

The Dalles Weekly Chronicle.

VOL. 1.

SHERMAN IS DEAD.

He Breathes His Last at His Home in New York City To-Day.

Admiral Dixon Porter Died at Washington City Friday.—A Brief Biography.

Sherman is Dead.

New York, Feb. 14.—[LATEST] 2 p.m. Sherman is dead.

Further Particulars.

During the forenoon as the hours passed by, every inquirer who called at the general's house was told that all hope was abandoned and that his relatives and attendants were merely waiting for the end, and endeavoring to make his last hours free from suffering if possible. Among those who called were Cyrus W. Field and Mrs. U. S. Grant.

As on preceding days since it became known that General Sherman lay at death's door news of people gathered in the street near his home talking to each other in low tones of the dying soldier.

At 1:30 p.m., a servant came out of the house and told the policeman on guard that the end had come, and that the general had at last surrendered. From Secretary Barrett it was learned that General Sherman remained unconscious to the last, dying with no visible pain.

The general passed away without speaking any. The members of his family gathered about his bed, those present being his four daughters and his son P. J. Sherman and the attending physician. Secretary Barrett and some friends were in the room below.

The funeral services of the remains will take place Thursday from his late residence, though it may be deferred until his son does not arrive on that day from Europe.

On the solemn Thursday evening the body will be taken to St. Louis on a special train and be interred there. It will be in charge of Gen. Schofield and will be accompanied by a delegation from Post LaFayette, G. A. R. of this city.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.

Admiral David C. Porter Dies at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Admiral David C. Porter died this morning.

(David Dixon Porter was born in Pennsylvania, June 8, 1814, his father being the gallant Porter of Essex fame. He served as a midshipman in the Mexican navy during the war between that country and Spain, on board the ship Geronimo which was sunk by the Spanish frigate La Libertad in May 1827, after a terrific encounter. Two years after this he entered the American navy as a midshipman, and eighteen years later as lieutenant took part in the Mexican war. When the civil war broke out Porter was sent to the relief of Fort Pickens, Fla., in command of the Powhatan. This duty accomplished he fitted out a mortar flotilla for reductions of the approaches of New Orleans. After the fall of New Orleans the flotilla assisted in the siege of Vicksburg and he was made rear admiral and placed in command of the naval forces on the western rivers above New Orleans. His ability was now conspicuously exhibited and wherever there was water enough to float a gunboat the old flag was carried. He was transferred to the Atlantic and captured Fort Fisher in 1863. He was appointed superintendent of the Naval Academy and on the death of Farragut succeeded that illustrious man as admiral of the navy.)

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The death was very sudden. It occurred at his residence here and was the result of fatty degeneration of the heart with which he had been afflicted since last summer. His death was calm and peaceful. The nature of the admiral's disease made it dangerous for him to lie on his back, so that he had been accustomed to rest sitting up on a large sofa with his back and head supported by pillows.

Flags on the white house and other public buildings are placed at half-mast. The funeral will be marked with the highest military honors and the interment will be at the Arlington national cemetery.

A large number of people and officials called at the house this morning and left messages of sympathy for the family. Telegrams of condolence also received from prominent people from all parts of the country. The time for the funeral has not yet been fixed.

ANOTHER MINING HORROR.

Frightful Mine Explosion.—A River Called in to Aid in Relief.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—The Meyer mine, near Scottdale, Pa., is on fire. Four pumpers are known to have been killed and six or seven men are now reported missing. Fifty men were at work when the explosion occurred setting fire to the mine.

The fire was kindled by a miner's lamp, which dropped to the bottom of the hundred foot shaft and kindled the accumulated gas, causing a terrific explosion.

The mine caught fire and the large fan used for ventilation purposes was destroyed, and the interior of the mine was soon a mass of flames.

Moutz creek has been turned from its course into the mine. The Meyer Coke plant is one of the largest in the region, and employed 500 men. They had refused to go out in the recent strike.

A Rochester Fatal Blaze.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 16.—A fire at St. Mary's hospital last night caused the loss of \$65,000 and resulted in fatal injury to a fireman. None of the inmates were injured.

San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. Feb. 16.—Wheat buyer \$1, 1.46.

OUR LAW MAKERS.

Creating Port of Portland—\$500,000 for a Wagon Road.

SALEM, Oreg., Feb. 13.—The house this morning passed the amendment to McCracken's bill creating Port of Portland.

Among the bills passed was Blackman's appropriating \$5,000 for wagon road from John Day to Monument. The senate's meaning time was assumed mostly in first reading of house bills.

SALEM, Feb. 13.—The senate has passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 for a hatching on the headwaters of the Columbia or Snake river; also senate joint resolution that the U. S. fish commissioners send a fish expert to this state to ascertain certain information concerning the habits of the salmon which was adopted.

SALEM, Feb. 14.—The house at the morning session considered the house bills to third reading—McCracken relating to assessment and taxation for inland navigation. Laid on the table. To abolish fish commission, indefinitely postponed.

For fishway over falls at Oregon City, a substitute report was passed. For publishing county court proceedings, passed.

UNION PACIFIC CHANGES.

A General Reorganization of the Blotted Monopoly.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 13.—A circular was issued this morning entirely reorganizing the freight department of the Union Pacific. J. A. Monroe, present assistant traffic manager becomes freight agent, relieving F. B. Whitney and will have general supervision of the entire system. B. N. Campbell, was appointed general freight agent, with headquarters at Portland, Or. B. F. Whitney, present general freight agent becomes first assistant general freight agent. Agents are appointed at Denver, Salt Lake, Portland, St. Joe, Kansas City, and Butte. The change goes into effect March 1.

THE DEAD HERO.

Few Callers at the House—Wall Street Will Close.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—There have been very few callers at Sherman's residence this morning. Yesterday and last night nobody was allowed to view the body. Members of the Stock Exchange this afternoon voted to unanimously close on the day of the funeral.

REPORTED REMOVAL

OF Pacific Mail Headquarters to Tacoma.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—A rumor was afloat today in shipping circles that the Pacific Mail Steamship company was about to remove its fleet and offices to Tacoma, following the plans of the recent big railroad combination of western roads. A reporter interviewed several well-informed railroad men on the subject and found that nothing definite except that a similar rumor was current last fall when George Gould was reinstated in the presidency of the company. At the offices of the Pacific Mail an authoritative denial of the reported change was made. In spite of this denial, however, some are inclined to think there is good foundation for the rumor. The Pacific Mail has not made any provisions for a change of dock room here, which will be rendered necessary by the extension of the seal wall. It was stated last week that the company had secured a location for the dock on the new seawall, towards Van Ness avenue, but this was positively denied today.

SIGNS AWAY HIS RIGHTS.

The Latest Sensation in the Davis Will Case.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 11.—Thomas Jefferson Davis, of Salem, Ill., alleged to be an illegitimate son of the late A. J. Davis, the millionaire banker of Butte, Mont., has sold his rights to the newspaper, creating surprise today by assigning to John A. Davis, brother of the deceased, all of his rights and interests to the vast estate in consideration of \$100,000. His lawyer knew nothing of the assignment, and claims it is a breach of contract entered into with the other heirs. It is said he is a fast young man who is determined to live and spend now rather than to wait the slow process of the law. Under the will entered for probate by John A. Davis he would receive a life annuity, and in case the will is revoked he would come in for an immense sum of money, as only two children claim the late bachelor as their mother. This is the latest sensational development in the already celebrated Davis will case.

Bold Robber in a Bank.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—This morning while a clerk of the bank of Scotland was standing at the counter of the National Provincial bank in the act of making a deposit he was addressed by a stylishly dressed stranger. While the conversation, which only lasted a minute, was going on, another man, evidently an accomplice, snatched from the clerk a wallet containing bonds and checks representing many thousand pounds, and escaped.

Cashier Spaulding's Statement.—The Loss is \$27,000.

AYER, Mass., Feb. 13.—President Hartwell has received a letter from the missing Cashier Spaulding in which he states that money he took for four years from the bank was lost in speculations.

It is stated this morning by the bank examiner that the loss of the First National Bank is apparently about \$27,000.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In the senate the credentials of Wm. F. Vilas, senator elect from Wisconsin for the term commencing the fourth of March next, was presented and placed on file. Resolution reported yesterday authorizing the selection of a committee on relations with Canada to continue its investigation during recess. Agreed to.

WORLD'S FAIR NEWS.

To be Court Martialed.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—A special from San Antonio says: "Captain Harry Wessels, Company H Third cavalry is to be court-martialed under orders from the secretary of war. It is charged that he accused his superior officer, General Stanley of drunkenness and incompetency, because the latter refused him a furlough when ordered to be in readiness to go to Sioux country."

To be a Brigadier.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Washington special says: "Col. Forsythe's appointment to next brigadier generalship in the army which occurred by the retirement of Brigadier General Gibbon, two months hence, is now practically assured.

Compelled to Decline.

SPOKANE FALLS, Feb. 11.—Judge L. B. Nash, who was a delegate from Spokane to the waterway convention recently held in Walla Walla, was appointed by body to represent its interests in the Oregon State, returning home Judge Nash finds it impossible to leave, and the Chamber of Commerce will appoint someone in his stead to visit the capital and work for an open river.

Victim of Confidence Men.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Hans Kramer, of Los Angeles, Cal., was worked by confidence men last night in Jersey City. He was going to Europe by the Red Star steamer, but the rogues succeeded in getting \$40 and left him a cheap satchel and two rolls of paper which he imagined contained \$100.

Banker Arrested for the Murder of his Wife.

CLARKS, Neb., Feb. 16.—Banker S. B. Cowles was arrested at Columbus this morning while on the way to Omaha charged with the murder of his wife.

WHAT'S NEW.

MADELA, Texas, Feb. 14.—A band of Mexicans visited the ranch of Victorian Hernandez last night, and killed Oscar Duval 11 year-old boy. A son who was concealed was wounded by one of the desperadoes. Ranchmen trailed blood 20 miles going toward the Rio Grande.

THE PORTAGE ROAD.

The State of Washington is Ready to Co-operate.

SALEM, Oreg., Feb. 13.—The Washington legislature is in earnest in the matter of joint action for the building of portage railways at the Cascades and The Dalles. The resolutions adopted by the Oregon legislature were telegraphed to Olympia last night. Early this morning the Washington legislature had already concurred in the resolution and appointed a joint committee, who would be in Portland tomorrow, ready to meet with the Oregon committee, which consists of Senators Watkins and Moore and Representatives Watkinson, McLean and Hart.

The bill will ask for leave of absence and go to Portland tomorrow. Although near the close of the session of each legislature, it is hoped an agreement may be quickly reached and a bill agreed upon, which will afford the relief demanded by the people in the eastern part of the state. Governor Smith has a plan to offset the constitutional objection that Oregon cannot appropriate money to spend in Washington, as it is imperative that the road shall be built on the Washington side, since the Oregon bank is occupied by the U. P. Line. Mr. Munn would have the right to demand payment of the waterway at the Cascades shore jointly to the two states, and over which they may have concurrent jurisdiction.

This he thinks could be easily done, and would remove all obstacle to the joint construction of a portage railway by two states.

WATERWAY PLANS.

A General Reorganization of the Blotted Monopoly.

WALLA WALLA, Feb. 14.—The executive committee of the waterway convention held a meeting this afternoon, and sent the following telegram to W. H. Grey and George H. Pope, of Portland:

"Kindly ask the legislative committee of Oregon and Washington to work at nearly in harmony with the expressed wish of the waterway convention as in their good judgment it will be best for the public welfare of both states." The amount asked by Senator Riley is fully endorsed, and will admit of more economical improvement than what was asked for in our memorial, to wit, limited through fear of asking too much and getting nothing."

Also the following telegram was sent to State Senator George T. Thompson, at Olympia, Wash.:

"We respectfully ask such an amendment to your memorial as will make it easy for us to get the support of the convention, as expressed in their good judgment, to be best for the public welfare of both states."

General Sherman, ex-general of the army of the United States, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1820. His father one of the judges of the supreme court of Ohio, died in 1829 and William was educated in the family of the Hon. Thomas Erving until he had reached the age of 16, when he went to West Point, and graduated in 1840; he then entered the U. S. Army, and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in 1841. He acted as assistant adjutant general, in 1847, and obtained a brevet of captain in the regular army from May, 1848, for meritorious services in California during the war with Mexico. He was appointed commissary of subsistence in 1850, served at St. Louis and New Orleans, but finding his pay inadequate to support his family, resigned his commission September 6th, 1853, and removed to San Francisco, where he was a partner in a bank till 1858, when he returned to St. Louis and was elected superintendent of the Louisiana State Military Institution, which position he resigned when the Civil War began. After the fall of Fort Sumter he was commissioned colonel of the 13th infantry, and commanded the 3rd brigade on the 21st of July 1861.

On the reorganization of the National army, Colonel Sherman was made brigadier general of volunteers, and accompanied General Anderson to Kentucky, where he succeeded him temporarily in command, until at his own request he was relieved by General Buell, and was ordered to Missouri. In the early part of 1862, he was appointed to the command of a division under General Grant, and acted with great bravery at the battle of Shiloh on the 6th of April; he was promoted to the rank of major general on the 1st day of May, and when the department of Tennessee was formed, in December, he was made commander of the 15th army corps. At the end of that month, he led an expedition to Vicksburg, but the works were too strong to be taken by assault, and he was obliged to withdraw his troops, after a severe fight. He commanded the wing of the army that captured Fort Hindman, Arkansas, January 10th, 1863, after which he resumed command of the 15th army corps; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, which capitulated July 3d, 1863, and led the expedition which captured Jackson City July 10th.

When General Grant was placed in command of the army previously under General Rosencrans, he gave the command of the department of Tennessee to General Sherman, who encountered General Longstreet, and obliged him to retreat, November 20th, and in February, 1864, made his expedition to Meridian, Mississippi, and broke up that important railroad center, driving General Polk's army out of Mississippi. Having been charged with the command of the army in Georgia, May 4th, 1864, he commenced the expedition through that state, which ended in the capture of Atlanta, the capital city.

General Hood thrice attacked the Federal army, and was repulsed, sustaining considerable loss. After his third failure, General Hood acted merely on the defense in Atlanta, which fell into the hands of the Nationals in the beginning of September. In October Hood began his movement towards Tennessee, Sherman followed him as far as Resaca, 75 miles, drove him from the railroad, and then sent part of his army to Tennessee to defend that State, and with the balance began his wonderful "March to the Sea," to act in concert with the Union army in Virginia against General Lee. The distance from Atlanta to Savannah is 260 miles. General Sherman accomplished the march with very little loss in 23 days; and Savannah fell to his hands December 21st, 1864. The news of its late capture was received with great rejoicing, not only because it showed how triumphant the campaign in Georgia had been, but because it opened up the seaboard of the state, and inflicted a heavy blow to the Confederate cause. General Sherman defeated the Confederate army of North Carolina at Bentonville, in that State, March 19th, 1865, and soon afterwards paid a visit to General Grant, to concert those measures for the defeat of General Lee, which ended in the submission of that general, and that of General J. E. Johnston, who surrendered his army to General Sherman, April 26th 1865, which was one of the closing actions of the war.

General Sherman was promoted to the rank of lieut. general, of the army July 25th, 1866; and succeeded to General Grant as general of the United States Army March 4th, 1869.

General Sherman, after the war, made his home at St. Louis, Mo., although he lived in New York at times; never left the chosen spot, only for a season, so attached to its environment he requested that he be well away in its dust with military honors, a short time before he died.

General Sherman was a great soldier, in the full meaning of the term, a man of stern and determined character, whose force of will-power suffered no defeat in an undertaking as his march to the sea verified though it might, cost great loss, or sacrifice.

He was a man of strong impulses and unyielding in whatever he believed to be right. He was strongly attached to his friends, though his deportment led them to doubt his sincerity, but his enemies hated with a bitter hatred, which no doubt was due to his excitability and morbid self-esteem. Whether his soldiers loved him as they did General Grant is another thing, he was born a soldier and died one.

He was a man of strong impulses and unyielding in whatever he believed to be right. He was strongly attached to his friends, though his deportment led them to doubt his sincerity, but his enemies hated with a bitter hatred, which no doubt was due to his excitability and morbid self-esteem. Whether his soldiers loved him as they did General Grant is another thing, he was born a soldier and died one.

He was a man of strong impulses and unyielding in whatever he believed to be right. He was strongly attached to his friends, though his deportment led them to doubt his sincerity, but his enemies hated with a bitter hatred, which no doubt was due to his excitability and morbid self-esteem. Whether his soldiers loved him as they did General Grant is another thing, he was born a soldier and died one.

He was a man of strong impulses and unyielding in whatever he believed to be right. He was strongly attached to his friends, though his deportment led them to doubt his sincerity, but his enemies hated with a bitter hatred, which no doubt was due to his excitability and morbid self-esteem. Whether his soldiers loved him as they did General Grant is another thing