

# The Dalles Weekly Chronicle



VOL. IV. THE DALLES, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1894. NUMBER 34.

## STILL FAR APART

### The Senate and House Have Locked Horns.

## A FATAL RAILROAD WRECK

### The Track Torn up and a Passenger Train Ditched, Twelve Persons Burned to Death.

## A Disastrous Wreck.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 10.—A fearful wreck, involving the loss of 12 or more lives, occurred on the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific railroad, where it crosses on a high trestle the tracks of the Union Pacific and Burlington & Missouri River, at 10 o'clock last night. The Fort Worth accommodation is due to leave here at 9:40 P. m. It was about 10 minutes late, and was making up time when it struck a trestle crossing Salt Lake. The rails spread and the engine, drawing two cars after it, went thumping along over the cross-ties about 50 feet, and then with a crash fell 40 feet to the bed of the creek below. The engine burst and the glowing coals ignited the wooden supports and the coaches behind. In a few moments the bridge-dry as tinder from long exposure to the sun, was one mass of flames. Coals falling upon the coaches set them afire. The flames mounted high in the heavens, coloring the entire southern sky a brilliant carmine, while the moonbeams fell upon the glowing mass below, from which mortal shrieks of agony were heard to issue. Willing hands were there to help, but little could be done. The engine had fallen first, then the combination smoker and express coach fell partially upon the engine, and the rear coach following telescoped that car, pinning the unfortunates in the smoker so that it was impossible to save them or for them to escape.

J. W. Glover, section man, today said he saw three well-dressed men jump the freight and go west. He said the men each carried a long, brand-new satchel. This gives rise to the suspicion that some of the Round Pond (Oklahoma) enemies of the Rock Island may have caused the wreck. The marks made by a wrench on the loosened rail were plainly visible, and there were marks of a crowbar on the cross ties. The wood of the ties was deeply dented where the crowbars had been inserted, and the rails lifted clear off the ties and the spikes pulled out were lying loose around the bridge.

C. H. Cherry, the injured mail clerk, was to have been married in a month. The loss to the railroad company alone will amount to \$300,000. How much money may have been lost through the mails and otherwise is not known.

## Conferees are Wider Apart Than Ever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—It is stated on the authority of a conservative senator the republican senators will be called in today and the senators will make a proposition to report a disagreement on the tariff bill. If the house will not accept this, a resolution is to be presented in the senate recalling the senate conferees. It did not take the conferees long today to find they could come to no agreement on the basis of free sugar.

Within half an hour after the conference began the senate conferees left the room and met Gorman. Other conservatives were sent for and it was said the point has been reached where a decision one way or the other must be reached.

The difference between democratic conferees on the tariff are as great as ever today. The senate conferees offered the house members either free coal or free iron, with a 40 per cent duty on the remaining articles. When the house conferees accepted this and agreed on free coal the senate withdrew the offer. The house members say the senate members are trifling with them, and the house members have decided to maintain their position. They say the offers by the senators are inspired by the sugar trust with the hope of killing the bill. If the bill is essentially changed from the shape in which it passed the senate, Quay has declared his intention of attacking the bill in a speech that will, he says, take 40 days to deliver. He adds that he will deliver the speech without regard to what his senatorial associates may do. It is said the conferees will report a disagreement today, and a motion to discharge them will be made.

## In The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Chandler today, in the senate, offered a resolution directing the committee on elections to investigate the recent elections in Alabama and ascertain if frauds were com-

mitted. At Hill's request the resolution went over until tomorrow. Hill tried to obtain recognition to offer a resolution calling for information as to the status of the tariff conference, but it was temporarily crowded out and went over until tomorrow.

Vest declared that when the resolution is considered tomorrow he will speak of the infamous lies invented and circulated as to the work of the conferees on the part of the senate.

The senate immediately after going into executive session today took up the Chinese treaty. There is a great desire on the part of the senators favoring the treaty to have it disposed of before adjournment.

## Mr. Pullman Returning Home.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 10.—George M. Pullman was a passenger last night on the Pennsylvania limited for Chicago. This will be his first visit to Pullman since the great strike ended. He was close-mouthed on the affairs of the strike, saying that he had been away so long that he was not conversant with the situation. His advice was that the trouble was settled, and that no outbreak was probable. He said that the strike had cost everybody connected with it a heap of money, but he had no figures with which to make an estimate. Mr. Pullman was accompanied by Robert T. Lincoln, ex-minister to England. Mr. Lincoln said he was interested mainly in the Japan-China war, and he thought that the mikado's subjects would win.

## France and Russia to Co-Operate.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from St. Petersburg says: "In addition to the eight Russian warships which sailed recently from Vladivostok, under sealed orders, for Corea, the commander-in-chief of Eastern Siberia has been instructed to hold troops in readiness to march at any moment. Russia wishes to maintain a strictly neutral position, but as soon as the constitutional change occurs in Corea, she will resolutely protect her interests." The dispatch says France has declared her readiness to co-operate with the Russian fleet in the far east.

## Japanese Leaving Shanghai.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A Shanghai dispatch says the final exodus of Japanese residents has begun. Some 600 Japanese will leave Shanghai tomorrow for home. The Japanese postoffice has been shut. Every precaution has been taken to prevent any hostile demonstration of the natives against the emigrants.

Captain Galsworthy, of the Kow Shing, has arrived in Shanghai.

The American and Norwegian consuls at Shanghai are refusing clearances to ships carrying rice.

## In the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The senate bill granting the Northern Pacific Railroad company the right of way through Indian reservations in Minnesota was passed by the house today. Chairman Sayres, of the appropriations committee, reported the disagreement of the conferees on the sundry civil bill, as to the senate amendments involving \$621,021. The house ratified the agreements agreed to, and discussed the amendment upon which there was still disagreement.

## Oil Tempered Nickel Steel.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Captain Sampson, chief of the ordinance bureau, told the armor investigating committee today how armor must be treated to give it the required ballistic resistance. He said he did not agree with Lieutenant Stone's statement that oil-tempered nickel steel was useless. He declared that the superiority of steel thus treated has been fully demonstrated by experiments.

## Madeline Pollard as an Actress.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The World this morning announces that Madeline Pollard is to appear on the stage under the management of Clayton Roberts. According to Roberts, Miss Pollard will begin her season in the middle of October, in Chicago, and will appear in New York during the winter. There are still many details to be completed, and for that reason many points are withheld.

## Praise From the British.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—In British naval circles the Japanese attacks upon Wei-Hai-Wei and Fort Arthur are regarded as daring to rashness, and the pluck of the Japanese is praised unstintedly. The attacks are compared to a suppositive British attack upon London.

When baby was sick, we gave her Cuticura. When she was a child, she cried for Cuticura. When she became Miss, she clung to Cuticura. When she had children, she gave them Cuticura.

## STATUS OF THE TARIFF

### The Clouds About the Pending Bill Thicker Than Ever.

## NO ONE CAN FORETELL THE END

### Tomorrow Morning House Members Will Caucus—Upon Their Action Everything Depends.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The tariff bill is in a cloud tonight, and there are as many opinions as to its present status and as to its future as there are political groups. Surface developments today showed the democrats of the senate were willing to pull together again for a time in order to see if the caucus of the house democrats would offer any solution to the perplexing problem. The call for a caucus of the house, approved by the speaker, and requested by the house conferees, shows that the leaders in that body have become greatly concerned over the fate of the bill—an acknowledgment that it is in a critical state. But neither the action of the senate in delaying the Hill resolution nor the call of the caucus by the house democrats insures the passage or defeat of the bill, nor yet does it certainly mean the senate bill or nothing. There are many who believe the democratic caucus will result in the final success of the senate bill, and that this action will be taken because the democrats of the house, or a majority of them, will not want to risk any vote whatever in the senate for fear of killing all tariff legislation. This feeling, however, was stronger at 2 o'clock than at 6 today. It is quite probable the time which has been gained will be devoted towards reconciling the differences, making a compromise bill hurriedly and with the least possible friction and passing it as quickly as possible, providing such action will be acceptable to the house caucus.

The parliamentary tangle in which the bill will be placed if no report is made by the senate conferees, has caused considerable discussion, and opinion is divided as to the course open to the houses. All these tangles, however, would all unravel at once if the wings of the democratic party again flapped in harmony and an agreement were reached by the conferees. If this be found impossible, it is contended by some that the house would concur in the senate amendments and pass the bill at once, whether the particular copy of the bill on which the conferees are at work is on the clerk's desk or in the conference room. It is also claimed that the house can rescind the action by sending the bill to conference, which would bring it as amended by the senate again to the house. The parliamentary difficulties are not so serious as the other complications which have arisen, and which may arise before the caucus Monday and before the senate meets again to prevent an adjustment of differences. At present the questions remaining unanswered are:

Will the house caucus decide to take the senate bill, or will a decision be reached to make one more effort to agree on a compromise bill?

It is conceded by almost all parties now that fewer concessions are to be expected from the senate than could have been obtained a week ago; that the outlook now is between no bill, the senate bill and the senate bill modified, but not to a great degree.

When Speaker Crisp and Chairman Wilson determined, after a conference at noon, that a house caucus should be called for Monday morning, another new element was added to the tariff situation. The house conferees had previously concluded that a caucus was desirable, and Crisp quickly assented to the plan, his name and that of Wilson's heading the petition to Chairman Holman that the caucus be called. With this authoritative endorsement from the house and tariff leaders, signatures were secured as fast as the paper could be passed about, and the number necessary for the call was obtained within half an hour. Crisp went over to the senate and told the senators what had been done, and this was one of the main causes for the postponing of the Hill resolution until Monday, as the caucus at 10 a. m. will give opportunity for the house to determine upon its policy before the Hill resolution is taken up at 12 o'clock.

Throughout the day the purposes of the case were canvassed from every standpoint. Crisp said of it: "There is no prearranged programme for the caucus. The house conferees thought they would like to inform their associates of the difficulties encountered and of the position they had taken up to

the present time. I do not know that they desire or intend to ask for any particular line of action. It is called simply to allow them to inform the democratic members of the exact situation. What line of action will be developed I cannot say, and I think it will depend largely on circumstances. There is no purpose on the part of the conferees, so far as I know, to present the question of 'the senate bill or no bill,' but that may and probably will come up."

Chairman Wilson also treated the caucus as designed for the purpose of giving and receiving information and advice. He said he would make a full statement of the recent difficulties in conference, and of certain misapprehensions which had been given wide publicity. One of these misapprehensions which Wilson will clear up is as to the tender of free sugar and free coal by the senate conferees, and he will tell his colleagues that the tender was not made; or at least was made with the knowledge that it would assist in defeating the bill. Wilson has not stated what line, if any, he would ask the caucus to take. He says the house conferees have not as yet decided among themselves that the time has come for the acceptance of the entire senate bill. Whether he will leave the caucus to shape its view on this question, or will ask its continued support in an aggressive policy, has not been indicated by him to the members.

Warner, Tracy and other administration men of the house said tonight that deference would be given to the wishes of Wilson. They expressed a certainty that if he assumed the leadership of any exact line of policy the house would stand behind him. It is accepted as certain, however, that the direct issue of the senate bill or no bill will be precipitated at the caucus, whether Wilson initiates it or not. Several members stated their intention to present resolutions on this line in the event the tariff leaders did not do it. In some quarters it was believed some middle ground would be reached before the caucus ended.

After the senate adjourned today the democratic steering committee met. The member declined to divulge the proceedings. One of those present stated that the feeling was very hopeful as to the outlook for the senate bill, but that there was no assurance as to its fate, and the assurance could not be obtained until more time could be had to canvass the situation. He thought that by tomorrow it would be known whether the house would accept the senate bill in its entirety or not. The conservative senators have claimed from the beginning that if the house democratic caucus could have the opportunity to act on the bill uninfluenced by the house conferees it would accept the senate bill. They still have this faith. The house conferees were in a committee room in the senate end of the capitol when the steering committee was in session, and there was more or less communication between the two bodies, evidently bearing on the terms of the settlement.

Wilson and Montgomery, of the house conferees, and Strauss of New York had a conference with Secretary Gresham tonight, at which the situation was discussed and careful consideration given the proposition to have the house take the senate bill in its entirety and subsequently correct any defects by passing separate bills. Private Secretary Thurber came to the conference with a message from the president. A report was in circulation that it had been decided to take the senate bill, but Strauss, after the conference, said no course had been decided upon, and that the policy to be pursued was still a matter of speculation.

## Fishing Season Closed

ASTORIA, Aug. 11.—The fishing season closed last night at midnight, and by 8 o'clock this morning all the canneries had packed all the fish on hand. It is estimated that since the season opened nearly \$1,500,000 has been paid the fishermen of Astoria canneries alone. The fishermen are preparing to leave immediately after the regatta.

Fish Commissioner McGuire secured a boat tonight, and will patrol the river in the neighborhood of Baker's Bay, where it is reported that Commissioner Crawford has signified his intention to allow traps to continue fishing during the close season. If any are found, Mr. McGuire will ask Governor Penney for instructions.

## Another House Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Speaker Crisp and the house conferees are circulating a call for a caucus of the house. The names of Crisp and Wilson are among the first signed to the call for a caucus Monday. It is recalled that in his speech to the recent caucus Crisp said when the matter was resolved into a choice between the senate bill or no bill, the conferees would call upon their colleagues for advice.

## HOUSE BACKS DOWN

### An Unconditional Surrender on the Tariff Bill.

## ACCEPTED THE SENATE'S TERMS

### Democrats Will Endeavor to Pass Every Thing Today—The Chinese Treaty Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—One hour before the time set for the caucus, Speaker Crisp was joined in his private office by Chairman Wilson and Representatives Turner, McMillan and Montgomery, the full membership of the house democratic conference committee, and representative Breckenridge, of Arkansas, advisory member for final consultation. The current of feeling among the members of the house seemed to be setting strongly in favor of accepting the senate bill without further delay. At 10 o'clock Crisp and the conferees filed out of the speaker's office and took seats in a body. At that time 153 democrats were on the floor. Chairman Wilson took the floor immediately after rollcall. The members crowded around him listening intently to every word. Wilson began with a recital of the difficulties encountered, which, he said, at each step had been pursued with an ardent desire to support with honor the desires of the house to resist what was regarded as the unreasonable demands of the senate. He reviewed the differences in conference on the disputed items. He took up each proposition on sugar and spoke of the vast profits to the sugar trust which would result from many of them. He did not indulge in the sharp criticism that was expected on the motives of the senate conferees.

While Wilson was speaking, word was passed around that the conference in the speaker's room had resulted in decisive action, and that Speaker Crisp himself would move the house to accept the senate bill.

Wilson spoke of the fight made by the house conferees for a specific duty on sugar on the ground that under the ad valorem system it would be impossible to tell, on account of the invoice methods, the exact advantage that would accrue to the sugar trust. He made the remarkable statement that he had been credibly informed, and believed the sugar trust, anticipating the enactment of the senate sugar schedule, had purchased \$12,000,000 worth of raw sugar. If this was true, he said, the profits accruing to the trust from this investment on account of the senate schedule would be at least \$40,000,000. "The great battle," said Wilson, warning, "is between the American people and the sugar trust. It is a battle in which the trust has taken the people by the throat, and it will never end until we throw off its grip."

There was enthusiastic applause at this. He proceeded to state that the house conferees had been willing to concede almost everything except those vital items of sugar, iron and coal. The senate conferees had also seemed willing to concede much, but were apparently dominated by the knowledge that if they conceded what the representatives were demanding, the bill could not pass, and the agreement would be useless. Wilson closed at 11:05 o'clock, having talked just an hour. Montgomery, McMillan, and Turner corroborated his statements.

Crisp followed; he spoke with much spirit and round after round of applause greeted his remarks. He spoke of the critical condition and the apparent need to accept the senate bill, and then, if need be, introduce separate bills for free sugar, iron and coal. He said it was the senate bill or nothing. "As long as there was a desperate chance of securing the concessions the house demanded, he was in favor of standing out, but he was satisfied the time had come when further insistence by the house was useless. He offered a resolution instructing the house conferees to recede from the disagreement, and the ways and means committee to bring in separate free sugar, iron and coal bills. A burst of applause greeted the reading of the resolution, but half a dozen irate

democrats were on their feet demanding recognition, prominent among them being Bourke Cockran, of New York. Owing to the lateness of the hour, a rule was adopted limiting further speeches to five minutes. Then Cockran delivered a vigorous and eloquent speech against surrendering to the senate. "Better no tariff legislation than the senate bill," he declared.

A division of the Crisp resolution was demanded, so as to have a separate vote on the first part to recede from the disagreement to the senate amendments and the provisions for separate bills. The first part was adopted by a rising vote of 130 to 21, and the second part without division. The caucuses then adjourned. Among those who voted against the resolution were the Louisiana members, Warner Straus, Tracy, Cockran, Covert and Dunphy, of New York; Cooper of Indiana, Johnson of Ohio, Kilgore of Texas and Tarsney of Missouri.

The vote on the passage of the senate tariff bill should occur about 6 this evening.

## IN THE HOUSE.

### The Republicans Will Fight the Bill Hard as Possible.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—It is the intention of the democratic managers of the house to finish up everything today if possible. The committee on rules will present a special order to carry out the mandate of the caucus. The intention is to pass the tariff bill and then the other bills named in the caucus resolution.

The committee on rules held a short session. The republicans refused to accept the terms proposed by the democratic members. The democrats proposed to allow an hour for debate upon the senate amendments and in 15 minutes on each of the other bills, which it is proposed to bring in as separate measures and allow no amendments to be offered. At 2:20 p. m. the rules committee submitted a report for the immediate consideration of the senate tariff bill, to be followed by separate bills for sugar, coal, iron ore and barbed wire. Repeated a parliamentary objection to the procedure, claiming the tariff bill was not before the house and indicated the republicans' intention to fight the bill and report in every proper way. Crisp held the resolution in order and before the house. The previous questions was ordered without division.

## Held to Appear Before Superior Court.

WOODLAND, Cal., Aug. 13.—At 1 o'clock today Judge Fisher rendered a decision in the train-wrecking case. He refused to allow the motion of dismissal, and said the evidence warranted the holding of all five defendants to appear before the superior court. Mrs. Knox was visibly affected by the judge's decision, and cried bitterly during the course of the judges remarks. The case is postponed until the 21st ult., when the defense will begin its testimony. Over 350 witnesses have been subpoenaed.

## Lowest Stage Ever Known.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 13.—Calhoun county, a long, narrow strip of rich agricultural land between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, is cut off from the world by the lowness of the water. It has no railroad communication, and boats cannot reach it. A horseman forded the Mississippi Saturday without getting his saddle wet. The oldest inhabitant never heard of the like. One light-draft steamer still touches the Mississippi river side, but only hand ferries can cross the Illinois.

## Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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