

# The Dalles Chronicle



PART 1.

VOL. VII.

THE DALLES, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1897.

NUMBER 34.

## THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DALLES

At the Corner of Seventh and Union Streets—A Fine Specimen of Church Architecture.



THIS cut is a fair representation of the Lutheran church of The Dalles, although the dimensions are not quite right. The church when completed will be much higher in proportion to its length and width, and will therefore be more in keeping with the standing rules of Lutheran church architecture.

Both the architect and the contractors say that the new church will not only be an ornament to the city, but also a fair exhibition of true church architecture as to style and dimensions. It will be plain yet beautiful as to its outward appearance, and the inside of both the basement and the auditorium will be tastefully ornamented, cozy, homelike, and comfortable. This building when completed will surely aid in bringing the Lutherans and others of The Dalles into line of true and sober church work, and it will therefore be a strong pillar in support of the moral sentiment of The Dalles. This church is too well known to need any introduction, or to be described at length in this article. The Lutheran church has conquered Europe; it has picked her up from amongst the shadows of the dark ages; and has lifted her to her present standard of civilization. Those great and world-renowned universities of Germany are in the lead of all others, simply because they are nourished by the spirit of true Lutheranism. The change from despotism to constitutional forms of government in many parts of Europe is a logical outcome of the great Lutheran reformation. The great Episcopal Church of England has imbibed much of true Lutheranism, and, according to her scholarly Bishop Whittingham of Maryland, her 39 articles are based almost entirely on the Augsburg Confession of the Lutheran church. And the translation of King James' version of the Bible, together with the beautiful ritual of the Episcopal church, are being traced back to German, and therefore, to Lutheran, soil by her best scholars.

Also, the Calvinistic branch of Protestantism owes her whole life to Lutheranism. It is true there is also much in Calvinism that is far from being Lutheran. But, strange to say, it is that part of Calvinism which has not been able to stand the test of ages, and which is now being rapidly dropped from the confessions, and from the life of the different branches of the Calvinistic church. The Presbyterian Dr. Schaff, one of the ablest scholars America has ever had, writes as follows:

"The Augsburg Confession of the Lutheran church will ever be cherished as one of the noblest monuments of faith from the pentecostal period of Protestantism. Its influence extends far beyond the Lutheran church. It struck the keynote to the other evangelical confessions."

Another famous scholar of the Reformed church, the church historian Geiseler said: "If the question be which amongst all Protestant confessions is best adapted for forming a union among Protestant churches, we declare ourselves unreservedly for the Augsburg Confession."

Dr. Krauth writes: "To the Augsburg Confession, under God, more than to any other cause, the whole Protestant world owes its civil and religious freedom."

The Lutheran church is without ex-

ception the source of the other reformed churches. To her belongs the proud title, "Mother of Protestantism."

It is true that the Lutheran church is very closely connected and identified with her great and illustrious leader, Dr. Luther, but it is not true, as many suppose, that the Lutheran church holds one single principle or subscribes to one single article simply because Luther did so. We follow Luther because we firmly believe his position to be thoroughly scriptural, and for no other reason.

We can point to many other great and illustrious men in the Lutheran church, namely, to such as M. Kemnitz, J. Gerhard, P. Melachton, P. Quinsted, M. Nolatz, R. Spehner, and many others who tower high above other great figures in church history, and whom we consider to be very good authority because they are in such close harmony with all parts of spiritual truth.

But why not develop truth farther and rise above Luther and his position in these latter generations of common enlightenment? Because we are not able to do so. Our best scholars try hard enough, and they write many books, too; but they fail to get up there, and we are not the only ones who fail. The leading scholars of other branches of the Christian church seem to suffer with the same calamity. We also fail to rise above Socrates, Aristotle and Homer, in a certain way, and yet they are all inferior to Luther.

Dollinger, a Catholic professor at Munich says: "Luther is the greatest man of the people, the most popular character that Germany could ever claim. The Protestant doctrine was developed in the spirit of this German, the greatest German of his age." In the presence of the superiority and creative energy of this genius the rising and enterprising part of the nation bowed down in much reverence and in full confidence. Recognizing in him this union between force and guiding spirit, they acknowledged him as their master; they lived upon his thoughts; and for them he was the hero in whom the nation itself was embodied, with all its particular traits. They gazed upon him with admiration; they surrendered themselves to his control, because they saw it was nothing but their own most profound experience, which was expressed in his writings more clearly, more eloquently, more powerfully than they could ever have expressed it themselves.

Accordingly, for Germany, the name of Luther is not simply the name of a distinguished man. It is the living germ of a period in the nation's life; it is the center of a new circle of ideas, the most direct and apt expression of the religious and moral views that controlled the attention of the German spirit, from the mighty influence of which even they who opposed them could not entirely escape.

The Almighty God has provided the Lutheran church with such great and illustrious leaders that it is not at all surprising to see this church lead and guide the world on into all truth and righteousness. But although the Lutheran church has and is still accomplishing such mighty deeds in Europe, and although her arm reaches far into Asia, Africa and into every island of the sea, yet her greatest and best work will eventually be done here on the free soil of

America. She is the author of religions and political liberty. This two-fold liberty is one of the mighty pillars on which the Lutheran church rests. She is strictly Republican in her government and she can realize her principles to their full extent only in a republic. Free America is far better adapted to the principles and life of the true Lutheranism than Europe. And the Lutheran church is hard at work in our grand republic today realizing her great privileges here, and fulfilling her still greater duties toward our people.

In many of our largest cities in the East the Lutheran church has a larger following than any other denomination. And in several of the largest cities it has a larger following than all other denominations taken together. She has increased twice as fast as the ratio of increase of population in the United States in the last 20 years. She is rising and developing as a mighty giant in the far East. She is developing a still mightier and more profound power for good in the great middle states. She is also making rapid progress in the South, and her westward tide is irresistible. It has not crossed the Rocky mountains in its full force as yet, but it will reach us in the near future.

In California we have a well organized synod and a large number of ministers all working with good success.

In Oregon and Washington the Lutheran church is practically unknown yet, although we have established upwards of a dozen congregations in Oregon and about three dozen in Washington in the last few years. But we will not remain unknown here much longer.

Ten Lutheran ministers, graduates of some of the best schools in the East, are on their way to Oregon now for the purpose of making this state their home, and to establish ten Lutheran parishes in Western Oregon.

At some future day, when the Lutheran church will also be mighty in this state, then it will be a credit to The Dalles that she was one of the first cities of the state to establish a Lutheran church.

L. GREY.

### PAID THE PENALTY.

John Newman, Alias Frank Butler, Hanged.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 16.—John Newman, alias Frank Butler, convicted of the murder of Captain Lee Weller, in the Blue mountain district, in 1896, was hanged here yesterday. He broke down at last, the remarkable stoicism which he had exhibited since his arrest in San Francisco last February giving way, and he confessed his guilt of this as well as other shocking crimes.

He admitted that his right name was John Newman, and that he was born of good family in Staffordshire, England, in 1868. He professed the profoundest penitence for his misdeeds and at the last moment willingly received the religious consolation usually offered the condemned.

The execution was effected without incident. Few spectators were admitted, those present being principally officers of the court and attendants directly concerned in carrying out the law's decree. The case is one that has excited intense interest throughout the colonies, and great satisfaction is expressed in the thorough work performed by the detectives in securing evidence leading not only to the capture of Newman, but his speedy conviction and execution.

### The Market Glutted.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The Times says the importers in this city are confronted by the prospect of a heavy loss on their importation of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds of tea which began arriving in this city about the first of July. It was ordered when the general impression was that congress would put a duty on tea. It is of the first crop, the finest tea of the year, and to forestall the tariff, the importers took all they could get.

When the tariff was abandoned it left a second crop and every other inferior grade of tea to come in, and consequently there is a large stock of high grade tea to be sold at a sacrifice.

### The True Remedy.

W. M. Repine, editor Tiakilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at Blakely & Houghton's Drug Store.

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 Parkin's barber shop, Phone 119.

## THE CONFEREES AGREE

All the Tariff Differences Have Been Settled.

### DEMOCRATS TO SEE BILL MONDAY

A New Sugar Schedule—Senator Aldrich Claims It Is Not a Complete Surrender.

WASHINGTON, July.—When the Republican conferees on the tariff adjourned at 6 p. m. today, the announcement was made, on behalf of each house, that they had agreed on all the items of the bill, and that the result of the partisan conference would be submitted to the Democratic members of the conference at a full meeting to be held Monday.

The announcement had been made informally to the Democratic members of the conference at noon, and had formed the subject of general speculation about the senate during the afternoon. It appeared, after the informal statement was made, that there was still much to be done in the way of putting the bill in shape, and the conferees spent six hours in close application to the work in hand. They were, for the most part, merely running over the bill, but there were still rates to be agreed upon which had been passed over until the sugar schedule should be finally disposed of. The revision was not even completed during the afternoon session, and some of the members returned to renew the work tonight.

"We cannot," said Senator Allison, "say just what the attendance of Democrats on Monday will be, for there is still much to be done to get the bill in readiness for them."

It is understood that some of the members will work tomorrow for the accomplishment of this purpose, and it is hoped to have the bill printed and prepared for the inspection of the Democrats by 10 o'clock Monday. The Republicans still further hope to secure the assent of the Democratic members in reporting the bill at one session, and they hope to be able to present it to congress at the beginning of the session Monday.

All such changes as these are accepted without question by the house conferees. They also accepted in most cases all these alterations made by the senate in order to secure the passage of the bill in that body. Senator Jones of Nevada, holding, as he did, the practical balance of power, both in the senate and in the conference, was enabled to secure many concessions for Western interests in the senate, and these he held for without exception in the conference. He even succeeded in securing a degree of protection for beet-sugar greater than was given either in the senate or house bill.

The bill, as agreed upon, will, when made public, present an entirely new sugar schedule, at least, in the main item of the duty on raw and refined sugar, the fourth presented since the bill emerged from the recesses of the ways and means committee.

When the announcement of an agreement was made, the indications were that the senate had surrendered everything in the sugar schedule in the house.

No one in possession of all the facts could see how it could be otherwise, when it was known that the house differential of one-eighth of a cent had been accepted, and the senate provision for throwing off one-tenth of a cent on low-grade sugars receded from.

"You will discover," said Senator Aldrich, in discussing the matter among his colleagues, "that the senate saves something after all, and that it is not a complete surrender on our part."

The wording of the sugar paragraph was as follows, and it shows that he was right:

"Sugars, not above the number 16, Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, 95-100 of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope, 3½ hundredths of 1 cent per pound additional and fractions of a degree in proportion; and on sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard, in color, and on all sugars which have gone through a process of refining, 135-cent per pound additional."

### FOURTEEN DAYS IN A TOMB.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 17.—James Stevens, the imprisoned miner, was rescued from the Mammoth mine this morning, after an imprisonment of 14 days. At 7 o'clock this morning the miners broke into the drift where Stevens



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

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.

ens had been confined. Stevens is fearfully emaciated, and has lost fully 70 pounds during his confinement, but his mind is clear. He stated that he had thoughts of suicide toward the end of his fearful wait. He had eaten his lunch before the cave-in came, and has since had nothing to eat. Of water he had a gallon, which was consumed in three days. His candles lasted two days, during which he managed to open up a connection through the filled-in stope, thus securing purer air.

In the attempt to rescue him, a shaft was sunk 127 feet through solid granite in 13 days.

### IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Indications Are that the Miners Will Join the Strike.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—District mining officials have come to a realization of the gravity of the coal miners' strike situation, as far as the shipments of coal from the district just east of Pittsburgh and Clearfield and Cambria coal districts are concerned. They have come to a realization of the fact that the coal from these centers is playing havoc with the cutting off of supplies for the Pittsburgh trade, thus militating against the success of the strike.

An important meeting of the executive board and the district officials was held this afternoon. Cameron Miller, the national organizer, was present, and the situation was discussed in detail. It is now proposed to send organizers into the districts, and induce the men to come out in sympathy. It is not expected to bring every miner in these sections out. Mines that furnish coal for the seaboard will not be molested. It is proposed to hold a number of mass meetings during the next week.

An important message from West Virginia was received at miners' headquarters today. It came from a state official and states that the situation has undergone a change, with indications strongly in favor of the miners coming out. The miners' officials believe that the West Virginia miners will be out Monday morning. One prominent operator was heard to say that if the West Virginia men came out there would be great danger of a coal famine.

The ranks of the miners are holding firm, with no sign of a break at any point. A very large number of meetings will be held tomorrow to give encouragement to the men.

Arbitration Commissioner Schmidt, who is the only one of the commission in the city tonight, received a telegram from Commissioner of Labor Barton, of West Virginia, announcing that the situation in that state was entirely changed and that he expected the miners to strike.

### Situation at Fairmount.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va., July 17.—The failure of Eugene Debs to reach here at noon caused much disappointment among the miners, but may have prevented trouble, as it is said the operators intended to have him arrested.

This afternoon's meeting was addressed by W. D. Mahon, of Detroit, president of the National Association of Street Railway Employees.

A secret meeting has been arranged at Willow Tree mines for tomorrow. A motion will be made not to go to work on Monday, and it is expected to carry. Thirteen organizers are said to have got into the Monongah mines under the guise of applying for work. Three carloads of men came in this morning, and much excitement prevails.

### Cash in Your Checks.

All county warrants registered prior to Feb. 1, 1893, will be paid at my office. Interest ceases after July 14 1897.

C. L. PHILLIPS,  
County Treasurer.

The merchant who tells you he has something else as good as Hoe Cake soap is a good man—to keep away from. a2-3m

## THE STRIKE SPREADS

Over Two Hundred Men at Monongah, W. Va., Go Out.

### DEBS ARRIVES AT FAIRMOUNT

He Addressed a Large Mass Meeting There Last Night—More Illinois Miners Strike.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va., July 19.—As a result of yesterday's meeting at Willow Tree Grove, near Monongah, 225 miners refused to work this morning. The drivers, being in sympathy with the miners, refused to haul, and consequently the rest of the miners who had gone to work were compelled to come out. About 60 miners at Pritchard, after hearing the news from Monongah, came out and the rest will follow.

The Hutchinson, Luther & Palatin miners were the next to come, and all the men with the exception of those at the Hite & Shaft mine will soon be out.

Eugene V. Debs arrived here this morning, and will hold a meeting at Monongah at 2 o'clock this afternoon, returning here for a large meeting tonight, when it is thought will follow the lead of the Monongah men.

### Mineworkers' Conference.

COLUMBUS, O., July 19.—The executive committee of the United Mineworkers is in session here. The consultation is private.

### THE NAVY ON A WAR FOOTING.

Miantonomoh to be Made Available for Service.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

With a view to making available for immediate service as many of the ships of the navy as possible, Secretary Long is considering the advisability of placing the monitor Miantonomoh in the reserve.

The Miantonomoh was laid up in ordinary at League Island in 1895, and since that time but little attention has been paid to the ship except to make repairs from time to time. Secretary Long now intends to have the vessel put in thorough condition so that she can be ordered into reserve with the Columbia and Minneapolis. This means that a "short crew" with a full supply of stores and coal will be kept on board and that she can be made ready for sea service within five days if the necessity arises.

While department officials declare there is no significance in this move, the attitude of Japan with respect to Hawaii and Cuban troubles are sufficient to make the administration desire to be in good shape to meet any emergency that may arise.

### A DEMONSTRATION BY STRIKERS.

Efforts Made to Persuade Canonsburg Miners to Strike.

CANONSBURG, Pa., July 19.—About 500 striking miners from the Miners' Run district passed through town today, headed by a brass band and a drum corps. A halt was made at the mines of the Canonsburg Coal company, where they were met with armed deputies and ordered to keep off the company's property. They halted in a vacant lot near by and sent committees over to the mines to gather together the miners. The mines of the company closed down today to await the decision of the miners employed here.

### More Illinois Miners Out.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Information has been received to the effect that 450 men employed in the shafts of the St. Louis Consolidated Coal Company, at Collinsville, Ill., went out today at the request of the marching delegation.

### HOUSE BURNED; BOY DIED.

Singular Circumstances Attending a San Francisco Lad's Demise.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—As the life of their little son was ebbing away, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Torre, in this city, was nearly burned down. While the mother watched by the deathbed of her boy, the father helped to fight the flames. When they were extinguished the lad was dead.

A remarkable feature of the case is the fact that the boy's death was the result of injuries received Saturday while playing that he was a fireman, and aiding some young companions to extinguish an imaginary blaze in the very place the flames afterwards broke out.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are today its warmest friends. For sale by Blakely & Houghton.