

The Dalles Weekly Chronicle.

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DEATH CAME AT LAST.

James G. Blaine, Quietly Passed Away This Morning.

END OF AN EVENTFUL, BUSY LIFE.

Brief of The Statesman's Career From The Cradle to The Grave.

HIGHLY HONORED BY ALL NATIONS

His Obsequies Will be Observed in Every Quarter of The Civilized World.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—[Special].—The long expected visitation of Death came at last to the Blaine mansion at 11:30 this morning, and the noble heart of the honored statesman ceased its pulsation. "Blaine is Dead," flashed the wires, and the home of the patient sufferer is turned to a house of mourning.

The end was peaceful, the distinguished patient passing from a state of unconsciousness to death. The announcement did not create unusual surprise as it was generally felt that the battle with death would end in defeat. The family were all present at the bedside. Ever since his return to Washington for the winter Mr. Blaine has been doomed and to all intents dead for many days. His mind has been a blank for weeks, with few lucid moments.

The life of James G. Blaine is briefly told in the following epitome:

1830—James G. Blaine was born in West Brownsville, Washington county, Pa., January 31st.

1847—Graduated from Washington college, in his native county, with honors.

1852—Instructor in literature and science in the Pennsylvania Institution for the blind in Philadelphia.

1854—Removed to Augusta, Me., and became editor and half proprietor of the Kennebec Journal.

1856—Elected a delegate to the first republican national convention, which nominated Gen. Fremont for the presidency.

1858—Elected to the state legislature, serving four successive terms in that body, two of which as its speaker.

1862—Elected to congress, where, in one branch or the other, he served for eighteen years.

1865—Began to take a prominent part in the work of reconstructing the confederate states.

1867—Opposed that section of the reconstruction bill placing the south under military government, and was finally successful in defeating the obnoxious clause. He also delivered a powerful speech against the doctrine of paying off the public debt in greenbacks.

1869—Chosen speaker of the house of representatives, and was re-elected speaker by the next two congresses.

74—The democrats having gained control of the house, Mr. Blaine became the leader of the minority.

76—The most prominent candidate for the presidential nomination. On June 11, the Sunday before the convention, he was prostrated by the heat when entering his church. At the convention he only lacked 28 votes of a majority necessary to nominate him, but was defeated by the consolidation of his opponents.

80—Appointed to the United States senate to fill unexpired term caused by resignation of Senator Morrill.

82—Advocated the establishment of a steamship line to Brazil and urged a subsidy be given to secure its success.

89—Again a prominent candidate for the presidential nomination. When Garfield was elected he was offered and accepted the state portfolio.

81—Retired from the cabinet on December 19, after inaugurating several measures which were calculated to accrue to the benefit of the United States.

82—Began to write his historical work, entitled "Twenty Years of Congress," on which he labored four years.

84—Nominated for the presidency, but was defeated at the polls and retired to his home in Augusta and continued writing his book.

86—Took an active part in the Maine campaign, delivering a series of speeches upon the fisheries question.

88—Went to Europe in poor health and had an attack of illness while in Florence. Sent two letters from Europe saying he would not be a candidate under any circumstances. He returned in the fall and delivered several speeches in favor of Gen. Harrison's candidacy.

89—Appointed secretary of state and began to interest himself immediately in the Bering sea and fisheries question with Great Britain and other international affairs.

90—Formulated his reciprocity ideas of which were incorporated in the tariff act of this year and which led to commercial treaties with several countries.

92—Resigned as secretary of state in June and spent the summer at Bar Harbor. In October he made a speech at Ophir farm on his way to Washington, where he has since remained.

Admiral Crosby of the navy says mildew on gloves, etc., laid away, may be averted by placing the articles in an airtight preserving jar.

DEATH IN JOURNALISM.

Last of the Old Virginia City Enterprise. Reminiscences.

From the Spokane Review.

The oldest newspaper in Nevada, the Virginia City Enterprise, has suspended publication. For the past ten years it has not paid expenses, having been kept alive by the bonanza millionaires and the bank of California. The death of this pioneer paper will excite many pathetic memories of the breezy days of the '70s, when it was a power in the politics of Nevada. Many a brilliant Pacific coast journalist began his life work in the office of the Enterprise. Mark Twain, Dan De Quille, Joaquin Miller and others less known to fame took turns at the work of making the paper one of the most widely quoted in the United States. Twain did reporterial work for the sheet, and once, during the absence of the editor, undertook the work of filling the editorial columns, which he declared to be the severest labor that it had ever been his bad fortune to encounter.

One familiar with the eternal grind of daily newspaper work can readily understand Twain's repugnance to the task. Twain was naturally indolent; was moved by fits and starts; one day he was brilliant, and the next his mind refused to yield even to mediocrity. Pioneer journalism can make room for men of erratic nature, but as pioneer conditions pass away, and the tendency is toward a hotter pace, the public requires reliability rather than occasional bubbling of wit and wisdom.

In this state Bohemianism made its last stand during the boom period of admission to statehood. Rich owners of newspapers, possessed of more cash than practical knowledge of the business, sought out men to edit their sheets who passed as wits and brilliant in the profession. Almost without exception these Bohemians proved disappointing and had to make way for newspaper workers equipped with industry and judgment.

After all the newspaper is but the unerring reflex of the social and industrial conditions which surround it. If the community is feverish and booming, the paper indicates the feverishness. If it has worked down to the stable conditions of progressive business life, its papers show the change. If the moral tone of the community be low, the newspapers will reflect the laxity. The press, like the pulpit, can not run far in advance of its surroundings without losing itself and sacrificing its influence. It is difficult to revivify our ministerial brethren of this, but the fact is none the less existent.

Trapping the Guilty.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Franquville, the examining magistrate, has found true bills of accusation against Deputy and ex-Minister of Finance Rouvier; Senator Albert Grevy, brother of the late president of the republic; Senator Reral, Senator Deves and Senator Leon Renault, on charges of corruption in connection with the Panama canal committee. Proceedings against Rouvier and other defendants originated through the discovery of counterfeit bills of the so-called Thierre clocks, which were supposed to have been burned. They were discovered in the following manner: A committee appointed by the chamber of deputies to investigate the charges of corruption in connection with the Panama investigation received an anonymous letter declaring that the counterfeit bills had been photographed, and giving the name and address of the photographer. The matter was followed up and the commissary of police at once found the missing counterfeit bills.

Life Without the News.

Baker City Dem. Once upon a time a certain man got mad at the editor and stopped his paper. The next week he sold his corn at 25 cents below market price. Then his property for taxes because he didn't read the sheriff's sale. He was arrested and fined \$8 for hunting on Sunday, and he paid \$300 for a lot of forged notes that had been advertised for two weeks, and the public cautioned not to negotiate for them. He then paid a big Irishman with a foot on him like a forge hammer, to kick him all the way down to a newspaper office, where he paid four years subscription in advance and made the editor sign an agreement to knock him down and rob him if he ever ordered his paper stopped again. Such is life without a newspaper.

Among the Possibilities.

Capital Journal. The death of Justice Lamar may result in promotion of Dolph and election of a new senator. From Portland would come M. C. George and Sol. Hirsch. Roseburg would send Binger Hermann. Astoria would present C. W. Fulton. Salem has a man in Gov. Moody.

A. C. Jones and R. E. Fewell of White Salmon, are in the city.

ARKANSAS SIFTINGS.

Another Bag of her State Bonds Leaks Through the Vaults.

GOV. FISHBACK BUYS A SEIVE.

And has Determined to Sift the Matter to the Bottom.

THE LONDON STRIKE CONTINUES.

Chippewa Indians Revive the Ancient Pottawattomie Tribal Enmity and Have a Row.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 26.—Another state treasury sensation came to light when the newly created state debt board, of which Governor Fishback is president, ordered the state treasury to hold \$3,000 in coupons, presented for conversion into bond scrip, to be held as the property of the state, it being evident that the coupons have been stolen from the state treasury. When they were stolen or by whom remains to be determined. The coupons have been sent to Judge Kimball, a prominent lawyer of this city, by G. D. Whitless, of New London, Conn.; but where the latter obtained them is unknown. Nearly \$50,000 of these coupons are still out, and the whole has been stolen at some time from the state treasury. Governor Fishback has determined to sift the matter to the bottom.

Down on The French.

PANAMA, Jan. 27.—The newspaper El Porvenir, of Cartagena, publishes a letter from Panama, revealing an alleged violation of the contract on the part of the Panama canal company in the transfer of material to the Panama railroad. The letter states that in August, last the company effected the sale of 951 cars and 28 locomotives for \$400,000. This, according to the letter, is regarded as a fraudulent attempt to swindle the republic of Colombia. The newspaper Observador, of Panama, is opposed to further negotiations with the French. It is said their dealings are dishonorable, and no good can result to Colombia from negotiating with them.

On The Warpath.

RHINELEADER, Wis., Jan. 26.—Three Chippewa Indians were brought here from Eagle river, charged with the murder of three Pottawattomies. The Chippewas got drunk, were reminded of their tradition of enmity to the Pottawattomies, put on their war paint, went to the latter's camp and attacked them with the above result.

THE COMMISSIONERS WORK.

Immediate Action Being Taken in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—[Special].—Mott Smith, the representative in Washington of Queen Liliuokalani, after an interview with Secretary Foster thought the new government could be maintained without a display force by the United States. He believed, he said, that the people themselves would regulate matters, and that there would be no trouble. Smith had believed the revolution inevitable, but thought it would not come so soon. The Ranger and the Mohican have been ordered to sea immediately, the Mohican direct to Honolulu, and the Ranger to proceed to San Francisco and await further orders. The revolution was accomplished without bloodshed. H. B. Dole, an American, was made president of the provisional government. The commission will reach here Tuesday. Up to the time of the departure of the commission from Honolulu, all the powers represented in the Hawaiian Islands, excepting Great Britain and Japan, have recognized the new government. The foreign powers represented at the islands include the United States, Russia, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Portugal, Spain and Italy, besides most of the smaller European states, Mexico and several of the south American republics. The committee to negotiate a treaty of annexation to the United States consists of Lorin A. Thurston, William C. Wilder, William R. Castle, Charles B. Carter and Joseph Marsden. S. B. Dole, president of the provisional government of Hawaii, is a son of the late American missionary to Hawaii, a graduate of Williams college, and has been associate of the supreme court of Hawaii. He is a scholarly man, of acknowledged legal and judicial ability.

RALEY BILL RECONSIDERED.

Thanks to Senator Butler—"We May be Happy Yet."

SALEM, Jan. 27.—[Special].—There is considerable comment over the sensation of the senate yesterday, in reconsidering Railey's bill for a state portage railway at the dalles of the Columbia. It was proposed by Senator Butler, and was secured through the unanimous endorsement of the democrats. The very astute senator from Clackamas, Hayes by name, put in a vigorous protest, charging that the time of the senate was being taken up with a useless reconsideration of a measure which had no possible show of passage; and characterized the bill as more in the interest of Idaho and Washington than Oregon. But the reconsideration prevailed, and the bill lies on the table until a committee can be appointed to investigate and report on the cost of constructing the road.

If Mrs. Thomas A. Edison wants her husband to take luncheon with her she has to drive down to his laboratory for him, for unless reminded, Mr. Edison never thinks of his meals.

The Weston Leader says "There is a widow with a large family of children in the north part of town, who needs pecuniary assistance. Let our good people respond." Send for Peter West; Bro. Bowmer.

At the time Shakespeare wrote his plays there were not in all the world as many English-speaking people as there are now in New York and New Jersey. Today more than 100,000,000 people speak English.

A Chelan Indian prophesies that it will be at least a month yet before winter begins to break up. What he bases his predictions on is not stated, but inhabitants of that section are hoping he will prove a false prophet.

W. H. Henderson, who was to have been hanged at Oregon City this week for murder, has been granted a stay of execution pending an appeal for a new trial. He was convicted of stabbing to death Cyrus Sutor over a game of cards in a saloon in Canby last summer. He is reasonably certain of at least three months longer of life.

Strikers Will Hold Out.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—At a conference held by the millowners and representatives of the operators, the latter submitted a proposal to resume work at the rates prevailing before the strike, and to accept a five per cent. reduction in wages upon the expiration of the quarter, if the employers found their profit unsatisfactory. The millowners refused to accede to the proposals of the millowners, which the men claim all favor the employers. Consequently the fortnightly conference to arrange the questions at issue has been stopped.

Ferryman Johnson informs us that the spare ferry boat Flat, now frozen in below Crates point, is fully as safe there as she would be here. He expects to get her out all right when the ice breaks up.

The man who only a year or two ago announced that the gulf stream had turned toward the coast of New England and that the climate was speedily undergoing tropicalization has not been heard from of late.

No Choices Yet.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 30.—[Special].—The ballots today for United States senator were the same as on Saturday. No choice.

To The Assembly.

Boyd, Or., Jan. 27.—[To The Editor].—Will you kindly remind the delegation in the assembly from this county that at the last nominating convention both the republican and democratic conventions passed a resolution declaring that the additional 33 1/2 per cent allowed to clerks and sheriffs should be restricted in this county. As we have not seen any bill introduced to that effect as yet, we hope you will not fail to see that the will of the people, as expressed in that resolution, shall be carried out. Myself and some of my neighbors want to see the fees allowed the county officers at the last term of the county court. The same was omitted from the last official publication. TAX PAYER.

The best of men have troubles, and in refraining from public mention of domestic matters of this kind, in Seattle and Portland, THE CHRONICLE is deeply actuated by one motive; which we wish might become more universal, with malice to none.

FUNERAL OF BLAINE

Proclamation on the Death From President Harrison.

LEGISLATIVE BODIES ADJOURN

The Funeral to Occur on Monday at the National Capitol.

TEMPORARY BURIAL IN THAT CITY

No Crepe nor Anything to Mar the Serenity of the Household at the Blaine Mansion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—[Special].—News is to the effect that nearly all business is suspended in the various state capitals, where assemblies have adjourned in memory of the dead statesman, James G. Blaine. Following the death yesterday came the president, and in quick succession members of the cabinet, then one after another a constant stream of the most prominent people in official life called and left words of condolence. Returning from his visit to the house of death, President Harrison issued a proclamation to the people of the United States announcing the death, giving a brief resume of the public career of the late illustrious statesman, paying tribute to his devotion to public interests, to his marked ability and his exalted patriotism.

Up to a late hour in the afternoon the remains lay in the front room, south-west corner, third floor, where the patient has been uninterruptedly confined since the beginning of his fatal illness. There is no crepe on the door, and no indication, since the throng of callers partially ceased, that there has been anything unusual to mar the serenity of the household. President Harrison sent for Senator Frye, of Maine, to consult about Blaine's funeral, which he thought should be public and at the capital. Of course there has been no opportunity to consult with the family, but Senator Frye had no doubt they would interpose no objection to this honor being paid to the memory of the dead statesman. At 1:30 p. m. it was stated by friends of the family that the funeral arrangements had been so far determined upon that services would be held Monday forenoon, and the remains would be at least temporarily interred in Washington city.

The Illinois Ballot.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—[Special].—The Tammany organization favors a change of the election ballot in this state. The kind of ballot favored is similar to the blanket ballot now in use in Illinois. Upon it the names of each party's candidates are arranged in parallel columns, with the name of the party over them. A circle in front of the name of the party indicates when a mark is placed in it that the intention of the voter is to vote the straight ticket. There is also a circle in front of the name of each candidate, and these are used when the voter votes a split ticket. It is not now the intention to have an emblem placed upon the ballots.

OREGON WHEAT PRODUCTION.

The Best in the World—What is Said of the Palouse Region.

Geo. Bolshaw, of the famous Oregon wheat producing family; is on a visit to the Palouse region. Of grain production there Mr. B. says: "The general price of land is from \$20 to \$50 per acre according to quality. This last year was unusually dry for wheat raising, the same as in the Willamette, but the average about here was twenty-five bushels per acre, and would have been more if the weather had remained cooler just at the time it came out in head and began to fill. I believe by some different mode of farming, their quality of wheat which is from seven to ten cents per 100 pounds lower than ours, might be made to reach within two or three cents. In the first place, they are ruining their land just like many in the valley have done, raising wheat after wheat for a dozen years or more without following it, plowing thin and cultivating the wild oats, which are getting pretty thick, and generally seeding with spring wheat which is the little chaff red club, one bushel per acre and sometimes less, and just as it comes from the threshing machine, with all the small grains which is a great detriment to the whole crop.

It needs to be well cleaned through a good fanning mill, small grains taken out, and then sown about one bushel and a peck to an acre. I think some other white winter varieties would do better, and should be put in during the fall, as early as possible, so as to escape this burning, and which would get past that warm time while filling and bring a better price in the market. I have just received a letter from a gentleman in Ohio, by the name of T. P. Vance. He wants me to furnish him with 125,000 bushels of wheat for seed this season. I think, by his letter, that his idea is to sell it out in small quantities. I am sorry he had not let me know sooner; but you can see now what might be done, and what has already been accomplished with the best wheat of all nations from Lane county and the prospect is encouraging that we shall again achieve laurels and show to the world that the state of Oregon is invincible."

The Stormy Petrel's Endurance.

N. Y. Sun. During a recent trip across the Atlantic the passengers on one steamer had a vivid illustration of the endurance of the stormy petrel. Shortly after the ship left the Irish coast two or three of these birds were sighted at the stern of the ship. One had been caught at some previous time and its captor tied a bit of red flannel or ribbon round its neck and let it go. The bit of red made the bird very conspicuous, and it could be easily identified. That bird, with others that could not be easily distinguished, followed the ship clear across the ocean. Rarely, during the daytime at least, was it out of sight, and if for an hour or two it was lost to view while feeding on the refuse cast overboard it soon reappeared, and the last seen of it was within a few miles of Sandy Hook, when it disappeared, perhaps to follow some outward-bound steamer back to Ireland. When the fact is considered that the ship, day and night, went at an average speed of nearly twenty miles an hour the feat performed by the daring traveler can be better appreciated. When or how it rested is inexplicable.

C. L. Miller of Monumental mine, is in the city.

27% Difference

The "Royal" the Strongest and Purest Baking Powder.

Whether any other baking powder is equal to "Royal," let the official reports decide. When the different powders were purchased on the open market and examined by Prof. Chandler, of the New-York Board of Health, the result showed that Royal Baking Powder contained twenty-seven per cent. greater strength than any other brand.

When compared in money value, this difference would be as follows:

If one pound of Royal Baking Powder sells for 50 cents,

One pound of no other powder is worth over 36 cents.

If another baking powder is forced upon you by the grocer in place of the Royal, see that you are charged the correspondingly lower price.