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ACHING FOR A FIGHT

The Japanese Diplomat Has Been Talking at Paris.

FIGARO TAKES ITO SERIOUSLY

Other European Comment Upon the Relations Between the United States and Japan.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A special to the Herald from Paris says: The Figaro publishes an article bearing on the relations between the United States and Japan. Its importance is heightened by the manifest indications it bears of being "inspired," for only those in the inner circle of Japanese affairs could possibly have given the Figaro an idea of the object which has caused the Marquis Ito to come to Paris at this particular juncture. The article which is headed "The Voyage of Marquis Ito," is as follows:

"Marquis Ito has been in Paris since Sunday and is stopping at the Hotel Continental, where his apartments have been reserved by the Paris legation. This astute diplomatist is now busy dealing with the delicate situation created in Japan by the pretensions of the United States in the matter of the annexation of the Sandwich islands.

"It appears that he has come to Europe to protest most energetically in the name of his government against what he calls a usurpation to his friends that Japan, which had to struggle against great difficulties at the time of the war with China, will go on to the end with the United States. We must not, therefore, be surprised if one of these days we have to announce a rupture of the relations of the two countries in case of the annexation projects are maintained. This will not probably mean a declaration of war, but it would be the beginning of hostilities, more or less open, the result of which would be harmful and which might have in store surprises of all kinds, for 30,000 Japanese, almost all veteran soldiers, are already living in the Hawaiian islands, and the natives of the country hardly number as many.

"The object of the Marquis Ito's journey is to point out to Europe—rather to neglectful, according to him the peril of annexation to which the vigorous Japanese people, still under the spell of its victories, is opposing to the utmost. In any case, this journey and the complications foreseen by the Marquis Ito strangely confirm the fears already expressed in America by thoughtful men."

JAPAN MEANS BUSINESS.

St. James' Gazette Thinks She Will Fight If Necessary.

LONDON, July 27.—St. James' Gazette, commenting on Japan's protest in the Hawaiian matter, says:

"According to European usage it amounts to a threat to resist the transfer of the archipelago by force, and is equivalent to warning the United States that they must give up their views as to Hawaii or prepare for war. It does mean just so much in the mouth of Japan, though the Americans do not seem to think so. But they have such odd ideas of diplomatic language they are no great authority."

THE WAY POINTED OUT.

America Should Follow England's Plan in Dealing With Inferiors.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Herald's European edition publishes the following editorial under the heading, "What's Japan Got to Say About It, Anyhow?"

"We publish a special dispatch confirming one printed in the Temps relative to the protest of Japan against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. We do not think that the United States can even entertain the protest concerning its policy from any non-Anglo-Saxon race. England is an Anglo-Saxon race pure and simple, and has, for the last 200 years, governed the world by its common sense, force and civilizing institutions, and today 83,000,000 of the Anglo-Saxon race across the water find themselves confronted with one of those Mongolian, Indian and Australian continents. We know what England would do under the circumstances, and we trust the Anglo-Saxon United States will do the same.

"P. S. A few American warships in Japanese waters would do no harm."

AN EXPEDITION FROM CHICAGO.

These Goldseekers Expect to Make Fast Time to the Clondyke.

CHICAGO, July 27.—A party of men who wish to try the Clondyke country, will leave Chicago on a special train next

Saturday night en route for the newly discovered Alaskan gold fields. There will be 150 people in the party. The special train on which the party will travel will run directly through to San Francisco. There the miners will remain three days to purchase mining supplies. The party will then ship for St. Michael on a special steamer. The trip will occupy 14 days. Three steamer launches will be taken to transport the party up the Yukon to the mouth of the Clondyke river. This trip will require 14 days. Each tourist may take 500 pounds of baggage from San Francisco, but only a portion of this will be taken up the river with the party.

When the Clondyke is reached the steam launches will be moored in winter quarters. The tourists will live aboard them until the spring begins to break, next summer. The transportation company claims to have made plans for carrying enough provisions to supply all its travelers with plenty of food until next summer. It is the intention of the promoters of the excursion to make the shortest journey on record to the gold fields.

An effort will be made to complete the trip from Chicago to the Clondyke within 30 days. In addition to the crew, guides and officials, 200 men will leave San Francisco on the special steamer. Of these the larger portion will be from Chicago, but it is said there will be a scattering number from all parts of the country.

AN ARMY POST AT CIRCLE CITY.

Government to Establish One With California and Vancouver Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—In response to a telegraphic inquiry as to whether or not he could spare a full company of infantry for the establishment of a post at Circle City, Alaska, General Shaffer, commanding the department of California, has notified Secretary Alger that a company could be organized at 12 hours' notice for service in Alaska, and asked for full instructions.

General Shaffer expects to receive final instructions today and is prepared for an order to dispatch his company north immediately. He expressed the opinion that the company would leave here on a special train for Portland, Or., and that it will probably be joined there by a company from the department of the Columbia.

The officers to accompany the company will be a major, surgeon, captain and two lieutenants, all of whom have been selected from the volunteers. Until final instructions arrive, General Shaffer declines to state what company of the First regiment has been chosen, or by whom it will be commanded.

NOW ITS A QUARTZ FIND.

Another Rich Strike Reported From the Clondyke.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The latest rumor from Alaska and the Clondyke is of the discovery of wonderful rich quartz in large quantities on the Stewart river. Particulars are vague, and beyond the fact that the ledge is a large one and that the rock assays \$300, nothing can be learned. The discovery was made some time ago, but nothing was said until the ledge had been prospected and an assay made.

This, if true, will mean much for the Clondyke region. The Stewart river runs into the Yukon not far from Dawson, and it is reasonable to suppose that the placer gold now being found in such quantities below may have its origin in the mountains at the head of the Stewart and neighboring rivers and creeks.

McKinley to Visit Hanna.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—President McKinley is expected to spend three or four days at Windemere, as the guest of Senator Hanna, after the G. A. R. reunion at Buffalo, August 24. From here he and Mrs. McKinley will go to Fremont to attend the wedding of Miss Fannie Hayes, daughter of ex-President Hayes.

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TROOPS WILL WAIT

Proposed Alaska Expedition Temporarily Abandoned.

MEN COULD NOT BE EQUIPPED TO GO

Dawson and Dyea Soon to Have Telegraphic Connection—More Gold-Seekers Leave Seattle.

CHEYENNE, W. Vr., July 28.—Colonel Randall, of the Eighth infantry, received a telegram from Washington this morning stating that the expedition to Alaska has been temporarily abandoned. It has been discovered that many supplies necessary for such an undertaking as the one proposed are not on hand and much time and expense would be necessitated to send the soldiers to a country where the preservation of life depends on perfect equipment.

The part of Alaska mapped out to be visited is said to be rapidly freezing up, and after serious consideration of all those facts the trip has been pronounced injudicious at the time and postponed probably until spring.

A SAN FRANCISCO ENTERPRISE.

Dyea and Dawson to Be Connected by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The Clondyke is promised close communication with the rest of the world in a short time. At least a telegraph company has been incorporated which will set to work immediately, its promoters say, stringing the wires. Articles of incorporation of the Alaska Telegraph & Telephone Company have been filed with the county clerk of San Francisco. The directors of the new company are C. W. Wright, Theodore Richert, D. E. Bohannon, J. W. Wright and J. Fassett. The capital stock of the organization is \$250,000 of which \$100,000 has been subscribed by the directors.

The proposition is to construct a telegraph line which will connect Dyea with the town of Dawson, the branch lines connecting Dyea with Juneau, and Dawson with Circle City. The estimated length of the proposed line is 1000 miles. The plan of construction will be after the style of military systems used in war times. A wire a quarter of an inch thick, covered with a kerite insulation will be used. The wire will be laid along the ground, instead of being stretched on poles. Trees or poles may be used only to cross a gully.

The promoters of the enterprise expect to get to work laying the wires in three weeks, and to have them laid six weeks later. The company does not intend to have any telegraphic communication south from Juneau, unless some of the larger companies construct a line north from Puget sound.

THE CITY OF TOPEKA SALES.

She Carries 240 Passengers for Alaska and the Clondyke.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 28.—The City of Topeka sailed for Juneau this morning with 240 passengers, two-thirds of whom were miners headed for the Clondyke. Of this number 100 were San Francisco passengers, who were picked up at Port Townsend. Forty miners sailed from Seattle and other Sound towns completed the list.

The Topeka only goes as far as Juneau where a transfer will have to be made to one of the several small boats running to Dyea. No horses are taken by the Topeka, the miners expecting to purchase them at Juneau or Dyea. Over 1000 people have already left Seattle for the Clondyke, and each train brings men from Cripple Creek, Roseland and other mining towns bound for the North.

NO SIGN OF AGREEMENT.

Pittsburg Conference Promises to Be a Tedious Affair.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 28.—The second day's session of the uniformity conference was an hour late in opening. A list of those who participated in the meeting yesterday shows that 85 railroad and river mines were represented. The progress made yesterday and today was so slow that the indications are it will be several weeks before an agreement satisfactory to 95 per cent of the operators, necessary before the "true uniformity" can become an established fact, is reached.

The operators are rather dazed at the second attempt to put this particular doctrine in practice. All admit that it is a fact, but they add that it is impossible of accomplishment because it is too fair. The refusal of the river operators to become identified with the uniformity movement presents a new obstacle in the way of progress. Without their aid,

the required 95 per cent cannot be accomplished.

When Chairman Dempster called the meeting to order there were almost as many operators present as yesterday. Among those conspicuous for their absence was Colonel Rend, who yesterday bolted the conference. It was hoped that he would reconsider his action and attend the conference, but he did not put in an appearance. Chairman Dempster announced that the preamble had already been adopted. J. B. Zerbe said the matters under consideration were of the utmost importance, and it would take months to settle them. D. D. Blackburn, of the river operators, had not yet taken action on the uniformity question. Wilson moved that the convention go into a committee of the whole to consider the agreement. J. H. Zerbe was called to the chair, and Dempster moved that the agreement be taken up seriatim. Zerbe read the preamble, and a motion was made to adopt it.

A DENIAL BY MARQUIS ITO.

Japanese Diplomat Has Not Indulged in Warlike Talk.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: If it was thought that between the United States and Japan it will be in spite of Marquis Ito, personally as well as politically.

"In the first place," said Marquis Ito, "I wish you would contradict a statement that I am here charged with an official mission to strongly protest in the name of my government against the usurpation fraught with peril. Nothing could be further from the truth. The statement is inexact in every particular. Not only have I no official mission in Europe now, but I never had any, nor was I ever charged with such duties by the Japanese government. I believe firmly that the Hawaiian question will be settled without the peaceful relations between the Japan and the United States being disturbed in the least.

"I came to Europe as one of the suite attached to Prince Arisugawa, who represented the emperor at the jubilee ceremonies in England. The commemoration being over, the prince has returned to Japan, and my duties, only nominal at any time, are now entirely at an end. So I am at liberty to avail myself of the permission the emperor accorded me to take a holiday in Europe.

"It has been stated that I have been in Spain to arrange terms for mutual support in the attitude of Spain and Japan vis-a-vis the United States. This is quite untrue. When I was prime minister the emperor bestowed an order on the king of Spain. The insignia was never sent, as it was not convenient at the time for any one of sufficiently high rank to leave Japan. But the visit of Prince Arisugawa to Europe gave the emperor an occasion he has been looking for, and so, taking advantage of the opportunity, the prince went to Spain to present the order to the king, and I, as a matter of course, went also.

"But, although I met the foreign minister and all other ministers, the relation of Japan and America were never alluded to, and I never broached the subject of Spain's difficulty in Cuba. My visit to the Duc de Mandas was only prompted by politeness and was an acknowledgment of the courtesy he bestowed on me at San Sebastian.

"I do not think it possible any opposition manifested in Japan to the annexation of the Sandwich islands by the United States will take any more extended form than the mere protest made—remember this point—made in order that the interests of Japan in those islands may not suffer injury.

"Japan is simply seeking to protect herself and her subjects, and this she has a perfect right to do; that she will look after her interests in other than a dignified, diplomatic way is absurd. The emperor, I know, will not support any bellicose policy. All my friends in the ministry or in the control of the different branches of the government are of the same mind as the emperor on this subject, and Japanese sentiment is one of strong friendship for the United States. Thus the Hawaiian question cannot possibly bring about a conflict, either armed or diplomatic, with the Americans, in spite of the jingoes."

Suicide at Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., July 27.—Alexander W. Pless committed suicide at his home in this city this morning by shooting himself in the forehead. He was a night policeman, and had just come off duty. Last night he seemed in his usual spirits, and gave no intimation of contemplating suicide. He has been subject to epileptic fits, and the disease was growing upon him. He was a prominent member of the Masonic lodge which body will bury him.

STORM MAY BURST

Armed Strikers Surrounded the De Armit Mines.

DEPUTIES HOLD THE MEN IN CHECK

The Latter Declared That De Armit's Men Will Be Compelled to Quit Work Today.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—At 2 o'clock this morning Sheriff Harry Lowrey, was called from his bed and asked to send deputies to the mines of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company. The request came from W. F. De Armit.

Oak Hill was invaded at midnight by a small army from the Robbins mines at Willock. They marched into the village, 450 strong, to the tune of a fife and drum. Most of them were armed with revolvers or clubs. They said that at least as many more of the Finleyville, Gastonville and other mines in the Wheeling district were on their way to Oak Hill and would arrive soon.

The little town is in a great state of excitement. Only a few deputies, about eight or ten, were on hand, but when the miners arrived Superintendent Thomas De Armit telephoned at once to A. P. De Armit at Allegheny to send more.

The Robbins men say that the De Armit men will be forced to go out. They are determined, but no violence is looked for yet. They left Willock at 6 o'clock and marched steadily for nearly six hours. De Armit has an injunction out restraining every one from trespassing on his property, and if his deputies try to enforce this order there may be trouble.

It is estimated that by daylight there were several thousand miners encamped upon the hills surrounding the property of the New York & Cleveland Gas Company. They came from every direction, headed by a brass band. Nearly all of them carried heavy walking sticks and some were armed. There were no scenes of violence, however, and no indications of drinking. Immediately upon reaching Oak Hill, the strikers prepared for camp.

The scenes around Turtle Creek, after midnight were strange. Miners stretched themselves out under any shelter they could find. The detachment was in charge of men selected before the march was begun. Orders were implicitly followed.

In the valley, leading up from Turtle Creek to No. 33, of the New York & Cleveland mines, the company had a powerful searchlight. It was kept shifting about in hopes of flanking any movements of the strikers to creep within range of the mine unknown to the deputies who guarded every approach.

Long before daylight the strikers were up, and after eating their frugal meal, prepared for a day's work. The intention was to see as many of De Armit's men before they got into the pits this morning as possible. At about 4 o'clock 100 strikers assembled at Turtle Creek and headed by three brass bands, with flags and banners flying, marched by the houses occupied by De Armit's miners. The strikers hooted and yelled and then marched to the mines, where they planted themselves before the pits, thus compelling De Armit's men to run the gauntlet to work.

A short time later Sheriff Lowrey, who had been asked for assistance, arrived from Pittsburg with 50 deputies armed with winchesters. The strikers quietly withdrew and the new deputies were placed on guard.

When the strikers reached Plum creek and started on a run down the road towards the Trippe to catch the men before they entered the mine, five shots were fired from the winchesters held by the deputies. In reply to this the drum corps struck up a lively air, but no return shots were fired. The miners who were hurrying into pits were overtaken and asked not to go to work. Most of the men said they were afraid they would lose their jobs if they stayed away from work to attend the meeting. They decided after a parley to go into the mine. The miners were carrying dinner buckets. As they turned to leave the strikers their dinner buckets were taken from them. Frightened, the miners ran for the pit and did not stop until they were behind the shelter of the deputies' winchesters. The mine is in full operation. Previous to the meeting, Mr. Debs, District President Dolan, and Secretary Warner and M. P. Carrick went among the strikers and counseled them to keep within the bounds of the law.

When the mass meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning there



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were 5000 striking miners in the vicinity and before it was well under way there were 5000 people in the vicinity of the school house. At about 9:30 o'clock 250 miners from the Sandy Creek mines marched to the meeting, and quite a large number came from Turtle Creek. The meeting is without doubt the largest held during a strike in Western Pennsylvania, and the leaders are hopeful of its effects upon the men.

BACK DOWN, WILL WE?

Figaro, Your Reputation as a Prophet Will Suffer for This.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Herald's European edition publishes the following:

Figaro has an article on the Hawaiian question which concludes as follows: It is very probable that amicable arrangements will be affected between the Japanese and United States, and this arrangement will recognize the previous rights of Japan in archipelago. The United States will undoubtedly back down on the most important points. But what are these to the sacrifices the Americans would have to make if it should ever happen that the rating of their jingoes of the calculations of their speculators should give raise to a real conflict with a European power, even of the second rank?"

A Schooner Starts on a Long Voyage.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., July 27.—The schooner Myrtle Camp started last night on her long sail to the Hawaiian islands, which is expected to occupy three months at least. The Myrtle Camp is of 48 tons register, is 67 feet long, breadth 18 feet, and a depth of nearly six feet. Oswald E. Stephens recently bought the boat from Ecanaba parties for trading purposes among the small Hawaiian islands, having been engaged in the business many years ago.

Captain Gunderson, of this city, will sail the boat through the lakes and out the St. Lawrence to the ocean, where an ocean navigator will be engaged. The crew will consist of four men. The destination of the schooner is Honolulu, of which city Stephens is a native. A number of the factories of this city will send specimens of their manufacture for exhibition at the Hawaiian capital.

Currency Laws Must be Enforced.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A Times-Herald special from Washington says President McKinley is determined to secure currency reform legislation. To this end he will have the active co-operation of Secretary Gage. The currency commission bill passed by the house on the last day of the session is dead, and it is not likely the president will revive the project of having a monetary reform measure framed and recommended by a commission.

It is now planned that an administration plan shall be formulated during the summer and autumn and submitted to congress when it convenes in December. By the time Secretary Gage submits his first annual report to congress, next December, he will in all probability have a plan formulated, which may be submitted to the administration as a scheme of currency reform.

Preparing for the Sale.

OMAHA, Neb., July 27.—Decrees of the sale in foreclosure of the mortgage on the Union Pacific railway were received here this morning by General John C. Cowin, special United States attorney in the case. The decrees are signed by all the parties to the suit. Judge Sanborn will be in Omaha this week to make the final order of the sale.

Miners Intimidated by Women.

FAIRMONT, W. V., July 28.—Polish women armed with stones and sticks kept several men from going to work at Monongah today. Others have been warned not to enter. Colonel B. A. Fickinger said today, if the men in his mines were not at work by Friday noon other men would be brought in.

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