

Morning Daily Herald

20 CENTS A WEEK.

ALBANY, OREGON, THURSDAY, APRIL 2 1891

VOL. VI--NO. 105

T. L. WALLACE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

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Call attention to the fact that our New Spring Stock is about all in, and we invite the public to call and inspect the goods. The prices we are plain figures speak for themselves.

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Everything clean and fashionable. The choicest and most tasteful patterns. The most metropolitan styles. Clothes that are made well, fit and well as guaranteed to fit equally as well as any merchant tailor can fit you, and they will wear twice as long as you expect them to.

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Are great, and range in price from \$5 to \$12. Nothing ever before offered in Albany that will come anywhere near them, while our line of

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We put style in our Boy's Suits. We make them "fit." We think a boy's suit should fit just as well as a man's. We have them made to fit the short and chubby or the tall slim boy, who usually cannot be fitted. We know how hard on clothes most boys are, and the clothes we sell are made to stand the roughest kind of wear and usage. Hand sewed, hand made button holes, substantial fabrics.

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Our Children's Department is kept in every respect. Over One Thousand Beautiful designs.

"THE CHILD IS FATHER OF THE MAN."

If some of the mothers who have been in the habit of patronizing other houses without first looking around will pay us one visit we will guarantee they will be delighted, as our children department is the largest and best equipped in the valley, and the clothing is wonderfully superior to what you have seen in other stores.

Our new spring hats are in and embrace all the new shapes. Our new spring neckwear, which just arrived from Chicago by express, is selling rapidly. A full line of EARL WILSON'S collars and cuffs, something never before kept in Albany. A few noble spring dress overcoats just received from the tailors in New York. Come and inspect them.

OH, SAY! Come and look at our new silk and cashmere negligé shirts, made by Alfred Benjamin & Co., N. Y.

A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED HANAN SON HAND SEWED FINE SHOES SOLD BY US

A Full Line of *The Sewing Machine* Fine Clothing.

NEW FURNISHING GOODS IN LATEST PATTERNS!

A FINE LINE OF TRUNKS AND VALISES.

AGENTS FOR ALBANY WOOLEN MILLS GOODS

The best shoe in the city for \$2.00. Made by M. A. Packard & Co.

Come and examine our new spring stock before purchasing elsewhere.

T. L. WALLACE & CO.,

The birthplace of great and honest bargains, Strahan Block, Albany.

The Celebrated French CURE

Warranted to CURE or money refunded



The generative organs of either sex whether arising from the excessive use of stimulants, tobacco or opium, or the high youthful indiscretion, over indulgence, etc., such as loss of rain, power, weakness, bearing down, etc., in the back, Seminal Weakness, Emission, Nervousness, Irritation, Neuritis, etc., Loss of Power and Impotency which if neglected often lead to premature age and insanity. Price \$1 a box; 6 boxes for \$5.00 sent by mail on receipt of price.

Faber's Golden FEMALE PILLS

For Female Irregularities, nothing like them on the market. Never fail. Successfully used by prominent ladies monthly. Guaranteed to relieve suppressed menstruation. Don't be humbugged. Save time, health and money. Take no other. Sent to any address by mail on receipt of price, \$2.00. Ad dress: Faber's Golden FEMALE PILLS, Sold by Foshay & Mason, Albany, Oregon.

BANK OF OREGON,

ALBANY, OREGON.

H. F. Merrill, Pres., E. J. Linn, V. P., J. W. Binns, Cashier.

Transacts a general banking business. Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities of the United States, also, Great Britain, France and Germany. Collections at all accessible points made on interest paid on time deposits.

RED CROWN MILLS

FROM LAMMING & CO., Props.

NEW PROCESS FLOUR.

(Superior for Family and Baker's use)

Best Storage Facilities

Highest cash price paid for wheat

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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NEW FEED STORE!

HAY, OATS AND CHOP FEED

Wholesale and Retail.

Corner of Water and Ferry streets, Albany, Or.

BANK OF OREGON

ALBANY, OREGON.

Draw their own sight Drafts on London, Paris, Frankfurt on the Main, Berlin, and all principal points in Europe.

BRICK FOR SALE!

J. S. Morgan has moved his residence to his brick yard southeast of the city, and those desiring to purchase brick will find him there hereafter. He has on hand a large lot of fine A-1 brick for sale.

C. W. AYERS, ARCHITECT AND SUPER-INTENDENT. Office over First National bank building, Albany, Or. Work solicited from all parts of the country.

MONEY TO LOAN—HOME CAPITAL ON good real estate security. For particulars enquire of Geo. Humphrey.

C. R. WINN, AGENT FOR THE LEAD-ING fire, life and accident insurance companies.

HORSES FOR SALE—One sorrel horse, 9 years old, weight 1400; one gray horse, 8 years old, weight 1100; also a wagon, harness, etc. Will sell for cash or exchange for other property. R. A. FRY.

LOST—In this city, a silver watch box with the initials W. F. engraved upon it. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to this office.

SHE IS COOLING OFF.

The Mafia Thought to Be the Cause of Fava's Recall.

WHAT BLAINE HAS TO SAY.

He Discusses the Matter at Length and Makes Some Pointed Suggestions—Different Opinions Expressed.

Rome, April 1.—Political circles here fully endorse the action of the Italian government. The newspapers of this city pronounce themselves very strongly against the action of the United States government. Influential Italians advise the Italian government to send a circular note to friendly powers, denouncing the United States as being essentially unable to insure justice in the United States, and as impotent to fulfill the duties of civil government. Other prominent Italians suggest that the Italian government should draw off all negotiations with the government at Washington, and that the New Orleans lynchings are concerned, deal directly with the state of Louisiana, and that the latter's government should be called to account for killing the Italian prisoners.

Marquis di Rudini, Italian premier, arrived here late last night, having been summoned by telegraph. In the course of an interview to-day with the Associated Press correspondent Marquis di Rudini said: "Personally, I am most kindly disposed toward the United States government, and expressed the hope that the civil authorities of the United States would not fail in their duties toward society, justice, morality and law." "Public opinion, however," he added, "demands a more energetic course of action. If the federal government does not perceive it is in the wrong, a diplomatic rupture is inevitable."

Continuing, the premier said: "The report that Americans have been insulted and arrested in New Orleans is ridiculous and false. Americans always receive here the best and kindest hospitality, both upon the part of the Italian government and the Italian people, both knowing perfectly the duties of a civilized country."

The pressure brought to bear upon Marquis di Rudini, and which compelled him to act vigorously, was, as he said, the pressure of Signor Crispi, late premier of Italy. "The report that Americans have been insulted and arrested in New Orleans, and that the chief of police of that city, just even if it was ill-founded, is a serious matter," he said. "The Italian government would do well to suppress crime in Italy before meddling with the punishment of murderers in New Orleans. These critics, however, feel the weak point of the United States' case is the bribed jury's acquittal of the assassins. 'If we believe the American contention,' said an Italian senator to a press correspondent, 'which is, I personally believe, well founded, that the evidence convicted the men who were acquitted, we are in this unpleasant position: Italy cannot condone the lynchings without assuming the guilt and penalty of the New Orleans court. International comity forbids us to assume that Chief of Police Hennessy's murderers were tried by a venal and corrupt tribunal. Such an assumption would be an insult to the United States, although Americans are quite at liberty to insult their own tribunals.'"

United States Minister Porter yesterday called to see Marquis di Rudini, the Italian premier, who, however, was absent from the city. Mr. Porter then saw the under-secretary of foreign affairs, Signor Darco. The United States minister expressed regret at the fact that the Italian government had thought fit to recall Baron Fava, and generally speaking thought the United States government would not deny any request of the Italian government, if there was reason and fairness in such demands. Incidentally, Porter also suggested that the Italian government should take before taking further action in hopes a satisfactory answer might be received from Washington. Before Mr. Porter left Signor Darco's office the latter said: "Suppose a dozen American citizens were murdered in an Italian city and we pleaded impotence to punish the murderers, because the city in which the murders occurred enjoyed an autonomous form of government, what opinion would you in the United States have? The opinion would be the civilized world at large have to say regarding our plea?" Porter, thereupon, tried to make clear to Darco the relations of a federal government to individual states, as fixed by the constitution.

but Darco was not satisfied and replied with heat: "We have nothing to do with your constitution; if it is found wanting, you must mend it. You know it is no constitution worthy of a free civilized country if it does not insure punishment for crime and protection for the weak."

WHAT BLAINE SAYS.

Correspondence Between the Secretary and Italian Authorities.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following correspondence between Secretary Blaine and Baron Fava is made public by the department of state after:

"Royal Legation of Italy Washington, March 31, 1891. Mr. Secretary of State: By my two notes, 16th and 18th insts., I had the honor to call your excellency's serious attention to the occurrence of exceptional gravity which took place at New Orleans on the 14th, whereby four subjects of the king of Italy, who were confined in the prison of that city, were massacred by a crowd under the leadership of two American citizens, having formally protested against the unjustifiable conduct of the local authorities, which were evidently recreant to all their duties on that occasion. I reserved to the government of my majesty the right to demand such satisfaction as might be deemed proper, since the occurrence in question constituted a potent violation of the stipulations of the treaty in force between our two countries which secures to Italian subjects residing in the United States the same protection enjoyed by American citizens, and which has always been extended to the latter in Italian territory. The reparation demanded by the government of the king, as I have had the honor to inform in our interviews held during the last few days, were to consist of the following points: First—Official assurance by the federal government that the guilty parties should be brought to justice. Second—Recognition, in principle, that indemnity is due to the relatives of the victims. Your excellency was pleased to declare to me that the federal government did not think it could take this view of the case, it declined to take the aforesaid demands into consideration. Under these circumstances the government of my majesty, considering the legitimate action of the king's minister at Washington to become enhanced when, as the president has the honor to announce that I am going to leave Washington as speedily as possible, leaving Marquis Rudini, his majesty's secretary of legation in charge of the current business of the royal legation. Secretary Blaine to-day wrote to the charge d'affaires Rudini as follows: 'I beg to express the sincere regret with which the government of the United States receives the intelligence of Baron Fava's speedy departure from this capital. Though he has more than once intimated this purpose, the government of the United States has been unable to see adequate reasons for such a step. The baron's services here for the past ten years have been distinguished at all times by most agreeable relations with the executive department of this government. Regret at his leaving is enhanced when, as the president believes, he has been recalled under a misapprehension of facts by the government of Italy. The cause of his sundering his diplomatic relations with this government is thus given in his own words: 'The reparation demanded by the government of the king, as I have had the honor to inform you in our interviews held during the last few days, was to consist of the following points: First, official assurance by the federal government that the guilty parties should be brought to justice. Second, by recognition in principle that an indemnity is due to the relatives of the victims. I have endeavored to impress upon you the importance of the matter, which he has honored me that the government of the United States is utterly unable to give the assurance which the Marquis Rudini has demanded, even if the national government had entire jurisdiction over the alleged murderers, it could not give assurance to any foreign power that they should be punished before tried by a jury. In Baron Fava's second point he demands recognition in principle that indemnity is due to the relatives of the victims. He is assuredly under grave error when he declares that the United States government declined to take this demand into consideration, as I shall regret it if he has communicated such a conclusion to your government. I have repeatedly given to Baron Fava assurances that under the direction of the president all facts and incidents connected with the murder should be most thoroughly investigated. I have also informed him that in a matter of such gravity the government of the United States would not permit itself to be hurried. The impetuosity of the approved may be natural, but its indulgence does not always secure the most substantial justice.' The fact that Secretary Blaine

addressed his letter to Marquis Imperiale, charge d'affaires, is of significance, demonstrating that the government does not regard the rupture of diplomatic relations caused by Baron Fava's return as complete. Had that view been taken the communication would have been addressed to the Italian government direct or through the legation of Minister Porter at Rome.

SECRETARY PROCTOR.

He Says the Course of the Government Will Be Right.

YUMA, Ariz., April 1.—Secretary of War Proctor and party arrived this morning. He said: "I have only just heard from Washington that the Italian minister has been recalled, and a number of American prisoners in Florence as hostages. I am scarcely prepared to express an opinion, but know that our citizens abroad will be protected, and that the course of our government in this matter will be such as to meet with the approval of the American people. My visit has been for the purpose of inspecting posts, but if the reports received this morning of the Italian question are confirmed, I will return East immediately after reaching San Francisco."

THE LONDON PRESS.

The United States Need Expect No Sympathy from Johnny Bull.

LONDON, April 1.—The St. James Gazette, commenting on the recall of Baron Fava, says: "If Italy is disposed to send her iron-clads to the Mississippi, the Americans have no ships to force the Tiber and Duilo for forty minutes. The withdrawal of the ambassador is the next thing to a declaration of war, and evidently meant to convey to the United States the information that Italy is not to be trifled with."

The Star says that the United States is in an extremely difficult position. Though the lynching at New Orleans was justifiable, the withdrawal of Fava is the easiest solution of the problem. The Globe thinks the United States will be taught a vigorous lesson in diplomacy. They must learn that they cannot ignore the Old World ideas.

Berlin, April 1.—It is reported that mysterious warnings, sent by King Humbert of Italy, to the Marquis di Rudini, have demanded protection for Italians resident in foreign countries. It is further believed, according to this story, the recall of the Italian minister at Washington was largely owing to the fears of Italian ministers aroused by the Mafia's threats.

Rome, April 1.—The evening papers comment briefly on the Fava incident, and the utterances are marked by calmness and moderation. The Opinions and Observator Romans simply publishes the telegrams received from America. The Standard asks whether Baron Fava could return to his post if Italy limited her demand for reparation to payment of indemnity to the relatives of the murdered men, adding: "This is the only satisfaction the United States is in a position to give."

The Italy says the Italians and citizens of the United States have the greatest interest in maintaining friendly relations and it will be best for the two governments to come to an understanding as soon as possible. The position of the court of King Humbert of Italy during the present strained relations existing between Italy and the United States is unpleasant.

London, April 1.—The evening Standard referring to the recall of Baron Fava, remarks that "the trouble will blow over shortly and the Americans will be little worse for it. The agitation will vastly strengthen the hands of those who are wanting to forbid further the landing of immigrants. The Echo is of the opinion that the recall of Baron Fava is a hasty and inconsiderate step which Italy is likely to repent taking. The Globe expresses the opinion that it is necessary that the government at Washington should receive a sharp lesson on the customs of international diplomacy. In its issue of tomorrow morning the Popolo Romano, the leading organ of the opposition will declare that the entire country approves the recall of Baron Fava. It will say, 'If we cannot obtain solemn rights we will at least ourselves the satisfaction of sending back American vessels filled with wheat for our markets and returning to Yankee borders their trichinized meat. The clerical party, Voces de la Verita, holds that the recall of Baron Fava will lead to no useful result, it being a purely platonic protest, due to pressure upon the Italian government from secret societies."

San Francisco, April 1.—The La Voce del Popolo, the principal Italian paper published here, says to-day: "The recall of Baron Fava is an act worthy of the government which feels its own dignity and has a full consciousness of its own right. It is an act of solemn indignation of a government of people superior by intelligence, education and honesty, against a proceeding in which figures ruffians and ex-slave beaters, such as the governor of Louisiana and the municipality of New Orleans. Berlin, April 1.—The opinion

here is that serious complications will come out of the Fava incident. The Vossische Zeitung calls Mr. Blaine a diplomatic brawler, quite capable of conjuring up war with any European power. The Tagblatt thinks the matter not serious. It is convinced that Mr. Blaine, "the personification of Yankee haughtiness," has not kept within the limits of international courtesy.

They Are Anxious to Take Part.

Fort Scott, Kan., April 1.—The following telegram was sent to Secretary Blaine to-day by a number of patriotic cowboys: "Hundred thousand Kansas cowboys would like to spend the summer in Rome. Can you furnish transportation?"

RAUM WILL NOT RESIGN.

Japanese Government Appropriates \$500,000 for the Fair.

Oregon, April 1.—Pension Commissioner Raum, who is in the city to-night, emphatically denies the public rumor that he is about to resign.

The national works fair commission assembled here this afternoon. A letter has been received from Japan to the effect that the lower house of Japanese parliament has passed a bill appropriating \$500,000 for a government exhibit at the world's fair, and the bill is now in the hands of the house of peers. To-day's mortality record instead of showing a decrease from yesterday's list actually exceeded it, there being 166 deaths, against 165 the day before.

HARRISON'S TRIP.

HE WILL LEAVE FOR THE WEST ON APRIL 15.

The Party Will Contain Several Cabinet Officers, but No Ladies Oregon Will Be Visited.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The president, as now advised, will leave Washington on Wednesday, April 15, on his California trip. The party that will accompany him will be small and will probably include no ladies. Several members of the cabinet will be in the party, including Secretary Tracy, who will assist himself of the opportunity offered by the trip to visit the Mare Island navy-yard and the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, where several United States vessels are now in course of construction. The itinerary of the trip is not yet mapped out, but the president will probably be away in all about six weeks. Numerous letters of inquiry as to what cities the president and party will pass through are being daily received at the executive mansion, but no replies can be made, as the president himself has not made up his mind as to the exact route he will take. At first he was inclined to stop at several Southern cities on his way to California, but this part of the original programme may be abandoned, as he is urged to visit Oregon and Washington while out on the Pacific coast, and he fears he may not have time to tarry long in the South, should he decide to go to the far Northwest. Secretary Tracy is anxious to visit Pogo sound, and inspect the new government navy-yard now being built there, and may prevail upon the president, if there is not sufficient time for that, to curtail the time he originally expected to spend in the South.

They Will Raise More Wheat.

SPOKANE FALLS, April 1.—Official reports to the chamber of commerce from seventeen towns in Washington indicate a largely increased acreage over that of last year. In the Big Bend country the increase will run from 50 to 100 per cent.; in the Palouse, Yakima, Walla Walla and Potlatch districts the increase will be about 25 per cent.

The Umatilla Lands.

PENDLETON, Or., April 1.—The sale of the Umatilla reservation lands began to-day and will continue about forty days. A large crowd was present at to-day's sale. Only one section was offered for sale. Three-quarters of it were disposed of at a total amount of \$2149.

Killed in a Railroad Accident.

YUMA, Ariz., April 1.—A locomotive and caboose on a west-bound freight train were derailed at Light's this morning. Arty and Arthur Gillespie, of Los Angeles, jumped from the train. The former was instantly killed and the latter slightly injured.

Bulgaria Is Preparing.

Berlin, April 1.—The Cologne Gazette says: "The Bulgarian government has made a contract with the Krupp works for a large supply of war material to strengthen Bulgarian defenses."

RAMPANT STRIKERS.

A Drunken Crowd of Hungarians Destroying Property.

A STRIKER SHOT AND KILLED.

The Strikers in the Coks District Have Secured Financial Backing—Now East of the Rockies.

Pittsburg, April 2.—A dispatch from Mount Pleasant says: One hundred and fifty Hungarians, many of whom were drunk, started shortly after midnight toward the Standard works shooting, intermingled with pistol shots, which could be plainly heard in the direction of Morewood. At 12:30 a. m. the mob is said to be gathering recruits and riot seems not improbable.

Pittsburg, April 1.—The endorsement of the federation of labor has assured the financial backing of the striking cokers, of which they were sadly in need and several jubilant mass meetings were held to-day.

CHRISTEN, Pa., April 1.—Wm. Brown, one of the steel casting company's strikers, in company with some others, attacked some non-union men to-night. Brown was shot and killed.

THEY WILL GO FREE.

Pennoyer Exercises His Pardonning Power.

SALEM, April 1.—Governor Pennoyer to-day commuted the sentence of H. A. Glenn and Wm. Brackshaw, the commission shortens their terms about four years. They were sentenced each for 15 years for larceny and burglary at Turner, and went to prison in June, 1881. The reason given for the pardon was that the men had been sufficiently punished. These men were supposed to have been the leaders of the famous break of July, 1883, in which a dozen or more convicts escaped and several killed by guards and others wounded. Glenn and Brackshaw were out nearly all that summer, camping in the Siuslaw country.

A Chinaman Murdered.

NORTH YAKIMA, April 1.—News has been received of the murder of a Chinaman on the banks of the Columbia by a countryman. Both were miners. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive of the murder. The murderer hacked his victim to pieces with an ax. He was captured by an Indian and taken to Pasco.

Down Goes Sugar.

PORTLAND, April 1.—The effect of taking off the duty on sugar here was felt by a decline of three-fourths of a cent on the granulated article and five-eighths of a cent on powdered sugar. The prices on yellow sugars advanced about one-fourth of a cent. No further decline is expected soon.

PATTISON IS IN IT.

HE IS A STRONG RIVAL TO GROVER CLEVELAND.

Pennsylvania's Democratic Governor Is After the Presidential Nomination.

HARRISBURG, April 1.—Evidence is accumulating that Governor Pattison has his eye on the democratic nomination for president in 1892. It is the subject of conversation among party leaders and of very interesting speculation as to a possible division of the party into a Cleveland faction and a Pattison faction when the round-up for the national delegates occurs. That work is being done which is intended to get Pattison delegates has been demonstrated by the appointment of Robert S. Pattison to be harbor-master in Philadelphia. Mr. Pattison was one of the hardest workers against the governor at the last democratic state convention, and he was not at the front of the subsequent fight for election, but he had more influence with the democrats of the First congressional district than any one else. He is easily counted good for two delegates to the national convention, and it was pure politics that led to his appointment. Everywhere throughout the state the same work is going on and unless there is a strong effort made by the Cleveland men their leader will make but a poor showing in the Pennsylvania delegation to the democratic national convention of 1892.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Owing to heavy disbursements during March it is estimated there has been little if any decrease in the public debt. Expenditures are mainly on account of refunding the direct tax, settlement of French spoliation claims, tobacco rebate claims, etc.

Strike at Marshall.

MARSHALL, Or., April 1.—Forty drivers of the Oregon Coal & Navigation company quit work to-day. The company this morning reduced their wages from \$2.75 to \$2.50. About 250 men are affected by the strike.