

MAY RESULT IN WAR

Brazil Has recalled Her Minister to Portugal.

CAUSED BY THE CASE OF DA GAMA

A California Rancher Accused of Ten Murders—Foreign and Domestic News.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Brazilian minister received a dispatch today from Rio announcing that the president of Brazil had suspended diplomatic relations with Portugal and had ordered the Brazilian legation at Lisbon to withdraw. It is said this is the result of the conduct of the Portuguese warships in connection with Da Gama's surrender.

LISBON, May 14.—The staff of the Brazilian legation in this city has been withdrawn and diplomatic relations between Portugal and Brazil broken off.

It is difficult to see how the Portuguese government can conciliate Brazil, although this might be accomplished by the surrender of Admiral da Gama and apology. Portugal's pride will probably stand in the way of such concessions.

Murders as a Fine Art.

YREKA, Cal., May 14.—It is expected the grand jury will today bring indictments accusing George Decker, a wealthy rancher, of the murder of his wife, Margaret Decker, and Nevada Decker, a babe, 27 years ago, and Rosie Stone, a granddaughter, about eight years ago. Ten murders are laid to Decker's door, as well as other foul and unnatural crimes committed at various times throughout the last 30 years. Several of these murders are susceptible of proof, others are based on suspicion more or less well founded, though in some cases it amounts to a moral certainty. Besides the three named the list comprises Edward Stone, who was Decker's second wife's son-in-law; Benjamin Decker, a son of Caroline Goodrich Decker, his second wife; a 4-year-old son of Edward Stone; a hired man in Sacramento valley, name unknown, and a man in Illinois, name unknown, Decker killed his first wife and child in 1867, butchering them with his own hand and burying their bones on top of a high ridge. Their discovery a short time ago crystallized the belief prevalent for some time that he was guilty of many atrocities, and led to his arrest. After his first wife's death he married a widow named Goodrich and lived with her over 20 years, and is believed to have gotten rid of her family in 1890 by poison. He disposed of one child who bothered him in 1896. The murder in Illinois is said to have been committed before he came west, and the other in Sacramento valley after his arrival. His various relatives were killed because they stood in the way of his gratifying his desires, or knew of his crimes.

Fleckenstein Held for Murder.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 14.—Sheriff Conroy, of Placer county, came here yesterday to take to Auburn Constable Fleckenstein for examination on the charge of murdering W. S. Paisley, of the industrial army. The industrialists say that they will stay at Rocklin until they know the result of the examination and the district attorney wants to hasten matters. The supposition is that if the constable should be discharged, they intend to mob him.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIM.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 14.—The funeral of William S. Paisley, late colonel of the Second regiment of the industrial army, who was killed at Rocklin by Constable Fleckenstein on Friday, was held here yesterday afternoon. The funeral was very impressive and was attended by over 2000 persons.

Schreffler Held a Ticket.

CORVALLIS, Wyo., May 14.—Marshal Rankin arrested General Schreffler at Granger at midnight, and then came hither and placed the entire army (228 men) under arrest. Schreffler, who was soliciting subscriptions in Granger, exhibited a ticket from Portland to Kansas City, and said he would sue the

United States for infringing on his rights.

Our Exports Exceed Our Imports.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total value of exports of merchandise from the United States during April, and during the 10 months ended April 30, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of last year, were as follows:

	1894.	1893.
April.....	\$ 64,412,228	\$ 59,712,597
Ten months.....	773,853,563	712,187,199

These figures indicate a balance of trade in favor of the United States for the 10 months ended April 30 last of \$268,978,507.

The Dalles Improvement.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Oregon delegation has been holding conferences with the members of the river and harbor committee as to what senate action on the Dalles improvement will be acceptable to the house. No agreement has as yet been reached. Dolph feels sure that the commerce committee will agree to some arrangement for the improvement.

Last Week's Issue of Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The standard silver dollars issued last week amounted to \$352,887.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Coxeyites Deserting and Coxey Discouraged—Tariff Changes.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1894.

Jacob Scared Coxey is today the proper name of the leader of the widely advertised "commonwealth army." He now fully realizes that the conviction of himself, Browne and Jones in the police court leaves it in the discretion of the judge of that court whether he shall serve a sentence in jail, for the application for a new trial is certain to be denied, and pending attempts to get the case before a higher court sentence will be pronounced and enforced. The law which they were convicted of having violated provided either fine or imprisonment, or both, as the judge may decide. It is believed that Coxey would now gladly promise to take himself and his army out of Washington if thereby he can keep himself out of jail. Indeed, the populist representative, Hudson, of Kansas was one of the volunteer counsel at the trial, tried to get him a hole to crawl out of by stating that Coxey and his army intend to leave Washington as soon as he can get a hearing before either a senate or house committee in favor of his bills, and that he has no affiliation with other so-called "commonwealth armies" now on the way to Washington. Coxey afterwards denied that Hudson was authorized to say so much. It is nip and tuck between hunger and the health officials as to which shall succeed in scattering the Coxeyites. The falling off in contributions has brought the men still in camp down to two rather scanty meals a day, and the health officials want the camp broken up as a sanitary measure, and have given Coxey a 48-hour notice, which expires tonight, to put the camp in a sanitary condition—an impossibility—or remove the men therefrom. Desertions by wholesale are going on, and unless the food supply is increased the "army" cannot be held together another week. Coxey got a short hearing before the house committee on labor, but only succeeded in making an ass of himself.

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island thus sums up the result of the democratic tariff concessions: "There are 400 amendments to the tariff bill, and an analysis of them shows some curious results. Three hundred and twenty-eight of them show an increase in the rates, ranging from 10 to 300 per cent. But six of these amendments reduce duties and two of these are on rice and two on oilum. The remaining changes are chiefly in the phraseology of the bill or the transfer from the free to the dutiable list. Another notable fact is that in nearly every case where these increases were made the change was also made from ad valorem to specific duties. If these increases had been made with regard to the requirements of the different industries from a protective standpoint, the bill would have been a comparatively good one, but they were evidently

made in response to pressure from certain senators, and so such purpose governed those who prepared the measure. The height of the rate was evidently fixed by the extent of the pressure brought to bear by rebellious senators, and the result is that the inequalities and anomalies of the bill as originally reported are magnified and made prominent in the new bill formulated by the mysterious conference, whose membership is uncertain.

The democrats of the senate have conciliated the so-called "conservative" senators, except Hill, of New York, by the amendments to the tariff bill, but they have stirred up a regular hornet's nest of opposition among the extreme free trade senators from the south, and the final result is as much in doubt as ever. Senator Mills, who probably comes as near voicing the sentiment of the free trade element as any one senator, was goaded into making a few remarks that created a sensation on the democratic side of the senate, by a reference to his recent speech by Senator Aldrich. He started out by saying that he was now a little nearer the devil on the subject of the tariff bill than he was when he made his speech the other day, in which he said that he was between the devil and the deep sea. He said that the bill was no longer the Wilson bill, but should be called the Gorman bill or the Brice bill, and declared, waving his arms in intense excitement, that the senators who framed the compromise amendments should not shirk their responsibility for every amendment, all of which he intended to vote against. It is understood that Mr. Cleveland has undertaken the job of quieting the free trade opposition to the amendments.

Senator Allen has apparently been trying to see how many kinds of a fool he can make himself appear to be in connection with his Coxeyism. While loudly declaring his lack of sympathy with the movement he went into the police court as Coxey's counsel and showed how little of a lawyer he was. Then he tried to get a resolution passed in the senate to investigate the arrests. Like Coxey, Allen has wheels in his head.

The New Brooklyn tabernacle was burned last Sunday just after the morning service. This is the third time Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage has had his church burned almost over his head. In the construction of this edifice there were four memorial stones in the inner walls near the great organ. One came from Mount Calvary and bore the word "Sacrifice;" one from Mount Sinai bearing on it "The Law;" one from Mar's Hill and bears on it "Gospel." The last one was unmarked.

Some of the Monterey's belt line plates are defective, and is a swindle on the government by the Carnegie steel plate company. These plates were full of large holes, and were plugged with bar steel and lead, and passed the observation of the government inspectors. Each plate, if perfect, is worth in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

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APRIL FOOL DAY.

Uncertainty Regarding the Origin of the Custom of Playing Tricks.

The custom of sending one on a bootless errand or otherwise "April fooling" him on the first day of that month is very ancient; yet it cannot truthfully be said that anyone is equal to the task of tracing it to its origin. Some antiquarians profess to believe it a survival of the travesty of sending the Saviour hither and thither, first from Annas to Caiaphas and then to Pilate and Herod. The opinion is strengthened by the fact that during the middle ages that very scene in Christ's life was made the subject of one of the Easter "Miracle Plays" enacted on the chief streets of London and other English cities of the first class. Even though the above opinion has received the sanction of Brande, Moore and Hone, it is not at all unlikely that it is really a relic of some old heathen festival, such as the Huli festival of the Hindoos or the Roman "Feast of Fools." The custom, whatever its origin, of playing tricks and pranks of all kinds on the first day of April is universal throughout Europe, and is also practiced in many other countries and under various names. It is a curious fact that the Hindoo Huli festival, where April fool tricks of all sorts are played, is held on the night of the 31st of March, and the orgies are not discontinued until sunrise on the morning of April 1.

OPIUM SMOKING.

The Operation Described by One Who Has Witnessed It.

"Of course, everybody has heard of opium being smoked, but I doubt if the majority of people know just how it is done," said a Chicagoan recently. "The smoker lies curled on a couch with an opium lamp close by, the flame of which is protected by a glass shade, low enough for the point of the flame to protect a little over the top. The smoker takes a little wire and dips it into a box of prepared opium, called 'dope.' A small quantity adheres to the tip of the wire, which is then held over the flame of the lamp, until by the heat it is swollen to several times its original size. This is then rolled over and over on the flat side of the clay bowl, the opium all the while adhering to the wire. When it has been rolled into a soft, solid mass it is again applied to the flame, and this alternate roasting and rolling is kept up for seven or eight minutes, by which time the 'pill' is ready for use. The bowl in the pipe is so small that it can only receive the smallest quantity of the drug, and the most careful manipulation is required to transfer the tiny ball of opium from the end of the wire to the bowl of the pipe. After being lit a sputtering noise ensues as the smoker draws at the pipe. After each whiff he ejects the smoke from his nose and mouth. By the end of the fifth or sixth draw the pipe is empty, and the operation is repeated until the smoker sinks away into dreamland."

The Cunard company have declared a dividend for 1893 of two per cent.

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Haworth the printer, at home 116 Court St., Feb. 1st.

PATENTS

The regular subscription price of the WEEKLY CHRONICLE is \$1.50 and the regular price of the WEEKLY OREGONIAN is \$1.50. Any one subscribing for THE CHRONICLE and paying for one year in advance can get both THE CHRONICLE and WEEKLY OREGONIAN for \$2.00. All old subscribers paying their subscriptions for one year in advance will be entitled to the same offer.

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