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AN APOSTLE OF SILVER

Nevada's Senator Replies to Cleveland's Letter.

THE SILVERITES ARGUMENTS

Financial Policy Declared to Be the Root of All Evil the Country Recently Suffered.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Senator Stewart has addressed the following letter to President Cleveland, commenting on the latter's letter to the Chicago committee:

"Your letter of the 11th, addressed to W. C. Baker, George M. Smith and others of the Chicago committee is timely. The country looks to you as the champion of the present financial condition of the country. The policy for which you have labored so long and persistently has been established, and the money of the United States is reduced to the shrinking volume of gold. You say: 'What is now more needed than anything else is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money.' The policy which you have adopted and forced upon the country in all your public utterances for the past 10 years is the necessity for sound money. You have excited the curiosity of the people by your frequent use of such phrases as 'sound money' and 'safe currency,' but you have never condescended to satisfy that curiosity by stating what those terms meant, or what is 'sound money' or 'safe currency.'

"The people would like a definite answer, as they do not understand what you mean. Your recent sale of \$62,000,000 of bonds to the Rothschilds' syndicate for \$9,000,000 less than their market value to obtain gold and maintain gold monometalism is some evidence of your familiarity with the 'forces of safe currency.'

"Your assertion that the opposing forces are those of silver monometalism, shows that you do not understand the position of the bimetalists, or that you knowingly misrepresent the position. Assuming, as I must, that it was want of information on your part, without the least desire to deceive the people, you will pardon me for informing you for what the advocates of unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver contend. Why do you urge that a return to the coinage of both metals upon terms of exact equality, as established by Jefferson and Hamilton and maintained by all patriotic statesmen of every party previous to the clandestine demonetization of silver in 1873, would debase the currency and destroy the credit of the government? Have you ever compared the prosperity of the country under your illustrious predecessors who maintained unrestricted coinage of both metals with the misfortune and depression which afflict the country under your administration? Did it never occur to you that Jefferson and Jackson might be right and you might be wrong? Did you ever consider the ultimate possibility of the radical change that Senator Sherman and your associates in co-operating with what you term the forces of safe currency have made?

"You have disregarded not only the teachings of the fathers of the republic, but you have reversed the usages and customs of the civilized world which have existed for thousands of years previous to 1873. You have destroyed one-half of the world's metallic money, and enhanced the value of the other half fully 100 per cent. You have compelled the debtor to surrender more than double the amount of property to liquidate his debts that the money he borrowed would have purchased at the time he incurred the obligation.

"You have increased the value of gold by refusing the use of both metals as money and have created a constant decline of prices, and you have ruined enterprise, deprived labor of employment and produced universal distress. You now call upon the democrats of Illinois to present a plain and simple argument which will satisfy the people that the financial policy which makes them miserable is 'sound money' and 'safe money.' If you know any argument that will convince the people that it is right for them to suffer depression and hard times while all the wealth they produce is in money, it is your duty to present that argument without delay. Such an argument would be a new discovery and as never before used by an advocate of your 'sound money' forces. If you can show that a contraction of the volume of money, of ultimate payment of gold alone, has made times prosperous, nobody else can show that a contraction of the volume of money, of ultimate pay-

ment of gold alone, has made times prosperous, nobody else can. It all depends upon your superior wisdom.

"The country is looking to you and you alone to explain why times are hard. Under your sound currency policy you have delayed the explanation too long. The country is getting impatient. It is encouraging that you appreciate the necessity for prompt action."

In closing his epistle to the president, the Nevada silverite adds:

"Whatever may happen, you are entitled to the gratitude of the American people for your bold and open advocacy of the combination of gold monometalists and the refusal of your secretary of the treasury to put the coinage of both gold and silver upon terms of exact equality.

"You are doing what no other president has had the courage to do since the crime of 1873. Your confidence in your wisdom and ability is sublime, when under present conditions you are willing to challenge comparisons between your policy and that of the founders of the party which placed you in power. If you could point to any benefit you have been to the country your task would be much easier, but in view of the universal distress, your courage far exceeds your discretion, unless you present your reasons for gold monometalism without delay. Are you aware that every professor and student of political economy, except those in the employ of the gold monopoly in Europe and America, is in favor of the coinage of both gold and silver upon terms of exact equality? That advocates of the gold monopoly have nothing to print in favor of their cause except such vague generalities as you yourself employ, and that if you have no reason for maintaining a gold standard which will benefit your cause, then nobody else has?"

A Storm of Great Severity.

KANSAS CITY, April 16.—A storm of great severity passed over eastern Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and the southwest generally yesterday and last night. In Colorado and Kansas it is believed considerable damage was done, but it is impossible to learn anything from these sections because all telegraphic communication has been cut off since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

For a short time last evening Denver was reached on a very shaky wire, but after 30 minutes the wire failed, and since that time no word has been received or sent into Denver direct over the telegraph wires.

The storm covered a wide area to the northwest, Denver wires via Omaha also being down. In south Kansas and Oklahoma much damage was done, to crops. A peculiar feature of the storm was the intense darkness and extraordinary electrical display. The atmosphere was encharged with electricity, and several persons were stunned and shocked. In the western portion of Oklahoma and the Panhandle Egyptian darkness prevailed. Such a peculiar storm has seldom been seen, and the superstitious thought the astronomical conditions, which it had been claimed by a south Carolina minister were now repeating themselves for the first time since the death of Christ had something to do with it.

Rain that fell in western Oklahoma was actually a shower of mud.

At 10 a. m. a slow wire was secured to Denver, but it is not sure that it will hold any length of time. Last night Denver and Pacific coast could be reached only by St. Paul and the northwest by Spokane, Seattle, Portland and thence down to San Francisco and eastward by Reno and Salt Lake.

Newspaper Comment.

DENVER, April 16.—Regarding President Cleveland's letter to the Chicago committee, the Republican says: "If his letter contains the best arguments that can be advanced in favor of a single gold standard, intelligent people in this country are certain to repudiate that standard as soon as they can get an opportunity."

The News says: "An actor at Washington now appears without his disguise. Obedient to the money power of which he is the friend, ally and servant, he openly throws the weight of his great position on the side of the money kings and against the people. No more striking confession of the growth of bimetalism has been wrung from unwilling lips."

Will Not Accept It.

LONDON, April 18.—The statement that the foreign office declines to accept the reply of Nicaragua to the British ultimatum is made upon official authority. The discrepancy between this announcement and the statement made last Saturday that the reply was satisfactory that the government had abandoned its threatened action against Nicaragua is explained by the fact that the decision of the foreign office last week has been revised after consultation between Lord Rosebery and Lord Kimberly concerning later communications from Nicaragua.

ACCEPTED AS FINAL

Imperial Edict Settles the Terms of Peace.

CONFLICTING REPORTS ARE ENDED

Just What Part of It Will Be Retained by Japan—Speculation on the Treaty in General.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Chinese imperial edict sent by the Associated Press last night from Tien-Tsin is accepted among officials and diplomats here as settling at rest the conflicting reports as to the final terms of peace.

The indemnity of 200,000,000 taels is a compromise. Japan first demanded 300,000,000 taels, but at the solicitation of Prince Li, threw off 100,000,000. At the Chinese legation it is stated the tael varies in value, but the present value of the customs or treasury tael, in which undoubtedly the payment will be made, is \$1.50 in Mexican silver, or about 75 cents in gold. This would make the indemnity equivalent to \$300,000,000 in Mexican silver, or \$150,000,000 in gold. The Mexican trade dollar is the current coin of China and the basis of circulation, so that belief is very strong, though information on the subject is lacking, that the payment will be made in silver.

The edict that Japan is to occupy the Liao Tung peninsula up to the 40th degree of latitude, settles the important point that she is to have the great fortress of Port Arthur and the immediate surrounding territory, as foreshadowed in these dispatches. Liao Tung peninsula is a small point of land jutting southward into the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, with Port Arthur at its extreme point. The 40th degree of latitude cuts across the mainland where the little peninsula broadens into the mainland of Manchuria. This lower peninsula has the shape of a sword, and is known as the "Regent's Sword." The edict does not state whether Japan gets the acquisition permanently or until the indemnity is paid. She has contended for having it permanently. If the occupancy is temporary it will give Japan military command over China as long as the occupation lasts.

The permanent occupancy of the island of Formosa was acceded.

The opening of Peking and four new ports marks the introduction of modern methods into the interior of China. Japan has gained the privilege of establishing cotton and other factories in China, but it remains to be seen whether Japanese capital will invest in these enterprises or Chinese will buy these modern facilities.

The edict makes a significant omission as to the reported Japan-China alliance, offensive and defensive, which, if consummated, would give the "Orient to Orientals." Japanese and Chinese officials in Washington have never credited the report of this alliance.

The Occupation Temporary.

TIEN-TSIN, April 17.—Japan's occupation of Port Arthur is temporary, thus insuring China's integrity on the mainland of Asia after a term of years, and averting the possibility of European intervention.

From a Japanese Source.

YOKOHAMA, April 17.—Jiji, a newspaper, states that the terms of peace concluded between China and Japan include the cession of territory from Yalu river to Liao river, on the southern portion of Liao Tung peninsula, on which Port Arthur and Regent's Sword are situated, and include Yin-Kow, Hai-Chen and Chu-Lien-Cheng. The island of Formosa is also included, as are the Pescadores islands; an indemnity of 200,000,000 taels, payable in six years; the abolition of Chinese extra territory; the preservation of Japan's extra territoriality and certain commercial privileges for Japan.

Called for China.

SIMONOSAKI, April 17.—Li Hung Chang will embark for China today on board the Kung Yi. The Japanese plenipotentiaries will return to Hiroshima tomorrow.

Revolution Expected.

LONDON, April 17.—A Hong Kong dispatch says it is expected a revolution against the reigning dynasty will be begun Friday. The leading Chinese of Canton are coming to Hong Kong in large numbers.

What the Press Says.

LONDON, April 17.—The Paul Mail Gazette, commenting on the terms of peace between China and Japan, as defined in the imperial edict, says the conditions are better than those mentioned in the Times dispatch, and that the cession of

Formosa will surely displease England, while the cession of Port Arthur will be objected to by Russia. "Our government," says the Gazette, "may safely be depended upon to do nothing, however, until other powers take action."

The St. James Gazette says if Japan declines to be frightened Russia may come to the conclusion that it is better not to try force. Meanwhile, England is benevolent and has no feeling of anger toward Japan. The opening of factories in China by Japan does not mean a monopoly, as England could also open factories if she chose.

St. PETERSBURG, April 17.—Russian journals say that the signing of such a treaty of peace between Japan and China, indicated by recent dispatches, will be only the prelude to a wider, though unnecessary, armed conflict.

BERLIN, April 17.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung telegraphs that the French and Russian governments are about to convoke a meeting of the powers for the purpose of revising the terms of the Chinese-Japanese treaty.

Why Jones Was Absent.

DENVER, April 17.—Letters have been received by ex-Congressman Sibley and General Warner from Senator Jones of Nevada, explaining that he was detained at New York on account of heart trouble, resulting from an attack of grippe. In his letter to General Warner the senator says:

"If all silver delegates would bolt from the republican convention when a gold standard man is named, as all gold delegates will surely bolt from the democratic convention if a silver man is named, we could not have a more fortunate situation created for us. We should then for the first time have a fair field and a square issue. Silver delegates to the republican convention must be made by their constituents to understand that it is absolutely essential that they bolt. That would be their only logical course, if they are sincere in their present statements to the effect that they believe the republican convention will name a free-coinage man."

Sibley has gone East on account of the dangerous illness of his sister, but will return and continue his western tour later. General Warner will go on to the Pacific coast immediately for rest.

English Bravado.

LONDON, April 17.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon, in commenting upon the latest developments in the dispute between Great Britain and Nicaragua, says: "There is a wonderful ignorance of diplomacy on the part of American journalists. Why should we want to bombard Graytown? If Nicaragua has been so foolish as to refuse to pay the indemnity, which, with the knowledge of the United States, we demanded, we shall take such steps as the American government was aware we would at the time of asking. The Monroe doctrine has been a doctrine for 62 years, and has not been acted upon yet. When Great Britain has serious differences to settle with the South American republics it will not be prevented from doing so by anything but settled international laws."

Promptly Checked.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The state department has checked in its inception an attempt by the Haytian government to impose a discriminating tax upon American citizens and other foreigners residing in Hayti. The proposition was under consideration in August, 1893, and a bill was framed by the government to that effect. When reported to the secretary by Mr. Durham, then United States minister, Secretary Gresham immediately entered a most vigorous protest, pointing out the proposed law would be in direct conflict with the treaty which guaranteed Americans not to be subjected to any tax not imposed upon Haytians. Thereupon, according to the American minister's statement, the government abandoned the contemplated action.

Now It Is Guatemala.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—There has been much complaint during the past year of abuse of Americans in Guatemala. In cases like that of Henry Stibbs, officers of American ships were seized in Guatemalan ports and forced into military service. American workman peace, fully engaged in their labors were imprisoned and maltreated. Some were subjected to the indignity of lashings upon their bare backs. The department of state has called for explanations from the Guatemalan government, and has directed investigations through the consular officers upon which to base demands for indemnity.

Prices Advance.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 18.—At a meeting of the sheet iron & steel manufacturers' Association a new schedule of prices was adopted, to cover the increased cost of raw materials.

DURRANT IS CHEERFUL

He Thinks the Police Will Find Nothing More.

THE NEW THEORY ADVANCED

But Nothing Was Found Which Would Incriminate Him Further—The Inquest Postponed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Theodore Durrant was very cheerful this morning, and greeted everyone with a smile and pleasant words. The probable reason for this change in the accused man is probably caused by a belief that the police have exhausted every mine for information against him. The searching of the church is completed, and no further evidence has been brought to light. He rested well last night, and ate a hearty breakfast this morning.

Police Surgeon Somers visited him this morning to study his actions in anticipation of a plea of insanity when the case is brought to trial. Dr. Somers says that Durrant shows no signs of insanity, in fact, he spoke with intelligence on every subject that was brought up. Durrant seemed very well pleased that he had not to make the trip to the morgue today. The inquest will be continued tomorrow morning.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last night Durrant was taken to the detectives' room, opposite the chief's office, by Detectives Gibson and Anthony. The chief and all the detectives were in the room. Durrant was taken into an inner room by Detectives Seymour and Handley. They made him strip and carefully examined his underwear and clothes for marks of blood, but none could be seen. Then they carefully examined his body for any recent marks or scratches, but the only one was the abrasion on his chin, which he said he got in the brush at Mount Diablo.

The police today incline to the opinion that Durrant, after the murder of Miss Williams, went directly home and changed his clothes, and buried those he had worn before going to Dr. Vogel's house. They say it would not have taken him more than five or six minutes to get to his house, and they think this offers a more plausible explanation of the mysterious disappearance. Recognizing the vital importance of this link in the chain of evidence, the police have searched not only the gloomy church on Bartlett street, but every place where it seemed to them there was the slightest likelihood of the garments being concealed. To that end a thorough search of the Durrant house has been made, but without success.

Another witness has come forward who thinks he saw Durrant and Miss Williams, or a couple resembling them very much, at about 11:15 o'clock on Friday night on Bartlett street. As he passed them he heard the young lady laugh and the young man was smiling. He did not observe their actions after he had passed them, but says they were walking towards the church. The description tallies exactly with the dead girl and Durrant, and if they were the persons, his testimony will go to prove that the girl was not murdered early in the evening, as has been supposed.

The News Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A telegram has been received at the Japanese legation to the effect that the treaty of peace between Japan and China was signed the 17th instant. The same day the Chinese plenipotentiary and suite left Simonsaki for China. Ratifications are to be exchanged at Che-Foo within three weeks from the date of signing. The utmost reticence is observed with respect to the exact terms of the treaty. The Japanese minister says that information is confidential, and it would be a breach of trust to discuss matters until the treaty is formally agreed to. There is no doubt, however, that the indemnity will be much smaller than the original sum of 300,000,000 taels. All reports that Japan is to occupy territory outside of Formosa and Port Arthur is pronounced untrue.

It is thought Port Arthur is to remain in possession of Japan for a certain term of years for strategic purposes and then be restored to control in China. For-

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In a Fever of Excitement.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 18.—The legislature was in a fever of excitement all of yesterday. The house was locked up until 6 o'clock last evening in a wrangle over a fee bill. The senate was in a similar plight over the anti-trust bill. Soon after roll-call this morning the senate showed no quorum on a vote. The sergeant-at-arms was sent after an absent senator, living at Texarkana, and the senate spent the rest of the day playing dominoes and voting down motions to adjourn, meals being brought to them.

Last night at 8 o'clock the crisis came. Senator Atlee was temporarily in the chair. A motion to adjourn was made and six members voted for it. The rest of the members were talking in a far corner of the hall. The chair declared the senate adjourned, notwithstanding the fact that most of the members as they rushed to their seats demanded the yeas and nays. As soon as Atlee declared the senate adjourned until morning, Senators Beall and Sherill rushed towards the speaker's desk with clenched fists and flashing eyes, denouncing the ruling as infamous.

Senator Bailey advanced on the doorkeeper and demanded that the doors be opened or he would kick them down. The doors were opened and amidst the greatest confusion the body adjourned after having been in continuous session 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Still in the Dark.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Nicaraguan minister is still without advice on the subject of the difficulties with England. The fact that he has not been informed respecting England's willingness to arbitrate leads him to doubt the correctness of the report and seems to corroborate the London dispatches that Great Britain does not consider Nicaragua's reply satisfactory. Now that England's foreign secretary, Kimberly, has returned the Nicaraguan minister is of the opinion that Nicaragua will be advised shortly what Great Britain's next step will be.

Demand Formulated.

BERLIN, April 18.—The north German Gazette says the demand for placing the commercial relations between Germany and Japan upon a new footing has been formulated in accordance with the decisions of the advisory customs board and will immediately be presented to Japan.

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

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