

The Dalles Weekly Chronicle.

VOL. VII.

THE DALLES, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1897.

NUMBER 8.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA

The People Panic-Stricken and Dying by Hundreds.

BOMBAY BEING RAPIDLY DESERTED

Karl Kiew Comes From Germany for the Avowed Purpose of Killing His Brother.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A Herald special from Bombay says:

The plague continues as bad as ever, and there is little prospect of its abating for some time to come. The official records are getting nearer the truth now, but the real state of affairs is certainly alarming. The panic has been renewed and the exodus from the city has commenced with a vengeance. Indeed, it may be fairly stated that thousands of people are running away from the place as if somebody pursued them.

Going toward the bunders the other day your correspondent saw large crowds of people running along the road, carrying bundles of their belongings with them and dragging their children behind them. A few of them were asked the reason of their haste and their answer was that they were going off to their village down the coast to get away from the plague and the authorities, who were anxious to secure the lives of 10,000 people for the recent outrage of the queen's statue. They seriously believed that 10,000 innocents were to be slaughtered and were determined not to be among the number of victims. Hence they were hurrying to catch the steamer.

"But," it was pointed out, "there is plenty of time; why hurry? The steamer will not start for four hours or more."

The answer was returned that thousands more would be hurrying to the spot directly and they were afraid of being left behind.

The scene at the bunders was a remarkable one. The people were huddled together like so many sheep, all clamoring for tickets. The poor officials were at their wits' ends, and when the steamer started it left behind crowds of disappointed ones, some of whom in the confusion got separated from their families and loved ones and were weeping piteously.

Rather than return to their homes, the crowds remained at the bunders waiting for the next steamer. Similar scenes are witnessed at the railway stations, all of which are crowded with passengers night and day, all eager to get away from Bombay.

Many officers have suffered in consequence of the clerks taking leave. Many were refused leave and were told they would lose their appointments if they went away, but this does not keep them back. They would rather risk their appointments than stay in Bombay.

The larger employers of labor are suffering severely. Establishments in which hundreds of workmen are employed have now only a few people left. Several places of business have had to be closed in consequence. The mills are beginning to be affected, and if only the panic takes hold of the mill hands the consequence will be very serious for the industry. One mill manager said the other day that he had no fewer than 315 men short that day.

Streets that a few days ago were crowded and busy are now deserted. Driving through one large street your correspondent came across several large buildings totally deserted, while others had only one flat out of five or six occupied. A regiment of native infantry whose lines are in the vicinity of one of the most affected wards has been moved out into camp.

Your correspondent paid another visit to the Hindoo burning ground and saw 35 bodies being burned on the various spots set apart for cremation, while 10 others were waiting their turn, three of them outside the gate on the public road. The bodies of two Hindoos who had died of the plague were washed and dressed on the public roadway in one of the most crowded thoroughfares. This was witnessed from a tramcar.

The Parsees are being attacked in large numbers also, your correspondent seeing no fewer than seven Parsee funerals two days ago, while driving through the town. They are clearing out into the suburbs very rapidly.

Up till recently the deaths occurred only singly, but now when a case occurs in a family others take it quickly, and while a funeral is being arranged another may die.

The health authorities do not thoroughly appreciate the gravity of the

situation. All their labors are wasted upon temporary arrangements. There is no thoroughness about them. The announcement that the authorities were seriously contemplating compulsory segregation has added to the panic. The people will not submit to it, and if it is forced, it is absolutely certain that serious trouble will ensue. The leaders of the various communities have taken the matter in hand and each caste is now arranging to provide separate hospitals for the accommodation and treatment of patients of their own. Some of these hospitals have already been opened and are in full working order.

HOUSE HAS NO QUORUM.

The situation at Salem is unchanged today.

SALEM, Jan. 15.—The fifth day of the session opened with no quorum in the house. Thirty members only answered to the roll-call. Somers offered a resolution to the effect that whereas certain members had prevented a quorum without giving reason for their absence, be it resolved that a committee of three, consisting of Crawford, Hope and Mitchell, be appointed to confer with the absentees and ascertain the reason for their refusal to come in and constitute a quorum. The chair ruled the motion out of order.

Somers then put in motion to the house, and declared it carried. He then demanded that the clerk put the motion on record.

Brown asked for a report from the temporary sergeant-at-arms in the matter of bringing in the absentees. Sergeant-at-arms Holman reported that he had seen all the absentees but three, and had notified them to appear. Two of them he found at the asylum, two at the penitentiary and the others scattered about the city. This created a laugh, which was increased by a question as to whether those at the asylum and penitentiary were confined there.

Bridges moved that the report be entered on the record.

The speaker decided the motion out of order.

Hudson arose to a question of privilege, and read an editorial from the Morning Oregonian, relative to the cause of the hold-up. He denounced the editorial as an unfair statement, and that the Mitchell Republicans were not opposed to remedial legislation. Billyeu moved that Hudson and Vaughn be appointed a committee of two to wait on the editor of the Oregonian for the purpose of securing a retraction. The motion was declared out of order.

CAME TO COMMIT MURDER.

Strange and Unnatural Mission of Karl Kiew.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—Karl Kiew, a young German fresh from Berlin has reached this city en route for St. Louis on a strange and unnatural mission—the avowed purpose of murdering his brother Hans. Karl is about 23 years of age, well educated and has a look of quiet determination. He told his strange story at police station No. 1.

His father was a wealthy manufacturer, and Karl was studying at the university of Bonn, when he was summoned home to learn that his brother Hans, who was in business with his father, had converted all their property into cash and had fled to America with a woman whom his father had forbidden him to marry on pain of being disinherited. The father died broken-hearted. He charged Karl to search for Hans, and tell him his father, whom he had killed by his conduct, forgave him.

Karl then told of his struggle to reach this country, to which his brother had fled. He worked his way across the ocean on a cattle steamer and arrived in New York with but a few dollars. He met a former friend who had seen Hans in St. Louis and it was to this city Karl was making his way. He applied at the station-house for lodging.

He calmly said he intended to kill his brother on sight; that he had crossed the ocean and undergone privations and misery for this purpose, and would persevere until he had accomplished his object. In his possession the police found a big revolver, loaded, a box of cartridges and half a bottle of wine. He will be detained here until his story is investigated.

The Treaty Suits South Americans.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A special to the Herald from Valparaiso says:

The newspaper Herald, commenting on the arbitration treaty between the United States and England, says:

"It amounts to a solid alliance of two of the greatest powers of the world for maintenance of peace between Europe and America, and, what is more important, from the American point of view, it is an alliance to uphold the Monroe doctrine."

Other papers here comment favorably on the treaty and praise the work of President Cleveland, Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury.

WALCOTT IN EUROPE

Great Interest Taken in the Senator's Mission.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT IS ALARMED

Heavy Snowstorms Prevail in Nebraska and the Dakotas—the Great Northern is Snowed Under.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The mission to Europe of Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, is of absorbing interest to all interested in financial matters. Thus far the senator has been content to sound English feeling, rather than to expound his views, and the dinner which Mr. Henry White, formerly secretary of the United States legation here, gave on January 11 to a number of distinguished people, in order to enable them to meet Senator Wolcott, was an excellent opportunity for him to do so, as among those present were Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, and government leader in the house of commons; the Marquis de Lansdowne, secretary of state for war; Mr. William Court Gully, speaker of the house of commons; Lord Rothschild and Mr. Henry Asquith, formerly secretary of state for home affairs. The dinner was also a striking example of Mr. White's position in England, as there are few men who are able to collect such a gathering at short notice.

A representative of the Associated Press had a brief talk with Mr. Balfour, who at first was reluctant to say anything on the subject for publication, on account of his official position.

"But," he remarked, "you can be sure this is from no lack of interest in the cause. However, you may say this much: I have had great pleasure in meeting Senator Wolcott, and heartily concur in his ideas so far as I have heard them. I am certain his mission will be productive of good results to the cause of bimetallism in both countries."

Lord Rothschild was of the opinion that whatever benefit bimetallism would derive from the senator's mission would be on the Continent, rather than in England, adding:

"It depends on whatever action the powers that be in France and Germany will take. Senator Wolcott will undoubtedly confer with Emperor William and M. Mellin."

Lord Rothschild also said he regarded Senator Wolcott as an able man, and, continuing he said:

"Of course we (alluding to his firm) are strict monometallists."

His lordship evinced great interest in the arbitration treaty.

"Will the senate ratify it?" he asked, "I regard it as one of if not the most important event of the century. Anything that tends to bring the Anglo-Saxon races together will benefit both England and America."

SPREAD OF TOLSTOISM.

Causes the Russian Government Much Uneasiness.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The Evening Post's copyrighted London cablegram today, says:

The spread of Tolstoism among the educated and professional classes of Russia, has led to a spirited state of crusade against the Tolstoists. In some villages, one out of every ten inhabitants is an avowed Tolstoist, and there are many more secret advocates. A notable accession to the cause is Prince Dimitri Chioff.

The houses of suspected persons are being searched. Tolstoi's works are confiscated, and the owners are entered in the police black book. Some active Tolstoists have mysteriously disappeared from Pavlova, and it is feared that they have been sent to Siberia. Others have had their children taken from them. It is stated that the council of state has considered the question of Tolstoi's expulsion, and only refrains lest an attack on so great an authority and thinker should rally his forces to his side.

Dervishes on the Move.

ROME, Jan. 16.—Massowah advices are to the effect that a body of Dervishes, believed to be the advance guard of the entire Dervish forces, has entered the Kedaret district, and is moving on Agordat. The Italian government is concentrating all the troops available near Agordat, which is well defended.

SEVERE SNOW STORMS.

Nebraska and South Dakota Having Some Bad Weather.

OMAHA, Jan. 16.—Special telegrams to the Bee from Northern Nebraska and

South Dakota points report that the heaviest snowfall of the season is now in progress. The day began with rain, and changed to snow about noon. Chadron, Neb., reports more than a foot of snow, and a falling temperature. Efforts to get a rotary snowplow through on the Great Northern to Watertown had to be abandoned. At other points the situation is equally bad. In Omaha, a drizzle of rain has fallen all day.

HURON, S. D., Jan. 16.—A severe snow storm has prevailed here since noon, and gives no sign of abatement tonight. The six inches of snow which has already fallen, added to the three inches which had already covered the James river valley, will again block the railroads. The Chicago & Northwestern is well provided with plows and engines on this division, but the Great Northern has had no trains from Benson, Minn., to Huron, for 14 days. Efforts to open this line have been abandoned, and the force is at work opening the Aberdeen branch.

EARTHQUAKE IN OAKLAND.

Caused a Remarkable Scene in a Baptist Church.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 17.—An earthquake this afternoon was productive of a remarkable scene at the Tenth-avenue Baptist church. Rev. C. M. Hill, the pastor, was just closing an eloquent sermon. Just as he asked the congregation in an impressive manner what account they would render of their stewardship, the building began to quake until it seemed that the roof would fall in. In a moment all was confusion. Some of the congregation ran for the doors; others fell on their knees to pray, while others, with faces pale, stood waiting for what seemed certain death. Deacon Joseph Plaw attempted to calm the assemblage. He asked why there should be fear, if they had heeded the words of their shepherd, and were ready for the end. He said they should rejoice if the end came and found them prepared. The speaker quickly restored quiet, and when he had finished, all joined in prayers of thanksgiving.

A VENGEFUL HUNGARIAN.

He Beheaded the Man Who Had Outwrestled Him.

WILKESBARE, Pa., Jan. 15.—After being bested by Joseph Kalata in a wrestling bout, John Cournott, a Hungarian, beheaded his successful rival. The men were rivals for the hand of Anna Jopkapotah, with whose father they boarded.

There was a gathering at the house and Cournott challenged Kalata to a wrestling match. Cournott was defeated, and in his anger left the room, returning in a few minutes with a butcher-knife. Rushing at Kalata, he swung the knife around his head, and with all the force he could muster brought it down on Kalata's neck. The keen blade cut its way through the muscles, arteries and jugular vein, severing them and stopping only at the opposite side of the neck. Kalata fell to the floor without so much as a groan.

A POLITICAL CONSPIRACY.

Chicago Paper Claims That Madden Was Used as a Target.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The Journal, one of the papers that has bitterly opposed Martin B. Madden as a candidate for the United States senate, says tonight in a double column display that Madden was the victim of a political fortune teller. According to the Journal, the plot was hatched months ago, and the conspirators were Governor Tanner, Congressman Lorimer, State Treasurer Hertz, National Committeeman Jameson, Sheriff Pease, City Clerk Van Cleave and President Healin, of the board. The Journal says it was never intended that Madden should be senator, but it was determined that he should be put up as a target for the newspapers and reform organizations. At the last minute, when it would be too late to shift the batteries, Madden was to be withdrawn, Governor Tanner aspiring to the senate himself.

Hanna Authorized No Statement.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.—Chairman Hanna said today that he had authorized no one to state that he would soon come out as a candidate for United States senator to succeed Sherman. That was a matter which he was not discussing with anybody, he said. He declared further that he made no statements such as had been given to the press, or to anybody.

Population of Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The official figures of the census, just completed, show the total population of the empire in December, 1895, to have been 52,279,801. The total population of Prussia at this time was 31,855,123.

PERU MUST SETTLE UP

Olney Demands Payment of the McCord Claims.

ALASKAN CANNERS FORM A TRUST

An Indiana Barber Wants Beards Taxed, so as to Make the Barbers of His State Prosperous.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The administration is determined that Peru shall pay the claim for \$200,000 growing out of the outrage committed in 1885 upon V. H. McCord, a consul of the United States. A cable dispatch has just been sent to Mr. McKenzie, the United States minister stationed at Lima, directing him to inform the Peruvian government that the case must be settled without delay. A communication received from the minister a few days ago stated that Peru desired to investigate the case. Secretary Olney at once advised Mr. McKenzie that Peru had had more than 10 years to investigate, and the time was quite sufficient.

In 1885 V. H. McCord, the United States consular agent at Arequipa, was imprisoned and sentenced to be shot by the Peruvian authorities. He was marched out on a parade ground and placed before a file of soldiers. The officer in command asked the prisoner if he had anything to say, and McCord said no. A consultation of officers was held, and it was decided not to shoot him. He was remanded to prison and fined 10,000 soles. He refused to pay the fine and was deprived of food and drink and placed in a bare cell. McCord's friends finally paid the fine, and the prisoner was released. He filed a claim of \$200,000 against the government of Peru, and it has been a subject of intermittent negotiation.

McCord, as well as being United States consular agent, was manager of a railroad. During the revolution of June, 1885, he was ordered to place an engine and train at the disposal of the government for the transportation of troops. He did this, but the engine and delivered it to the rebels. For this offense McCord was arrested.

Secretary Olney has just cabled United States Minister McKenzie at Lima, refusing the Peruvian government's demand for more time, and demanding an immediate settlement of the claim.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia is on the way from Valparaiso to Callao, Peru, and, while its visit has nothing to do with the McCord claim, the presence of an American warship will probably have some persuasive influence with the government of Peru.

Would Tax Beards and Also Goggles.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 18.—An embargo is threatened "on Indiana Whiskerettes and "windbreakers" by Jim Reeves, an Anderson barber, who has prepared a bill and is endeavoring to get some representative or senator in the present assembly to father it. Reeves is quite in earnest about it, and gives as a ground for its presentation that it would restore prosperity to the barbers and at the same time the means of raising the public debt. The bill provides for a tax of \$10 per year on every man wearing chin whiskers, or "side sluggers." It also provides for a tax on goggles. Moustaches are freed from all taxation.

The matter is attracting a great deal of attention, and is regarded by almost everybody as an unheard of trampling on American rights. Reeves defends the bill eloquently, and points out where humanity all down the line would be benefited and beautified by the enactment of such a law. He is backed by quite a forcible array of barbers all over the state.

ALASKA SALMON WILL RISE.

Packers Form a Combine to Advance Prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—An important pooling arrangement has been brought about between the Alaska Packers Association and the Alaska Improvement Company that will materially affect the salmon industry in northern waters and the price of canned salmon in the country next season.

The details of the pending agreement, which will effectually relieve the Alaska Packers' Association of all competition in both fishing and marketing of the product of the Alaska canneries, were adjusted a few days ago by President Henry Fortmann, on behalf of the Alaska Packers' Association, and Managing Superintendent Barling, of the improvement company. The agreement does not affect the last



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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

season's catch, which is being handled by the two rival organizations, the same as in past years. It will revolutionize things during the coming season, however, for by the terms of the agreement the entire product of the Alaska canneries will be pooled and marketed at prices which will eliminate existing competition, and are expected to greatly advance the prices now in vogue.

COFFEE WAR IS STILL RAGING.

Neither Company Shows Any Signs of Yielding.

TOLEDO, Jan. 18.—The fight between the Arbuckles and the sugar trust regarding the price of coffee will continue more bitter than ever.

"Only for the injunction suit hanging over our heads," said the chief director of the Woolson Spice Company, "we would cut the price of coffee another half cent a pound. We cannot do it, however, in face of the order of the court. Instead of losing \$1000 a day, as it is stated by the Arbuckles in their petition against us, on account of cutting prices, we are making \$1000 per day which our books will show."

"We have no fear of the outcome of the suit, because we can show that the business is prospering. The price of coffee is too high now and we can afford to lower it if the courts will only permit us to do so. We are running night and day and employ 600 hands, and if the suit comes our way we will employ 1200 inside the next 10 days. If the suit goes against us, then we will be compelled to move from Toledo and secure a location elsewhere. Our purpose is to make Toledo the great and only coffee center of the world."

"The trouble with Arbuckle is that he bought coffee for 11 cents per pound, when he could have purchased it a short time afterward for 9 to 9½ cents per pound. He is trying to sell coffee on the basis of his 11 cents per pound purchase, while we are willing to give the public the benefit of our 9 cents purchase for the same class of goods. This is where the whole fight hinges. Arbuckle made a bad deal in buying coffee and he wants the public to help him out, while we bought at market prices and are willing and ready to let the public enjoy the benefit of our economical purchase. We are in the coffee business for the money that is in it and not for our health, and propose to stay there regardless of threats and intimidation."

HEALTH OF THE CZAR.

An Old Wound Causes His Majesty Serious Trouble.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—In official circles here and on the continent the greatest importance is attached to a dispatch from St. Petersburg yesterday, announcing that Dr. Bergmann, an eminent German specialist, had been summoned to perform an operation on the czar to prevent a possible extension of the slight osseous excrescence which has appeared on his cranium at the place where he was struck by a Japanese fanatic in 1891. This, combined with overwork, has caused the czar to suffer from vertigo for some time past. The fact that such news was allowed to be sent abroad shows the gravity of the situation.

The czar received his wound while making a tour of the world with Prince George of Greece, who, by knocking the assailant down, saved his companion from further and possibly more serious injury.

Over Three Thousand Cases of Plague Are Reported.

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.—The situation is growing rapidly worse, and the exodus from the city on account of the bubonic plague continues. Official returns issued today show 3633 cases of plague recorded and 2582 deaths from the pestilence.

The Times of India complains that the sanitary conditions of Bombay have been allowed to deteriorate for ten years. It adds that the whole future trade of the city is involved and no expense upon the part of the government to stamp out the plague can be too costly.