

The Dalles Chronicle



PART 2.

VOL. VII.

THE DALLES, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1897.

NUMBER 23.

REPORTED TO SENATE

Tariff Bill Gets Past the Finance Committee.

JONES VOTED WITH REPUBLICANS

Retrospective Clause and Hawaiian Reciprocity Stricken Out—Numerous Changes in Schedules.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The vote in the senate finance committee today to report the tariff bill was a surprise. The vote stood 6 to 5. Jones of Nevada voted with the Republicans to report. All the Democrats voted no.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Senator Aldrich presented the tariff bill to the senate today and gave notice that it would be called up Tuesday, the 18th inst. The time for the bill to take effect is made July 1, instead of May 1, as provided by the house, and the words of the first paragraph, "or withdrawn for consumption" are stricken out. The retroactive clause of the Dingley bill is thus stricken from the senate bill.

The entire house provision relating to reciprocity is stricken out and sections substituted providing that whenever a country shall pay a bounty upon the exportation of any article of merchandise and dutiable under this act greater than the duty upon the importation of any such article into the United States, there shall be levied upon it, in addition to the duty imposed by this act, a duty equal to the net amount of such bounty to be ascertained by the secretary of the treasury.

The house provision keeping in force the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty is stricken out, the effect being indirectly to abrogate the treaty and impose the same duty on Hawaiian sugars as on sugars from other countries.

MANY CUBANS ARE STARVING.

Concentrated Dying by the Hundreds in Fortified Towns.

CHICAGO, May 4.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says official reports of the most serious character have recently come to the state department regarding the starvation and misery in Cuba, and Secretary Sherman has issued special instructions to all the consular officers in Cuba requesting detailed reports as to the situation in their districts.

In the course of a long confidential report from Matanzas, United States Consul Alexander C. Bryce said:

"Over 7000 persons have been concentrated at this place, three-quarters of whom are entirely without means of support. Women and children are dying on the streets from starvation. Death and misery walk hand in hand. Among these people there are several Americans. Yellow fever, smallpox and other diseases are prevalent. All is the result of General Weyler's inhuman policy. Aid for these sufferers should come from the United States."

Other reports of a similar character have been received from the regularly accredited agents of the United States, and have been placed before President McKinley.

ATTACK WAS ABANDONED.

Turks Made No Headway Against the Greeks at Velesino.

ATHENS, May 4.—A dispatch from Pharsalos says:

The Turks avoided making any further attack on Velesino, contenting themselves with reconnoitering the neighborhood of the place. The Greeks, it is announced, occupy strong positions which enable them to repulse the superior forces.

A Battle in Progress.

LONDON, May 4.—A dispatch from Arta this afternoon says a force of 6000 Greeks, commanded by Colonel Baraccharis, while advancing on Penteplogia was engaged by the Turks. A battle is now in progress.

The Attack on Velesino.

ATHENS, May 4.—Following is the first story from a correspondent between the Turks, fighting near Velesino between the forces of Turkey and Greece.

Turkish position before Velesino, Thessaly, Friday, April 30.—(Delayed in transmission)—Fighting has been in progress here since 5 o'clock this morning. The mountains form a semi-circle, of which Velesino is the center. The Greeks occupy a strong position on the hills in two wings. The Turks commenced the attack under a sustained artillery fire. The Greeks responded feebly. Our troops gradually gained ground, a

battery planted on our right, where the ground was not so steep, covering the advance.

Although the Turks were met with a furious fusillade, they pushed forward, and gain summit after summit, and at the present moment are occupying strong positions while waiting the coming of the rest of the troops. Our left had a difficult task. The Greeks were holding a precipitous mountain, but the Turks, teigning an attack on the front, turned the Greek position and forced the enemy to retire to the second line of defense, which he is now holding.

Our center remains quietly before one of the enemy's earthworks, while the Greek battery is commencing a duel with a battery planted on our right wing. The heat is intense, and constant supplies of water have to be sent to the troops engaged.

COLONIAL RUINS IN GEORGIA.

Some Strange Reminders of an Ancient Settlement.

Near the town of Lexington, in the eastern part of Georgia, are located some of the most interesting and historic ruins that are to be found in the south. The pen of the historian has failed to record the adventures of those to whose handwork these remains of ancient fortifications are attributable, and the story of the ancient settlement has only been preserved in the traditions of the community. Away back in 1770, five years prior to the declaration of independence, six men and their families dwelling in Wyoming valley, in the colony of Pennsylvania, gathered together their effects and with their families started on a long journey toward the south. They were Scotch Presbyterians, and, not being in touch with their Quaker neighbors in Penn's colony, they decided to try their fortunes in the wilds of the lands of the Cherokees.

Through Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina they took their way, and not until they had crossed the Savannah river and were beyond the jurisdiction of the lords proprietors of the colonies of the Carolinas did they make a halt within the borders of the vast and fertile territory claimed by the Cherokees. The Indians had at that time become involved in a quarrel with the white colonists at Savannah, and a desultory warfare was going on which deterred the travelers from proceeding further southward. They selected the highest hill in all that section as a coign of vantage, where they constructed at first a rude blockhouse, surrounded by a tall palisade, and then cleared the slopes of the trees and underbrush so the savage foe could not approach without being discovered.

The corner stones of the old fort still remain in their places, huge flint bowlders that supported the rugged walls, the stones of which are scattered on the barren hill slopes around the old settlement. Upon the mossy gravestones are rudely inscribed the names of various members of the six original families. Newton, Richards, Baldwin, Landrum, Martin and Gilham. Many are the legends and traditions that cling about the environs of the ancient settlement, and the strange adventures of the valiant pioneers have been handed down from sire to son. Were they collected they would make an entertaining addition to the history of the early settlement of this country.

Veneer Used for Wrapping.

Wood veneer is used to some extent for doing up bundles, instead of paper. Curtain pole manufacturers, for instance, when shipping or delivering poles in small lots wrap them up in veneer. It costs a little more than paper, but not much, and it is much better for the purpose. Poles thus wrapped up are less likely to be creased by the cords tied around them, and the veneer is a better protection from bruises in handling. The veneer used for this purpose is usually of elm wood and made in the same factories where the poles are made. Veneer is also used for wrapping up picture mouldings.—N. Y. Sun.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing in Tygh Valley Flouring Mills, under the name of W. M. McCorkle & Son, is this day dissolved by limitation, J. M. McCorkle retiring. W. M. McCorkle will continue, and will pay all legal claims and collect all debts of the late firm.

Tygh, Or., April 2, 1897.

W. M. McCORKLE, a7-1m

J. K. McCORKLE.

We can afford to say: "Get every sort of Schilling's Best tea of your grocer, and get your money back on what you don't like."

Your tea-trade for the rest of your life is worth the risk—and besides, there is no risk.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco

AN AWFUL CALAMITY

Results Worse Than at First Reported.

MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED DEAD

Many Bodies Have Been Identified of Every Distinguishing Mark—Numerous Prominent Parisians Among Dead.

PARIS, May 5.—The terrible fire at Grand Bazaar de Charate, a temporary wooden structure, 100 yards long and sixty yards wide, erected in the Rue Jean Goujon, for the annual charity fair, of which all the most prominent society ladies of Paris are patronesses, has thrown the French capital into mourning.

The conflagration, which broke out shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday, in Kinetograph booth, near the stall of Duchesse d'Uzes, while from 1500 to 2000 people were present, is believed to have caused the loss of over 200 lives. As this dispatch is sent, early Wednesday morning, 111 charred corpses have been recovered, together with twelve portions of bodies, the identity of which may never be established.

Since 5 o'clock this morning, crowds have been flocking to the Palais du L'Industrie, where many bodies and injured persons were taken. At 6 o'clock a detachment of the garde republicque relieved the detachment of infantry which had been on duty all night about the scene of the catastrophe.

SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD.

The search for the dead continues. Quantities of coins, watches, rings, necklaces and bracelets have been picked up in the debris. As soon as bodies are claimed by anxious relatives or others who have been hovering in despair about the spot throughout the night, they are placed in carriages and taken to their former homes.

The scene at night was remarkable. Long lines of infantry were drawn up in cordon around the dreadful spot. Bonfires, torches, electric lights and gas jets used to illuminate the scene, reflected upon the bayonets and accoutrements of the soldiers, and threw a ghastly illumination upon the houses in the vicinity, the windows of which were crowded during the most of the night with people watching the work of horror. Now and then a hearse would be called from the line of vehicles stationed in proximity, a black mass would be tenderly lifted into it, and another unfortunate victim of the conflagration taken to one of the temporary morgues in the Palais du L'Industrie or the neighboring Hospital Beaujon. Frequently as many as a dozen hearses were gathered together in the court yard and opposite to the entrance to the Palais du L'Industrie. Hundreds of coffins were ranged ready to receive the bodies, in most cases charred beyond recognition.

GRIEF OF THE SURVIVORS.

Upon several occasions a distracted father or mother half mad with grief would endeavor to force his or her way through the line of soldiers or the inner line of police drawn about the blackened ruins. Children were there weeping for lost parents, and the oldest, youngest, and middleaged joined in murmurs of lamentation and exchanged hopes and fears.

The atmosphere at the hall in the Palais du L'Industrie, where the burned bodies were ranged, was almost unbearable, and there again heartrending scenes were witnessed. Men, women and children passed up and down weeping distractedly before the lines of black bodies, eagerly scanning the terrible remains, and now and then throwing themselves down by the side of some seemingly unrecognizable corpse in which they by instinct, which no outsider could understand, made out some dearly loved and missing relative.

TURKS WERE DRIVEN OFF.

Another Attack Upon Velesino Repulsed by the Greeks.

VOLO, May 5.—The Turkish forces made a fierce attack today on the Greek troops at Velesino, but were repulsed. There were heavy losses on both sides. Fighting is proceeding between the opposing armies at two other points.

Greeks Leave Volo.

VOLO, May 5.—Fifteen thousand Greeks have retired upon Domokos. The Turks are entering a large force there, and an important engagement is expected.

Turks Occupy Mount Kithiron.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.—Hifza Pasha, commander of the Turkish force

in Epirus, telegraphed yesterday that the Turks had occupied unopposed the summit of Mount Kithiron, dominating the slopes opposite Arta. The Greeks retired.

Turks Moving on Karditza.

ATHENS, May 5.—Crown Prince Constantine telegraphs that two Turkish regiments are marching on Karditza, and the Greek commander there has asked for reinforcements.

Vassos to Leave Crete.

ATHENS, May 5.—The government is negotiating with the admirals in command of the fleets of the foreign powers in Cretan waters for permission to send a Greek warship to Crete to bring off Colonel Vassos and other Greek officers who have been recalled.

In Battle Array at Pharsala.

ATHENS, May 5.—5 p. m.—A dispatch from the front say the Turkish forces at noon today were drawn up in battle array on the plains of Pharsala, facing a Greek army numbering 23,000 men.

Salonica to Be Blockaded.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A dispatch to the World from Volo says:

The Turkish squadron refuses to leave the Dardanelles to meet the Greek fleet. Prince George has gone with a fleet of torpedo-boats to blockade Salonica and intercept the Turkish reinforcements from Smyrna.

The Turks were routed today in an engagement near Nicola.

The State Made a New Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The steamer State of California arrived from the Columbia river today, having made a new record for the run. She came from Portland in 43 hours, 50 minutes, and from Astoria in 36 hours, lowering her own previous record by one hour, and the best record of the Queen by three-quarters of an hour. Captain Green says there was a very heavy sea all the way down, and when he came through the north channel, the Potato Patch was breaking badly.

Colored Ex-Praeher Hanged.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 5.—Jacob Johnston, colored, an ex-praeher, was hanged here today. He died protesting his innocence. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence of the murder of Annie Beckman, who lived at his house, and whose body was found September 12, 1895, bearing evidences of strangulation.

Forty-four Favor and Twenty-six Oppose It.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The arbitration treaty has been defeated in the senate by a vote of 44 to 28. It thus failed to receive the necessary two-thirds required by the constitution.

PHARSALA IS TAKEN.

Turkish Troops Under Ethem Pasha Occupied It.

LAHISSA, May 6.—4:20 p. m.—The Turkish forces under command of Ethem Pasha have captured Pharsala.

Greeks Again in Retreat.

ATHENS, May 6.—A dispatch from the front announces that Prince Constantine's army retired yesterday evening in perfect order upon Domokos, about 13 miles from Pharsala, where the Greeks will wait the attack of the Turks. General Smolenski remains at Velesino to protect Volo.

Pharsala has been abandoned and telegraphic communication has been cut off.

Velesino to Be Evacuated.

ATHENS, May 6.—General Smolenski's brigade of Greek troops is about to retreat from Velesino. Smolenski may fall back on Volo and try to hold that with the protection of the Greek fleet, or he may retreat on Almyro (Halmyros), with a view, possibly of effecting a junction later with the main body of the Greek army.

Word From Ethem Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6.—The ministry of war has received the following dispatch from Ethem Pasha, the Turkish commander in Thessaly, dated yesterday evening.

"The Turks today won a great victory. Turkish shell are commencing to fall near Pharsala. Details will be forwarded later. Sabah says a division of Turkish troops commanded by Hakkı Pasha carried the first line of Greek defenses at Velesino and the attack is proceeding against the other lines."

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that by order of the county court, the sheriff will return the tax roll for 1896 to the county clerk on the first Monday in April, 1897, and all taxes then remaining unpaid on the roll will be declared delinquent, and thereafter the sheriff will not receive taxes until the delinquent roll is given him. By order of court.

THE PARIS HORROR

Vivid Description of the Ghastly Scene.

BURNED PAST ALL RECOGNITION

Bodies Found Piled in Heaps—The Dead the Women of France's Oldest and Noblest Families.

NEW YORK, May 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says:

The scene on entering Porte Eight, of the Palais de L'Industrie last night, when the bodies of the victims of the Rue Jean Goujon were taken there, was of a fearful description. There had been placed the charred corpses of what had been a few hours before beautiful women of the very best families of Paris. The bodies were laid out on roughly improvised platforms of boards taken from anywhere about the place. They were charred beyond recognition. Almost all the bodies were burned about the head and feet, while the middle of the body remained comparatively intact. Ambulances kept coming up in a stream, bringing more and more of the unfortunate victims, the crowd outside giving way in awe-stricken silence. The Rue Jean Goujon was almost impassable.

Of the bazaar building, in which only a few hours before everything had been fair and beautiful, there remained only a few charred poles. Inside the wrecked building there was nothing but pieces of rags, wood and human remains. The flames were digging among the debris in search of the bodies. There were not enough ambulances, and the bodies had to be placed in wraps. Then came soldiers, police and firemen to carry away the dead, and they all worked in silence and with a will. The soldiers carried sheets in which to wrap and transport bodies. There were women nurses from l'Hospital Beaujon, also with sheets, waiting to cover up the dead before they were taken away in the ambulances.

Near the western hall, which bounded what had been the bazaar, bodies were literally found piled in heaps and their position seemed to indicate that a terror-stricken rush had taken place, or an instinctive huddling together in the face of death. There were pieces of undershirts all over the ruins and fragments of woolen garments and corset covers. Tiny little slippers were everywhere to be seen, crisp and charred by the heat. On one side was a pile of valuable jewels, etc., guarded by policemen. There were bracelets and rings, completely free from flesh, showing how terrible had been the flames in their fury.

STATEMENTS OF SPECTATORS.

I spoke to two women who were standing near the ruins. The elder one was Mme. Rochezautier, and the younger was a servant.

"We were attracted by the cries of the ladies," said Mme. Rochezautier. "Oh! such cries! We called to the men in the Hotel de Palais, which fronts on 17 Cors de la Reine. It was the work of a moment to tear down the iron bars of the windows and to throw out a chair. We hauled the poor women in there. They were so frightened that they did not stay long. They were so terror-stricken that many could not cry. But many were lost and I saw several rush out from the flames and drop dead. We saved at least 150."

Mlle. le Comte, of 22 Rue Jean Goujon, said:

"The fire broke out at 4:30 o'clock. It was terribly sudden. The heat was worse than the smoke. You could not go into the street for fear of the heat. The bazaar burned up just as if the wood had been soaked with kerosene. I should think there were 3500 people there, because, you know, the nuncio was there during the afternoon and that made an extra attraction. He had hardly left when the flames burst out. They seemed to spring up all over."

"So fierce was the heat that all windows and shop fronts opposite were cracked or burst open. Birds in the windows dropped dead from their perches as if struck by lightning, and many of the neighbors were so paralyzed by fear that they did not know what to do. The fire lasted only twenty minutes, but such a twenty minutes I shall never forget! Women ran shrieking along the street and fell dead in the roadway overcome by the heat, burning from head to foot."

A big Frenchman, a marchand de vin, named Corbel, said:

"All I could think of doing was to get a hammer and rush to the burning building and break down the sides, for you know no one could get out of the main entrance, or no one seemed to be able to get out. We hammered away and



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK.

smashed down some of the signs of the shops inside of the building and saved people the best we could. They were all rich people. Some had their clothes literally in flames; others were burning about the breast and neck, but the greater number had their hats in flames. We tore their hats off, pulled the burning hair from their heads, and all the time they shrieked, 'Oh, Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!' I saw one young and beautiful girl rush into the middle of the street. Her hair and hat were in flames. She fell struck by the terrible heat. We could hardly stand the heat."

A cabdriver said: "I stopped to take two ladies from near the Louvre. They were middle aged and richly dressed. They told me to drive to the bazaar. This I did, and I was waiting for them when the fire broke out. I have not seen them since."

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE NOT KNOWN. Various theories are being advanced by the police and people who were eyewitnesses. Some say the fire was caused by a spark from a cinematograph. Others say it was caused by the explosion of gas from a stove. Others again said that a lamp which was smoking burst and set the place on fire. But what struck me was the unanimity of all as to the suddenness of the conflagration and the way in which the flames spread.

SCENES AT THE MORGUE.

In the extemporized morgue at the Palais de L'Industrie there are crowds trying to identify remains of victims of the great fire. It was a difficult task. A terrible looking body was brought out to the door so as to have as much light upon it as possible. The police became suddenly more stringent than ever, and no one was allowed to enter the building. From mouth to mouth passed the word "that is the Duchess d'Alencon," but now to recognize such a charred mass? In the face of such a difficult problem the relatives and friends of the bereaved family had recourse to the family dentist. The latter remembered certain fillings of the teeth, and could recognize his handiwork even under such awful circumstances. In a short while it was established that the remains were those of the unfortunate duchess, and very quickly a pine coffin was screwed down and taken away.

A woman approached the door supported by two friends and preceded by a venerable priest. She had come to identify her daughter, but while the work of identification of the remains of the Duchess d'Alencon was going on she fell in hysterics and her cries were so terrible that a cab had to be called. She was taken away apparently mad between two policemen.

For obvious reasons disinfectants were freely used inside the building, and the odor of carbolic acid was so strong that holding one's handkerchief to the face and a plentiful use of strong perfume was insufficient to remove the penetrating fumes.

The Best Remedy for Rheumatism.

From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.

Mr. James Rowland of this village, state that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the doctor he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

Do you want your windows cleaned, carpets taken up, beaten and re laid, or janitor work of any kind done by a first-class man? If so, telephone Henry Johnson at Parkins' barber shop, Phone 119.