of the American and German warships have declared they will protect foreign interests and will not recognize any blockade of Rio established by the insurgents. It is believed, after the determined stand taken by the American and German commanders at Rio, American and German ships may be sent to Santos to practically raise the blockade at that port.

The Pension Policy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The debate over the pension policy of the administration, growing out of an item in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill appropriating \$200,000 for special examiners, consumed the entire day in the house. Under the lead of Cannon an assault was made against Cleveland's pension policy, especially that portion which resulted in the revocation of order 164, and the subsequent suspension of thousands of pensioners. Livingstone of Georgia and Enloe of Tennessee defended the administration, and Lacey of Iowa and Morse of Massachusetts opposed it.

Bucklen's Arsenic Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Snipes & Kinersly.

HAWAIIAN MESSAGE

The Long-looked-for Document Sent to Congress.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S IDEAS

Devoted Chiefly to Acts of the Provisional Government—The Instructions to Willis.

The following extracts of the president's Hawaiian message are reprinted: * * * It appeared a so-called committee of safety, ostensibly the source of the revolt against the constitutional government of Hawaii, was organized Saturday, January 14th; that Monday, the 16th, the United States forces were landed at Honolulu from a naval vessel lying in its harbor; that on the 17th the scheme of the provisional government was perfected, and the proclamation naming its officers was on the same day prepared; that thereupon the United States minister recognized the provisional government thus created; that two days afterward, January 19th, the commissioners representing such government sailed for this country in a steamer especially chartered for the occasion, arriving in San Francisco January 28, and in Washington February 3; that the next day they had their first interview with the secretary of state, and another on the 11th, when the treaty annexing the islands was practically agreed upon; and that on the 14th it was formally concluded, and on the 15th transmitted to the senate. Thus, between the initiation of the scheme for a provisional government in Hawaii, on January 14, and the submission to the senate of the treaty of annexation concluded with such government, February 15, there was an interval of but 32 days, 15 of which were spent by the Hawaiian commissioners in their journey to Washington. In the next place, upon the face of the paper submitted with the treaty, it clearly appeared there was open and undetermined an issue of fact of the most vital importance.

* * * I conceived it my duty, therefore, to withdraw the treaty from the senate for examination, and meanwhile to cause an accurate, full and impartial investigation to be made of the facts attending the subversion of the constitutional government of Hawaii and the installment in its place of the provisional government. I selected for the work of investigation the Hon. James H. Blount of Georgia, whose service of 18 years as a member of the house of representatives, and whose experience as chairman of the committee on foreign relations in that body and his consequent familiarity with international topics, joined with his high character and honorable reputation, seemed to render him peculiarly fitted for the duties intrusted to him. His report detailing his actions under the instructions given him, and the conclusions derived from his investigations, accompany this message. These conclusions do not rest for their acceptance entirely upon Blount's honesty and ability as a man, nor upon his acumen and impartiality as an investigator. They are accompanied by evidence upon which they are based, which evidence is also herewith transmitted, and from which it seems to me no other deductions could possibly be reached than those arrived at by the commissioner.

* * * Mr. Stevens, the United States representative to Hawaii, evidently had an ardent desire that the annexation of Hawaii should become a fact accomplished by his agency, and during his ministry he was not inconveniently scrupulous as to the means employed to that end. On November 19, 1892, nearly two months before the overt act tending toward the subversion of the Hawaiian government and the attempted transfer of Hawaiian territory to the United States, he addressed a long letter to the secretary of state, in which the case for annexation was elaborately argued on moral, political and economical grounds. He refers to the loss of the Hawaiian government and the attempted transfer of Hawaiian territory to the United States, he addressed a long letter to the secretary of state, in which the case for annexation was elaborately argued on moral, political and economical grounds. He refers to the loss of the Hawaiian sugar interests from the operation of the McKinley bill, and the tendency to a still further depreciation of the sugar property unless some positive measure of relief was granted. He strongly inveighs against the existing Hawaiian government, and emphatically declares for annexation. He says: "In truth, monarchy here is an absurd anachronism. It has nothing on which it

logically or legitimately stands, the feudal basis on which it once stood no longer existing. Monarchy now is only an impediment to good government and an obstruction to the prosperity and progress of the islands." * * * To a minister of this temper, full of zeal for annexation, there seemed to arise in January 1893, the precise opportunity which, by timely "deviation from established international rules and precedents," might be proved to successfully accomplish the great object in view, and we are quite prepared for the exultant enthusiasm with which, in a letter to the state department February 1, 1893, he declares: "The Hawaiian pear is fully ripe, and this is the golden hour for the United States to pluck it." As a further illustration of the activity of this diplomatic representative, attention is called to the fact that on the day the above letter was written, apparently unable to longer restrain his ardor, he issued a proclamation whereby, "in the name of the United States," he resumed protection of the Hawaiian islands, and declared that said action was taken "pending and subject to negotiations at Washington." Of course this assumption of a protectorate was promptly disavowed by our government, but the American flag remained over the government building at Honolulu, and the forces remained on guard until April and after Blount's arrival on the scene, when both were removed.

* * * This demonstration upon the soil of Honolulu was itself an act of war, unless made either with the consent of the government of Hawaii or for the bona fide purpose of protecting the imperiled lives and property of citizens of the United States, but there is no pretense of any such consent on the part of the government of the queen, which was at that time undisputed and was both a de facto and de jure government. In point of fact, the existing government, instead of requesting the presence of an armed force, protested against it. There is little basis for the pretense that such forces were landed for the security of American life and property. If so, they should have been stationed in the vicinity of such property so as to protect it, instead of at a distance and so as to command the Hawaiian government building and police. Admiral Skerrett, an officer in command of the naval force of the Pacific station, has frankly stated in his opinion the location of the troops was inadvisable, if landed for the protection of American citizens whose residences and places of business, as well as the legation and consulate, were in a distant part of the city, but the location selected was a wise one if the forces were landed for the purpose of supporting the provisional government. If any peril to life and property calling for any such martial array had existed, Great Britain and other foreign powers interested would not have been behind the United States in activity to protect their citizens. But they made no sign in that direction. When these armed men were landed the city of Honolulu was in its customary orderly, peaceful condition. There was no symptom of riot or disturbance in any quarter, men and children were about the streets as usual, and nothing varied the ordinary routine or disturbed the ordinary tranquillity, except the landing of the Boston's marines and their march through town to the quarter assigned them.

* * * Between 1 and 2 o'clock, by squads and by different routes to avoid notice, and having first taken the precaution of ascertaining whether there was any one to oppose them, they proceeded to the government building to proclaim the new government. No sign of opposition was manifested, and thereupon an American citizen began to read the proclamation from the steps of the government building, almost entirely without auditors. It is said that before the reading was finished quite a concourse of persons, variously estimated at 50 to 100, some armed, some unarmed, gathered about the committee to give them aid and confidence. This statement is not important, since the one controlling factor in the whole affair was unquestionably the United States marines, who, drawn up under arms and with artillery in readiness only 76 yards distant, dominated the situation. The provisional government thus proclaimed was, by the terms of the proclamation, "to exist until terms of union with the United States have been negotiated and agreed upon."

* * * As I apprehend the situation, we are brought face to face with the following conditions: The lawful government of Hawaii was overthrown, without drawing a sword or firing a shot, by a process every step of which it may safely be asserted was directly traceable and depended for its success upon the agency of the United States government through its diplomatic and naval representatives; but for the noto-

rious predilections of the United States minister for annexation, the committee of safety, which should be called "the committee of annexation," would never have existed; but for the landing of United States forces upon false pretexts respecting danger to life and property, the committee would never have exposed themselves to the pains and penalties of treason by undertaking the subversion of the queen's government; but for the presence of the United States forces in the immediate vicinity and in a position to afford all needed protection and support, the committee would not have proclaimed the provisional government from the steps of the government building; and finally, but for lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretexts by United States forces, and but for Minister Stevens' recognition of the provisional government when the United States force was its sole support and constituted its only military strength, the queen and her government would never have yielded to the provisional government, even for a time, and for the sole purpose of submitting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States.

NEWS OF THE STATE.

Chas. Nickell of Jacksonville has changed the weekly Times to semi-weekly.

Sandy, the wounded stage driver, is reported recovered. When the doctor told him that he must die, he offered to bet \$10 that he wouldn't.

A Chinaman in Eugene started an opium joint and two young men of that town were convicted of opium smoking. The Chinaman should not be allowed to live another day—in Eugene.

One hundred and twenty-five tramps congregated at Oregon City and left the city yesterday morning. One hundred left for the south and the twenty-five steered for Portland. Ashland reports 175 arrivals yesterday.

Down at McMinnville they sell 18 pounds of sugar for one dollar. A rival merchant, not to be outdone, hung a placard in his window "22 pounds of sugar for \$1.00"—but in very small letters could be read the following, "in Hong Kong."

Last evening by the Sumpter Valley train Mr. Chas. S. Miller came down from the Monumental bringing with him seven bars of silver bullion, each bar weighing one hundred pounds and worth \$360,000. The management will further develop the property by running a new tunnel 500 feet in length to tap the ledge at a depth of 900 feet.—Blade.

The Bonanza mine, the property of the Geiser estate, is a great bullion producer. Friday a clean-up of \$1,500 was brought in. It is estimated that the value of the ore now in sight at the Bonanza is worth \$360,000. The management will further develop the property by running a new tunnel 500 feet in length to tap the ledge at a depth of 900 feet.—Blade.

John Fortna of Mayville, met with an accident on the 9th that very nearly proved fatal to him. He was on his way home from Condon when his team became frightened coming down the "backbone," upsetting the wagon, throwing him violently against the rocks and knocking him senseless. It was nearly morning before he regained consciousness.—Condon Globe.

Swallowed Chloroform and Died.

PARKERSBURG, W. V., Dec. 18.—G. C. Irvine, of the firm of Watson & Irvine, dealers in gas fittings, committed suicide early yesterday morning by swallowing a quantity of chloroform. Irvine had taken the Keeley cure, but was ruining his business with drink. He came from Warren, Pa., where he leaves a sister. He told an acquaintance night before last that he intended to kill himself.

How's This?

We offer one hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props. Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

VERY LITTLE CHANGE

Advices Received From Honolulu by the Steamer Australia.

QUEEN'S ADHERENTS ARE ARMING

The Provisional Government Is, However, Stronger Than Ever and Prepared to Resist All Attacks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—A correspondent at Honolulu, writing under date of December 9, says: Since the 5th no material change has taken place in the military or political attitude of the different parties. The queen's adherents are being secretly armed. The marshal is satisfied that over 200 new Winchester rifles have been worked into Honolulu in small lots from the island of Maui during the past month and distributed to the royalists. The police force under the marshal is now larger and in a higher state of organization than ever before. A vigilant watch is kept on the movements of the royalists. One hundred men on the citizens' reserve are selected who will reinforce the station house at a moment's call. The royalists express a certainty that on the arrival of the Alameda, the 22d, Minister Willis will carry out his orders to reinstate the queen. It is not believed that the royalists will make any independent or premature attack upon the strong position of the government.

INDIAN OUTBREAK FEARED.

Due to an Agent's Efforts to Suppress Polygamy.

CHEYENNE, Dec. 16.—Trouble is expected on the Shoshone reservation from the efforts made by Captain Ray, the military agent, to suppress immorality and polygamy among the Indians. A few weeks ago he had a number of Indian maidens, who insisted on visiting the post on pay-day, arrested and sent back to their lodges with their heads shaved. This is considered a great indignity among the Shoshones and Arrapahoes, and they were in a bad humor, when last week the captain called a number of chiefs before him and ordered them to disperse with all wives but one. Plenty Bear, chief of the Arrapahoes, who has two squaws with whom he has lived many years, said he was too old to change his habits, and would die before he would obey such an order. Raising his Winchester, he said: "We will both die together." Ray ordered him arrested, but the Indian police refused to obey and Plenty Bear left the meeting very angry. Washakie, chief of the Shoshones, is also a polygamist, and his arrest has also been ordered. He is guarded by a number of Shoshones who say they will not allow the arrest, and if it is attempted an outbreak of the Indians is certain.

Preparing to Fight.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The Herald's Montevideo dispatch says it is now known that Mello is preparing to fight the America and Nietheroy with the Aquilaban and other ships. The situation is daily becoming more serious for Peixoto. The governor of the state of Minas-Geraes issued a manifesto, declaring in support of the republic. He says not a single member of the Braganza family is fit to rule.

Two Confidence Men Killed.

STOUT CITY, Ia., Dec. 18.—G. E. Meyers and Joe Bleim, who have been operating a "confidence shop" here, were shot and killed yesterday by a countryman named A. F. Phiney, who was enticed into the "joint" and robbed. He left the city ten minutes after the shooting and has not been arrested.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle, free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. Sold by Snipes & Kinersly.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE