

The Dalles Chronicle

Weekly
PART I.

VOL. V. THE DALLES, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1895. NUMBER 9.

FOR ATUAN REBELS

Arms and Ammunition Imported Into Apia.

AND SOLD IN DEFIANCE OF LAW

Arms Were Imported in Hollowware Casks and Paint Tins, and Repacked in Their Store.

APIA, Samoa, Jan. 30.—(Correspondence of the United Press).—The event of the month has been the importation and sale to rebels at Atua of rifles and ammunition. Although the matter has not as yet been fairly sifted, enough is known to convict a German commercial firm in Apia of importing 113 Snyder rifles and a large quantity of ammunition, contrary to the Berlin treaty and the local arms ordinance.

These guns and ammunition and some cartridges were sold to Atuan rebels. The parcel was imported into Apia in hollowware casks and paint tins, and repacked in the store of the merchants mentioned. A portion was landed in Saraii, and a small quantity delivered at Tagaloo bay in the Atua rebel district. Before the whole parcel had been disposed of the news reached the authorities.

The imperial German consul, Herr Biermann, took immediate steps in regard to members of the firm of Frings & Spatsy and Captain Laffings, who had been employed in the delivery of the arms. Frings, Spatsy and Laffings were fined the maximum penalty of 150 marks, and the partners were compelled to deposit with their consul the amount of cash they had received, about \$1,200. In addition to this, the guns at Saraii were secured, and later on were re-shipped to Sydney, from whence they originally came. The three Samoan chiefs at Saraii, who seized for the government a portion of the guns imported, have been arrested and charged by the German consul with intimidating German residents in Saraii, and compelling them to give up the arms.

United States Consul Mulligan is ill with a fever.

The municipal council of Apia has just passed resolutions which have been assented to by the three consuls and chief justice, to enable local police to arrest persons of all nationalities charged with importing arms and ammunition.

Queca Liu's Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—The steamer Mariposa from Honolulu brings advices dated February 8.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani was arraigned on February 5th on a charge of misprision of treason, the original charge being treason. She refused to plead, and denied the right of the military court to try her, saying it is a violation of the present constitution of the republic.

Witnesses testified that Liliuokalani was undoubtedly aware that a rebellion was to be started. She denies this, and says she would have dissuaded the rebels if she had known, but would have kept their secrets. She admits that if she had been restored she would have named a new cabinet, and she claims she had the right to select officers in anticipation of a change of government in accordance with the history of other governments.

Her diary has this entry: "I, O. Carter called on me and delivered President Cleveland's present to me." This is dated last summer.

Her diary frequently mentions, Rudolph Spreckels' promises of assistance, telling her she could get plenty of money and arms in San Francisco.

In the concluding of the trial, a paper was read on behalf of the queen, in which she related that she had no knowledge, either directly or indirectly, of the intended revolt, now had she any information concerning arms, where or by whom procured. She says she acted of her own free will, and was actuated by the sole aim of doing good to her country. The queen expressed her regret that danger to women and children at the hands of Hawaiians had been reported, which she said had no foundation whatever. She appeals to the court to remember that the government of Hawaii is on trial before the world, and that it will be judged by the outcome. She concludes by saying that the prosperity and happiness of Hawaii are in their hands, and that as they are commencing a new era in the nation's history she hopes that they will have the wisdom to lead it into paths of forbearance, and to consider the people anxious to advance in the way of civilization outlined by American liberty.

stricken out, before it could be admitted to record.

Neuman spoke for an hour, maintaining that evidence entirely failed to prove that the accused had any knowledge what ever of the uprising. Judge Advocate Kinney responded for 45 minutes, treating of the impossibility of her ignorance with Chief Conspirator Nowlein, living under her roof, and official documents passing back and forth between her and Gulick relating to the establishment of a new government, at the very time when preparations were made to land the arms and the insurrection was ripe. The trial closed at 2:30 p. m.

It is believed the military court will find the ex-queen guilty, but will release her on her own recognizance.

The next case will be Jonah Kani-onaoi, a prince under the monarchy. It is said the queen intended eventually to abdicate in Jonah's favor to keep Princess Kainalani from the throne.

Michigan Woman's Club Produces Longfellow's "Spanish Student."

ORSEGO, Mich., Feb. 15.—The Women's Literary Club created a great sensation last night by donning tights and performing Longfellow's "Spanish Student." There were three preachers present, who, in spite of perfunctory disapproval, admitted that the play was well put on. A novel feature was the appearance of a score of prominent citizens dressed in broadcloth, wearing bald-headed wigs. They marched in with dignity and quietly seated themselves in the orchestra circle amid loud applause. The women were indignant at the gentlemen who appeared in the front row with bald-headed wigs.

United States Must Have Absolute Control of It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—In an interview with Representatives Mallory and Storor, members of the house sub-committee which formulated the Nicaragua canal bill, in regard to the remarks of Foreign Secretary Gray in the British house of commons, yesterday, concerning the control of the canal, both gentlemen declared themselves opposed to allowing England to obtain control of the canal. They declared they would favor war with England to prevent it. Mallory added: "The house bill looks to the ultimate control of the canal by the United States."

Differences Between McBride and Wild Yet Unsettled.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 15.—The chief matter of interest in the miners' convention today was the report of the committee of 15 that it had not found sufficient evidence to justify the allegation that Mark Wild had been given money corruptly by John McBride to pull out as a leader of the Debs men during the Hocking Valley strike. McBride said this was equivalent to a Scotch verdict, and the report was recommitted with instructions to the committee to make an effort to settle the matter definitely one way or the other.

Injunction to Prevent Collection of Income Tax Refused.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The court of appeals today affirmed the judgment of the lower court refusing to grant John G. Moore of New York an injunction to restrain Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller from proceeding to collect the income tax from the complainant. Counsel for Moore immediately noted an appeal to the United States supreme court, and the matter will probably be brought to the attention of the court of last resort after it convenes next month.

The Government of Columbia Has Quelled the Insurrection.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The state department today received the following telegram from Minister McKinney, at Bogota, Colombia: "The minister of foreign affairs requests me to say that the revolution is practically ended, and there is no fear of any further trouble. Have this published in the interests of commerce."

To Remonetize Silver.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—In the reichstag today, Count Mirbach urged the government to call an international monetary conference with a view to remonetizing silver. Count Bismark favored such a bill. Chancellor von Hohenlohe intimated that the government would be willing to confer with the federal government upon the question of entering into negotiations with other powers in regard to the advisability of considering the monetary system.

Great Oaks

From little acorns grow, so also do fatal diseases spring from small beginnings. Never neglect symptoms of kidney troubles; if allowed to develop they cause much suffering and sorrow. Dr. S. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm is a certain cure for any disease or weakness of the kidneys. A trial will convince you of its great potency. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Snipes-Kinnersly Drug Co.

SILVER IN GERMANY

International Monetary Congress Proposed.

BIMETALISM UNDER DISCUSSION

Resolutions Adopted Instructing the Federal Government to Issue Invitations to Other Nations.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The silver question in the United States and Europe has been the subject on which the political and financial worlds in Berlin have been chiefly occupied during the past week. The financial troubles in the United States are followed here with the closest attention and the National Zeitung, Cline's Journal and other newspapers have commented at various lengths upon the situation at Washington.

Wednesday night, during the subscription ball at the Royal opera house, the emperor showed the interest he felt in the matter by engaging in a lengthy conversation with Mr. Runyon, the American ambassador, on American financial affairs. The conversation touched on the tariff and political questions, but his majesty asked to be informed more especially about the financial crisis, the coinage troubles and the gold reserve in the national treasury. On receiving the information sought, he expressed a hope that financial matters in Mr. Runyon's country would be soon straightened out again. He also took occasion to refer to the close commercial relations between Germany and the United States.

An important phase of the silver question was reached today, when the reichstag declared in favor of the resolution submitted yesterday by Count von Mirbach, an agrarian leader, summoning another international conference on the currency question. Mirbach's resolution instructed the federal government to issue invitations for an international monetary congress, to take action for the rehabilitation of silver as a circulating medium. Previous to its adoption, Count von Posadowsky-Wegner, secretary of state for the imperial treasury, in behalf of the government, declared its sympathy with the object aimed at by the resolution. The resolution, which was submitted to the reichstag by Mirbach, had received the signatures of an unusually large number of the 210 members of that body, comprising conservatives, national liberals, ultra-montaines, and members of other parties. Among the signers were to be found not only the names of professed bimetalists, but other members who have heretofore maintained a more or less neutral attitude on the question of bimetalism. One of the signers was the son of Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor.

The bimetalists who signed the motion want nothing more or less than bimetalism. But they have been prevented from formulating a motion to that effect by the opposition of their moderate colleagues, who did not desire an alteration of the gold currency. There is a suspicion afloat that the support of the latter is not entirely genuine, but has as its motive a desire to bring about an international conference, whose decision, they believe, would be adverse to the reinstatement of silver, and thus settle the question for some time to come. The result of the debate was fore-shadowed yesterday, when Prince Hohenlohe indicated the attitude of the government in a carefully worded declaration, which he read, as follows:

"Without prejudicing our imperial currency, one must confess that the difference in the value of gold and silver continues to react upon our commercial life. Following, therefore, the tendencies which lead to the appointment of a civil commission. I am ready to consider, in conjunction with the federal government, whether we cannot enter upon a friendly interchange of opinion as to common remedial measures, with the other states that are chiefly interested in maintaining the value of silver."

When Mirbach's motion came up in the reichstag this afternoon in its regular order, the discussion was resumed by Siegel, a national liberal. He opposed the resolution, and urged that the impression should not be created abroad that the reichstag considered the existing monetary system unsuited to the interests of Germany. He was convinced that Great Britain would take no part in any international agreement for the introduction of a double standard. Leuschner, of the reichspartei, declared he was in favor of an international conference, which, he was fully persuaded, would adopt the principle of bimetalism. Richter, of the people's party, said that Hohenlohe was temporizing. His attitude indicated a desire on the part of the government to bow before the agrarians. This vacillation was a danger in such an important matter. The present resolution was an agrarian intermezzo, preceding the principal act by the protectionist resolution of Count von Kanitz. If he got nothing, the agrarians would stir up such discontent as would not be allayed by 10 anti-revaluation bills. Count von Posadowsky-Wegner, who followed Richter, said that it was not denied that the ever-falling price of silver was prejudicial to industry and to the German silver mines. Consequently the decline tended to deprive a large body of workmen of their means of subsistence. Even monometalists admitted that the depreciation in the price of silver was hurtful. Continuing, he added:

"The premier and minister of finance of France had stated that France must revert to the double standard and that Germany was responsible, because she first began the use of the silver standard. The rural population believed that the fall in the price of silver was answerable for the fall in the value of the product. This opinion was shared, moreover, by many manufacturers. Therefore, it was the duty of the government to return a benevolent answer to the question which had been put by a majority of the reichstag."

This utterance was greeted with much conservative cheering. Von Kardoff, a well known champion of the law, described bimetalism as a protection to the German peasant classes as a sure bulwark against socialism. This remark was greeted with derisive laughter from the socialist benches. The chief opposition against a double standard came from the privy councilors in the ministerial departments. Count Wegner here arose from his seat and declared that the chiefs of the departments were responsible for the policy of the departments. After a speech by Meyer, which elicited a reply from Von Kardoff, the motion of Mirbach was put to the house and carried, amid loud applause from the members of the right. The motion was carried by the united votes of the conservatives and centrists, and, with a few exceptions, the national liberals.

The Gold Deposit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Of the \$22,000,000 gold deposited in New York and other cities, \$1,000,000 has been deposited out of town, at San Francisco and Baltimore. The \$10,000,000 deposited in the legal depositories, the First, Park and City National banks and the Bank of Commerce, today represent principally the gold holdings of these banks, which were taken from the banks' accounts and credited on the books to the government account, subject to the disposition of the treasury department. It was reported in Wall street, although the managers of the syndicate decline to confirm the report, that the syndicate has sold \$30,000,000 worth of bonds 11 3/4, leaving only \$2,500,000 more bonds to be placed in this country. However, a member of the syndicate stated today that only a comparatively small portion of the bonds would be offered for sale, as the banks desire to retain their bonds to a large extent as a basis for new circulation when money begins to harden later in the year, as is anticipated. The savings banks are also desirous of obtaining a proportion of the bonds for investment. Bids at 115 were made today to members of the syndicate, but were not considered. The managers of the syndicate intend to offer the bonds at a price which will insure a quick absorption of the amount to be sold, and will not base their judgment on any such isolated bids as have been made for small scattered lots. Russell Sage, who withdrew \$550,000 in gold from the treasury yesterday, is not and will not be a member of the syndicate, and none of the syndicate members will take any of the gold from him. All the members of the last syndicate who withdrew gold from the treasury have been carefully excluded from the Belmont-Morgan syndicate.

Comment of English Editors.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Statist, commenting on the new gold loan, says: "Three and one-half per cent bonds are a good investment, and will be eagerly sought, but they will not end the crisis. Gold will go to a premium, but the United States will pay its creditors gold, though its domestic currency is silver, the same as Russia and India pay gold."

The Economist says it is absurd to pretend that the United States is under obligations to pay gold. The case, the paper says, is identical with that of India, which, if it elects a gold loan, can borrow at a less rate than 3 per cent, but has to pay an additional 1 per cent for a rupee loan.

Another Body Recovered.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The body of Walter Schull, an Elbe passenger, was brought to Dungeness today by a fishing vessel.

UPHOLDS CLEVELAND

Senator Gray Says he Has But Done His Duty.

QUICK ACTION WAS NECESSARY

After His Two Appeals Were Slighted—The Tremendous Drain of Gold From the Treasury

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The senate was the center of interest today as the result of the warm discussion on the financial question and personal criticism on the president Saturday.

Stewart's resolution declaring the government had no legal authority to buy gold coin in preference to silver coin for any cause whatever, was called up. Stewart spoke of the humiliating position of the United States in being held by the throat by a gold commission which had the power to coerce and squeeze the country up to next October, when the contract expired.

Gray then took the floor. He expressed surprise that the senator from Massachusetts (Lodge) and Wolcott, had so far gone out of their way to indulge in a violent assault upon the executive. The president had performed the duty incumbent on him by law. That law was such that an evasion of it would have been a plain dereliction of duty. The law made it necessary to maintain a parity between the metals by redeeming in either. No sooner had congress assembled than the president appealed to congress concerning the financial conditions. A bill was formed on the lines suggested by that message, and the house saw fit to reject it. Again the president applied to congress. Gray read from the president's message urging patriotic and unpartisan action to meet the emergency. "Does any senator think," interjected Stewart, "that the president has re-established confidence in affairs by hiring the assistance of a foreign syndicate?"

Gray said he would fully consider that point later. Proceeding with the president's message, the senator read the specific statement that the law did not provide for bonds payable in gold. At that time Lodge had not complained of the conditions clearly set forth by the president, but had waited until now to present a scathing denunciation. "Having presented the situation to both branches of congress in appeals almost pathetic in their earnestness," said Gray, "the president was left alone struggling with the condition and had to meet it." The senator told of the tremendous drains of gold from the treasury, running up to \$7,000,000 in one week shortly before the contract was made, and from December 1, to the time the contract was made, \$17,000,000 was withdrawn, and only half exported, showing that the other half had been hoarded at home. Quick action was necessary to prevent the country from going to a silver basis. There was no time to advertise for bids for gold.

Have Chosen Port Arthur.

TIENTSIN, Feb. 18.—The Chinese foreign office has requested Mr. Denby, the United States minister, to suggest to the Japanese that the peace envoys appointed by the two countries to meet at Port Arthur or some place near Tien-Tsin in order to suit the convenience of Li Hung Chang, one of the Chinese envoys. The Chinese government has requested John W. Foster, selected to assist the Chinese envoys in peace negotiations, to meet Li Hung Chang at Tien-Tsin. Mr. Foster will probably leave Shanghai for Tien-Tsin as soon as communication between the two places is opened.

Disabled Steamer Adrift.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The British steamer Ganges, which sailed from New Orleans January 6 for Havre, arrived at Corcubion, Spain, January 28 for a supply of coal. After replenishing her bunkers, she proceeded on her voyage, but soon broke her propeller, and was towed back to Corcubion. She started from there in tow for Havre, and when off the island Ushant, about 25 miles from Brest, broke adrift from the vessel towing her, and has not been seen since. The Ganges has a cargo of cotton valued at £60,000. Her crew numbered 30 men.

Archduke Albert Dead.

VIENNA, Feb. 18.—Archduke Albert died today at Arco, South Tyrol, of congestion of the lungs. He was in his 88 year.

The Appropriations Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The full senate committee on appropriations decided to report an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill for \$100,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness, of denomination of \$20 to run for two years and draw 3 per cent interest, and be good only for the purpose of supplying the treasury deficiency.

In the absence of Senator Cullom, the committee divided on the proposition to pay half of the bounty on sugar for the year 1894, as authorized by the McKinley law. The sum to be appropriated for this purpose is about \$6,000,000.

Seventy thousand dollars is appropriated for proposed buildings at Cheyenne, Wyoming, Boise City Idaho, and Helena Montana.

Cargo Of Human Heads Sent To Morocco's Sultan.

TANGIERS, Feb. 18.—The report that the heads of a number of rebels have been sent to the sultan as trophies proves to be true, confirmation having been received from Morocco city. From the scene of the first prolonged struggle between the tribes supporting the sultan's brother in his claim to the throne and the government troops, the heads of \$7 of the leading rebels were sent to Sultan Abdul Aziz, at Fez. These heads were transported on the backs of four mules and one donkey. After being exhibited to the sultan, it is said the heads will be placed on the city walls as proofs of triumph and as a warning to insurgents.

England Says Germany Has No Such Intentions.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the house today Under Foreign Secretary Gray said there has been no special agreements made in regard to the ownership of land in Samoa by foreign nations. The United States government claimed the exclusive right to the coal station in the harbor of Pago Pago. There was no truth, he said, in the statement that Germany was about to annex the Samoan islands. England certainly desired to consult the interests of Australia in regard to Samoa.

VICTORIA IN LONDON

The Queen Incapacitated From Walking by Rheumatism.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The queen arrived in London this afternoon. The strictest privacy was observed in her reception, and at Victoria station empty trains were aligned along the platform so persons on other platforms could not see her alight. The reason for this extraordinary privacy was that rheumatism had incapacitated the queen from walking. A detachment of life guards surrounded her carriage as it was driven to Buckingham palace. In spite of all this the queen was heartily cheered.

A Total Loss.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—A cablegram from Nassau states that the Philadelphia barkentine Sadie Thompson, Captain Nowatt, bound for this port with 5000 bags of sugar, valued at \$100,000, and consigned to the sugar trust, has been totally wrecked on Memory rock, Bahamas. The vessel was valued at \$50,000. It is presumed the crew landed safely.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The revenue cutter service bill was defeated in the house today, failing to secure the necessary two-thirds vote. Under a suspension of the rules, the house passed a bill to raise the rate of pensions to Mexican war veterans to 12 a month, and also a bill to equalize the duties and salaries of inspectors of hulls and boilers.

The Ocean Spray.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The capized schooner Ocean Spray, which was towed into port yesterday, was righted this morning and pumped out. No bodies were found in the cabin. It is now hoped that the schooner's crew of five men has been picked up by some coaster.

Secretary Gresham Has Not Interfered in Seward's Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—It is positively denied at the state department that Secretary Gresham has intervened specially in the case of Major Seward, one of the Americans under the sentence of death at Honolulu for treason, or has addressed a special message on the subject to Minister Willis to be forwarded from Vancouver.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE