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EX-CONSUL MACRUM OFFERS PROOF

The British Authorities are Familiar With American Consular Code

CABLEGRAMS TO SAVE TIME

He Has the Envelopes Which Were Opened by British Officials and Still Bear Both British and American Seals—Other Pertinent Facts.

New York, Feb. 20.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says: Charles E. Macrum, late consul at Pretoria, furnishes proof of his charges that United States official mail was opened by the British censor. Mr. Macrum has several envelopes, each bearing the British sticker applied to the envelope after it had been opened by the censor.

He has one envelope which contained small matter from Consul-General Stowe, at Cape Town. It is the regulation blue of the consular service. It bears upon its face the legend "U. S. Consular Service," and a stamp "Mail Suspended." On the reverse side is the United States government seal, impressed upon the red sealing wax of the consular service. The British sticker, revealing the letter after it had been opened, bears the potential initials, "V. R.," the initials of the clerk who opened the letter, the name of the place where it was opened.

This letter was mailed at Cape Town October 4, by Consul-General Stowe. It was held there one month apparently, for the next postmark is that of Durban, dated November 4. From Durban it was sent to Pretoria and reached Mr. Macrum in its mutilated form. The circulars to consuls issued by the department, are not in themselves important, but nevertheless "official mail" never reached Mr. Macrum. They were confiscated without apology or explanation by the British censor. As for Mr. Macrum's personal mail, he never heard of it.

The British authorities are familiar with the American consular code. On November 8 Mr. Macrum sent a cablegram in code to the state department, urgently requesting that he be permitted to come home. Usually cablegrams, because of the difference in time between South Africa and this country, consume two days in transmission; that is to say, the cable sent by Mr. Macrum on November 8 would normally have been received by the state department on November 10. But on November 9, before the cablegram was received by the state department, certainly, and before it was sent from South Africa, probably, the British papers in Natal, hundreds of miles away, announced in impressive type that Mr. Macrum the American consul at Pretoria desired to be permitted to go home.

THE ENGLISH AND ALASKAN BOUNDARY

They Will Beat Us if Dispute is Ever Allowed to Go to Arbitration—They Are Dishonest, Unjust and Highly Trained—Aim to Control Pacific.

New York, Feb. 20.—President T. C. Mendenhall, of the Worcester, Mass., polytechnic institute, formerly head of the United States geological survey, delivered a lecture last night in Chickering hall before the Army Geographical Society on "The Alaska Boundary." In 1862, Dr. Mendenhall was a member of the commission that surveyed the line which this country contends divides its northern possessions from the Canadian Northwest territory. He said:

"We are exceedingly lax in accurately fixing our boundaries, and in our disputes over them—naturally with England—on the whole we have lost. The trouble has been lack of diplomatic training and the difference of the people. In 1867, when we bought Alaska from Russia, the same language was used in the treaty as in that between Great Britain and Russia in 1825, and it is

ambiguous. The boundary of Lower Alaska was to run from the summit of mountain ranges parallel with the coast, never more than ten marine leagues, or about thirty-five statute miles, from the coast. There is no range of parallel mountains, so the line must be located by degrees.

"Great Britain has contended that the coast means the coast of the islands. In that case she would have all of the coast line. Lately she has given up that claim, but seeks to get a harbor, most probably Pyramid harbor. Then, I personally believe, she wishes to secure a naval base. Already she has in Esquimaut, on Vancouver island, one of the strongest stations in the world; far ahead of anything we have. Should she control Southeastern Alaska through another naval key, she would have chief command of the Pacific.

"Lately both nations have been too busy with more important immediate troubles, but within a few years the Alaska boundary question will have to be settled. I hope the American people will not, from sentimental or any other reasons surrender what is theirs by right, and what, until the presence of precious metals in the region was discovered, they possessed without dispute. But if they submit it to arbitration they will again lose valuable territory, for they will have to contend against men of the highest diplomatic training, the most faithful devotion to duty that the world has yet known, and men who, when their nation's trade is at stake, are absolutely regardless of every principle of honesty, justice and international law."

Rebels Charged With Murder.
MANILA, Feb. 20.—A military commission meets at Calamba tomorrow to try the Filipino members of the guerrilla band which attacked a squad of Americans on February 2, killing a corporal. The charges are murder and assault with intent to kill. The case is important as foreshadowing the policy of treating guerrillas and bandits. It is supposed one reason which has hitherto deterred the American authorities from adopting this policy is that the insurgents have more than fifty American prisoners and may retaliate.

Manausense Was Unseaworthy.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Chief Engineer McDonald, of the transport Manausense, has admitted, on cross-examination before British Consul Pickering, that he signed an incorrect statement while under pressure of favoring the owners of the vessel. This statement was to the effect that he considered the Manausense was in a thoroughly good and seaworthy condition.

Fortifications Not Needed.
NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Regarding the contention that the United States should not build the Nicaragua canal without erecting expensive fortifications, Admiral Dewey, in Washington, last night said: "Fortifications! Why, of course not. As I understand it, the canal is to be and should be a neutralized commercial pathway between the two great oceans. To fortify it would simply result in making it a battleground in case of war. Fortifications would be enormously expensive and ought not to be erected. Our fleets will be a sufficient guarantee of the neutrality and safety of the canal in time of war as well as in peace."

His Life Was Saved.
Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I could not even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung troubles. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Blakeley & Houghton's drugstore; every bottle guaranteed.

"I had bronchitis every winter for years and no medicine gave me permanent relief till I began to take One Minute Cough Cure. I know it is the best cough medicine made," says J. Koontz, Corry, Pa. It quickly cures coughs, colds, croup, asthma, grippe and throat and lung troubles. It is the children's favorite remedy. Cures quickly.

French Treaty Wins a Point.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The senate committee on foreign relations today ordered a favorable report on the treaty of reciprocity with France. No amendment was made to the treaty. The committee did not take up the Hay-Pauncefote treaty relating to the Nicaragua canal.

Clark & Falk are never closed Sunday. Don't forget this.

GOOD SIDE OF THE TRUST QUESTION

Combinations Can and Should Be Guided and Controlled.

THEY CANNOT BE PROHIBITED

Only Those Which Sincerely Contribute to the Public's Benefit Can Survive Public Opinion—Therefore It is Best to Control Rather Than Oppose Them.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The conference on trusts before the People's Institute in co-operation with the Cooper Union, was continued last night in the hall of the union when "The Economic Effects of Industrial Combination" formed the topic of discussion.

The first speaker on the economic customs involved in industrial combinations was W. H. Baldwin, jr., president of the Long Island railroad, who elucidated the meaning of the term "trust." In the first place, he said, a trust was a combination of capital in order to purchase raw material; secondly, to pay a high rate of wages, and, thirdly, to sell at a lower price than could be offered by any smaller combination of capital. That, said Mr. Baldwin, was the only kind of trust, either economic or political, that could survive public opinion or the final analysis of the great question of trusts.

Mr. Baldwin drew a parallel between the rate of wages paid in the times of small railroads, when the average was \$60 a month, and the present rate, as certified by Mr. Arthur, of \$150 to \$225 a month for engineers working from seven to eight hours a day, which latter result, he said, was only possible under the combination of railroad interests and economies of operation that could be brought about under no other conditions. Mr. Baldwin gave it as his opinion that the onward current toward combinations could not be stopped, and that the aim must be to control the trust and to guide it along so as to make it serve for the common good.

Professor F. W. Taussig, of Harvard university, drew the distinction between public service industries and industrial combinations, taking the ground in opposition to Bourke Cockran that there were such things as partial monopolies. He said that it was characteristic of smaller combinations that they were under single management—under the watchful eye of the man whose pocket was affected by the methods employed. The test of the large combinations, he said, was whether they could survive under hired management, and he contended that some of the alleged advantages of combinations on a large scale were illusory. He defended a telephone monopoly, and said that several competing systems would work as great harm as if there were several postal systems. He said that cities could regulate such monopolies when franchises were to be granted.

Professor Taussig said that neither the protective tariff, railway conditions that gave advantages to large shippers, nor the reckless offering of corporate privileges in some state was to blame for present conditions; but that altogether were in a large measure responsible. Mere prohibition, he said, could accomplish nothing. It led only to legislative hair splitting and evasion, yet this was the path that the United States and the various states had followed with conspicuous failure. He cautioned patience, quiet, the belief in the ultimate triumph of right and every effort to improve the machinery of government and explanation as the remedies that would work out the general welfare.

John S. Crosby, the single-taxer, said that the sole business of the government is to establish justice and not to lend its powers for private purposes. In arranging Wall street and stock gambling, Mr. Crosby said that the government was responsible for the worst form of gambling, that of stocks, while it often sought to stop boys from "shooting craps."

Quay's Fate to Be Decided Tomorrow.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator Penrose this morning gave notice in the senate that on Washington's birthday, immediately after the reading of Washington's farewell address by Foraker, he

would call up the senate resolution providing that Quay is not entitled to take his seat in this body as senator from the state of Pennsylvania. Penrose directed attention to the fact that the question involved was one of privilege and intimated, therefore, that it would take precedence over other matters.

SULTAN WILL PAY FOR HIS FUN

Losses of Americans in Turkey During Armenian Troubles About \$100,000—United States Better Known Since Spanish War.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Oscar C. Straus, United States minister to Turkey, after conferring with the state department officials on Monday in Washington, returned to New York, and is now enjoying the beginning of his three months' leave of absence. He said last night that he had no intention of resigning his office, although there had been rumors to the effect that he had become somewhat tired of the duties.

Asked as to what progress the Turkish government had made with reference to indemnifying the American owners of property destroyed during the Armenian troubles, he said:

"Until my arrival there Turkey had denied liability for those property damages, but since the government's liability has been admitted, the sultan has not only promised to pay, but he has twice repeated that promise. That he will have to pay the several claims within a reasonably short time there is no question, and I credit him with the intention of fulfilling his promise. The sum involved is less than \$100,000."

"Did the Spanish war and the victory of Dewey at Manila make us any better known in Turkey?" Mr. Straus was asked.

"They certainly did do just that thing and the Oriental world has a far better appreciation of the power of this country than it had before."

NICARAGUAN BILL MAY BE PASSED

It Is Not Necessary or Probable That Action on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Shall Precede Passage of the Bill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is possible that the Hepburn Nicaragua canal bill may be passed by the house of representatives, and it may even become a law before the senate acts on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Representative Hepburn is determined to press the bill at every opportunity.

It is expected that the committee on rules will report Mr. Hepburn's resolution favorably, though it is possible that some change may be made in the date that he has fixed for the consideration of the bill. Mr. Hepburn and many advocates of the canal bill in both houses of congress are in favor of passing the pending bill containing the authorization of the fortification of the canal, without regard to the action of the senate on the pending treaty.

In speaking of this subject, Mr. Hepburn said it would make no material difference whether the treaty was ratified or not. If it should be agreed to by the senate, and it should be determined that the president had no power under the treaty to fortify the canal, he need not act under the authority given him to erect fortifications. He thought it would be well for congress to give the president all the authority that he could possibly want.

A Convincing Answer.
"I hobbled into Mr. Blackmon's drug store one evening," says Wesley Nelson, of Hamilton, Ga., "and he asked me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, with which I had suffered for a long time. I told him I had no faith in any medicine as they all failed. He said: 'Well if Chamberlain's Pain Balm does not help you, you need not pay for it.' I took a bottle of it home and used it according to directions and in one week I was cured, and have not since been troubled with rheumatism." Sold by Blakeley & Houghton.

Geo. Barbe, Mendota, Va., says, "Nothing did me so much good as Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. One dose, relieved me, a few bottles cured me." It digests what you eat and cures dyspepsia.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

OLGA NETHERSOLE WAS ARRESTED

Charged With Offending Public Decency In Her Play "Sappho."

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—On a warrant charging her with offending public decency, Olga Nethersole, the actress, was arrested this afternoon and made to appear in the Center-street police court. She was paroled in the custody of her counsel, and the case set for hearing Friday morning.

The arrest is the culmination of the attack upon and denunciation of "Sappho," Clyde Fitch's play, now being produced by Miss Nethersole at Wallack's theater. The play is a stage adaptation of Alphonse Daudet's novel of "Sappho." The attack seemed to come from all directions, the play being denounced by pulp and press. With Miss Nethersole were arrested upon the same charge Hamilton Revelle, her leading actor, and Marcus Mayer, her manager. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Theodore Ross, proprietor of Wallack's, but as Mr. Ross was ill, Charles Burnham, the manager of the theater, appeared in the police court in his stead, as the representative of the playhouse. The provision under which the warrant was issued is a section of the penal code, applying to public nuisance, which is a misdemeanor, and is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year or a fine of \$500, or both.

At the dictation of her counsel, Miss Nethersole said, in answer to the complaint:

"I have committed no offense against the good morals or the law of this or any other country. I especially demand to know the source of this attack upon me and my proprietor. The court cannot order a too-speedy investigation."

At the request of Miss Nethersole's counsel, the hearing was set for Friday morning. The play was presented to-night.

DAMAGE DONE BY WATER

New Potlatch Bridges of Northern Pacific Gone—Much New Track is Injured—Paradise Creek Overflowed at Moscow; Flooding Railroad Tracks and Several Buildings.

MOSCOW, Idaho, Feb. 21.—A heavy rain began falling last night at 10 o'clock and continued without abatement until late this afternoon. The warm rain melted the snow and this filled the gulches and streams. There were fears today of a repetition of the flood of last month along the Potlatch, but unless the rain should continue for two or three days there is no danger of such a calamity.

Telephone reports from Juliaetta say that three railroad bridges were washed out between that place and Lewiston. The rain has caused the streams to overflow, and without doubt much of the new track laid by the Northern Pacific in the washed out district is injured. No loss is reported in Kendrick.

In Moscow the streets in the lower part of town contain a good deal of water. Paradise creek has overflowed its banks, and the water is running over the railroad tracks. The city waterworks plant has two feet of water in it, and several houses down in the flat are surrounded with water.

Pataha Creek on the Rampage.

POMEROY, Wash., Feb. 21.—The lower part of the city is under water, Pataha creek being transformed into a raging torrent by the melting snow from the mountains. A warm rain fell all day, and the water is still rising. A bridge between this city and Pataha and several crossings were torn away by the rushing waters.

No Right to Ugliness.
The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive

must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at Blakeley & Houghton's drugstore.

Foresters Refuse to Aid England.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—At the last meeting of the Court Unique, Ancient Order of Foresters, Brooklyn, the court withdrew from the British order and joined the Foresters of America. The Boer flag was unfurled and greeted with much applause. Court Unique has a membership of 144, and each member was required to pay the per capita tax of 30 cents each year to the Grand Lodge in England. This tax was increased to 50 cents a head some time ago. It was said that the increase was in a measure a tax upon the order for the Boer war. The members refused to pay and were suspended.

An application was made to the American Order of Foresters for admission, which was granted. Inside the hall of the assembly rooms is a glass contribution box to receive funds for the Netherlands Red Cross in aid of the Boers.

Why suffer with kidney or rheumatism when it can be positively cured by the use of the "Oxygen King." No medicine, no electricity, but pure Oxygen instilled or absorbed through the pores of the skin while yet asleep. No need of going to the hospital for medical treatment when you can be cured at home by the use of the Oxygen. No matter what the ailment or disease the Oxygen will diagnose the case and proceed to cure. For further particulars call on or address J. M. Filloon, The Dalles, Or. phone 399. feb10-2wk

Chief Washakie Is Dead.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A special to the Tribune from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: Washakie, chief of the Shoshone Indians, died in his teepee on the Wind River reservation, in Central Wyoming, last evening after a lingering illness of several months. He was ninety-three years old. For fifty-three years he was at the head of his tribe. He was ever the friend of the white man and rendered valuable aid to the early settlers of the West. He was a devout Christian and by his example and teachings he brought the Shoshones up to a high standard of intelligence.

Volcanic Eruptions.

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also old, running and fever sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Blakeley & Houghton, druggists.

Kansas City Won.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Kansas City was chosen as the place for holding the Democratic National Convention by a vote of 40 to Milwaukee's 9.

The Democratic National Committee met in the Hotel Raleigh at noon today to fix a time and place for holding the next national convention. The committee was called to order by Senator Jones, chairman. Every state and territory was represented, each by the national committee or proxy. Speeches in favor of Milwaukee were made by Mayor Rose, Representative Lentz, of Ohio, and ex-Governor Peck, of Wisconsin, while those who argued for holding the convention in Kansas City were James A. Reed, prosecuting attorney, Kansas City; Representative Cowherd, of Missouri, and David Overmeyer, of Kansas City. The committee at 2:10 took a recess for one hour. It will then assemble in executive session to consider the time and place of holding the national convention.

Sick Headache absolutely and permanently cured by using Moki Tea. A pleasant herb drink. Cures constipation and indigestion, makes you eat, sleep, work and happy. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. 25 cts. and 50 cts. Blakeley & Houghton druggists.