

# The Dalles Weekly Chronicle.

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## CHICAGO IS SINKING.

The Board of Trade Building Setting the Precedent.

## THE BLUE CLAY STRATUM BROKEN.

It is not Strong Enough to Support Such Massive Structures.

## EFFECT OF DREDGING THE RIVER.

To Increase Displacement Will Cause That Much More Settling of Buildings.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The statement that the board of trade building is sinking into the ground, and that it has already gone down eight inches, is not surprising to those who are acquainted with the nature of the soil of this city. The foundations of such structures as the board of trade building are on the blue-clay stratum which underlies the city. While this blue clay is strong enough to sustain the ordinary building, it is not sufficiently strong to support, without yielding, such massive structures as some of those which of late years have been erected here. Of course, where the building settles evenly, no serious results are likely to arise from anything that can now be foreseen. It is only where they settle unevenly, as in the case of the board of trade building and the government building, that the results are really serious.

Engineers say that there are evidences that the weight of the buildings resting upon the blue-clay stratum is gradually forcing the bottom of the river upward. In many places in the river the blue clay has been dredged out repeatedly, to rise up again in a few weeks. It has been assumed by the engineers that to dredge the river to any great depth, as has been suggested at different times in connection with the drainage policy, would increase the displacement of blue clay in the river, and consequently cause the settling of the great buildings just that much more.

## The Last Strike.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—An evening paper giving an account of the final ending of the strike here says: "The last strike brought blood from the nose of the Grand Master Sweeney." He was met by a crowd of strikers yesterday demanding that he declare a strike from New York to Chicago. Words ensued, and Switchman Quinn, of the Nickel Plate yard, struck Sweeney a ferocious blow, knocking him down. The blood flowed in a stream from Sweeney's nose. Quinn got his leaders head against a telegraph pole and punched and pounded him until pulled away. Much excitement prevails. A visit to various railroad offices elicited the information that the roads will not take back the strikers to their old place in the body. Many will not be taken back at all, and all must make their applications soon, as the new men will be considered in the same order as other applicants.

## North Powder Grain.

Union Republican. Last Sunday a Republican representative visited the great wheat-growing country in the vicinity of North Powder. The crops in that section are going to be immense. It does one good to look upon the oceans of waving grain, such as is to be found there. We walked through a field of wheat on the Davis Bros.' ranch, in which the grain measured from three to five feet high, and so thick that it would scarcely stand alone. This field is one and a quarter miles in length and contains about 300 acres. Last year this field produced an average of forty-seven bushels of wheat to the acre. This is only a sample of the thousands of acres of growing grain in that productive section. The acreage this year is much larger than last year and large tracts of new lands are being broken every year. When that entire section has been placed under cultivation the quantity of grain that it will produce will be astonishing.

## Bad for the Third Party.

Union-Journal. The wheat crop of Washington this year will put \$25,000,000 in the pockets of Washington's farmers. It will also take all the curl of the hair of the assistant democracy, otherwise known as the peoples party.

## BENEFITS OF AN OPEN RIVER.

What Might be Experienced Throughout The Inland Empire.

From the Spokane Review.

The portage railroad at the cascades, built by the state of Oregon, was completed last year in time practically to open the Columbia from The Dalles to the sea before the shipment of the grain crop 1891 began. The immediate effect of this was felt throughout the entire section tributary to The Dalles, and was marked by a marked increase in the business transacted. The following figures from The Dalles CHRONICLE show to what extent this increase grew in a single year.

In 1890 the total shipments of grain, flour, feed and mill stuffs were 462,150 pounds. Last year it was, of wheat alone, 10,313,596 pounds, requiring 516 cars for transportation. In 1891 3,000,000 pounds of wool was shipped from The Dalles; this year it will exceed 5,000,000 pounds. Careful estimates place the prospective shipments of wheat from The Dalles this year at 90,000,000 pounds, an increase of 79,204,555 pounds over the aggregate shipments of the two previous years.

The acreage tributary to The Dalles has been greatly increased. New settlers have been encouraged to aid in developing the country, and all industries have been stimulated by the better opportunities afforded for reaching market and the cheaper transportation rates which competition has granted.

The benefits which have occurred to that section from the building of the portage road would be experienced throughout the Inland Empire were the entire river opened to navigation. The thousands of acres now under cultivation would be increased to tens of thousands, the flocks and herds would grow in proportion, and all lines of industry would feel the quickening influences afforded by an open waterway to the sea.

The resources of the great section drained by the Columbia and Snake rivers are manifold, and while to the railroads is due much of the prosperity now experienced in this territory, the fullest development can not be had until both streams are loosed from their rocky fetters and water transportation affords a cheap and safe means of reaching the seaboard.

## Theosophy Is Spreading.

Review. Theosophy is close in line with voodooism, faith in Indian therapeutics and trust in the Chinese doctor's unique ideas about the human form and how to keep it in health. And since several thousand other wise intelligent people look with awe upon a rabbit's foot obtained in a graveyard, and other thousands will buy a nostrum heralded as an Indian herb cure, in preference to a standard preparation of some physician of education and experience, it is a matter of small wonder that the theosophy has obtained a foothold in this country and is spreading. All the discoveries that have been made in nature in fifty centuries have done nothing toward opening the sealed book of future existence. The scientist of today knows no more about the bourn from which man cometh and that toward which he journeys day by day than was known by the cave dweller of prehistoric times.

## K. of P. Election.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 26.—The supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias elected the following officers yesterday: Supreme chancellor, W. W. Blackwell, of Kentucky; supreme vice-chancellor, Walter B. Richie, of Ohio; supreme prelate, E. T. Blackmer, of California; supreme master of exchequer, F. J. Willey, of Delaware; supreme keeper of records and seal, L. C. White, of Tennessee; supreme master-at-arms, J. H. Lyon, of Kansas; supreme inner guard, A. C. Gardner, of New York; supreme outer guard, John H. Thompson, of Washington, D. C.

## Inventor Thomas Edison.

Globe Democrat. "I see that Thomas Edison is rated at \$3,000,000," said S. J. House. "I knew Tom when he was a barefoot boy living at Fort Gratiot, Mich. He was always tinkering with telegraphy, and once rigged up a line from his home to mine, a block away. I could not receive very well, and sometimes I would come out, climb on the fence and hollow over to know what he said. That always angered him, he seemed to take it as a reflection upon his telegraph line."

## What Will be Done.

Review. Whether the Olympia convention will fall into the ditch, or whether it will throw Hazard in it and turn its back upon both, or whether it will take Lewis and the canal pill sugar-coated, are questions beyond the ken of any living man. In a general way, however, it is generally safe to wager that the democracy will wind up with a blunder.

## JUSTICE IN EQUADOR.

Gross Indignities Heaped Upon an American Citizen.

## SUIT TO BE BROUGHT FOR DAMAGES.

The Only Explanation is That he Was Mistaken For Another Man.

## TOLD TO GET OUT OF THE COUNTRY.

Remarkable Resemblance to an English Swindler Accounts For the Brutality.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A sailor named Edward Carlin formerly employed by the Pacific Mail company, a citizen of the United States, has entered a claim with the state department against the government of Equador for \$50,000 damages. Carlin says he went to Equador in 1888. At Cuano, an interior city, he was seized by the police authorities and thrown into the vilest sort of a dungeon, where he was brutally treated for several months. He was then forced to work in the mines for a year, and after that was returned to prison, where he was kept nine months more. He was then released and told to get out of the country. The only explanation offered for the indignities heaped upon him was that he was the wrong man. After his release Carlin discovered that he bore a remarkable resemblance to an Englishman who had swindled a number of people, and it was on this account he had been arrested. Carlin's story has been corroborated by a number of Americans and Englishmen at Cuano and has a good case.

## THE HOME RULE BILL.

Its Main Lines Given by a Prominent London Paper.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Chronicle this morning give the following as the main lines of the home rule bill, as believed to be agreed upon between Messrs. Gladstone, McCarthy and Dillon:

First—That the present land legislation shall not be disturbed for five years.

Second—That the police and judiciary shall be in the hands of the Dublin parliament.

Third—That the balance of the Irish church fund shall be at the disposal of the Irish legislature.

Fourth—That the English receiver general of the bill of 1886 shall be dispensed with.

Fifth—That on the other hand there shall only be one customs department and the Irish parliament shall not have power to levy separate duties.

Sixth—That there shall be a royal vote to be exercised on the advice of the English ministry.

Seventh—That thirty Irish members shall be retained at Westminster.

The Chronicle believes that Gladstone abandoned with great reluctance the idea of a receiver general in deference to the wishes of the McCarthyites.

## How It Applies.

Tacoma News. The peoples party of King county "resolved" that the Washington canal would be a benefit to the whole nation; on the same principle, we suppose, that axle grease on the axle is a benefit to the whole wheel.

## Needs Expounding.

It was the Washington Independent which developed the only advocates in the Inland Empire to display hostility to an open river. The editor of that paper is now a candidate for the Washington legislature on the democratic ticket. In a late issue of his paper he says:

For the sake of the great mass of our laboring men, women and children who have laid the foundation of a great state against whose granite walls 1,500 miles of the mighty Pacific dashes her crested foam, let us arise as one man and hurl every boodling candidate to the dust of defeat and support men for the legislative offices who have the nerve and ability, if necessary, to grapple in death struggles with our enemies on the floors of our state house and prove to the world that the common people of Washington have rights and dare maintain them in just demands.

If Bro. Mays was left to interpret that expression on the stump he would perhaps say that it meant a vote for himself. The people, however, will interpret the sentence differently, and snow him under on election day with clean white ballots.

## THE PORTLAND EXPOSITION.

The Forerunner of the Great Chicago Worlds Fair This Year.

A private note from the business-like and operose superintendent, R. W. Mitchell, of the Portland exposition, informs us that premiums this year exceed, in amount and number, those of all former years, notwithstanding the alleged fact that "times are as hard as the winter of 1881."

The Portland Industrial exposition for this year will be the repository of the Chicago exposition of 1893. This should be sufficient inducement to engage to every enterprising man, woman and child in the state that an unusual effort be made towards presenting something from every part of the state, to the end that the same, at the proper time, may be forwarded to Chicago. They will give free storage and take good care of any and all exhibits at the close of the Portland exposition, which exhibits are intended for Chicago. Participation means a rehearsal for the great showing of 1893. Mr. Mitchell says:

"Twelve counties have already signified their intention of coming in with county exhibits. It is our desire to give every county an opportunity to show what it boasts of, and what it has in the way of inducements to settlement. To enable each county to exhibit, the different transportation lines have given greatly reduced rates. These rates took effect August 16th and are as follows: All articles for exhibition at the Portland exposition, on which full tariff rates may be paid to the exposition, will be returned free to point of origin, if on the railroad line, and to junction point if on an originating or connecting line. All that is required is that the shipper shall present, within five days of the close of the exposition, a certificate, signed by the secretary, stating that the articles have been on exhibition, and have not changed ownership. The only exclusion is race horses. Articles of a perishable nature that, for any reason, may not be returned, and on which full tariff rates have been paid to the exposition, will be treated as follows: Consignees of such articles shall be refunded amounts paid, on presentation and surrender to the agent of the original expense bill, accompanied by a certificate from the secretary of the exposition to the effect that the goods were on exhibition, have not been sold, and no revenue derived from them.

"The Portland Industrial Exposition was never started with the idea of making money, or a holy show of itself; it was organized for the benefit of other people. We believe it should be supported, not in luxury and style, but in a plain, every-day sort of way. It is willing to, and has, for the past four years, at least, earned its support. This year, it will present a dress rehearsal, so far as the Pacific northwest is concerned, of what is expected of us at Chicago. We will have a pretty big exposition. It will be ahead of anything yet given to the people of Oregon, rich or poor. For the first time, we have succeeded in getting manufacturers to agree to operate their exhibits; and this alone will attract like a new hat on another woman. All the exhibitors are in with us, and we anticipate a real good time. Come and see us on press day. You will be busy, but will be on deck. Yours for an Enlightened Press.

R. W. MITCHELL.

## Col. Chappans Bill.

Tidings. Col. W. W. Chapman, of Portland, is out with the draft of a bill to be presented to the Oregon legislature, providing for the establishment of some arbitration to prevent labor strikes in this state. The question will undoubtedly come before the legislature at its next session, and there seems to be more hope of progress in the right direction by an attempt at general arbitration than in any other way yet suggested. The strike is a powerful weapon, but it is a two-edged one, and its execution is felt most severely by those who wield it. The general public is always affected by a strike of any magnitude, and the subject is one in which the state has the most vital interest. If there be a practical remedy in legislation it cannot be found too soon. Whatever tends to bring capital and labor into closer union and to lead to amicable adjustment, rather than hostile contention over points of difference, is surely in the line of wisdom and true statesmanship.

## Explained at Last.

Tacoma News. There are 165 saloons in Seattle, according to the mercury of that city. No wonder it is not an irrigating, but a canal for schooners they want.

## THE TOURISTS ELYSIUM

Report No. 1 From The National Editorial Association.

## EDITOR HUGH LINDSAY'S VISIT.

Though Small in Population The Dalles is Large in Generosity.

## A GRAND TRIP UP THE COLUMBIA.

Visit to the Cannery And Other Points of Interest in Company With Mr. E. Schanno.

The Huntington, Pa., Daily Local News of August 4th, gives the link in the journey homeward, from Portland to Celilo, of that section in which its editor, Mr. Hugh Lindsay belonged, on the return trip of the National Editorial Association, June 1st. Mr. Lindsay says: The scenery along the route between Portland and The Dalles is grand beyond description. For twelve miles we course along the Willamette river to its junction with the famous Columbia river, where a magnificent view can be had of Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Adams and Mt. Rainier, a little farther on is Fort Vancouver, an army station beautiful for location. Next rises before us the stately palisades of the Columbia, and following in quick succession come bold and impressive rocks, charming glens, solemn crags, and the enchanting waterfalls, Oneonta, Bridal Veil, and Multnomah. At the latter the train stopped as if to bathe us in the glory of the scenery. The beautiful fall springs from a height of 826 feet, plunging down the mossy mountain side, and spreading into spray and foam the water finds its way into the bosom of the mighty Columbia. Reaching the cascades, where the vast volume of the river comes dashing through the solid mountain walls, the excursionists transferred to take a steamboat ride farther up the river to The Dalles. There are many legends told of this romantic section, once the home of the Chinook. Twelve miles below The Dalles is Memaloose island, bleak, bare and rugged, the burial place of the Indians, and where Victor Trevitt, an eccentric Oregon pioneer, was buried at his own request and a white monument has been erected to mark the spot.

While surveying The Dalles, we made the acquaintance of Mr. Emil Schanno, a retired wealthy citizen, who kindly proffered to escort H. H. McQuillan and wife, of Massachusetts, and self and wife, to the salmon fisheries, about two miles up the Columbia. The invitation was accepted, and after a drive behind a beautiful pair of sorrels through sand dunes made by the wind driving the sand from the banks of the river for a great distance inland, we arrived at the fishery at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, just as the fifty Chinamen were quitting work in the canning process.

The cannery we visited was known as The Dalles Packing Co., owned by Everding & Farrel, established in 1887, with \$100,000 capital. The gentlemanly manager, J. H. Havelly, informed us they have fifty-three Chinamen employed under contract with a boss Chinaman, and the workmen make from \$16 to \$30 a month. The legal season for catching salmon is from April 10th to August 10th. Since April 20th this cannery has put up about 400,000 pounds of salmon. There are forty-eight cans to a case. Last year they put up 10,000

cases, but they expect to put up 35,000 this year. Their capacity is twenty-five tons per day, but in 1890, which was an extraordinary year for salmon, one wheel caught forty-one tons in one day. This is not as big a story as the one told by George Francis Train, who said he visited the dalles many years ago, and the run of salmon was so great in the Columbia river that he walked across on the backs of the fish. We asked the proprietor of the hotel about this story, and he said that Francis Train did not walk across the river, but he did get half-way over on the backs of the salmon, and then got frightened and turned back. The redoubtable George Francis Train is still living, however, and he and the landlord can fight it out.

It is an actual fact, whether our readers believe it or not, that we saw salmon that weighed sixty pounds caught in one of these wheels. We wanted to bring one home to convince any who might be disposed to doubt their veracity, but didn't want to bring more than we could carry. If you doubt us take the first opportunity and go to the Dalles. We had the pleasure of sampling one of the small fry salmon, which was kindly presented to us, and never tasted a better flavored fish.

It is near the cannery that you see the gorge from which the dalles takes its name. It is two and a half miles long, but the depth has never been fathomed. The river above is from 2,000 to 3,000 feet wide, and in flood time is often a mile in width, but for this two and a half miles the great body of water is compressed into a narrow cleft about 130 feet across. The water in the Columbia comes from the melting snow in the mountains; during a June rise the water has risen here sixty and seventy feet. The river was getting on a high when we were there, and we thought of the denizens of the Juniata valley in the memorable flood of June 1st, 1889, when the river rose twenty-five feet, but sympathy with the people of The Dalles, would be useless, as the flood is a fertilizer and never does so much harm as it does good.

## Low Freights Necessary.

Astorian. Every cent that is added to the price of wheat here gives an impulse to its production. It is cheap transportation that has enabled the Dakota grain grower to raise wheat profitably hundred of miles west of Duluth. It is cheap transportation that permits the Kansas wheat grower to compete successfully in foreign markets with those of Oregon and Washington. There was a time when the grain growers of the west raised small crops and received scanty returns therefor. They now raise immense crops and make fair profits. All that is due to low freights. Like progress will take place here when low freights enable our farmers to make more money by growing wheat.

## Unlimited Resources.

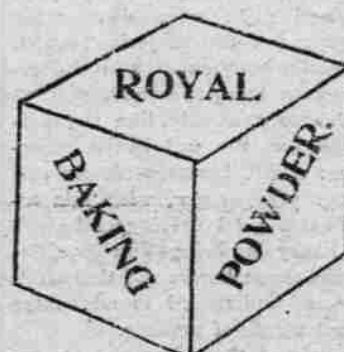
Seattle Telegraph. And now we are told that the foothills of the Cascades are the natural home of the honey bee. Emigrants from the limited east, when they come here, will please bear in mind the sentiment, "If you don't see what you want, ask for it." There may be things which this bounteous west does not produce, but we have no use for them.

## Confidence in New York.

Dispatch, 24th. Dr. Cyrus Edison, the sanitary superintendent, says: "Personally I feel very secure in regard to the cholera, and dread the epidemic very much less than I would one of typhus fever. It would be absolutely impossible for an immigrant to come into this country with the latent cholera which might develop after he passed the quarantine."

## Will Beat the West Then.

Press-Times. When the state of New York has to settle damages for the switchmen's strike, it will encounter a bigger Buffalo Bill than can be found in the untamed west.



ONE CUBIC INCH  
ROYAL Baking Powder

Will produce One Hundred cubic inches of leavening gas, and will raise one third more biscuit than the same quantity of any other baking powder, and will make them lighter, sweeter, purer and more wholesome.—See U. S. Gov't Report on Baking Powders, p. 13.