

The Dalles Chronicle.



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NEWS OF THE NATION

Senators Seeking Information on the Tariff.

THE CASE OF THE JAPANESE SPIES

Judiciary Committee Decided to Report a Resolution for His Impeachment—Routine Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Touching reference was made in Chaplain Milburn's opening prayer in the senate today to the bereavement of Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, in the loss of his wife. Voorhees from the finance committee, favorably reported a bill for coinage at a branch mint in Denver.

Manderson secured the passage of resolutions calling on the secretary of the treasury for information on the tariff. One of the resolutions asks for a statement of the quantities of spirits and high wines taken out of bond during the 60 days before August 28 last, when the new tariff law took effect, and the names of parties or concerns who took the goods from bonds, and all other detailed information concerning the same. Another resolution calls on the secretary for full information as to the amount of sugar imported during the 60 days prior to August 28, the names of importers, amount of imports, country whence it came, etc.

Debate was then resumed on the income tax item in the deficiency appropriation bill, and Call of Florida addressed the senate in favor of the appropriation.

Mail Cars Are Being Run Under Protection of the Police.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 15.—Both sides in the electric street railway strike show a determined front today. On the Court-street line 20 cars are being run at irregular intervals, each guarded by from two to eight policemen. Strikers or their friends obstructed the tracks by upsetting barrels of ashes. The rubbish was cleared away by laborers, and a mail car was sent out at 7:42 o'clock preceded by six mounted policemen, while eight unmounted policemen rode in the car. It passed through the district where the strikers are reported to be more reckless than elsewhere, but the manner in which it was guarded overawed any who might have been inclined to lawlessness. The United States mail car on the Flatbush-avenue line was started out at 9:25 o'clock, and the company announced it had determined to run mail cars all day. The strikers contemplate presenting a petition to Mayor Shieren today asking him to end the tie-up by virtue of his official power, and will cite the action taken by Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, in 1891, when he said the railroad companies had violated the 10-hour law and warned them if the strike then in progress was not over in 24 hours he would declare their charters forfeited. A meeting of the strike was held early today. They refused to tell what action had been taken.

French Ministerial Crisis.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The newspapers, without exception, are of the opinion the solution of the ministerial crisis will be a long and difficult affair. Monarchist organs assert the republic is passing through a period of difficulty which may assume grave proportions, and even involve the Elysee. The moderate republican press pays a unanimous tribute to the correctness and clearness of the attitude of ex-Premier Dupuy, who was defeated, it is asserted, only because he was a determined safeguard of constitutional principles. Many persons blame Mr. Barthelemy, ex-minister of public works, for not having shown the same reserve as M. Dupuy. The consensus of opinion is that the only possible solution of the difficulty is republican concentration under M. Bourgeois.

Judiciary Committee to Recommend Ricks's Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Chairman Sayers, of the appropriation committee, reported the sundry civil appropriation bill to the house today.

Grosvenor, rep., of Ohio, presented a reply to the recent memorial to the judiciary committee by Ritchie, of Akron, O., making charges against Judge Ricks. Grosvenor stated Ritchie's charges incidentally involved ex-Senator H. B. Payne and Judge Stevenson Burke and the reply which was presented through him gave a full statement of pertinent facts in connection with the Ritchie charges on behalf of those gentlemen. Grosvenor asked for a full investigation

and a complete report censuring and prosecuting, or exonerating them.

At 3:15 p. m. the house judiciary committee decided to report a resolution for the impeachment of Judge Ricks, of Cleveland, O. The vote was 7 for to 6 against.

On motion of White, dem., of Indiana, a bill was passed for the relief of Dennis McIntyre.

McCreary, dem., of Kentucky, called up the bill authorizing Lieutenant-Colonel Ferwood and Surgeon George H. Penrose to accept certain testimonials from the Argentine Republic, and it was passed; also authorizing Commander Dennis W. Mullen, of the United States navy, to accept a medal from the government of Chili.

The president's veto of the bill authorizing the sale or public lands for reservoirs and gravel pits, and granting rights for railroads and canals thereto, was referred to the committee on public lands.

Sayers reported the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

Correspondence About the Spies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The president today sent to the senate correspondence in the case of the two Japanese spies, together with letters from the secretary of state, in which it is stated that the American Consuls had no authority to protect Japanese in China, except as far as using their good offices when occasion demanded. It was clearly stated to Minister Denby by Minister of foreign Affairs Maetsu that during the progress of the war the Chinese subjects in Japan were to be in direct jurisdiction of the Japanese courts and military authorities, and treaty provisions to the contrary were necessarily abrogated by the war situation. This, of course, carried with it status Japanese subjects in China. The letter further states there is scarcely any doubt the supposed students were spies.

Gompers Says the Men Will Win.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The grievance of the Brooklyn trolley employes, on strike, is not such as to bring about a general sympathetic strike of the New York lines. Samuel Gompers, ex-president of American Federation of Labor, said: "I hope the men will win. This trip system is abominable and outrageous. The companies will find considerable difficulty in filling the places of the strikers. The demands of the men are so reasonable that the companies will find it more advantageous to concede them than to break in a large number of new men. I don't think it will be a long strike, as the companies will be compelled to see the false position they are in."

Southern Pacific Lands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Secretary Smith has directed that action be suspended on selections made by the Southern Pacific railroad of lands within common indemnity limits, for grants for that road and the Atlantic & Pacific road, pending the decision on the suit recently brought to determine the right of the Southern Pacific to such lands.

Judge Ricks Prostrated.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 15.—United States Judge Ricks was prostrated by the news from Washington last night that the majority of the senate judiciary subcommittee favored his impeachment. The judge has been under a great mental strain since the charges were preferred.

Cruiser Olympia Nearly Finished.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The great 8,500-ton United States cruiser Olympia will, it is said be turned over to the government on February 1. Only a few finishing touches are necessary, and when she arrives at the navy-yard she will be ready for service, after shipping her stores and ammunition.

Bill Cook on His Way to Socorro.

EL PASO, Tex. Jan. 15.—Bill Cook passed through here on his way to Socorro, N. M., under the charge of United States Marshal Perry and two deputies. Extradition papers will be issued at Socorro and the prisoner will then be transferred to Little Rock, Ark., for trial.

Discharged by the Court.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 15.—J. W. Wilson, the conductor of the cable car whose collision with the Southern Pacific train December 4, caused the death of Miss Mae Coates, was discharged by Judge Ellsworth yesterday on motion of the district attorney.

As the train drew up at a country station on the South Eastern railway, a pleasant-looking gentleman stepped out on the platform, and, inhaling the fresh air, enthusiastically observed to the guard: "Isn't this invigorating?" "No, sir; it's 'Caterham,'" replied the guard.—Wonder.

DR. MILES' NERVE PLASTER CURE RHEUMATISM, WEAK BACKS. At druggists, only 25c.

AN AWFUL EXPLOSION

Nearly a Hundred Victims of the Butte Disaster.

DEAD WERE STREWN EVERYWHERE

Firemen Respond to Their Last Call—Shapeless Trunks Quiver and Die in the Arms of the Living.

BUTTE, MONT., Jan. 17.—Fire broke out in the Butte Hardware Company's warehouse in the southern part of the city at 9:50 o'clock last night. Ten minutes later a terrific explosion of powder occurred, which broke nearly all the plate glass windows in the city a mile away, and shook the buildings to their foundations. Firemen who were fighting the flames at the time were nearly all blown to pieces. Two more explosions followed at intervals of five minutes, each killing and wounding numbers of men. The excitement was intense. The fire attracted a large crowd. Hundreds standing near the scene when the first explosion occurred were cut down by the terrible force of the explosion. The debris from the cars standing near the warehouse and adjoining buildings were scattered high in the air for a half mile away, many flaming articles striking people in the crowd and around the city.

At 9:55 o'clock the fire department responded to a call from box 72—the call of death to nearly the entire department. The firemen heard a rumor that there was powder in the building, but this was denied and after a moment's hesitation they began fighting the fire. At 10 p. m. when the men had barely started to work, an explosion shook Butte to its very foundations. The powder in the warehouse blew up, spreading death and ruin to all near. All but three firemen were killed. Heroes among the spectators, as soon as the stun of the shock had passed away—while some ran in terror—immediately began pulling the mutilated bodies of the firemen and injured from proximity with the flames. From all over the city people began moving toward the fire, and the crowd had greatly increased within five minutes.

The second explosion, almost equal in volume to the first, heightened the general terror, and spread death and destruction at the disastrous scene. In this explosion scores of citizens were killed and injured. Parts of bodies were hurled hundreds of feet away. One man near the Northern Pacific water-tank was struck by the leg and thigh of a human being, driven by the force of the dynamite from the fearful scene. Still, heroes were left to pull the shrieking wounded and groaning to a distance, but the people of the town hesitated. There had been more rumors of carloads of powder in the vicinity besides that stored in the warehouse. Five minutes later a third explosion did come, but it was mild, injuring but few.

All occurred in fifteen minutes. The awfulness of the scene after the explosions is beyond description. It presented the appearance of a field of battle. The cries and groans of the injured and dying made the scene altogether unearthly. Blood and brains were spattered around, with here and there pieces of flesh. Between the Northern Pacific and Great Northern depots, a space of 300 feet, the ground was literally covered with parts of human bodies and with the dead and injured. It was a scene of utter and absolute destruction.

Houses in the vicinity were thoroughly wrecked as if by a cyclone. One rescuing corps gathered twenty-seven dead bodies in one pile. The rescuers pulled some bodies out still quivering. Remnants of human beings were still groaning, while their legs and arms had been torn off. Shapeless trunks quivered and died in the arms of the living.

Every vehicle in the city was brought into service to carry away the scores of dead and the hundreds of injured. Hospitals were filled, spare rooms in hotels taken, and private houses thrown open where it was necessary.

Chief Cameron directed the attack on the building, while some firemen hauled the lines of hose along. Others started to tear off the iron covering the building so they could get at the flames. Just as they had succeeded in tearing off part of the covering and had secured an entrance, the first explosion came. A blinding sheet of flame forced the roof from its fastenings and shot hundreds of feet into the air, followed by a momentary deadly silence. Then came an awful roar, carrying with it annihilation to

those who closely surrounded the death-trap, and destruction on every hand.

Sights in the undertaking establishments this morning are awful. All are crowded with heaps of human flesh. Here half of a head, and a mutilated trunk below it; in another place an armless and legless trunk, with the face disfigured beyond all recognition. Scarcely any of the corpses are recognizable. There are twelve dead at the Butte undertaking rooms; ten at the Montana, and nineteen at the Sherman. Forty-three wounded are in the hospitals, twenty-eight of them in a critical condition. It is impossible to obtain anything like a complete list of the dead yet. The loss of life is variously estimated at from fifty to seventy-five, and the wounded will probably exceed 150.

Hill Questions the Right of the Senate to Refuse Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the senate the urgent deficiency bill was taken up, and Hill addressed the senate in regard to the ruling out of his amendment giving United States courts jurisdiction of the question of the constitutionality and validity of the income tax. Hill questioned the right of the senate to refuse consideration of his amendment. The point which he made was that the pending bill was not an appropriation bill within the meaning of the rule. Morgan, who made the point of order against the Hill amendment, offered to withdraw and let the senate vote on the amendment, but Hill refused to allow this, saying it would deprive him of his speech. Morgan then gave notice he would withdraw the point at the conclusion of Hill's speech.

Brisson's Large Vote.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—M. Floquet, formerly premier, declared in the lobby of the chamber of deputies late this afternoon that M. Henri Brisson, president of the chamber of deputies, could count on 100 votes in the senate and 300 among the deputies. If this is so, M. Brisson will be elected president tomorrow. Republican senators at the meeting voted for a candidate for the presidency. The following was the result: M. Waldeck-Rousseau, 63; Brisson, 54; Loubet, 18; Challemeil la Coner, 17; Dupuy, 4. Second ballot: M. Waldeck-Rousseau, 84; Brisson, 66.

Comment on the French Crisis.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: "France is now in the throes of the most menacing crisis since the downfall of the second empire. The republic has proved sterile. France would prefer an effective autocracy, but where is the pretender. The Napoleons are invisible, Count de Paris is dead and the Duc d'Orleans is deplorably indiscreet."

"Long Live the King!"

PARIS, Jan. 16.—As the deputies were leaving the chamber today after hearing the president of the chamber read M. Casimir-Perier's letter of resignation, D. Larocheffoucauld, Duke de Boudevaillle, cried, "Long live the king!" A scene of great excitement followed.

National Assembly.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—M. Brisson, president of the chamber of deputies, this afternoon officially announced he had received a letter from Challemeil-Couer, president of the senate, convoke the national assembly for 1 o'clock tomorrow at Versailles.

Military Measures Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the house the morning hour was allotted to the military affairs committee, and a number of unimportant measures reported from that committee were passed.

For Dredging Everett Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A resolution was passed in the house today, on motion of Doolittle of Washington, authorizing the expenditure of \$10,000, appropriated for the dredging of Everett harbor, Wash.

Effects on Stocks in England.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Stocks opened weak on the news of the resignation of the president of France. International stocks and English consols and French rentes have declined.

Revives the Franking Privilege.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The printing bill signed by the president revives the franking privilege. This provision was never referred to when the bill was before congress.

Copyright Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A committee of newspaper publishers today appeared before the house committee on patents to support the bill amending the statute relating to copyrights.

A Dispatch From Eustis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A dispatch was received by Secretary of State Gresham this morning from Ambassador Eustis, saying no trouble in France was apprehended.

TO PROVIDE REVENUE

A Solution Presented by Senator Pugh of Alabama.

AN ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES

Authorizes the Publication of His Letter to That Effect—An Apparent Bid for the Silver Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Pugh of Alabama secured recognition soon after the senate met today to present what he regarded as a solution of the present lack of government revenue. The senator varied the usual custom in introducing a bill by reading the full text of his measure, with great deliberation, and then commenting on it. The bill provides for the immediate issue of \$100,000,000 treasury notes to meet the deficiencies, these notes to be redeemable in coin and to be constantly reissued. It further directed the coining of the seigniorage and the deposit of silver bullion from American mints. Hill asked if the senator wished immediate consideration of this bill. "That question," said Pugh, is in line with the New York senator's treatment of all great questions, and I decline to answer it."

Pugh proceeded to urge the gravity of the present situation. It was such that he was ready to surrender convictions he had long held in order to secure a remedy. "Thus far," said Pugh, "the senators have stood here and torn down, but it is hard to build up. We have torn down until we have nearly torn down the country." Pugh begged that the finance committee, in which he had great confidence, should do something at once. He did not believe the senators were a lot of Muscovite drakes, bowing and sleeping stupidly. Allen interrupted to ask as to the attitude of the administration on this bill. "Cleveland has sent a message to congress calling attention to present conditions," responded Pugh, with great earnestness. "The president and his secretary of the treasury have offered a scheme for currency revision designed to meet the present evils. If this is not accepted, let both houses propose something else. The president has discharged his duties, now let us do the same." The bill was referred to the finance committee.

Sherman submitted another important financial measure. It provides for the issue and sale of bonds under the provisions of the resumption act from time to time as the deficiencies of the treasury require, the proceeds to be wholly used for deficiencies, and the bonds to run for five years at a rate not to exceed 3 per cent. interest. The second section provides that in lieu of the foregoing bonds the secretary of the treasury may issue coin certificates in denominations of \$5 to \$100, bearing 3 per cent interest, and put the certificates in circulation through the treasury and postoffices. The third section deals with the deposit of bonds in national banks. Sherman's bill was referred, without comment, to the finance committee.

Manifesto by the Pretender.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 17.—The Duke of Orleans, pretender to the throne of France, issued a manifesto today addressed to Senator Buffet. It dwells upon the dangers of the present crisis, claiming the president's letter of resignation is an indictment of the present constitution. The republic of France, the duke claims, can never be other than a provisional regime. Continuing, the manifesto says:

"The hour is near at hand when the country will wish to return to the form of government which was the glory of its past, and is the guarantee of its future. Providence, in making me represent the monarchy, imposes upon me a heavy heritage, but the day my country calls me I shall find attendance, and, in my devotion, force to fulfill my whole task. My life and blood will belong to France; to that France which my ancestors made great and respected. That will be the work of tomorrow. The task of today will be to overcome immediate dangers."

The manifesto concludes with an appeal to the friends of monarchy to vote

Don't be Deceived

By those who offer substitutes for Cottolene. Its success has been so phenomenal that numerous imitations are now being offered, which are claimed to be "just as good." All these

Imitations

lack the intrinsic merit of Cottolene, and will prove disappointing and disagreeable to those who use them. These counterfeits differ widely from Cottolene, and are mere

Experiments

when compared to the reliable shortening—Cottolene. Save money, annoyance, and your health by refusing all substitutes offered to take the place of Cottolene.



Sold in three and five pound pails, by all grocers. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS and Chicago, New York, Boston.

for the candidate best able to maintain internal order, social peace and France's honor abroad.

The Franking Privilege.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the house today the senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill were disagreed to, and the bill sent to the conference. Richardson, chairman of the committee on printing as a matter of privilege, had read the paragraphs printed in a local paper relating to the incorporation in the printing bill passed at the last session, of the clause extending the franking privilege to members of congress for correspondence with officials and private individuals on official or department business. The paragraph indicated the clause had been incorporated in the bill surreptitiously. Richardson read from the Congressional Record showing the clause had been debated, and adopted by a vote of 12 to 40. The house then went into committee of the whole for further consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

M. Felix Faure Elected.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 17.—M. Felix Faure was elected president on the second ballot. The following was the result of the second ballot as far as the leading candidates are concerned: Faure, 450; Brisson 361. There were violent socialistic protests when the result was announced. After the second ballot had been ordered, one deputy shouted, "Down with the presidency; let us have dissolution; stop voting." M. de Jeante, socialist, when his name was called, shouted, "Down with the presidency." The rumor that Faure was a Protestant was having a bad effect upon his candidacy, and he shouted, "I am a Catholic." There were many exciting scenes during the balloting. It was reported that if Brisson was defeated the socialists would resume their struggle against the government.

Hill on Free Coinage.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—A letter from Senator Hill, of New York, will be published here tomorrow, which will attract considerable attention as bearing upon the campaign of 1895. In it he declares: "Free coinage of silver as well as gold must be held out as the goal which the country must ultimately reach." The letter was written before the memorable extra session of 1893, to Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta constitution, who gives it to the public with the consent of Hill.

Cattle Swept Overboard.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—The White Star steamer Cullis, from New York, has arrived here and reports terrible weather during the voyage. Immense waves swept over the vessel, and 75 head of cattle were lost.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE