

The Dalles Weekly Chronicle.

VOL. IV.

THE DALLES, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1894.

NUMBER 30.

STILL DRIFTING APART

The House and Senate Cannot Possibly Agree.

THE CHOLERA RAGING IN RUSSIA

Oakland Has a Small Riot—Congress Endorses the President's Action in Upholding the Law.

The Riot in Oakland.

OAKLAND, July 16.—About 1 o'clock this afternoon a freight train was started for Mendota. Strikers interfered, pulling pins from the drawheads and cutting the air pipes. The police and militia charged the crowd and several persons were bayoneted, one of them being a woman. The first intimation received at the camp that the presence of troops was required was brought by an orderly from an outpost, who rushed into the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Geary, stating that the strikers had attacked a train and were proceeding to destroy the property. The long roll was at once sounded, and troops were rushed to the scene of disorder, where the outpost guard of the cavalry had already put in an appearance. The soldiers came to "port arms" and began operations by pressing the crowd back alongside the train. When the soldiers finally reached the first crossing, the first company wheeled into line to protect the street from the crowd. The other companies continued to march down Cedar avenue, and on reaching the crossing there turned into Gross street, where a crowd of several hundred people was slowly, but firmly, kept moving. Whenever an obstinate spectator was encountered persuasive force was employed to bring him into submission with bayonets fixed. Women mixed freely with men, and elbowed their way where they could obtain the best view of the conflict.

Midway down Seventh street from Cedar avenue the soldiers rushed into a crowd pursuing them to the door of a house kept by a man named Monroe, and which is said to be the headquarters of the strikers. When the soldiers first appeared on Gross street there was a wild rush from the street. The general excitement which seized the spectators also affected the soldiers. Even women were not exempted from the street. One of them, Mrs. Haley, a corpulent, middle aged woman, was too slow in making her escape, owing to which one of the soldiers prodded her with his bayonet. The troopers charged up Cedar avenue, urging their horses into the hottest of the charge.

Among others charged on by the soldiers was a blind man named Fleming, who had just arrived from San Francisco, and was going down Cedar avenue when the crisis occurred. Unfortunately for himself he was for some time carried along by the crowd until the corner of Cedar avenue and Goss street was reached, and the soldiers then came along and arrested him, and he, with twenty others, were conveyed to the guardhouse, which had been improvised in a tent. Subsequently, all the prisoners were turned over to the police after a sensible speech from Colonel Geary, explaining the position of the national guard and the imperative necessity to maintain order and protect life and property. Fleming, the blind man, was sent to his destination. A peculiar feature of today's excitement was that whatever duty had to be done in the suppression of the attack on the trains, the federal troops were conspicuous by their absence. The military display was entirely by the national guard.

Approved by the House.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—With less than half an hour's discussion and with practically no opposition, the house today adopted the following resolution, offered by McCreary, of Kentucky:

"That the house of representatives endorse the prompt and vigorous efforts of the president and his administration to suppress lawlessness, restore order and prevent improper interference with the enforcement of the laws of the United States, and with the transportation of the mails of the United States, and with interstate commerce, and pledges the president hearty support, and deems the success that has already attended his efforts cause for public and general congratulation."

The resolution was opposed by Pence, of Colorado, and conditionally by Bland, of Missouri, who denounced the actions of the federal officials in his own state as wholly unnecessary. Pence criticized the attitude and action of Attorney-General Olney toward and upon the recent troubles, charging that he had selected

CANNOT PAY TAXES

Jay Gould's Afflicted Orphans Ask to be Relieved.

FOREIGNERS ARE GOING HOME

The Vigilant Wins a Race—A Northern Pacific Train Dynamited at Missoula.

Gresham's Latest.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A Washington dispatch to a morning paper of pronounced anti-administration proclivities says: The fact has just come to light that the administration, through Secretary Gresham, has committed another diplomatic blunder which is considered even more serious than the attempt to restore Queen Liliuokalani, which may have more important results. Members of the diplomatic corps, among whom the facts have created something of a sensation, tell another story of it. The Chinese minister, who has been in frequent consultation of late with the secretary of state regarding the strained relations between Japan and Korea, has finally induced the secretary to send an official cable dispatch to the Japanese government expressing the dissatisfaction of the United States with the policy which Japan has followed with Korea, and closing with the words:

"The United States views with regret the levying of an unjust war by Japan upon a weak and defenseless nation like Korea."

This is considered a greater diplomatic blunder than the secretary's action in the Hawaiian controversy, but there has not been time to realize the full extent of the message. The Japanese government has made no reply, and has probably not yet recovered from its astonishment. At the Japanese legation here the officials profess to know nothing about the belligerent message, and express grave doubts as to the accuracy of the story. There is no doubt about the existence of the dispatch. Secretary Gresham has shown a copy of it to Sir Julian Pauncefote. The Chinese and Korean legations have copies of it, and the fact of its existence is known to several members of the house and senate committees on foreign relations.

Aliens Going Home.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The Evening Journal prints the following: The European low rates inaugurated by the trading steamship lines may result in a wholesale exodus from Chicago of many men connected with the late strike. Never before in the history of steamship rates has it been possible to go from Chicago to an European port so cheaply. Since the cut rates have been inaugurated, the exodus from Chicago and the Northwest to various points in Europe has figured up a third of the local traffic to New York, according to estimates of local steamship lines, and the announcement of the late cut in rates has started a real heira of European-born people. Dozens of men who said they were now on strike have been making inquiries at the local steamship offices within the last few days, expressing their intention of going to the "old country" in case the strike was a failure. There was a half-dozen interesting phases of the present situation, and there is much food for thought in the depletion of the standing army of unemployed in this country by return of workers to their homes abroad. It is estimated that before long labor will be at a premium instead of a discount, and there are not a few who figure on a season of prosperity as a consequence of the return to Europe of thousands who have been in the past six months' unsuccessful candidates for employment.

The Act of the Sympathizers.

MISSOULA, MONT., July 17.—An east-bound Northern Pacific train, the first in sixteen days, was wrecked today at a point about two miles east of here by a dynamite cartridge concealed in the track. The engine had barely struck the spot when a terrific explosion was heard, the shock shattering the pilot and right cylinder and piston rod. It also broke the windows of the cab and the mail car. Had the engine gone fairly over the cartridge, the result would have been more disastrous, as some eight coaches constituted the train, which was loaded with troops and passengers. The strikers denounce the act in unmeasured terms. There is considerable feeling over the return to work of some engineers and conductors, and it is believed that some one in sympathy with the strikers adopted this method of deterring further progress. A trestle 100 feet long, three miles west

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ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO AND UTAH

All Will Be Admitted to Statehood—Hawaii Becomes a Republic On Our National Birthday.

Who is Responsible?

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—The republic tomorrow will publish a page article to demonstrate that the stockholders of the Union Pacific are liable for the debt of the road to the government. A statement of a number of supposititious facts is made, which the republic says, contain so much of plausibility, as they appear on the records of the government, that to ignore them and proceed to a final settlement disadvantageous to the public, without the most exhaustive scrutiny of the rights of the government against the stockholders, would be negligence on the part of the executive and legislative branches of the government. The suppositions are printed as follows:

"By the terms of the contract offered by the United States government and agreed to by the Union Pacific railway, a trusteeship was created for certain great purposes, above and beyond which was the mere commercial act of constructing a highway for common carriage; that the company built the road for \$86,000,000, and pretends that it cost \$98,000,000 accepting from the government about \$58,000,000 in bonds and land grants, when its stock was sufficient to build and completely equip the road; that the stockholders did not pay cash money into the company's treasury for their stock, as explicitly required by the terms of the contract and the law of their franchise, but built the road with the proceeds of the government subsidies and pocketed the stock, the first mortgage bonds and the coal profits, without rendering any account of these proceeds to the government; that by these and other acts, before the date of the redemption of the subsidy bonds, the company has become bankrupt, meanwhile having averted the payment of interest to the government, as originally contemplated in the acts of congress; the government, finds itself by this series of fraudulent acts and fraudulent concealments deprived of the money due it from the company, and finds itself charged with the payment of bonds it issued in aid of construction; that the government finds it has the right of action against the stockholders, as trustees, who who have violated their trust, and further finds that the stockholders who are living, and the estates of those deceased, are sufficient to readily meet the obligation created by the trust and its gross violation."

The republic then proceeds as follows:

"Is there not enough in these statements to compel congress and the executive to ask imperatively these questions: Was a trusteeship created by the acts of 1862 and 1864 and their acceptance by the company? Was the trust violated by concealments and frauds? Does any equity require indulgence toward these stockholders and their beneficiaries? Why a funding arrangement should be concluded which will continue for a century these entanglements until the powers and rights of the government to collect its debts are exhausted?"

Split on the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Speaker Crisp says there will be no report from the tariff conference committee today. The house democratic leaders evidently think it might prove independent to carry out the plan of reporting a total disagreement and asking for instructions, as such a report would only emphasize the character of the difference, and should the senate and house instruct their conferees to stand by their respective positions it would precipitate a deadlock. One of Mr. Crisp's closest advisers said one report would probably come in tomorrow. The house conferees desire to make a partial report of such agreements as are possible and ask for instructions on it, subject to disagreement. The senate conferees have stood for agreement or disagreement in toto. The democratic conferees today made another ineffectual effort to reach an agreement, and adjourned with the understanding the full committee to meet at 2 o'clock was to report disagreement.

Indians on the Warpath.

OKLAHOMA, O. T., July 17.—Jasper Jennings, a reliable scout and cowboy, just in from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country, reports serious trouble between Indians and settlers. Ranchmen are preparing for a fight. The trouble has been brewing since April, when two Indians and a white man were killed in an affray. The Indians claim sovereignty over the lands, and permit their cattle and horses to run at will to the damage of the settlers' crops. The settlers are wont to shoot the trespassing animals. Men posted in Indian affairs say in the event of a fight blood will be shed, as the Indians are well armed.

Almost Buried Alive.

SAN DIEGO, July 17.—Washington E. Irving, a nephew of the famous author, was supposed to have died at Excondido the other day, and his funeral was held. At the close of the services, after the friends had passed the casket, a knocking was heard from within, and the lid having been hastily removed, Irving got up in a dazed condition, but soon recovered his senses fully, and was taken home.

THE VIGILANT'S FIRST VICTORY SCORED.

BELFAST, July 17.—Today's race, the eighth in which the Britannia and Vigilant have been matched against each other, was for the rear commodore cup and a money prize, over the course sailed yesterday, fifty miles, on Belfast lough. The wind was blowing strong from the west. This condition was thought to be more favorable to the Vigilant than any she has hitherto experienced. The start was made at 11:12:00. At mark boat No. 1 the Vigilant led one minute and five seconds, and at the second turn had increased her lead by 45 seconds. The first round finished as follows: Vigilant, 12:55:38; Britannia, 12:58:29. The Vigilant's lead was 2 minutes 51 seconds. To the next turn an additional gain of 20 seconds was made.

The Britannia in the last round carried away her hobstay. She lowered her foresail, took in her topsail and gave up the race.

The accident today robbed the Vigilant of some of the glory of outstriking the Prince of Wales' Britannia, which is her due, but that the Vigilant is the better sailor in a stiff breeze, was demonstrated to everybody's satisfaction, for when she rounded the mark to finish the race, she led the Britisher by 4 minutes 10 seconds, and at the boat off the South Briggs was 5 minutes 44 seconds a head.

The Storm Near Marquam.

MARQUAM, OR., July 17.—One of the most severe thunderstorms ever witnessed prevailed at this place Saturday night. Several large trees were struck, but no damage to stock or property has been reported. About two miles north of here the storm was a regular tornado, and did a great amount of damage to property. A new hophouse, just completed on the farm of W. A. Jackson, was completely demolished. A large barn of George Riding was unroofed and the roof carried into a field some distance away. Out-buildings, fencing and fruit trees were badly damaged, and in several hopyards the vines were blown down and sustained much damage. The wind was from the northwest and covered an area one mile wide.

The residence of E. P. Carter, about five miles east of here, was struck by lightning during the storm and Mrs. Carter was slightly injured. The house was damaged to a considerable extent, and a dog which was under the house at the time was killed.

New Men on the Northern Pacific.

TACOMA, N. W., July 17.—Three hundred and fifty-one new employes have been put to work on the Pacific division of the Northern Pacific since the strike began. Practically all the old engineers have returned to work. Many of the switchmen, conductors, freight clerks and firemen who quit have asked for their positions, but not all could be taken back, as new men had been employed. The road would be in operation as usual, from end to end, the officials say, but for the guerilla warfare that is being continued. The force of deputy marshals in this state has been reduced from 300 to 200. All bridges are being guarded, but chiefly by regulars.

The Gould's Personal Taxes.

NEW YORK, July 17.—All the children of the late Jay Gould, in their individual capacities, and also as executors and trustees under the will of their father, have taken up proceedings in the supreme court of New York for the purpose of being relieved of taxation in this county and city upon their personal estates, which they allege is based upon exorbitant assessments.

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CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Sugar, iron ore and coal were the points that forced the total disagreement.

The tariff conferees decided after a fifteen minutes' session this afternoon to report a disagreement on the entire bill.

To Coin Silver Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Mr. Preston, the director of the mint, today, by direction of the secretary of the treasury, issued orders to the mint authorities at San Francisco and New Orleans to begin at once the coinage of silver dollars, and during the present month to coin up to the ordinary capacities of the mints. The silver to be first coined will be blanks and ingots, of which there is sufficient to coin, about \$1,500,000 at these mints and at Philadelphia. As soon as this supply is exhausted, work will probably begin on the silver bars, of which there is a year's supply at San Francisco and New Orleans, and probably five years' supply at Philadelphia. So far as can be learned, it is not the purpose of the government to extend the coinage of the seigniorage beyond a few millions, but it is stated that, after the coinage of what gold may be necessary, and coining the abraded fractional silver, each of the three mints probably will be worked at their normal capacity on silver dollars for the next few months at least, and perhaps to the end of the present year. Whether treasury notes will be retired as fast as received by silver, so far as known, has not been determined.

The Union Pacific.

CHEYENNE, July 18.—The ultimatum has gone forth that the railway shops on the Wyoming and Idaho divisions of the Union Pacific, which were closed July 2, will not be opened for general repair work until business revives and there is a demand for motive power. The decision is a great disappointment to hundreds of employes and will paralyze business in all divisions towns on the system between Cheyenne and Portland. The men fully realize the trouble which has been brought upon them by Debs and his union. Hundreds of men will endeavor to secure employment elsewhere, many having availed themselves already of the free transportation offered by officials to enable them to reach terminal points.

Arizona and New Mexico Next.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The senate committee on territories today decided to recommend the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as states, and instructed the committee having the bills in charge to make a favorable report at the next meeting of the full committee next Wednesday. After adjournment of the full committee the subcommittee on New Mexico, consisting of Messrs. Blackburn, White and Shoup, met and put the bill in shape for presentation.

The amendments made provide for a change of dates of election and a constitutional convention to correspond with the date in the Utah bill. The Arizona subcommittee has not yet taken action.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case?