

A PEOPLES' RAILWAY.

The Dream of Cheap Fares Near a Realization.

LONDON 20 MILES FOR TWO CENTS.

Constructing Railways at The Cost of Property Owners.

LIBERAL SCHEME BY THE COUNCIL.

The Tory Minority so Feeble That Its Opposition Will be Inmaterial.—Other Notes.

LONDON, June 27.—The dream of cheap fares over a railway owned and operated by the people of London seems to be very near a realization. A ride of twenty miles for two cents is the prospect held out by the London county council to overcrowded Londoners who have their eyes bent longingly toward the green fields of the country. Mr. William Saunders, one of the radical members of that rather radical body, is the proponent of this scheme, which, in addition to the cheap fare, embraces another novel feature. It is proposed that the railway, upon which the motive power is to be electricity, shall be paid for on the betterment principle, or, as we should say here, by special assessment. In New South Wales some lines of railway have been constructed at the cost of contiguous property, but the pending project in London is the first of the kind in England. And there is just as much to be said in favor of resorting to the betterment plan in the construction of a railway as in making a street or laying a pavement. The principles involved are identical. It is not likely that the conservatives of the county council will look with approbation upon Mr. Saunders' proposal. They have already been horrified by certain progressive features of the liberal and radical programme, and the pending proposition will add alarm to the feeling of distress which has oppressed the Tories ever since the remarkable victory of the progressives in March last. But the Tory minority is so feeble that its opposition to the Saunders scheme will be immaterial, and it is likely to be undertaken and pushed to success. It will certainly command the enthusiastic support of the labor element, and on that account the liberals will find it convenient to give the project their approval and assistance.

Portland's Protest.

PORTLAND, June 27.—The resolutions of the tabernacle meeting have gone to Washington signed by Capt. Geo. H. Moffett and T. F. Osborn. Secretary Gill positively refused to sign them. Referring to the charge that Maj. Handbury was taking pay from the port of Portland commission. Hon. W. D. Fenton said: "Ever since the day of our Saviour, man could not serve two masters. Major Handbury must serve his master, which is the government. He can't serve the government and take my money as a taxpayer at the same time. The port of Portland commission stands in opposition to more bridges, and Maj. Handbury as their servant, has reported against more bridges. Senator Dolph, who may want to come before the people again for some office, will act derelict to the wishes of the people if he does not use his influence to have the report of the United States engineers set aside."

The Klickitat Tragedy.

John Green has been placed under arrest for the murder of Wm. Dunn, in Klickitat county Saturday. The tragedy occurred about nine miles north of the ranch of Mr. Lord, at a station up on the mountain, about 7 a. m. Dunn had left home in the morning, and at the station as he drove up in his car, Green came out and insultingly accosted Dunn. The latter threw off his coat, and slapped Green's face, but inflicted no injury. Almost immediately Dunn was shot. The ball from Green's pistol taking such fatal effect that Dunn stepped but a few paces, exclaimed "I am shot," fell and died. Trouble existed between the men before, on account of some cattle, and while it is almost a sure thing that Green intended to slay his victim this may not be established as a fact in court. The verdict of the coroners' jury was to the effect that Dunn came to his death from a pistol shot wound, inflicted by John Green with criminal intent.

The Omaha Convention.

OMAHA, June 27.—It appears to be the impression now that there will be a big crowd here at the national convention next week. Exceeding anything Omaha has ever yet had to cope with. Some gossip is attending the distribution of admission tickets. It is reported that members of the older parties will secure control of the tickets, and pack the convention with heelers to turn it into a farce.

COLUMBIA RIVER GLASS WORKS.

Additional Information and Facts Concerning This Industry.

Special to THE CHRONICLE.

THE DALLES, June 28.—As reported last week articles were filed with the secretary of state and county clerk incorporating the Columbia river glass works. The company is the result of the enterprise of Mr. O. D. Taylor, who some months ago began prospecting certain properties in this vicinity, sending the samples to Dr. F. P. Vandenberg of Buffalo, N. Y. for analysis. The results of analysis were so satisfactory that Dr. Vandenberg was engaged to spend a month making personal examination of the properties. Large deposits of Geyserite or pure Silica of superior quality for glass making have been found, also other deposits of the essential requirements for glass and pottery industries. Several well known citizens of The Dalles are interested with eastern capitalists in developing these properties and manufacturing glass fruit jars to supply the extensive fruit interests on the coast; bottles for the drug and manufacturing trade and especially sheet window and plate glass.

The fruit-jars and bottles supplied to the Pacific coast are now obtained from Indiana, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Philadelphia and other distant points, while the window glass of uniformly poor quality is imported from Belgium, with a small quantity coming from Pittsburgh. The expense of transportation together with breakage greatly increases the cost of these commodities, and the establishment of such a factory will be a decided advantage to consumers in California and the Pacific northwest. Mr. Taylor will be actively interested in the company and Dr. Vandenberg who has been chemist to the city of Buffalo, and professor of chemistry in the University of Buffalo, for the past eight or ten years, will be consulting chemist to the company, coming to Oregon frequently. The capital of the company is \$250,000, in shares of \$100 each. The works will be located at Grand Dalles, Washington, and the principal business office will be at The Dalles, Oregon.

The Manie Walsh Tragedy.

PORTLAND, June 27.—Another man has been arrested upon whom suspicion rests concerning the outrage at Milwaukee. He calls himself "a reform writer," and was living in the woods in a hut built near the scene of the tragedy that he might compose composedly; whether he is the murderer or not, he is the next thing to a fool. Although circumstances are somewhat against him, he is perhaps not the man wanted.

Close Call Legislation.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—But three days remain for congress to act upon the most important matters of legislation and there is not a quorum of the house at the capital. Not a single regular annual appropriation bill has yet become a law, although the fiscal year expires Thursday, and resort must be had to the expedient of extending the appropriations by joint resolutions to prevent a total stoppage of the machinery of the government.

A Washington Law.

Walla Walla Union. During this campaign editors, publishers, writers, sign painters, caricaturists, campaign committees and stump-speakers must look a little out because the laws of Washington impose a penalty of fine and imprisonment on any one who by any words, printing, writing, sign, picture, representation or effigy, provokes another person to wrath, or exposes him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule, or to deprive him of the benefits of public confidence.

A lover of piscatorial sports was set off by the Regulator yesterday, as she was going to the Cascades, and to his horror found out, after the steamer had left him, that the high water had caused his favorite landing to become an island. The only way out of the dilemma was for him to attempt to reach shore by a line of willows. He then placed his lunch in his fish basket, put his watch as high up as possible, secured a foothold which he managed to push ahead to keep himself free from being stuck in the soft muddy bottom, and thus he reached the shore safely. He was not far from a fine trout stream, and the amusement of the next five hours made him forget the troubles he had experienced to reach the seclusion of the speckled beauties in his basket. Telling the incident to one of his friends he remarked: "But I can tell you, when I was crossing that sticky flat up to my arm-pits in cold Columbia river water, I felt as if Mrs. Butler might be a widow if I got stuck."

Another Flood Expected.

St. Louis, June 27.—That the Mississippi is bent on another stupendous rise is now no longer doubtful. It is this morning up to the high mark of 1861. Dispatches from above indicate further rise. Travel is again interrupted, and people are driven to the high lands. Reports from Chicago say the great volume of water which has been disturbing the equanimity of residents of the southern suburbs of that city is still unabated, but has ceased to rise, and if there is no further rain all the trouble will soon be over.

Next Monday the fun will come off.

ROYAL PAYING STYLE.

How a Rapid Member of Germany's Golden Youth Settled.

AN ALTOGETHER NOVEL METHOD.

The Mississippi River Again Chasing People to High Lands.

BETTER MOVE OVER TO OREGON.

Doubly Discouraging Experiences Visited Upon the Patience Tired People.

LONDON, June 28.—The Spectator has discovered an altogether novel method by which young men may get rid of pressing liabilities and importunate creditors. All they need do is to enter a monastery and become monks. The supreme court of the German empire has just issued a decision to that effect, the case brought before it being that of Prince Edmond Radziwill. The latter, several years ago and while still an exceedingly rapid member of the golden youth of Germany, contracted a loan for the amount of \$60,000, which the lender has never been able to recover. Some time ago he entered holy orders and became a Benedictine monk, the pope appointed him at the same time to be a member of his household with the rank of monsignor. The supreme court has now decreed that by becoming a monk and taking the vows the prince became dead from a civic point of view, and therefore can no longer be regarded as a party in any legal proceedings.

A FRATERNAL GOOD BYE.

Kind Words From the Rev. C. R. Burns, side on Leaving The Dalles.

Special to THE CHRONICLE.

THE DALLES, June 27.—Nearly two years ago it was my privilege to visit The Dalles and other cities of Oregon and Washington. It is now more than two months since I left my home in Buffalo, N. Y., for a second visit, having spent nearly all of that time in and about Eastern Oregon and Washington. The pleasure of my first visit was somewhat marred by sickness, but the kindness of physicians and friends more than compensated me for all my suffering. My second visit is made delightful in finding the most of the acquaintances of that time still living, and apparently prosperous and happy. My health now, I am glad to say, is such that my friends seem to have forgotten all about the struggle I had for life two years ago. No man could ask for a more cordial greeting than the people of The Dalles have given me. They have invited me to participate in their home comforts, while my brethren in the ministry have been more than generous. The board of directors of Wasco Academy honored me in their invitation to preach the baccalaureate sermon on commencement day, and I wish to thank the committee on Fourth of July celebration for their kind invitation to deliver the oration. But as I leave for home today, it will be impossible for me to comply with their request. For some unaccountable reason, I have had a homelike feeling while among the people of this city which is not usually experienced when in a strange place.

I sympathize with those who lost so heavily in the great calamity which visited your city last year, but notwithstanding the destruction of fire and flame, it is my firm belief that the day will come when the superiority and vastness of some of the varied opportunities which here abound will be exemplified, and The Dalles and Grand Dalles will flourish as the cities of Spokane, Seattle, and Tacoma are flourishing. I have great faith in Grand Dalles on the opposite side of the Columbia, and I hope your kind people will pardon me when I say that I wish I could inspire them with like faith in the future of this country. One of the most important factors in the development and building up of any place is faith in its ultimate success and a pardonable pride in the advantages to which it may lay claim as being superior to those of other places. The country surrounding The Dalles, and Grand Dalles on the Washington side of the river, has many advantages—advantages hard to equal, and seldom, if ever, excelled. I more particularly refer to such industries as fruit-raising, wool growing, fisheries, stock-raising and agriculture as a few of the advantages with which this fair land is blessed, and will say, for these, that I do not believe there is another section of our country where nature has been so prodigal with her fostering influences. The greater energy and encouragement devoted to these mean more money for the producer, more money for the merchant, the advertising and building up of your town, besides the influx of general thrift and prosperity which would surely follow. There are a great many other things which I regard as advantages peculiar to this section.

Referring to the fruit industry here, which is growing rapidly from year to year, as more capital and enterprise are engaged therein, you have no adequate conception of the vast proportions it may yet attain. You only know that an experience of six or seven years has been productive of the best results. The results achieved by some of the fruit raisers of this section are an illustration of what well directed energy will accomplish when put to the test. The counties of Genesee and Niagara, in western New York, are widely known as the great fruit producing section of that state, but in their palmiest days they could not produce fruit to compare with that of your own orchards and vineyards. A few days ago when in conversation with my friend Dr. Vandenberg, of Buffalo, who is at present spending a few days here, he said that when he first saw the pamphlet of the Columbia river fruit company, he thought it must be a wonderful country that would produce such fruit as it described, but from what he had seen since his arrival here he thought the illustrations and descriptions of the fruit company's circular were tame in comparison to the actual facts.

It has been a source of great satisfaction to me to notice the interest which eastern people are taking in this country, a few of whom have been coming and going for the past month, and on leaving have all expressed themselves as well pleased with what they have seen. I can most heartily endorse the letters of Dr. Cornell and Mr. Clark C. Foster of Saginaw, Michigan, which appeared in THE CHRONICLE of June 17th. I have also noticed with considerable pleasure that Eastern capitalists are taking an active interest in Grand Dalles, and when they come here to examine and invest as they have been doing from time to time, I would like to see the citizen vie with each other in an effort to convey a good impression, because in so doing they would not only be promoting their own interests but doing something to advance the welfare of Eastern Oregon and Washington. Such a course would be commendable, to say the least.

As many are doubtless aware of my interest in the Interstate Improvement company, and in the Columbia river fruit company also, and thus having large financial interests on both sides of the river, it may be well to say that I decided to invest in these enterprises because of my great faith in your country and in the townsite of Grand Dalles across the river. But apart from my interest in these two companies, I have other investments on both sides of the river. As a further reason for my having done this I may say that I believe the prosperity which has come to Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle will be repeated here, but on a much larger scale, as the things which have made these cities great are also present to make great your own city and Grand Dalles, while with the advantages that are sure to come from fruit, grain, wool etc., saying nothing about the recent mineral discoveries, you may feel that you have been more abundantly blessed.

In noting the rapid strides made by the cities to which I have just referred, one great factor in their advancement has been the advantages arising from competition in the carrying trade, but with the early completion of the cascade locks and increased railway facilities, this section of the country, instead of being at the mercy of a heartless corporation, will be in a position to demand a sweeping reduction from the exorbitant rates which it is now obliged to pay. As to the man at the head of the enterprises I have referred to, it affords me great pleasure to note the prosperity which has attended him during the past ten years, and the high esteem in which he is held by the respectable business men of your city and on the Pacific coast. As an educator, he had few equals in the east, and I am pleased to know that he is not only a member of the board of education here, but that for the past two years he has served the interests of education so well that he is retained as president of so honorable an institution as Wasco Independent Academy. I have been personally and most intimately acquainted with Rev. O. D. Taylor for nearly twenty years, and to find him so prosperous, so honored and trusted is a satisfaction which words cannot express. In the east, where he was born, reared and educated; where men knew him to trust him, he is always a welcome visitor, and his representations concerning the resources of your country are taken without question. He never hesitates to declare his faith in the bright future of the country in which he has been so signally prosperous. And now, Mr. Editor, I cannot help but feel that I have trespassed somewhat upon your time and space, but among the many good things which look so promising here, I hope THE CHRONICLE will come in for its share. Thanking you for this favor, and with pleasant remembrance of other favors shown me, by yourself and the kind people of The Dalles while a visitor in your midst, I will say to you and them "Good-Bye."

Cordially yours,

C. R. BURNSIDE.

Pastor of the Dearborn St., Baptist Church, Buffalo, N. Y.

The cholera is spreading rapidly in some parts of the Russian empire. At Baku, the inhabitants are fleeing in panic. The military physician at Dushak telegraphs that the disease is beyond control and asks for assistance.

A RECONCILIATION

Somewhat Tardy in the Deal, But Its Never too Late to Mend.

DRAYTON'S OBSTINATE NATURE.

A Method in His Dealing which Brands

Him an Unworthy Man.

A MATERIAL POINT WITH BRUTES.

The Weak Point in the Club Man: Spend all is the Strong Point with "His Friends."

NEW YORK, June 28.—For some time before, and ever since the death of Mr. Astor, Mrs. Astor, mother of Mrs. Drayton, has endeavored to bring about a reconciliation between her daughter and Drayton. She was trying to do this before the recent scandalous publications. It is thought Mrs. Drayton is not particularly anxious to become reconciled to her husband, nor has John Jacob Astor any great personal desire to see this brought about, but Mrs. Astor feels that it is absolutely necessary, and her strong will dominates the whole family. The impression seems to be general that Mrs. Astor confidently expects that a reconciliation will be effected, and this is the reason why she left her daughter when she went to Europe. The gossip includes the fact that Drayton is very obstinate. At first he would not hear to the matter at all. He said that a reconciliation was not to be thought of for a moment; but now, it is said, he is being persuaded to look upon the affair in a different light. Club men say Drayton has little to gain by a reconciliation from a material point of view. While he has no money of his own, he has at his disposal the income of the money left his children by William Astor. No one who knows anything about the trouble has the least doubt that it was upon Drayton's representation that William Astor disinherited his daughter, but it is whispered that there may be a change in Mrs. Drayton's financial affairs. Her share in the estate should have been \$850,000. Now the story goes that her brother, John Jacob Astor, will give her this amount, and that he will even increase it to a round million. But one man said: "If this is done, no one will ever know anything about it; you see, it would place Drayton in a rather unenviable position to say that a reconciliation was effected upon this basis."

NEW YORK, June 29.—The tempest in a teapot all over France, Italy and Germany, growing out of the charges preferred against Capt. Borup, of St. Paul, Minn., the military attaché of the legation at Paris, that he had been instrumental in transferring plans of French defenses to Germany and Italy, has blown over, and President Harrison has been thanked by the French government for recalling Borup. This had a good effect, and the scandal will probably stop now. The French are fussy in most matters of an official kind, and it is not believed by reasonable people anywhere in military circles that Borup had anything to do with Genier. Borup is on friendly terms with the other military attachés, including those of Germany and Italy, and this fact has served to strengthen the feeling against him, as the French do not like anyone to associate on other terms than bare official intercourse with the Germans. Besides plans of the defense of Toulon, Brest, Cherbourg and other places, Genier is charged with divulging, through Borup, a code of marine signals prepared for use in the event of war with Italy. The authorities have released M. Oudin, who was arrested on a charge of complicity with Genier. Secretary Elkins, speaks in the highest terms of Borup and expresses confidence in his ability to prove his innocence. His recall, was the natural consequence of the unfortunate affair, for even though he may satisfy the French authorities that he has been wrongfully accused, his usefulness as an attaché will necessarily be impaired. His recall would therefore have followed, regardless of any demand for it by the French authorities. The fact that Borup is allowed only \$50 a month for office expenses, out of which he is authorized to purchase periodicals, maps, drawings, etc., must be accepted as pretty conclusive evidence that he has not gone into the business of purchasing stolen plans on a very large scale. That he should sell stolen plans to other countries would seem to be equally absurd when it is known that he is financially rich.

Canada is finding a large number of duplicate return certificates issued to Chinese, and on motion of Sir John Thompson, Gordon's bill to amend the Chinese immigration act was transferred to government orders.

COULD NOT MAKE IT.

An Effort to Steam the Dalles City Over The Cascades.

The steamer Dalles City left Portland yesterday morning to come through to The Dalles, and could have done so with the help of a line at Sheridan point, between Bonneville and the locks. One of the principal things which lead to the excursion yesterday was to prospect for a high water landing below the locks, to which the Dalles City can come at any stage of water. This was found yesterday, and next year there need be no such detention as has been experienced this year. Another thing was to test Dr. Aug. C. Kinney's idea of navigating the cascades at all stages of water by blasting out rocks below extreme low water. This can also be accomplished, with very little expense, and the public need not be surprised to see a daily through line of steamboats between Dalles City and Astoria yet before the locks are finished. Among those on board yesterday were Messrs. B. F. Laughlin, A. S. Macallister, and Hugh Glenn. The people may rest assured that The Dalles, Portland and Astoria Navigation company mean business—that they are here to stay.

At Bonneville, the steamer not having accommodations for meals on board, the party stopped at the railroad station for lunch. Here they found a party of tourists swollen with mosquito bites and indignation because of the disappointment which they felt at not finding a Union Pacific steamer to take them for a trip to the cascades. They begged to be taken on board the Dalles City, but Capt. Sherman protested that it was a hazardous trip, and that they did not dare to risk taking any passengers. "But," said an anxious young lady who was particularly pained at the prospect of losing the cherished trip of her life, "I see you have passengers." "No," replied Capt. Sherman, "those gentlemen are officers and owners of the boat." "Well," was the quick answer, "if they are willing to risk, I am," and this led to favorable negotiations, and the young lady and her mother stepped on board, but before the steamer pushed off the mother reconsidered the matter, and the young lady was doomed to disappointment.

Oregon Weather Report.

PORTLAND, June 28.—Eastern Oregon. Showers fell on the 23d and frosts of varying intensities occurred on the mornings of the 21st and 23d in counties east and south of the Blue mountains, which injured vines and tender vegetation to some extent. Since the 24th the temperature has been rising, until Sunday and Monday, when it was upwards of 95° in almost every section. The winds have been from the north and the air is very dry. Crop conditions have not improved any. There yet is and most likely there will continue to be a gloomy outlook for the grain crop. In the central part of Gilliam county, the eastern portion of Umatilla county, generally through Union and Walla Walla counties, the grain crop is good, but in the other portions of this section the grain is burnt, farmers are discouraged and some will not obtain even their seed. The weather has been cool for corn, but the late warm weather may give it more growth. Twenty four hours of good rain fall would revise much of the damaged wheat. Barley and rye are doing better. Rye will soon be ready to cut. Strawberries are ripening in Grant and other interior counties, where alfalfa is being cut. The rivers have been falling for the past three days, and all danger of high water is now passed.

Western Oregon. Tuesday the 21st, was cool and showery, and from Wednesday the temperature has risen until Sunday and Monday the 24th and 27th when 90° or more were recorded throughout this section, except on the immediate coast. This is the warmest weather so far this year. The sky has been cloudless and the winds have been northerly. Grain has grown and filled very well, except in parts of Josephine and Jackson counties, where it has been burned. Along the coast and in Douglas county, and throughout the Willamette valley, the grain is doing very well, though it is not so good as last year. The ground is becoming very dry and hard, and all vegetation would be benefited by rains. Potatoes are doing very well and promise a good yield. Rasp and black berries are now ripe. Strawberries are not so plentiful now as one week ago, and they are going out of season. Cherries are ripe; they are of good quality, but not an average in quantity. Hop lice are present, but are yet rather dormant; it is hoped that the present warm weather may decrease them. Haying is being finished, the weather being very favorable to that operation. The fruit prospects are no better as for quantity, but the quality promises to be above the average.

Oregon Granite.

Reporter. If anybody doubts that granite of excellent quality, and quantity sufficient to meet all demands abounds in Yamhill county, he can have his doubts removed by calling at this office and inspecting a sample of the rock, or by driving to the ledge three miles distant. Portland builders and capitalists should investigate this. It is easy to get at good wagon roads and no steep hills to climb, and a motor line or railroad spur could be built to it without great expense.