

The Dalles



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—DEALERS IN—
Fine Imported, Key West and Domestic

CIGARS.

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Now is the time to paint your house and if you wish to get the best quality and a fine color use the

Sherwin, Williams Co.'s Paint.

For those wishing to see the quality and color of the above paint we call their attention to the residence of S. L. Brooks, Judge Bennett, Smith French and others painted by Paul Krefl.

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FRESH + OYSTERS

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104 Second Street, The Dalles, Or.

Burned Out but Again in Business!

Wm. MICHELL,

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And Embalmer, has again started with a new and complete stock of everything needed in the undertaking business. Particular attention paid to embalming and taking care of the dead. Orders promptly attended to, day or night.

Prices as Low as the Lowest

Place of business, diagonally across from Opera Block, on the corner of Third and Washington Streets, The Dalles, Oregon

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Letters of Credit issued available in the Eastern States.

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers sold on New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Portland Oregon, Seattle Wash., and various points in Oregon and Washington.

Collections made at all points on favorable terms.

DURING OUR DISSOLUTION SALE
We have accumulated a large quantity of
REMNANTS.

To dispose of these we have decided to hold another
Grand Remnant Sale!

—COMMENCING—
Friday, December 4,
Continuing one Week Only

We will include in this sale and at REMNANT PRICES, broken lots of

Hosiery, Shoes, Gloves, Buttons and Underwear.

We do not intend to realize from this special sale, even

COST PRICE

of goods offered, but will make

Great Sacrifices

in order to close them out.

We have been giving you BIG BARGAINS for the past month. Our immense sales during this time show that our friends have not been slow to avail themselves of the OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED.

We now propose to give you

BIGGER BARGAINS

than ever and you must not allow this chance to pass by.

REMEMBER THE WEEK

December 4 to 11

AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

- REMNANTS PRINTS,
- REMNANTS SHEETINGS,
- REMNANTS DOMESTICS,
- REMNANTS SHIRTINGS,
- REMNANTS RIBBONS,
- REMNANTS LACES,
- REMNANTS FLANNELS,
- REMNANTS TICKINGS,
- REMNANTS TOWELINGS,
- REMNANTS DRESS GOODS,
- REMNANTS EMBROIDERIES,
- REMNANTS TABLE LINENS,
- REMNANTS SILK AND SATINS,
- REMNANTS CANTON FLANNELS,
- REMNANTS DENIMS,
- REMNANTS GINGHAMS,

Remember this sale includes

DRESS GOODS

from 10 cents to \$2.00 per yard and many pieces, of eight and ten yards each.

"Do not let your chances like sunbeams pass you by."

McFARLAND & FRENCH.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

An Able and Comprehensive Instrument for the 52nd Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The president today transmitted to congress his annual message. He begins by calling attention to the comprehensive reports of the heads of the several executive departments of the government, and continuing on the same subject he says: "Every branch of the state department during the last year has been characterized by an unusual large number of important negotiations, and by diplomatic results of a notable and highly beneficial character. Among these are the reciprocal trade arrangements which have been concluded with the republic of Brazil, with Spain for its West Indian possession, and with San Domingo.

Like negotiations with other countries have been much advanced and it is to be hoped that before the close of the year further definitive trade arrangements of great value will be concluded. In view of the report which had been received as to the diminution of the seal herds in the Behring sea, I deemed it wise to propose to her majesty's government in February last that an agreement for a closed season should be made pending the negotiations for arbitration which then seemed to be approaching favorable conclusions after much correspondence and many delays for which this government was not responsible, an agreement was reached on the 15th of June, by which Great Britain undertook from that date and until May 1, 1892, to prohibit the killing of the seal by her majesty's subjects. The United States during the same period to enforce its existing prohibition against pelagic sealing and to limit the catch by the fur seal company upon the islands to 7,500 skins. The terms were satisfactory to this government, for the adjustment of the Behring sea controversy have been agreed upon and that agreement as to the arbitrators is all that is necessary to the completion of the convention.

Concerning the question of boundary lines between the United States and foreign territory the president says: "I should have been glad to announce some favorable disposition of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, touching the western frontier of British Guiana, but the friendly efforts of the United States in that direction have thus far been unavailing.

This government will continue to express its concern at any appearance of foreign encroachment on territory long under the administrative control of American states. The determination of a disputed boundary is easily attainable by amiable arbitration where the right of the respective parties rests, as here, on historical facts readily ascertainable. It is gratifying to be allowed to state that Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria and France have opened their ports to inspected American pork products. The removal of these restrictions in every instance was asked for and given solely on the ground that we had not provided a meat inspection that should be accepted as adequate to a complete removal of the dangers, real or fancied, which had been previously urged.

The outlines of an agreement have been reached with Germany, looking to equitable trade concessions in consideration of the continued free transportation of her sugars.

The recent political disturbances in the republic of Brazil have excited our solicitude. This government did not fail to offer advice that great moderation should be observed in the class of parties.

The lynching at New Orleans in March last of seven men of Italian nativity by a mob of citizens was a most deplorable and discreditable incident. A demand was made by the Italian minister for the punishment of the participants by indemnity to the families of those who were killed. It is to be regretted that the manner in which these claims were presented was not such as to promote a calm discussion of the question involved and the temporary absence of a minister plenipotentiary at this capital has retarded the further correspondence; but it is not doubted that a friendly conclusion is attainable. Some suggestions growing out of this unhappy incident are worthy of the attention of congress.

It would, I believe, be entirely competent for congress to make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States, cognizable in the federal courts.

The president treats of the civil war in Chili at great length. "After the defeat of Balmaceda," says the message, "our minister was directed to put himself in communication with the provisional government so soon as it should have established a defacto character, which was done. During the pendency of this civil contest, frequent indirect appeals were made to this government to extend to the belligerents the right of insurgents. This was declined, and that policy was pursued throughout which the government when wrenched by civil war so strenuously insisted upon, after the part of the European nations. The Itata, an insurgent fleet, was seized under process of the United States court at San Diego, Calif., for a violation of our neutrality laws, and while in the custody of an officer of the court the vessel was forcibly wrested from his control and put to sea. It would have been inconsistent with the dignity and self-respect of this government not to have insisted that the Itata should be

returned to San Diego to abide the judgment of the court. A trial in the district court of the charges for the southern district of California has recently resulted in a decision, holding among other things, that in as much as the congressional party had not been reorganized as belligerent, the acts done in its interest could not be a violation of our neutrality laws. From this judgment the United States has appealed. This instructions to our naval officers and to our minister at Santiago from the first to the last of this struggle, enjoined upon them the most impartial treatment and absolute non-interference. I am satisfied that these instructions were observed. No official complaint of the condition of our naval officers during the struggle has been presented to our government and it is a matter of regret that so many of our people should have given ear to unofficial charges and complaints that manifestly had their origin in rival countries and a wish to pervert the relations of the United States with Chili.

With the overthrow of the Balmaceda government he and many of his counselors and officers became fugitives for their lives and appealed to the commanding officers of the foreign naval vessels in the harbor of Valparaiso and to the resident foreign ministers at Santiago for an asylum. This asylum was freely given to the American minister as far as to his charges, acting under the impulse of humanity, to admit an asylum to the refugees whose lives were in peril. The treatment of our minister for a time was such as to call for a decided protest and it was very gratifying to observe that unfriendly measures, which were undoubtedly the result of the prevailing excitement, were at once rescinded or suitably relaxed. On the 16th of October a considerable number of the sailors of the United States steamship Baltimore were assaulted by armed men nearly simultaneously in different localities in the city. One petty officer was killed outright and seven or eight seamen were seriously injured, one of whom has since died. An investigation of the affair was promptly made by a board of officers of the Baltimore and their report shows that these assaults were unprovoked. So far as I have been able to learn, no other explanation of this bloody work has been suggested than that it had its origin in its hostility to these men as sailors of the United States, wearing the uniform of their government and not in any individual act or of personal animosity. The attention of the Chilean government was at once called to this affair and as a statement of the facts obtained by the investigation we had conducted was submitted, accompanied by a request to be advised by other or qualifying acts, in possession of the Chilean government, that might relieve this affair of the appearance of an insult to the government. The Chilean government was at once advised that if such qualifying facts did not exist this government would confidently expect full and prompt reparation.

It is to be regretted that the reply of the secretary for foreign affairs of the provisional government was couched in an offensive tone. To this no response has been made. This government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso. It is reported unofficially that the investigation is about completed, and the result will be soon communicated to this government together with some adequate and satisfactory response. If the just expectations should be disappointed or further needless delay intervene, I will by special message bring this matter again to the attention of congress for such action as may be necessary.

Speaking of the refusal of the Chinese government to receive Mr. Blair as minister of the United States, the president says: "The objection seems to rest as much upon the acceptability of our legislation as on that of the person chosen, and which if admitted, would practically bear the selection of any representative as long as the existing laws remain in force. Congress will be called upon to consider the expediency of making a special provision by law for the temporary admission of some Chinese artisans and laborers in connection with the exhibit of Chinese industries at the approaching Columbian exposition. I regard as desirable that the Chinese exhibit be facilitated in every proper way." The president favors closer relation with the Hawaiian government and says the surveys for the much needed submarine cable from our Pacific coast to Honolulu are in progress, and this enterprise should have the suitable promotion of the two governments. The surveys for the connecting links of the project of an inter-continental railway are in progress. Three surveying parties are now in the field, and nearly one thousand miles of the proposed railways have been surveyed. The reports of the engineers are very satisfactory and show that no insurmountable obstacles have been met with.

This government has found occasion to express in a friendly spirit but with much earnestness, to the government of the czar, its serious concern because of the harsh measures now being enforced against the Hebrews of Russia. The emigration of these people to the United States is largely increasing and is likely to assume proportions which may make it difficult to find homes and employment for them here, and to seriously affect the labor market. It is estimated that over 1,000,000 will be forced from Russia within a few years. The Hebrew is never a beggar. It is also true that no race, sect or class has more fully cared for its own than the Hebrew race; but the sudden transfer that tend to strip them of their small accumulation, is neither good for them, nor for us.

Of the Nicaragua canal the president says: "It need not to be a matter of the highest concern to the United States that this canal connecting the waters of

the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and giving us a short water communication between our ports upon these two great seas, should be speedily constructed and at the most practicable limit of cash. The gain of freights to the people, and by this direct saving to the government of the United States in the use of naval vessels, would pay the cost of this work within a short series of years. The senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) in his argument on this subject before the senate at the last session did not underestimate the importance of this work when he said: "The canal, is the most important subject now connected with the commercial growth and progress of the United States." To recommend the government promotion in the prosecution of a work, if other means offered for securing its completion, is of such transcendent interest, that the government should in my opinion secure by direct appropriation from its treasury, a guaranty of the bonds of the canal company to an amount necessary to the completion of the canal, which could, I think, be so given as not to involve any serious risk of ultimate loss.

I am still of the opinion that the free coinage of silver under existing conditions would disastrously affect our business interests at home and abroad. We could not hope to maintain an equality in the purchasing power of the gold and silver dollar in our own markets and in foreign trade the stamp gives no added value to the bullion contained in coins. Producers of silver are entitled to just consideration, but they should not forget that the government is now buying and putting out of its market what is the equivalent of the entire product of our silver mines. This is more than they themselves thought of asking a few years ago. I believe it is the earnest desire of a great majority of the people, as it is mine, that a full coin use shall be made of silver just as soon as the co-operation of other nations can be secured and a ratio fixed that will give circulation equally to gold and silver.

The business of the world divides the use of both metals, but I do not see any prospect of gain, but much of loss, by giving up the present system in which a full use is made of gold, and a large use of silver, for one in which silver alone will circulate. Such an event would be at once fatal to the further progress of the silver agreement; bi-metalism is the desired end and the true friend of silver will be careful not to overturn the gold, and bring in silver monometalism with its necessary attendants. I have endeavored by the use of official and unofficial agencies to keep a close observance of the state of public sentiment in Europe upon this question and have not found it to be such as to justify in proposing an international conference. The presence of a large cash surplus in the treasury has for many years been the subject of much unfavorable criticism, and the policy of applying this surplus to the redemption of the interest bearing securities of the United States was thought to be preferable to that of depositing it without interest in selected national banks. There have been redeemed since March, 1889, of interest bearing securities, \$259,079,350, resulting in a reduction of the annual interest charge of \$11,683,075. The money which had been deposited in banks without interest is being gradually withdrawn and used in the redemption of bonds, which on the first day of December, 1891, amounted to \$1,577,262,070, or \$24.35 per capita.

The president regrets the separation of secretary of war Proctor from the department and commends his administration of army affairs. He recommends that ample appropriation be made for carrying on the work of building coast defenses and a new navy powder, and of a modern rifle.

The enforcement by the treasury department of the law providing against the coming of Chinese to the United States has been effective as to the landing from vessels arriving in ports. The provision has been made to divert travel to vessels entering the ports of British Columbia, whence passage into the United States at obscure points along the dominion boundaries is easy. A very considerable number of Chinese laborers have, during the past year, entered the United States from Canada and Mexico. The officers of the treasury department and of the department of justice have used every means at their command to intercept this immigration, but the impossibility of perfectly guarding our extended frontier is apparent.

There seems to be satisfactory evidence that the business of passing Chinamen through the United States is organized and quietly done. Justice has construed the laws to require the return of any Chinaman found to be unlawfully in this country to China, as the country from which they came, notwithstanding the fact he came by way of Canada; but the district court have in cases brought before them overruled this view of the law, and decided that such persons must be returned to Canada. This construction robs the laws of all effectiveness. I recommend such legislation as will remedy those defects in the laws.

In a previous message I have called the attention of congress to the necessity of so extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts as to make triable therein any felony committed while in the act of violating a law of the United States. These courts cannot have the independence and effectiveness which the constitution contemplates so long as the felonious killing of high court officers, jurors, and witnesses, in the discharge of their duties or by reason of their acts is only recognizable in the state courts. The attorney general and also the commissioner of the District of Columbia call attention to the defectiveness and inadequacy of the laws relating to crimes against chastity, in the District of Columbia. A stringent code upon this subject has been provided by congress for Utah and it is a matter of surprise that the needs of this district should have been so long overlooked.

(Continued on fourth page)