

The Dalles Chronicle



VOL. II.

THE DALLES, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1892.

NUMBER 28.

THE COMING CONTEST.

Repetition of Minneapolis Contentions and Turbulances.

GROVER HAS NO INDIVIDUAL RIVAL.

The Opposition Simply Arises From Personal Dislike of him.

HE ACCEPTS NO CORRUPT TRUCE.

It is Said Cleveland is not a Man to Win Favors From Professional Politicians.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Signs in the political heavens indicate that the democratic convention to assemble in Chicago on Tuesday next, will have much the same characteristics as the turbulent and contentious gathering at Minneapolis. It is perhaps true that rivalry will not be as bitter between any two aspirants. There are no two men in the democratic party so nearly matched as were the two heated rivals for the republican honor. Ex-President Cleveland is, in many respects, so far as his popular strength goes, comparable to Mr. Blaine. But he has no individual rival. The opposition to him does not arise because his fellow-democrats admire some other democrat more than they admire him. It is because they do not like him. His methods are not their methods. Looking at it from an independent standpoint it is needless to say that the opposition to Mr. Cleveland is to his personal credit. It once called forth the declaration: "We love him for the enemies he has made." It comes from his unwillingness to accept a truce from the corrupt men of his party, and especially of his own state. The antagonism of these men, with their treacherous practices, might not be effective against him in November, but it will exert a powerful influence in a convention where the men who are to determine issues sit under the same roof in actual contact. As a rule the supporters of Mr. Cleveland are not great politicians. He himself is not enough of a politician to win the favor of men who make politics a profession. His strength at the convention will be made up of an almost universal sentiment in favor of his nomination. It may not be as uproarious as the Blaine enthusiasm at Minneapolis, but it will have a deep and significant earnestness that will impress the entire atmosphere of the convention.

CHICAGO MOSAIC.

Opinions Centering Upon the Dark Horse Possibilities.

CHICAGO, June 17.—There is nothing in the democratic situation that is significant of coming events. The shadows which cast the horoscope seem to be in ambush, lacking opportunity to make its power felt. As an Oregonian, you might suggest that Gov. Penneyer, with a little necessary whitewashing, would make a quite presentable dark-horse. The possibility of a third candidate is limited by the fact that but two candidates are likely to be voted for on the first ballot, and a selection is apparently inevitable. If, however, a third candidate should be voted for on the first ballot, the possibility of a dark horse nomination would be greatly increased. If the silent walls could speak the echoes of the whispers uttered in secret conferences and darkened chambers of Chicago for the next few days, the world would be astounded at the revelations of the ways of political conventions and the means that are employed to create the popular sentiment that makes or un-makes the destinies of men and parties. A huge white dome of canvas ninety-five feet to the apex undulated above the great amphitheater of the democratic wigwam yesterday afternoon. Small boys who peeped in had visions of the circus, the sawdust ring and the striped clown. To the elders the possibilities of the political circus of June 21 was as fascinating. The cotemporary press of cities jealous of Chicago, are jibing the Garden city freely just now. The St. Paul Globe, referring to the recent storm here says: "That five-and-a-half-pound meteor that crashed through a roof in Chicago should serve as a hint. Sodom had a preliminary intimation. The Pittsburg Times has this to say: "A schooner white as milk landed at a dock in Chicago, and when her captain returned to her twenty-four hours later

she was black as tar. The gas, it is explained, which rose from the delightful river water acted on the paint. This is what helps along Chicago's boom as a health resort."

The Minneapolis Tribune replies to the Chicago News' references to rum and rowdiness after the convention in the flour city as follows: "Talk about your rum and rowdiness! Just wait until that reform convention assembles in Chicago. Then we'll show you a spectacle that'll make you think you've struck a combination of bench show and bird store."

DALLES BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

Some of the Benefits Which May be Derived From it.

Why cannot The Dalles have a Building and Loan association? We think we can show decided advantages both to city and citizens from such an organization. Such institutions enable people of moderate means to acquire homes on easy terms. In a growing city, such as The Dalles, there is no risk in depositing money with the association, or in its making loans on realty. Many people are paying rent who could acquire full ownership for themselves and families by means of such associations. They are no longer an experiment. They have been tested in old cities, such as Philadelphia, and in new ones, such as Minneapolis, and have stood the test successfully. They enable people to invest small sums with advantage to themselves and their neighbors, who benefit by every homestead that is established among us. The Astorian tells what the association has done in Astoria. It says: "We have in Astoria ample business capacity to manage successfully many such associations. Their success depends on prompt payment of dues and on brisk demand for the money. In a thriving association there is a constant influx and overflow of money. As the profits result from the loans, it is obvious that this lively demand for money is needed to meet current expenses (which ought always to be small) and pay fair interest to those who invest in the association. "The principle on which these associations are founded may be extended so as to benefit farmers and merchants who need loans on reasonable terms. Of course, houses and lots form the most tangible security, but money can also be advanced with perfect safety on other forms of security. In France this has been done on a large scale by the credit mobilier, which is practically a great banking institution that makes advances upon merchandise, bonds and the like. We do not need in this country a colossal concern of that kind, but we do need mutual associations that will enable people to acquire loans at low interest. This will be done when some plan is devised by farmers and mechanics which will place their spare cash at the service of those who need it, receiving of course, proper security. There are many concerns called mutual, that have failed to merit fully that title. To be as beneficial as the building associations, they must, like them, be local, and be managed openly by the people who are directly interested in their success."

Yamhill Marble.

Reporter. It will doubtless surprise many people who have lived here nearly all their lives and never known or thought anything about it, to be told that within three miles of McMinnville as a bird would fly, there is a massive and inexhaustible ledge of granite. We have never seen the ledge, but Mr. C. A. Berry, on whose farm it is situated, in part, brought some specimens of the rock to town one day this week that were unmistakably good. It is pretty dark in color, and he estimates that the ledge, though not fully exposed, would have a perpendicular face of 200 feet, by possibly half a mile in length. It is also distributed over the surface in massive boulders. It is more than probable that Mr. Berry has a valuable resource on his place in a form that he never realized.

Bells at The Fair.

CHICAGO, June 16.—A leading manufacturer of bells proposes to duplicate the famous Tzarkokolok, the "king of bells," and to use the reproduced bell, as a building in which to exhibit the collection of bells. The Tzarkokolok would furnish ample space for and extensive exhibit. It is 22 feet in diameter, and 28 feet 3 inches high. "We have sent to Moscow for the exact measurements and a detailed description of the bell," said the secretary of the company, "and as soon as those have been secured and the necessary space allotted we shall begin the work."

Servicable Yacht.

Astorian. Nick Webber's gasoline launch towed a barge loaded with 1,100 boxes from the Astoria box company to the north shore cannery, a distance of eight miles in 50 minutes.

EMIN PASHA IS DEAD.

Confirmation of Recent Rumors From Central Africa.

SUPPOSED VICTIM OF SMALLPOX.

Sketch of His Governorship in The Equatorial Province.

WOULD NOT BE RESCUED BY STANLEY

What Egypt Did to Raise Emin Bey to The Rank of Pasha and Aid a Relief Expedition.

LONDON, June 17.—Dispatches confirming recent rumors of the death, in the interior of Africa, of Emin Pasha, are at hand. It is supposed that he died of small pox, from which reports in April stated he was suffering. In 1878 Dr. Emin Bey was sent by Gordon to the equatorial province of Africa as governor. When he took the post there was an annual deficit of £39,000. In 1881 he sent down £8,000 surplus revenue. In 1882 he was in Kartoum and offered to the authorities to try and make peace with Mahdi. They refused his help and told him to go back to his province, develop it and protect its frontiers. From that time nothing was heard of Emin Bey for several years. It was understood that he was hemmed in by hostile natives in equatorial Africa and prevented from reaching the coast or communicating with the outside world.

In 1885 the various geographical societies of Europe began to agitate the question of sending an expedition to the relief of the brave explorer. About the same time Stanley wrote to some friends in England offering to lead a government expedition for the relief of Emin. His services were offered gratuitously, and he also said that should another leader be chosen he would give £500 to the expedition. The British government considered the different memorials and were forced to take action by events at Cairo. Unknown to them Dr. Schweinfurth, the African traveler and a friend of Emin, brought great pressure to bear upon the Egyptian government. The raised Emin Bey to the rank of pasha, thus recognizing his position and their responsibility. They also voted £10,000 to any relief expedition. The British government then accepted the offer of certain private individuals to equip a relief expedition, with Stanley as the leader, the Egyptian grant to be given to that expedition. Stanley's expedition to central Africa, the finding of Emin and that doughty explorer's refusal to be rescued, are all matters of such recent date as to be fresh in the minds of all readers of the newspapers. A few months ago it was reported that Emin had become blind.

Government Canteens.

MADISON, Wis., June 17.—The agitation of the liquor traffic at the Soldiers' home, is blowing a breeze which will be pretty fresh in political circles by December. But few people know what this expression means, but it means in plain language that the government has gone into the business of running a saloon at every army post; that a West Point army officer, who has cost the government about \$14,000 to educate, superintends it, and enlisted men who are paid by the government to serve as soldiers are detailed to serve as bar-tenders. This beats Belamy's socialistic dream all to pieces and the administration under which this outrage is perpetrated has proven itself more progressive than even Dr. Rainsford, for they are using the time of government employes and the prestige of the government to educate and encourage the liquor traffic. A correspondent at one of the army posts writes that their "canteen" buys beer by the carload and the "canteen" is doing a rushing business.

Telegraphic Flashes.

The condition of the mad King Otto of Bavaria is now merely vegetative. He is unable to distinguish persons in the family entourage, and his attendants have the greatest difficulty in getting him to take food.

The world's fair committee of the house has agreed on a bill for the coinage of 10,000,000 half dollars to be used in aid of the Columbian exposition. The provisions are substantially as outlined in late dispatches.

Home From a Foreign Land.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Among the recent arrivals from Europe are Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, wife of the United States minister to England, and Mrs. Warner Miller. The courtesies of the port were extended to both ladies. The vessel did not reach her North river pier until nearly 5 o'clock and they were probably the only passengers whose baggage received the attention of the customs inspector. Mrs. Lincoln was accompanied by her daughter and was met at the pier by her son-in-law. "I have nothing to say for publication," she said pleasantly, "except that I have had a rather rough voyage. I shall be in New York about three weeks and shall spend about four months in America before returning to England."

Chronicle Snap Shots.

A five story tobacco factory is to be built by Gumbert Bros. in Reading, Penn. Members of Maine legislature receive \$150 per annum and mileage.

In New York over 12 per cent of the families have houses by themselves.

Most of the workmen in big sugar refineries in Philadelphia are Germans.

The census bureau shows that there are 11,433,318 dwelling houses in the land.

A newly introduced white potato has been named "Bill Nye" by its grower.

A Florida firm is making cigars for foreign potentates that cost \$800 a thousand.

A bicycle factory is being established at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Henry Clews predicts higher prices for grain this year than last.

The term "hand," used in measuring horses, means four inches.

It is now known that at least seven persons lost their lives, and a score more were hurt in the storm at Chicago on Tuesday.

Philadelphia leads in carpet manufacturing.

Florida moss is being used for mattresses.

It will probably never be known what caused the explosion at Mare Island. The secretary of the navy has ordered that a commission be at once appointed to investigate the explosion, and it is rumored that a general court-martial will be held, in which some of the naval officers of the yard will be the principal actors.

At no time in the history of creation, has the world been visited by such frequent disasters of famine, flood, fire, etc., both by sea and by land, as have occurred within the period of six months past.

Chess matches are indulged in by telephone.

Electricity gives employment to 5,000,000 persons.

The sales of diamonds annually reach \$25,000,000.

Sea otter is costlier than seal skin and is growing scarcer.

The average life of tradesman is about two-thirds of a farmer.

New York tanning firms purpose to curtail the output of sole leather.

The New York Vote.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The Times this morning says: "The New York delegates who are here cannot justly be accused of saying one thing and meaning another; but they would not be politicians if they were to publicly declare all that is in their minds and has become part of their plans. To this New York situation there is an inside feature which will not become apparent for several days, which is tolerably well understood by those persons who have special opportunities for observing what is going on, not only in Chicago, but in New York. There is responsible and authentic information that the New Yorkers have no hope of nominating Hill. To induce the convention to name David B. Hill would equal the task of changing the direction of gravitation. If these New Yorkers, as shrewd and eager politicians as any that are to be on the ground, go into a hopeless fight for Hill for loyalty's sake they will be deserving of no little credit. It is easy to see that the day is coming, and it will be here about the middle of next week, in which the New York delegation will be called upon to decide as to what it is to do beyond Hill."

The Code of Honor.

EQRSYTH, Mo., June 17.—As a result of the feud growing out of the murder of Sheriff Williams, John Nettleton and Richard Meyer, two young men, fought a duel with knives near Proteem. Both were fearfully slashed, and died within half an hour.

Having dedicated the remainder of his public life to home rule, Gladstone declares the eight-hour question is not one for him to deal with, but for the men who are to come after him.

HILL, HILL, D. B. HILL.

The Regular Democracy Will Stand till Doomsday.

THE SYRACUSE HOWLERS GET BACK.

They Protest That Hill is Done for and Sticking Will not Save Him.

SAGACITY OF THE TAMMANYITES.

Some Doubts May Exist but the Continent is Undismayed by Syracuse Antagonists.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The regular democratic delegates of New York held a meeting and declared in formal resolution their purpose to "present the name of Senator David B. Hill for president." It is also resolved by the regulars that they "will vote for him until he is nominated or so long as he will permit his name to stand before the convention." It is evident from the delegates having acted on this matter that they realize that Mr. Hill is done for. They were instructed to vote for Hill. Now they get together and declare they are going to vote for Hill in accordance with instruction. In other words, they resolve that they will not bolt instructions. The hard-headed politicians who compose the regular delegation are not disposed to do things that are not needful. They do not waste words or exhaust their energies in doing unnecessary things.

It follows, therefore, that they must have believed that some doubt existed as to their loyalty to Senator Hill. They apparently desired to convince the public that whatever retrograde tendency the Hill movement is evincing they are going to stand by it. The Tammanyites are too sagacious to really fancy that Hill can be nominated at Chicago. Another thing this declaration may have been designed to accomplish is to show the democrats of the country that the antagonists of Mr. Cleveland are undismayed by the Syracuse convention. They reaffirm the differences hitherto existing and insist upon a fight to the finish. Yesterday's meeting appears to set at rest those rosy predictions that Hill himself will in the interests of peace swing round and put Mr. Cleveland in nomination. On the contrary, the Tammanyites are back to the light again with renewed energy and deepened resentment.

May be Happy Yet.

NEW YORK, June 17.—A rumor was circulated yesterday that, through the influence of Mrs. Astor, John Jacob Astor and James R. Roosevelt, there is soon to be a reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton. The rumor goes so far as to say that Mr. Drayton has visited his wife at the Astor residence on Fifth avenue. Mr. Drayton spends much of his time in town, making his headquarters at the Knickerbocker Club, although he is seen frequently at the Union Club. The children are at the Drayton place in New Jersey.

A Bicycle-Kidder Missing.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 17.—Much uneasiness is felt here for the safety of Otto Parager, the young reporter who started to ride from here to the City of Mexico on a bicycle. He was last heard from on May 19th, when he left the city of Durango for the port of Mazatlan, on the Pacific. His route lay across a wild chain of the Sierra Madre mountains.

Omaha Sick of U. P.

OMAHA, June 17.—The city has voted by a big majority \$750,000 bonds to aid the Nebraska central road to build a bridge across the Missouri and 100 miles north from Council Bluffs. The object is to give all eastern roads a chance to enter Omaha on favorable terms, and break down the Union Pacific embargo.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Against Home Rule.

BELFAST, June 18.—The great Ulster convention to consider the negative side of the home-rule question was held here yesterday. Work was generally suspended. A resolution was proposed declaring that Ulster avowed the fixed resolve to retain unchanged the present position as an integral portion of the United Kingdom, and protest in the most unequivocal manner against the passage of any measure to rob it of its inheritance in the imperial parliament under which its capital is invested, and its homes and rights safeguarded; that they would have nothing to do with a parliament certain to be controlled by men responsible for the crimes and outrages of the Land League, dishonesty in the plan of campaign, and cruelties in boycotting the many who had shown themselves ready to be instruments of clerical domination. It declares the attempt to set up a parliament will inevitably result in disorder, violence and bloodshed, such as has not been experienced in this country. It announces a resolve to take no part in the election or proceedings of an authority which, should it ever be constituted, Ulster would be forced to repudiate. It appeals to fellow countrymen hitherto in favor of a separate parliament to abandon a demand which hopelessly divides Irishmen, and to unite under an imperial legislature in developing the resources and furthering the best interests of the country.

Death in the Storm.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Reports from various points in Minnesota bring accounts of the destruction of property and losses of human life and stock by the storm of Thursday. Three children were killed in Martin county. The list of casualties in Fairbault county is a long one and hard to ascertain. Thus far six deaths are reported in that county, with many injured. The destruction of property cannot be estimated, as the path of the cyclone is through the richest farming country. Near Delevan the cyclone crushed a barn belonging to Mr. H. Duffy, and passed to the farm of C. Lietenberger. The family ran for the cellar and some of them reached shelter uninjured. The storm struck the house and reduced it to splinters one of the children a girl of seven, was killed, and Lietenberger and another of the children seriously injured. One mile east, the house of L. Pitcher was unroofed, and outhouses carried away. Passing on, the storm swept everything in its path, killing three persons two miles further east. A late report makes the number killed in this vicinity six, with 30 injured.

In the vicinity of Mankato the death list will amount to at least thirty, and seventeen bodies have been recovered thus far, with a large territory to hear from. The cyclone was the worst that ever visited the Northwest. The greatest loss was about Wells and Minnesota lake.

A Scranton dispatch tells of a storm in Pennsylvania last night which equals any one of the numerous cyclones of the past six months which have visited various portions of the country with deadly effect. Thursday evening a cloud-burst inundated the streets of Scranton, and on the main thoroughfares the water stands from three to four feet. The flats on the south side are covered, and the water has risen to the second story of hundreds of houses. Fears are felt for the safety of Dunning's dam. The lightning, which was incessant for five hours, struck six houses within the city-confines, killing three persons and stunning several more. The trolley wires are down all over the city, and travel by street-cars has been suspended. Washouts have occurred on the Delaware and Hudson railway tracks, and reports of widespread damage in Lackawanna and Luzerne counties are coming in. There are reports of loss of life on the flats in the southern portion of the city.

The rebels in Venezuela won a victory on the 14th. Fighting was resumed next morning, and, although the soldiers of Palacio made a gallant stand, they were defeated with great slaughter. They left a great number of dead and wounded behind them. The rebels, encouraged by their sweeping victory, are now marching upon the city of Bolivia, which they are sanguine of recapturing from the government.