

# The Dalles Chronicle.

VOL. VII.

THE DALLES, OREGON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1893.

NO. 3.

## The Dalles Daily Chronicle.

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### TIME TABLES.

Hallfronts.  
In effect August 6, 1893.

EAST BOUND.  
No. 1 ARRIVES 10:05 P. M. Departs 11:00 P. M.

WEST BOUND.  
No. 2 ARRIVES 3:30 A. M. Departs 3:41 A. M.

LOCAL.  
ARRIVE from Portland at 1 P. M.  
Departs for Portland at 3 P. M.

Two local freights that carry passengers leave for the West at 8:00 A. M., and one for the East at 9:30 A. M.

STAGES.  
For Prineville, via. Lake Owen, leave daily at 6 A. M.

For Antelope, Mitchell, Canyon City, leave daily at 6 A. M.

For Dulur, Kingsley, Wamie, Wapinitia, Warm Springs and Tygh Valley, leave daily, except Sundays, at 6 A. M.

For Goldendale, Wash., leave every day of the week except Sunday at 7 A. M.

Offices for all lines at the Umatilla House.

### PROFESSIONAL.

H. R. RIDDELL—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—Office Court Street, The Dalles, Oregon.

D. B. DUFFUR, FRANK MENEFEE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW—Rooms 42 and 43, over Post Office Building, Entrance on Washington Street The Dalles, Oregon.

A. S. BENNETT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—Office in Schanno's building, up stairs, The Dalles, Oregon.

F. F. MAYR, B. S. HUNTINGTON, R. K. WILSON, M. L. HUNTINGTON & WILSON—ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW—Offices, French's block over First National Bank, The Dalles, Oregon.

W. H. WILSON—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—Rooms in French & Co.'s bank building, second street, The Dalles, Oregon.

J. SUTHERLAND, M. D., F. M. F. T. M. C. M. C. P. and S. O. Physician and Surgeon—Rooms 2 and 4, Chapman block, Residence Mrs. Thornbury's, west end of second street.

D. L. ESHELMAN (HOMOEOPATHIC) PHYSICIAN and SURGEON—Calls answered promptly, day or night, city or country. Office No. 30 and Chapman block.

D. R. O. D. O. A. N. E.—PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, rooms 5 and 6, Chapman block. Residence, E. corner Court and second streets, second door from the corner. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M.

D. SIDDALL—DENTIST—Gives room for the patients, extraction of teeth. Also teeth set in silver, aluminum plate. Rooms: sign of the Golden Tooth, second street.

### SOCIETIES.

WASCO LODGE, No. 15, A. F. & A. M.—Meets first and third Monday of each month at 7 P. M.

DALLES ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NO. 6.—Meets in Masonic Hall the third Wednesday of each month at 7 P. M.

MODERN WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.—Mt. Hood Camp No. 39. Meets Tuesday evening of each week in Fraternity Hall at 7:30 P. M.

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 5, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in K. of P. hall, corner second and Court streets. Sojourning brothers are welcome.

D. C. LOTTEN, Sec'y. H. A. BILLS, S. G.

FRIENDSHIP LODGE, No. 9, K. of P.—Meets every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Schanno's building, corner Court and second streets. Sojourning members are cordially invited.

D. W. VAINE, K. of R. and S. C. C.

ASSEMBLY NO. 482, K. OF L.—Meets in K. of P. hall the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 7:30 P. M.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will meet every Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the reading room. All are invited.

HARMON LODGE No. 501, I. O. G. T.—Regular weekly meetings Friday at 8 P. M. at Fraternity Hall. All are invited.

L. C. CHRISTMAN, C. T. H. C. FLECK, Sec'y.

TEMPLE LODGE No. 3, A. O. U. W.—Meets in Fraternity Hall, over Kellers, on second street, Thursday evenings at 7:30.

H. HANSEN, M. W. W. S. MYERS, Financier.

JAB. NERMITH POST, No. 22, G. A. R.—Meets every Saturday at 7:30 P. M. in the K. of P. Hall.

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION, No. 40.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays each month in K. of P. hall.

W. H. JONES, Sec'y. J. W. BEADY, Pres.

B. OF L. E.—Meets every Sunday afternoon in the K. of P. Hall.

GEORGE VEREIN—Meets every Sunday evening in the K. of P. Hall.

B. OF L. E. DIVISION, No. 167.—Meets in K. of P. Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 7:30 P. M.

### THE CHURCHES.

ST. PETERS CHURCH—Rev. Father BROOKS—Pastor. Low Mass every Sunday at 11 A. M. High Mass at 10:30 A. M. Vespers at 7 P. M.

ST. PAULS CHURCH—Union Street, opposite St. Fifth. Rev. Ed. D. Sutcliffe, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School 9:45 A. M. Evening Prayer on Friday at 7 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. O. D. TAYLOR, Pastor. Morning services every Sabbath at the academy at 11 A. M. Sabbath School immediately after morning services. Prayer meeting Friday evening at Pastor's residence. Union services in the court house at P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. W. C. CURVIE, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School after morning services. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. J. WHEELER, pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 11 A. M. Sunday School at 12:30 o'clock P. M. Epworth League at 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended by both pastor and people to all.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Rev. P. H. MCGUFFEY, Pastor. Preaching in the Christian church each Lord's Day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Ninth street, Rev. A. Horn, pastor. Services at 11:30 A. M. Sunday school at 9:30 P. M. A cordial welcome to every one.

## FRENCH & CO., BANKERS.

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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.

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General Blacksmithing and Work done promptly, and all work Guaranteed.

## Horse Shoeing a Speciality

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## Andrew Velarde

IS prepared to do any and all kinds of work in his line at reasonable figures. Has the largest house moving outfit in Eastern Oregon.

Address P. O. Box 181, The Dalles

## J. F. FORD, Evangelist.

Of Des Moines, Iowa, writes under date of March 23, 1893:

S. B. MED. MFG. CO., Dufur, Oregon.

Gentlemen:

On arriving home last week, I found all well and anxiously awaiting. Our little girl, eight and one-half years old, who had wasted away to 38 pounds, is now well, strong and vigorous, and well fleshed up. S. B. Cough Cure has done its work well. Both of the children like it. Your S. B. Cough Cure has cured and kept away all hoarseness from me. So give it to every one, with greetings for all. Wishing you prosperity, we are Yours, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Ford.

If you wish to feel fresh and cheerful, and ready for the Spring's work, cleanse your system with the Headache and Liver Cure, by taking two or three doses each week.

Sold under a positive guarantee.

50 cents per bottle by all druggists.

## C. F. STEPHENS, DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

Hats, Shoes, Hats, Etc.

## Fancy Goods, Notions, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Second St., The Dalles.

## I do not Eat Pastry.

How often you hear this expression, and the explanation that usually follows: "I am troubled with dyspepsia." The explanation is not far to seek. In the past lard has been used as the principal shortening in all pastry, the result—dyspepsia. The dyspeptic need no longer be troubled, providing

## COTTOLENE

is substituted for lard in the preparation of all food. It is composed strictly of highly refined vegetable oil and beef suet. When used as a shortening, it produces wholesome and healthful pastry. Physicians and expert cooks endorse it. Refuse substitutes. Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cattle Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking. Cottolene is sold by all grocers.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

## "The Regulator Line"

The Dalles, Portland and Astoria Navigation Co.



THROUGH Freight and Passenger Line

Through Tri-Weekly (Sundays excepted) between The Dalles and Portland. Steamer Regulator leaves The Dalles at 7 A. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, connecting at the Cascade Locks with Steamer Dalles City. Steamer Dalles City leaves Portland (Yamhill st. dock) at 6 A. M.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, connecting with Steamer Regulator for The Dalles.

### PASSENGER RATES.

One way.....\$2.00  
Round trip.....3.00

### Freight Rates Greatly Reduced.

All freight, except car lots, will be brought through, without delay at Cascades.

Shipments for Portland received at any time day or night. Shipments for way landings must be delivered before 5 P. M. Live stock shipments solicited. Call on or address.

W. C. ALLAWAY, General Agent.

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THE DALLES, - - - OREGON

## DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

THE ARTIC CANDY FACTORY

SODA WATER AND ICE CREAM.

Candies and Nuts at wholesale quotations.

TOBACCO, CIGARS and SWEET DRINKS Specialties

Finest Peanut Roaster in The Dalles

238 J. FOLCO At right side Mrs. Obar's restaurant.

## HAWAIIAN MESSAGE

The Long-looked-for Document Sent to Congress.

### PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S IDEAS

Devoted Chiefly to Acts of the Provisional Government--The Instructions to Willis.

The following extracts of the president's Hawaiian message are reprinted:

It appeared a so-called committee of safety, ostensibly the source of the revolt against the constitutional government of Hawaii, was organized Saturday, January 14th; that Monday, the 16th, the United States forces were landed at Honolulu from a naval vessel lying in its harbor; that on the 17th the scheme of the provisional government was perfected, and the proclamation naming its officers was on the same day prepared; that thereupon the United States minister recognized the provisional government thus created; that two days afterward, January 19th, the commissioners representing such government sailed for this country in a steamer especially chartered for the occasion, arriving in San Francisco January 28, and in Washington February 3; that the next day they had their first interview with the secretary of state, and another on the 11th, when the treaty annexing the islands was practically agreed upon; and that on the 14th it was formally concluded, and on the 15th transmitted to the senate. Thus, between the initiation of the scheme for a provisional government in Hawaii, on January 14, and the submission to the senate of the treaty of annexation concluded with such government, February 15, there was an interval of but 32 days, 15 of which were spent by the Hawaiian commissioners in their journey to Washington. In the next place, upon the face of the paper submitted with the treaty, it clearly appeared there was open and undetermined an issue of fact of the most vital importance.

I conceived it my duty, therefore, to withdraw the treaty from the senate for examination, and meanwhile to cause an accurate, full and impartial investigation to be made of the facts attending the subversion of the constitutional government of Hawaii and the installment in its place of the provisional government. I selected for the work of investigation the Hon. James H. Blount of Georgia, whose service of 18 years as a member of the house of representatives, and whose experience as chairman of the committee on foreign relations in that body and his consequent familiarity with international topics, joined with his high character and honorable reputation, seemed to render him peculiarly fitted for the duties intrusted to him. His report detailing his actions under the instructions given him, and the conclusions derived from his investigations, accompany this message. These conclusions do not rest for their acceptance entirely upon Blount's honesty and ability as a man, nor upon his acumen and impartiality as an investigator. They are accompanied by evidence upon which they are based, which evidence is also herewith transmitted, and from which it seems to me no other deductions could possibly be reached than those arrived at by the commissioner.

Mr. Stevens, the United States representative to Hawaii, evidently had an ardent desire that the annexation of Hawaii should become a fact accomplished by his agency, and during his ministry he was not inconveniently scrupulous as to the means employed to that end. On November 19, 1892, nearly two months before the overt act tending toward the subversion of the Hawaiian government and the attempted transfer of Hawaiian territory to the United States, he addressed a long letter to the secretary of state, in which the case for annexation was elaborately argued on moral, political and economical grounds. He refers to the loss of the Hawaiian government and the attempted transfer of Hawaiian territory to the United States, he addressed a long letter to the secretary of state, in which the case for annexation was elaborately argued on moral, political and economical grounds. He refers to the loss of the Hawaiian sugar interests from the operation of the McKinley bill, and the tendency to a still further depreciation of the sugar property unless some positive measure of relief was granted. He strongly inveighs against the existing Hawaiian government, and emphatically declares for annexation. He says: "In truth, monarchy here is an absurd anachronism. It has nothing on which it logically or legitimately stands, the feudal basis on which it once stood no longer existing. Monarchy now is only an impediment to good government and an obstruction to the prosperity and progress of the islands." \* \* \* To a minister of this temper, full of zeal for annexation, there seemed to arise in January 1893, the precise opportunity which, by timely "deviation from established international rules and precedents," might be proved to successfully accomplish the great object in view, and we are quite prepared for the exultant enthusiasm with which, in a letter to the state department February 1, 1893, he declares: "The Hawaiian pear is fully ripe, and this is the golden hour for the United States to pluck it." As a further illustration of the activity of this diplomatic representative, attention is called to the fact that on the day the above letter was written, apparently unable to longer restrain his ardor, he issued a proclamation whereby, "in the name of the United States," he resumed protection of the Hawaiian islands, and declared that said action was taken "pending and subject to negotiations at Washington." Of course this assumption of a protectorate was promptly disavowed by our government, but the American flag remained over the government building at Honolulu, and the forces remained on guard until April and after Blount's arrival on the scene, when both were removed.

This demonstration upon the soil of Honolulu was itself an act of war, unless made either with the consent of the government of Hawaii or for the bona fide purpose of protecting the imperiled lives and property of citizens of the United States, but there is no pretense of any such consent on the part of the government of the queen, which was at that time undisputed and was both a de facto and de jure government. In point of fact, the existing government, instead of requesting the presence of an armed force, protested against it. There is little basis for the pretense that such forces were landed for the security of American life and property. If so, they should have been stationed in the vicinity of such property so as to protect it, instead of at a distance and so as to command the Hawaiian government building and police. Admiral Skerrett, an officer in command of the naval force of the Pacific station, has frankly stated in his opinion the location of the troops was inadvisable, if landed for the protection of American citizens whose residences and places of business, as well as the legation and consulate, were in a distant part of the city, but the location selected was a wise one if the forces were landed for the purpose of supporting the provisional government. If any peril to life and property calling for any such martial array had existed, Great Britain and other foreign powers interested would not have been behind the United States in activity to protect their citizens. But they made no sign in that direction. When these armed men were landed the city of Honolulu was in its customary orderly, peaceful condition. There was no symptom of riot or disturbance in any quarter, men and children were about the streets as usual, and nothing varied the ordinary routine or disturbed the ordinary tranquility, except the landing of the Boston's marines and their march through town to the quarter assigned them.

\* \* \* Between 1 and 2 o'clock, by squads and by different routes to avoid notice, and having first taken the precaution of ascertaining whether there was any one to oppose them, they proceeded to the government building to proclaim the new government. No sign of opposition was manifested, and thereupon an American citizen began to read the proclamation from the steps of the government building, almost entirely without auditors. It is said that before the reading was finished quite a concourse of persons, variously estimated at 50 to 100, some armed, some unarmed, gathered about the committee to give them aid and confidence. This statement is not important, since the one controlling factor in the whole affair was unquestionably the United States marines, who, drawn up under arms and with artillery in readiness only 76 yards distant, dominated the situation. The provisional government thus proclaimed was, by the terms of the proclamation, "to exist until terms of union with the United States have been negotiated and agreed upon."

\* \* \* As I apprehend the situation, we are brought face to face with the following conditions: The lawful government of Hawaii was overthrown, without drawing a sword or firing a shot, by a process every step of which it may safely be asserted was directly traceable and depended for its success upon the agency of the United States government through its diplomatic and naval representatives; but for the notorious predilections of the United States minister for annexation, the committee of safety, which should be called "the committee of annexation," would never have existed; but for the landing of United States forces upon false pretexts respecting danger to life and property, the committee would never have exposed themselves to the pains and penalties of treason by undertaking the subversion of the queen's government; but for the presence of the United States forces in the immediate vicinity and in a position to afford all needed protection and support, the committee would not have proclaimed the provisional government from the steps of the government building; and finally, but for lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretexts by United States forces, and but for Minister Stevens' recognition of the provisional government when the United States force was its sole support and constituted its only military strength, the queen and her government would never have yielded to the provisional government, even for a time, and for the sole purpose of submitting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States.

### Two Confidence Men Killed.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Dec. 18.—G. E. Meyers and Joe Bleim, who have been operating a "confidence shop" here, were shot and killed yesterday by a countryman named A. F. Phiney, who was enticed into the "joint" and robbed. He left the city ten minutes after the shooting and has not been arrested.

### Swallowed Chloroform and Died.

PARKERSBURG, W. V., Dec. 18.—G. C. Irvine, of the firm of Watson & Irvine, dealers in gas fittings, committed suicide early yesterday morning by swallowing a quantity of chloroform. Irvine had taken the Keeley cure, but was ruining his business with drink. He came from Warren, Pa., where he leaves a sister. He told an acquaintance night before last that he intended to kill himself.

### All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle, free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. Sold by Snipes & Kinsley.

### Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

Can you think of anything more convincing than the promise that is made by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy? It is this: "If we can't cure your Catarrh, we'll pay you \$500 in cash."