

The Dalles Chronicle.



VOL. V.

THE DALLES, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1895.

NUMBER 30.

HORR AND HARVEY

The Coinage Giants Begin Their Talk.

GREAT INTEREST IS SHOWN

The Nicaraguan Canal Contract may be cancelled—Rates are cut again. Other News.

CHICAGO, July 16.—No such "big talks" have ever been planned before, it is claimed, as the 10-day-go-as-you-please match between representatives of the opposing sides of the money question, Roswell G. Horr and William H. Harvey, which opened today. It was about 2 p. m. when the witty ex-congressman from Michigan, now a resident of New York, and a sharp Colorado newspaper man, now a resident of Chicago, signified to the judges and the select audience present by invitation at the Illinois Club, Ashland avenue, that all was in readiness for the successive 10,000-word broadsides that, with three minutes' rests, were to last three hours a day for 10 consecutive days. The judges are ex-Solicitor-General of the United States Charles H. Aldrich and Hon. Henry Miller.

Horr spoke first. He said there was hardly a proposition in "Coin's Financial School" to which he could assent. He would attempt to prove that the theory therein set forth, if adopted by the people of this country, would only lead to financial ruin. Until an international agreement was established it would be simply suicide for this nation to adopt the system of the free coinage of silver upon the old ratio. He believed that the act of 1873, which Harvey's book denounced as a crime, was honestly conceived and openly passed. What people needed was good credit, good money, good principles and sound business sense.

Harvey in his opening statement named the propositions set forth in "Coin's Financial School," which he expected to make good in his debate, the chief of which is that it is to the interest of the United States to act independently in the demonetization of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

May be Cancelled.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—A private letter received here from Managua, Nicaragua, contains the following, which is stated with every degree of authority: "The concession granted several years ago to the Maritime Canal Company by the Nicaraguan government for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal, is for the second time in great danger of being canceled, and if annulled this second time it will be otherwise disposed of. This second trouble is caused by the promise to build a canal at a point called Tipitapa, which would connect Lake Nicaragua with Lake Managua.

"When the concession was granted, it was agreed that in return for the concession a canal would be built at this point within three years after the beginning of the work on the main line of the Nicaraguan line. The time limit placed upon the completion of this waterway expired in October, 1892, and the company has made no steps toward carrying out their contract. The Nicaraguan government threatens the annulling of the concession and their threats come in the form of a resolution on the part of the president and his cabinet which, to all appearances, is final.

"The Nicaraguan Canal Company will be notified soon that the Nicaraguan government will hold them to their original proposition and the canal must be completed within a short period. In this they are firm, and should the canal company either refuse or neglect to carry out the original plan, the concession will be annulled finally and forever. It is generally understood in Managua that if the work is not begun very shortly or if the canal company does not take almost immediate steps to convince the administration that the Tipitapa canal will be constructed, the next meeting of the congress of Nicaragua will ratify the cancellation of the concession, which Minister Gomez would not hesitate to bring about."

No Hope for Stamboulouf.

LONDON, July 16.—A dispatch from Sofia this afternoon says the condition of ex-Premier Stamboulouf, murderously assailed yesterday evening while returning from the Union Club by four persons armed with revolvers and knives, as

Rates Cut Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Rate-cutting is going on both north and south of San Francisco. Opposite steamers be-

tween the Columbia river and Puget sound ports, have again forced the larger corporations to make special rates to Portland, Astoria, Seattle and Tacoma. One dollar per ton is charged for freight to these points, and the passenger rates have again dropped to \$10 to Puget sound points, first-class, and \$8 to Portland and Astoria.

The Steamer Washtenaw is advertised to sail from Panama direct in opposition to the Pacific Mail.

Australians Give Aid.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Michael Davitt has cabled from Sydney, N. S. W., that the Irishmen of Australia are generously subscribing for a fight. He states that he has been intrusted with £1000, which he cabled to Justin McCarthy.

Was Not Lost.

RICHMOND, Va., July 16.—The steamer Ariel, reported sunk in the James river, with a crowd of colored excursionists, arrived safely at Petersburg this morning. She was delayed by a storm.

Further Election Returns.

LONDON, July 6.—At 2 this afternoon the following was the result of the general elections: Conservatives, 160; unionists, 22; liberals, 26; McCarthyites 7; Parnellites, 4.

WEATHER BUREAU.

Weather Crop Bulletin No 16 of the Oregon State Weather Service for Eastern Oregon.

Weather.—No rain has fallen since the 4th and 5th of July. Then the rain was very light south and east of the Blue mountains and sufficiently heavy in the Columbia and Walla Walla sections to be of benefit. A warm wave passed over this section on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, when the temperature reached 90 to 98 degrees. Accompanying the warm weather there was a dry east to northeast wind. The full average sunshine occurred.

Crops.—Notwithstanding the dry weather recently, crops in Wasco and Sherman counties are making good progress. Showers which occurred during the first week, of July furnished the necessary moisture to bring them to maturity. This is especially so of grain, which is now turning color and ripening very rapidly. No fears are anticipated as to the yield of the grain crop in these countries. Within the past 10 days there has come into this section millions of grasshoppers, but they came too late, as crops are too far advanced to be injured.

New potatoes are full grown and yielding well. Recent warm weather has benefited the corn and bean crops. In the counties of Morrow, Gilliam and Umatilla the rain which occurred during the early days of the month produced only temporary benefits. Dry winds of late have caused the grain to shrink; fruit also has been injured on account of the drought and is falling. Potatoes will make a fair harvest crop in some sections. Harvest will be hastened by the dry weather. On several days the dense smoke in this section served to protect the crops from the scorching rays of the sun. Though conditions have been unfavorable, there will be exceptions, when there will be good yields and good quality of grain.

Destructive Storm.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 17.—This section was again visited by a destructive wind and rain storm today. Trees, small buildings and large roofs suffered most. At Alexandria, 12 miles north, a new business block was blown down, and some buildings were unroofed and flooded. North of here many fields of corn were leveled.

The Big Four accommodation train, arriving here at 8 o'clock, had all the glass broken out of the smoking car. Just east of Fortville the wind sent a big tree toward the track, and the top crashed into the car. No one was seriously hurt.

Machine Exploded.

TULARE, Cal., July 17.—A threshing machine engine exploded this morning, instantly killing a man named Mitchell, fatally wounding Engineer S. Cornish and seriously wounding eight others. Cornish was fearfully wounded and mangled, scalded and torn. Four of the wounded were brought to this city. The others were too badly hurt to bear the trip.

Heavy Rainfall.

PEORIA, Ill., July 17.—The rainfall this morning was the heaviest known in 40 years. In ten hours 3.7 inches fell.

One thousand feet of track has been washed away on the Peoria & Pekin Union, across the river, and a quarter of a mile is reported washed away on the Vandalia, near Mackinaw.

The story of the largest achievement of the boldest band of bank-robbers ever organized, and of the ultimate detection and punishment of the band, will be related, from the records of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, in McClure's Magazine for August.

ARMENIAN HORROR

Terrible Treatment Given by Turkey.

A SEVERE STORM IN THE EAST

The St. Louis Expected to Make Good Time on Her Present Trip—News From the Wires.

VAN, July, 17.—(From the Associated Press correspondent in Armenia)—The prison of Van, where the Armenian prisoners are confined is located under the shadow of the city wall and at a point where the ground is so low as to receive the drainage of the rest of the city. Like the other buildings of the city it is built of sun-dried brick laid in the mud. The prison is only a one-story building, and with no provision for keeping it dry.

The prison consists of six long rooms, three on each side of a common passage-way, into which they open. Each room is about 12 feet wide and from 30 to 40 feet long, and has two windows at the outer end and two small windows and a door at the inner end opening into the passage. During the last winter 30 to 40 men were crowded into each of these rooms, sleeping on the floor, a row along each wall, so that if their feet were a little more than ordinarily extended the two rows would not interfere with the other. Sometimes there were 22 men in each row, allowing only about 18 inches for each person.

The five small cells mentioned are damp, dark and entirely unwarmed for winter. A prisoner, Karakeen Paghehstecan by name, was kept in one of the cells 14 consecutive months with foot-fetters all the time, and with hand and neck-fetters much of the time. Afterwards he was removed to one of the inner cells, which are even worse, and where he now is. He was flogged on an average of once a day.

Apart from the actual butchering of Sassoun, the most painful feature of the situation is the position of Armenian women. One cannot investigate this phase of the subject without feelings of rage and horror. After the most careful personal inquiry the correspondent is able to state that in hundreds of villages in Armenia there is hardly one woman, old or young, who is not from time to time made the victim of passion of the Kurds and Turks. In all the villages of Armenia, the Christian women, both old and young, are absolutely at the mercy of their Kurdish and Turkish neighbors. This is not the case in the larger cities of Van, Bitlis, Moush and Erzeroum, because in these cities the large Armenian population is in itself a protection to the women but in the villages where the Armenians are in the minority, protection is not possible, and the women are at the beck and call of any Turk or Kurd who happens to take a fancy to them. Moreover, this state of things is said to be well known to the Turkish government.

It is the custom of the government to sell to the highest bidder the tax privileges of the various villages, the purchaser having the right to collect all of the taxes from the people. In very many cases the number of young Armenian women in a village has a great deal to do with the price paid for the tax privilege. When the public sale is made of the tax privilege it is no uncommon thing for the auctioneer to call out in the market-place that so many girls are available in the village. When a man has purchased the tax privilege of a village, he considers that he also bought and paid for the women of the village, and any attempt on the part of the husbands, brothers or fathers to resent this interpretation of the law is looked upon as high treason, punishable with death. If the Armenian men object to this they are beaten and driven from the villages and, in many cases, killed. The women who suffer the most are the brides. Kurds and Turks think it great sport to carry off a bride from the very arms of her husband, and to keep her in their houses until they have become tired of her presence.

The St. Louis Expected to Make Fast Time to Southampton.

New York, July 17.—The American liner St. Louis will start for Southampton for the third time today 11 o'clock. She will take the northern course, as the iceberg season is about over. Many of her admirers are confident that she will now lower some records.

The record to Southampton is held by the Hamburg-American liner, Fuerst Bismarck, the time being 6 days 10 hours and 55 minutes. To beat that time the St. Louis will have to land her

passengers Tuesday evening. The White Star liner Britannic and Red Star liner Noordland also sail today at about the same hour, all with crowded cabins.

A Rare Treat.

About thirty-five hundred people in The Dalles last night missed one of the finest performances ever given in the city. The moderate number that did attend were charmed by the program which Mrs. Hinsdale and her associates presented during the evening. The crowd was not as large as either the management or the performers could wish but the opera house was fairly filled with an intelligent audience. Although through the press and otherwise the reputation of Mrs. Hinsdale, Miss Minto and Miss Jessup had been made known to the people of The Dalles it can safely be said that there was not one in the audience who was not agreeably surprised at the excellence of the entertainment.

The evening's program began with the selection "Fest," from Lortzing, played by the orchestra, and although not all the members were present, the playing was up to the high standard always attained by these praiseworthy musicians. Mrs. Hinsdale was greeted with applause as she appeared upon the stage. The first greeting was out of compliment to a stranger, but the applause which followed the close of her selection showed how completely she had sung her way into the hearts of the audience. She sang Longfellow's little poem "Beware" set to music by Penning. Mrs. Hinsdale was compelled to respond to an encore and sang "Coming Through the Rye." Miss Gertrude Minto by her first selection upon the piano proved herself an artiste of merit. The piece she chose, "Polka de la Rein," gave an excellent opportunity for displaying her musical powers. Her touch and expression are faultless and the facility with which she played the rapid passages showed she was capable of brilliant work. Miss Minto received a hearty encore.

By this time the audience were enthusiastic and when the fair electionist, Miss Lloyd Jessup, appeared before the footlights she was greeted with an outburst of applause. Miss Jessup's first recitation was "The Kitchen Clock," which was rendered in a perfect manner. For an encore Miss Jessup gave a piece in negro dialect, which showed good imitative powers. The song "I am Titania," by Mrs. Hinsdale, and the piano solo "Barcarole," by Miss Minto, were well received by the audience.

The orchestra scored a great success in playing the beautiful overture "War March," by Mendelssohn. However high the praise may be for the others who appeared on the program it may be extended to the orchestra. Prof. Birgfeld lead the musicians in a masterful way, while Miss Newman at the piano made a fine accompanist. The two songs, "Close Thine Eyes" and "The Bee and the Flower," composed by Mrs. Hinsdale were beautiful selections and sang charmingly. The sentiment was very tender and the music sweet. She was again encored. Miss Minto played Chopin's "Impromptu" in such a pleasing manner that she was compelled to appear once more.

In the "Gypsy Flower Girl" Miss Jessup showed that she could recite pieces of a more serious type, and possessed the power of pathos. The audience was as still as an empty church during the rendition of this selection and showed their appreciation by a double encore. The selection "Tobacco" by the orchestra closed the evening's performance. It is not stretching truth to say that the performance last night was the finest of its kind ever given in The Dalles. The ladies who appeared were exceptionally good in their respective parts, and seldom has a Dalles audience been so responsive to merit.

Mrs. Hinsdale possesses a voice of wonderful sweetness and sings without a bit of effort which makes the effect all the more pleasing. Miss Minto and Miss Jessup were both surpassing in their different lines of ability. Should ever this entertainment be repeated in The Dalles the house will be crowded from stage to entrance. The thanks of the concert-goers are due to Manager Birgfeld and the orchestra for giving such an opportunity for pleasure. We are sorry for those who did not go.

McClure's Magazine for August will be a great short story number. Besides a new Zenda story by Anthony Hope and a new Jungle story by Rudyard Kipling, there will be a California story by Bret Hartie and a story of adventure by Stanley J. Weyman.

The most pleasant little pills for regulating the bowels, are De Witt's Little Early Risers. Cures sick headache and constipation Small pill, Small dose. For sale by Snipes-Kinnersly Drug Co.

WORSE FOR LIBERALS

John Morley is Defeated in Newcastle.

THE CHINESE WIN A FIGHT

The Cuban Rebels Suffer Defeat—Work Will be Commenced on the Panama Canal.

LONDON, July 18.—The liberals received news of another serious blow when it was announced that John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, under the Rosebery government, had been defeated at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where both conservative candidates were successful. The result is: C. F. Hammon, conservative, 12,833; W. G. Crundas, conservative, 12,170; John Morley, liberal, 11,802; J. Craig, liberal, 11,154; F. Hammit, labor, 2302. At the election in 1892 the total conservative vote was 13,823 to 25,053 polled during the election just ended, a gain of 11,230.

In Southport, Lancashire, S. W. Wright and Hon. George Curzon, conservative, sitting member, received 5161 votes; Sir H. S. Naylor-Leyland liberal, 4399.

Herbert Gladstone is elected by the following vote: Colonel North, conservative, 6218; H. J. Gladstone, liberal, sitting member, 6314.

At 3 o'clock this morning the following was the result of the elections: Conservatives, 263; unionists, 43, total, 396. Liberals, 70; McCarthyites, 34; Parnellites, 6; labor, 2; total, 112.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Work Will be Re-commenced in August, it is Said.

Colon, July 18.—The entire Isthmian press is more than ever satisfied that the construction of the Panama canal is as good as an accomplished fact. The recent visit of the Nicaragua canal commissioners from the United States tended to stir up the rivalry to the Nicaraguan scheme.

The announcement is made that the work will begin here on a grand scale in August.

Another Dark Cloud.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: It is considered in well-informed circles here that the scandalous murder of Stamboulouf has added another dark cloud to a horizon already sufficiently dark. Franco-Russian intrigues in Abyssinia, the request made by the czar's government to Japan for her withdrawal of troops from Chinese territory, the reinforcement of the Russian fleet in the Far East, and the arrogance of the French chauvinism, are all factors rendering the present situation precarious.

Cuban Rebels Defeated.

HAVANA, July 18.—Marshal de Campos has arrived at Bayamo. Campos, and 200 cavalry, sustained fierce fighting and passed the enemy to the number of 3000 between Manzanillo and Bayamo. Many insurgents were killed and wounded. It is reported that Antonio Maceo, seriously wounded, was made a prisoner. The rebel chief Maso has sent his family to Santo Domingo.

Black Flags Victorious.

HONG KONG, July 18.—A large force of Black Flags recently attacked the Japanese troops at Kokoham, on the island of Formosa, and fought with desperate courage. The Japanese were only saved from defeat by superior discipline, and were finally compelled to retreat before the onslaught of the Chinese. When these advices left the island the Black Flags were advancing to attack Reckham.

General Alfaro Starts on His Long-Contemplated Expedition.

PANAMA, July 18.—Advices from Guayaquil, Ecuador, say that General Alfaro has at last carried out his long-contemplated design, and started on his march for the interior of Ecuador. General Alfaro has under his command 1500 troops, and more are being mobilized to bring up the rear. A branch of the Red Cross society has been organized in Guayaquil and accompanies General Alfaro.

Price of Silver and Lead.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Silver, 66 3/4c. Lead \$3 12 1/2.

If you must draw the line at Lard

and have, like thousands of other people, to avoid all food prepared with it, this is to remind you that there is a clean, delicate and healthful vegetable shortening, which can be used in its place. If you will

USE COTTOLENE

instead of lard, you can eat pie, pastry and the other "good things" which other folks enjoy, without fear of dyspeptic consequences. Deliverance from lard has come.

Buy a pail, try it in your own kitchen, and be convinced. Beware of imitations. The genuine is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers.



Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, ST. LOUIS and Chicago, New York, Boston.

Whitman College.

The summer announcement of Whitman College, at Walla Walla, has just been issued and gives an idea of the works and aims of the school. The prospects for the coming year are very bright. A strong faculty consists of eleven capable and well trained instructors, all of them graduates from high institutions of learning. Efforts are being pushed energetically to complete the Pearson's Endowment Fund of \$200,000, and many applications of students have already been received. The college in all its departments will open September 18th, with the prospects of the largest enrollment in its history. Special emphasis will be laid in the work of the musical department and on the instruction in oratory and elocution, but thorough training will be given in every branch of the curriculum.

Whitman College was founded in the year 1859 by Rev. Cushing Eells, the friend and co-laborer with Marcus Whitman. Father Eells came to Washington in 1838. Driven from the country by the Indian uprising which followed the Whitman massacre, Mr. Eells returned to the Willamette valley, until return might be safe. Returning in 1859 he visited Walla Walla, the ruined mission station of Dr. Whitman, where in a lonely grave were gathered the victims of Indian butchery. As he stood by the grave and meditated upon the heroic character of Dr. Whitman, and the mystery of his untimely fate, he consecrated himself then and there to establish a worthy memorial. He resolved on a school for both sexes which should bear the name of Whitman and perpetuate his work. The idea was the germ of Whitman College. In 1883 the courses of study were broadened and a new charter granted under the name of Whitman College.

At the present time courses of study are offered in the classical, literary and scientific departments of the college. The customary degrees are given. The conservatory of music is well equipped with every facility for thorough instruction. The college is well equipped with buildings and boarding halls where students may live at low rates. Whitman College is preeminently a child of the West. The reasons for the school establishment is found in the desire to save and make great the northwest territory and the life of the college is imbued with devotion to its patriotic founders and love for the land they did so much towards saving. Students who think of attending should write President Penrose, at Walla Walla, and receive full information on all desired subjects.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia cured by Dr. HILES' PAIN PILLS. "One cure a dose."

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE