

# The Dalles Weekly Chronicle

VOL. VII. THE DALLES, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1897. NUMBER 6.

## CHASING A MURDERER

### Frank Harwood Followed Round the World.

IS A VERY DESPERATE CRIMINAL.

Escaped From an Australian Prison and His Pursuers Hope to Capture Him in California.

VICTORIA, Jan. 5.—Four men are racing around the world for San Francisco, and if they meet there one of them will go back to New South Wales to be tried for a series of horri-fying murders that have aroused all Australia to a pitch of intense excitement.

The arch-murderer escaped from Newcastle on a sailing vessel bound for San Francisco. Two of the cleverest of the colonial police started in pursuit on a steamer bound to Victoria. A third is on his way from London to meet his associates at the Golden Gate. On the race the man-hunters have far outdistanced the sailing vessel upon which the man accused of awful crimes took passage as one of the crew. Two detectives have just arrived in Victoria and started for San Francisco.

The vessel upon which the accused man sailed is not expected to reach port within twenty-five days. All unaware of the reception he will be given, Frank Harwood, alias Butler, alias Burgess, alias Simpson, alias Claire, alias Lee Weller, is sailing nearer to San Francisco in the guise of an honest sailor of the crew of the four-masted ship Swan-hide, which left Newcastle, N. S. W., November 28th, coal laden for the metropolis of California. In the first place, no suspicion rested upon him when he sailed from the Australian port; in the second place, he fancied himself secure under the name of one of his victims, Captain Lee Weller.

Hardwood, or Butler, as the latter is generally supposed to be his correct name, is claimed to be the most desperate murderer that has horrified the public since "Jack the Ripper" closed his terrible career among the wretched habitues of London's White chapel. His trail of blood, it is said, leads from New South Wales to the reefs of Western Australia, where, in Coolgardie and other camps he is more than suspected of similar deliberate murders.

The list of missing men with whose disappearance he has been known to be identified or believed to be connected numbers fourteen. He made a business of murder, his methods being to advertise in the daily papers for a party to engage in prospecting in a richly mineralized district. Stipulation was made that the victim must have £10 capital. Of course many a poor fellow fell into the trap, entered into partnership with this fiend and went with him out into the wilderness to search for gold. Not one ever returned.

### The Papers Are Missing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—According to the communication sent the senate by Secretary Olney today, some papers in the account showing the amount due the Pacific roads sinking fund, on account of subsidies paid the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, have apparently been lost. The senate adopted a resolution on the 10th ultimo calling for them. Acting Secretary Curtis replies today that they cannot be found.

### Bank Treasurer Hung Himself.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.—Chris Schauers, jr., treasurer of the National Bank for Savings, committed suicide last night. His body was discovered this morning dangling from the rafters in a closet of the Allegheny gymnasium. The president of the bank says Schauers' accounts are straight. Schauers has not been in good health and was very morose.

### The Dauntless Landed.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Key West states that the Dauntless successfully landed its expedition to Cuba. The expedition, it is said, is the one the Three Friends attempted to land when pursued by the Spanish gunboat and left at No Name Key, from which place it was taken last Friday by the Dauntless.

### Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion and is pronounced by those who

have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1.00 per bottle at Blakeley & Houghton's Drug Store. (2)

### A Spot on Old Sol.

LICK OBSERVATORY, via San Jose, Cal., Jan. 5.—On photographing the sun this morning Mr. Colton found a large spot near the eastern limb, which is easily visible without telescopic aid. It is mostly penumbral, however, the nucleus being small. The extreme length of the spot is about 68,000 miles.

### THE TARIFF HEARINGS.

Cattle and Agricultural Products Considered Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A large delegation of gentlemen from the West appeared before the ways and means committee today, the schedule considered being agricultural produce and cattle. The first speaker was F. N. Rockwell, of Warren, Pa., a cattle-raiser, grazing both in Mexico or Kansas. He opposed high duties. The McKinley rate on cattle, he said, was prohibitive, and injured the farmers of Kansas, who were benefited by international grazing. The herds were taken to Kansas for a period of from six to eight months.

M. M. Sherman, of Salina, Kan., represented that two-thirds of the cattle imported from Mexico in the United States were owned by Americans.

Sherman thought high duties on cattle had been decided upon by congress to keep out Canadian competition without thought of the Mexican business. He argued as Rockwell had, that the chief effect of the law was to injure Americans who invested their money in Mexico.

"Then you think the tariff should be governed by the nationality of the producers of goods?" Grosvenor asked.

Sherman assented to this, whereupon Grosvenor inquired what effect this system would have on imported goods of other lines.

Asked why he removed to Mexico, Sherman said because of lack of ranges here.

Chairman Dingley said there were plenty of ranges in Colorado, Wyoming and other Western states.

"It is not possible to acquire title to the ranges in this country," was the answer. "Moreover," said the witness, "American laws give a man's competitors the advantage of all the improvements he introduces into his business."

Representative Curtis of Kansas, said he represented a district in which more Mexican cattle were fed than any other in the United States. In behalf of American cattle-raisers, feeders and farmers of Kansas, he asked to have restored the duty of \$10 a head on all cattle one year old and over, and \$2 a head on calves less than a year old.

"I would have the duty absolutely prohibitory on every agricultural product that can be raised in this country," said Curtis. "Kansas would like duties on hay, oats and flaxseed."

"How about silver?"

"A large duty on silver would be a good plan."

Representative Bowers, of California, declared the Wilson law had killed the cattle business of California, flooding the state with Mexican cattle. He combated the statements of cattle raisers that but few Mexican cattle imported were sold, being brought in for feeding. On behalf of California fruit-growers, Bowers asked for higher duties on fruit, of which the \$16,000,000 worth imported annually, he said, might be grown by Americans. He suggested a duty of 3 cents per pound on raisins, plums, prunes and all other dried fruits and 25 cents per cubic foot on oranges. He said Americans were peculiar about some things, and preferred foreign wines and fruits at higher prices, just as some of their daughters preferred greasy liberties and gamblers because they had a foreign label. He read petitions from the raisin-growers.

Senator Perkins, of California presented a memorial recently adopted by the state fruit-growers' organization. In addition to the recommendation by Bowers, he asked for duties on nuts, lima beans and chickory, and that the duty of the Wilson law on coconuts be dropped. The duty asked on lima beans was 40 cents per 100 pounds, on raw chickory 1 1/2 cents a pound; on manufactured the present rate of 2 cents. A duty on pearl barley was asked also.

The almond-growers of California were represented by T. C. Armstrong, of Campo. He stated that \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 was invested in the business, and from 20,000 to 30,000 hands employed. The business had been brought to the verge of bankruptcy by the Wilson law, and an increase of rates from 3 cents to 6 cents was asked.

### Doom of the Theater Hat.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The city council has passed an ordinance which prohibits the wearing of any hat or headgear in theaters during the performance. This

will compel all ladies to lay aside their bonnets while at the theaters or other places of amusement. The ordinance was passed by the council without a dissenting vote.

Managers or proprietors of amusement places who violate the ordinance are subject to fines for each offense. The mayor said he would sign the ordinance.

### Much Requested in a Brief Will.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 5.—The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Pfister has been filed in the probate court. The will is brief, disposing of an estate reported to be valued at more than \$1,000,000 in less than 500 words. Three special bequests are made to Rosa, Bertha and John Christman, nieces and a nephew of the deceased, and the residue is to be equally divided between Charles F. Pfister and Louisa Vogel, her adopted children.

### Big Milwaukee Estate Settled.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 5.—A final settlement of all interests under the will of Geo. Hiles, who died a year ago, has been made. All litigation has been dropped, and an agreement reached by all persons interested for a distribution of the property. The settlement disposes of all claims. The estate is estimated at \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

### Bank Receiver Applied For.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—A bill for a receiver was filed in the circuit court today against the Calumet State bank, of Blue Island, which made an assignment last week. The auditor asserts that the assignment was the result of collusion among the officers. The assignee is C. Eames, one of the officers.

### Sherman Will Not Visit Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—There is no truth in the report that Senator Sherman, chairman of the foreign relations committee, intends to visit Cuba.

### Gomez Crossed the Trocha.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—A private telegram from Havana says Maximo Gomez, the insurgent leader, has crossed the military line to Puerto Principe.

### Senator Allison Goes East.

CUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 5.—Senator Allison has so far recovered from his illness that he left for the East this morning.

### Suffering in Flooded Districts.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—A special to the Republic from Quincy, Ill., says: Farmers who have been down in the Indian Grave district report that the water in the flooded portions, 14 miles above here, is subsiding slowly, and that there is much suffering among the water-bound families and their stock. Last night a party went to the aid of the sufferers, and after working most of the night, cutting their way through the ice, they reached four families who had been calling for help for two days, and part of whom had lived upon parched corn for three days.

### Whiskey and Rough Weather.

HEPPNER, Or., Jan. 7.—M. D. Logan, a farmer, living about 10 miles from here, was found dead in a gulch near the residence of Robert Dexter, yesterday forenoon. He was seen last Friday evening, when he left here for home. He was then considerably under the influence of liquor, and it is thought that he became so intoxicated that he fell off his horse and died from exposure. The remains were brought in last night. Logan leaves a large family in poor circumstances. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that Logan died from intoxication and exposure.

### All About a Common Cur Dog.

These are the particulars of the proceedings in the justice court of Centerville, last Monday. The bone of contention so ably fought for by Judge Hiram Dustin and attorney Nelson B. Brooks, counsel, was a common cur dog. Conrad Yeackel was, at one time in possession of the nomad cur. Recently, it seems, the dog made his home at John Jackel and aided in herding a flock of sheep. Last week Conrad brought suit to replevin and for possession of the dog. The case was ably fought by each side. The court awarded the cur to Conrad and assessed the costs, that run up to more than \$100 to John Jackel. It is said the case will be appealed to the superior court.

### These Get a Hearing.

Explain How Wilson Law Injured Their Industry.

### HIGHER DUTIES RECOMMENDED

They Want 12 Cents on Merino, 34 Cents on Washed and 36 Cents on Secured Wool.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The hearing on the wool schedule brought many farmers and manufacturers to the ways and means committee-room today. John G. Clark, of the Washington county (Pa.) Woolgrowers' Association, spoke strongly of the effects of the free wool clause of the Wilson law, which he declared had prostrated the business of the United States. The experiment of free trade had been a crime. The value of land had declined and sheepmen in all parts of the country had been driven from business. The sheepraisers asked only a moderate duty that would enable them to continue in business.

The Democratic members of the committee probed the witness for some time. Wheeler of Alabama asked if clothing for the workmen had not been cheaper under free wool, to which Clark replied that the most of the clothing sold now was shoddy. Imports of shoddy had increased under the law.

An hour was given Judge William Lawrence, president of the National Woolgrowers' Association, to present the request of that body. His statement was an exclusive review of the wool industry under different tariff rates during the last half a century. The Wilson law, he declared, stopped a third of the woolgrowing business and closed half the mills. There had been no adequate protection on wool since 1876.

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Lawrence averred that the election of Mr. McKinley had been accomplished by the votes of the woolgrowers in a half dozen doubtful states, who would have voted for Bryan and free silver had they not considered protection on wool more important than free silver. If this protection was not given there would be a free-silver congress two years hence, and in four years a free-silver president and congress.

The McKinley bill, as it came from its author, had been moderately protective on wool, but the addition of the skirting clause and ad valorem rates made it disastrous. Under the Wilson law the number of sheep in the United States had decreased 3,000,000 a year, with a loss of \$50,000,000, according to official statistics. Unofficial and more accurate figures proved the loss to wool growers through the Wilson rates to have been \$178,700,000. Mutton sheep, which should be raised in this country, were being imported from Canada.

The schedule asked by the Woolgrowers' Association was 12 cents a pound on all merino wools, 24 cents on washed and 36 cents on secured. Australian unwashed wools to be considered as washed. On account of its superior lightness they said Australian wool had an advantage over South American, losing comparatively little weight washing. The dropping of the skirting clause was asked, as to secure its advantages parts of the Australian wool were imported which amounted to only half a fleece. To do away with this clause, it was said, would give employment to 5,000 men in this country.

### CHARGE MAY BE PIRACY.

Severe Punishment Awaits the Three Friends Filibusters.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A special to the Herald from Jacksonville, Fla., says: It is likely that J. M. Harris, attorney for the owners of the Three Friends, the Cuban filibuster, Captain Lewis, commander; John Dunn, engineer; Captain John O'Brien, the veteran filibuster, and J. A. Huan and Henry P. Fritot, agents of the Cuban junta here, will be prosecuted the United States government on a charge of piracy. Such a prosecution is forehadowed in a libel which was filed today against the Three Friends by the United States Attorney Clark.

The libel is based upon the expedition from Fernandina on December 1. While trying to land the expedition, it is said the Three Friends used two 12-pound Hotchkiss guns against pursuing Spanish gunboats. It is charged that the men named mounted the guns and provided shells for the purpose of making war upon the king of Spain.

Throughout the document the Three Friends is referred to as an "armed cruiser" fitted out by the men named for

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the purpose of making war on Spain in the interest of the Cuban insurgents.

This is the first time names have been used in a libel against the Three Friends.

The case also differs from previous ones in that the violation of no particular section of the United States revised statutes is specified. Attorneys here think the libel was drawn under Secretary Olney's instructions, and assert that its terms foreshadow the prosecution of the men named on a charge of piracy.

That the government will push the case is evident from the fact that the five newspaper correspondents who have written much about the Three Friends have been subpoenaed to appear before the federal grand jury to tell what they know about the vessel's last trip.

### THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Attendance in the Upper House Was Light.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Less than a score of senators were in the senate chamber when the session convened today. Hale, of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of state to send to the senate a statement as to the action of the president or secretary of state touching the recognition of any foreign people or power as an independent government and the corresponding action of other branches of the United States government.

Pettigrew, of South Dakota, secured an agreement to a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for a statement of the amount of the subsidies paid by the Union and Central Pacific railroads to the Pacific Mail steamship line.

Call, of Florida, spoke on his Cuban resolutions introduced yesterday concerning the condemnation of Julio Sanguilly, at Havana. Call said the report from the state department as to the killing of Charles Govin, omitted many important features, which would have disclosed that Consul-General Lee believed Govin had been tied to a tree and chopped to pieces. To show the facts, Call read a letter from a gentleman in Havana, whose name was withheld.

At the close of Call's Cuban speech, the senate agreed to his resolution, asking the secretary of state for all correspondence in the case of Julio Sanguilly. The senate then went into executive session for the purpose of considering two treaties.

### PACIFIC RAILROADS DEBATE.

Powers Bill to Be Argued in the House Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The house committee on Pacific railroads today arranged the details of a debate which will be begun tomorrow on the Powers bill. The time will be equally divided by its supporters and opponents, Chairman Powers beginning the debate. Hubbard of Missouri will control the time for the minority. Harris of Alabama, who is considering the proposal of a substitute or amendment, to take the place of the settlement question in the hands of the commission, spoke of his plans, and one or two other members said they considered it their duty to support the committee bill, to which they were already pledged.

### DISCUSSION POSTPONED.

Foreign Relations Committee Did Not Take up Cuban Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In the absence of Senator Cameron the senate com-

mittee on foreign relations did not take up the Cuban question today. When the committee adjourned the opinion was expressed by some members that the Cameron resolution would not be passed by the senate.

The committee agreed to favorable reports on extradition treaties with Argentine Republic and the Orange Free State.

### GOMEZ RETALIATES.

Captures a Spanish Town and Kills the Inhabitants.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 6.—A letter received here from Cleba de Avilla on the old trocha between Jucarro and Moroon, says that General Gomez attacked this place this week. Gomez asked the Spanish commander to surrender the town. He said he would not, but would fight. The result of the fight was that the town was captured by Gomez, who took 145 prisoners. All of these he killed.

This was according to a manifesto he issued directed to Spanish authorities a few days ago saying that as the Spanish had refused to agree to conduct a humane war, it was now an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, just as Weyler had treated the pacifists.

### Steering Committee To Meet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—It is expected a meeting of the republican steering committee of the senate will be held as soon as Allison, the chairman, arrives, to accommodate the committee on Pacific railroads, which is anxious to have a day fixed for consideration of the refunding bill. It is probable the committee will also consider the general order of business, as several bills are pressing for consideration.

### Sucklen's Arsenic Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money returned. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Blakeley and Houghton, druggists.

### Drowned in Young's Bay.

ASTORIA, Jan. 7.—Two men in a small skiff, making their way down Young's river this afternoon from Krosella's farm, were upset near the mouth of Young's bay. One man, Gustav Brust, was drowned, and the other, Fred Martini, was saved. Their cries for help were heard by Joseph Craig, who was on a ranch near by, and who immediately put out in a boat and succeeded in saving Martini, but could not get hold of the other man, who was too far gone for help to be of avail. Search was made tonight for the dead man's body, but up to a late hour no favorable reports were received.

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