

The Dalles Chronicle

Weekly

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A DOLLAR A BUSHEL

Wheat Reached That Mark in Three Cities Friday.

MARKETS WERE UTTERLY WILD

At Minneapolis and New York Prices Touched the Dollar Mark Amid Great Excitement.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 20.—Wheat sold for \$1 a bushel in Minneapolis today. When September option went to 90 cents Charles A. Pillsbury offered \$1 spot for 1200 bushels of old No. 1 Northern, which is selling at a premium. The offer was accepted. James Marshall, offered the same price for 5000 bushels, but it has not yet been accepted.

Above the Dollar Mark.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 20.—The wheat market was the most exciting ever experienced in the history of the exchange. Quotations jumped up 4 1/2 and brought the price beyond the dollar mark. There were sales of No. 2 red at \$1.01 and No. 2 Pennsylvania red is quoted at \$1.02. This is the highest quotation in many years.

In the Chicago Pit.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Today 90 1/2 @ 90 3/4 cents was bid for September wheat at the opening of 'change. Even at this price an advance of 3 1/2 cents since yesterday, offerings were few and far between and the market quickly ran up to 91 1/2 cents. Then the bears rallied. Fortunately holders of wheat let go in sufficient quantities to relieve the tension and the price declined to 89 1/2 cents. At noon the market began to advance again and soon surpassed by 1/2 a cent the early advance, September going to 92 cents.

New York reported that 90 boatloads had been taken for export at the seaboard, all going to England. The predominating element overshadowing everything else was the sensational advance at Liverpool.

Today shows an advance in price of 20 cents a bushel in wheat since July 6. In the 15 minutes preceding 1 p. m. the market turned a remarkable somersault. September tumbled over to 92 1/2 and reacting one-half to 92 3/4 at 1 p. m. Just as the market was closing here the tickers were telling that C. A. Pillsbury had marched into the chamber of commerce in Minneapolis at the head of a brass band celebrating dollar wheat. Final trading on the regular board here was at 93 cents for September, or within a half cent of the top price of the day.

One Dollar at New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Wheat opened amid the greatest excitement at 3 1/2 to 4 cents advance over last night. September sold at the instant all the way from 97 1/2 to 98 cents in different parts of the pit. Traders were fairly riotous in their efforts to buy wheat.

At 1:40 p. m. there was much excitement in the wheat pit on the produce exchange when September wheat sold at \$1.00. The strength was due to talk of 1,000,000 bushels being taken for export.

MINERS TO RETALIATE.

Sheriff Lowry Will Be Sued for Obstructing Roads.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—It was reported among the strikers today that suit was to be entered against Sheriff Lowry for obstructing the roads in Plum and Patton townships. The strikers contend that he exceeded his authority in closing the roads to them, and that the matter will be tested in the courts. The sheriff said no change would be made in the methods for a few days.

Attorney Kauffman, representing the New York & Cleveland Company, says the expense of employing deputies is great, and that the order of the court will be enforced rigidly and at once. If the campers do not leave, DeArmitt will petition the court to issue attachments for contempt. She sheriff has said, however, that he would not interfere with the campers, but will not permit the strikers on the highways.

Forty-seven coal companies of the Pittsburgh district have signed the uniformity agreement.

Deputies Were Outwitted.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—This morning the striking miners encamped at Turtle Creek stole a march on the deputies guarding the Oak Hill mine. While the deputies were waiting for a detachment of campers to appear on the road to the mines, the strikers were making a long detour so as to approach the mouth of the pit from the other side, and they succeeded in getting there without being

observed. When the deputies, commanded by Deputy Sheriff David Hanna appeared, a copy of the injunction was read to John Large, leader of the strikers, and they left the place.

The strikers express the belief that one of the mines to be operated by the mineowners in their effort to break the strike will be the Plum Creek mine, and that the miners now at work at Oak Hill and Sandy Creek will be taken to Plum Creek and the other two mines closed down. To offset this move the strikers will go to camp at Plum Creek. Everything was quiet about Plum Creek this morning. The strikers followed out the program outlined by Captain Bellingham, and sent men singly and in pairs to patrol the roads. The deputies did not interfere with them.

The Conference Concluded.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 20.—The miners' officials have adjourned, after having mapped out a statement to the effect that the time has come for united action by the labor organizations.

MANY MUST TURN BACK.

Not More Than 5000 Men Can Reach Klondike This Year.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The World says: Portus B. Weare, a western capitalist, who is largely interested in many enterprises with John Cudaby, of Chicago, is in the city. He was one of the originators of the \$25,000,000 company formed by Cudaby and others to develop the Klondike territory. Talking to a reporter he said:

I have been in Alaska. There is plenty of gold there. It cannot be mined in 50 years. Owing to the limited facilities for transportation it is impossible that more than 5000 of the large army that has started for the new fields can reach there this year. That is a very liberal estimate. The divide will be closed in a few weeks, and those who do not succeed in crossing before that time will have to turn back to the settlement or run the risk of death from cold or starvation.

"Our company owns a fleet of 10 ships, and we have begun to construct five steamboats at Port Get There. We also propose to erect buildings in the mining region. To do this we must have wood and labor. Heretofore the timber has been cut by Indians, but nearly all of them have gone to the mines, leaving the wood camps almost deserted.

"We shall send out two expeditions from Seattle, September 10th and 15th. We have already hired 300 men who propose to prospect for gold. We want others. Prospectors must have endurance, and that is the kind we want. We can find remunerative employment for many more. It is our intention to sail for Port Get There on St. Michaels island, where all who want it will be fed and lodged and paid \$4 a cord for cutting wood. An average man can cut a cord and a half a day. We must have wood for our boats and for the buildings we propose to erect. The doors, windows and other parts as far as possible will be made at Port Get There.

"At the proper time our ship will leave Port Get There and go to the mouth of the Yukon via the Aleutian islands. The gold fields will be reached by June 15, as early a date, if not earlier, than by any other route for those who did not start weeks ago. Then, too, the journey will be attended with less danger."

San Francisco Expeditions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The gasoline schooner Bessie K, will leave for St. Michaels today. The men who will go on her have incorporated under the title of the El Sueno Mining Company. Captain Leonard, of the Encinal Yacht Club, is at the head of the expedition. The yacht El Sueno has been changed to a steam launch. She will steam up the Yukon towing supplies on a barge. Both launch and barge are on the deck of the Bessie K.

When the steam schooner Navarro leaves she will be perfectly equipped and will tow up the sternwheeler Dwyer, and will also carry three iceboats, which may be used in an emergency.

The schooner La Nina is being fitted out for a trip to the Copper river. She will not carry passengers but will carry a private expedition. H. S. Bennett, of Los Angeles, who is interested in the voyage, states that he has positive information that there is plenty of gold on Stewart river and that prospectors do not have to undergo the hardships which confront them on a journey to the Klondike.

Royalty Not Discriminatory.

OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—The deputy minister of the interior has called the attention of the Associated Press correspondent to the fact that a great many American newspapers are discussing the question of royalty upon the gold in the Yukon valley as if the tax were going to be levied only upon Americans working there. He stated that Canadians as well as Americans will have to pay the royalty.

BACK FROM DAWSON

Four Klondikers Came Out of the Wilderness.

EACH TELLS A DIFFERENT TALE

Ed Thorp, Who Was Reported to Have \$130,000, Says He and Three Others Have \$20,000.

SEATTLE, Aug. 21.—The steamer George E. Starr arrived at her dock this morning shortly after 10 o'clock from Dyea and Skagway, and was met by a great crowd of people, it having been reported that several men from the Klondike, having made their way to salt water overland, were on board. This report proved true, but the greatest interest centered in the appearance of one passenger, Ed Thorp, who was expected to come on to Portland, and who is reported to have somewhere in the neighborhood of \$130,000 in Klondike gold in his possession.

Thorp and his companions talk, but decline to tell the same story twice, and it is next to impossible to get anything definite from them. Willis Thorp, father of Ed Thorp, received a letter a few days ago on the Al-Ki from his son saying that he had \$130,000 in gold, at least that is what Willis Thorp is alleged to have told his friends, but now Thorp and his three companions on the Starr unite only on one point in telling their story; and that is that they have \$20,000 between them.

A reporter found Ed Thorp a moment after the steamer landed and began to ply him with questions. At this moment the elder Thorp, father of Ed, who seems to have an antipathy for newspapers in general since the publication of his son's alleged wealth, rushed up and shouted:

"Here, Ed, don't talk to those fellows; they are a bad lot and will do you up. Don't say a word, come and go home." Then he led his son away.

Four men on the steamer are direct from Dawson. They are George L. Stewart, Ed Thorp, Joe Winterheld and Jack Ross, and their Indian guide, Schwatka. Stewart went to the Yukon in July, 1896, and located a claim on Eldorado creek, a branch of Bonanza creek, and about sixteen miles from Dawson.

When the party left Dawson, July 4th, nothing had been heard of the discoveries on Stewart river. The party came up the Yukon to Pelly river, which they reached on the 17th of July. From there they came over the Dalton trail and reached Skagway August 12th. The Dalton trail necessitates packing a distance of between four and five hundred miles, and is used mostly for driving stock over to the Yukon.

When the discoveries were made on the Klondike last year, there was a stampede from Circle City, although there are good paying mines at that camp.

It is the intention of all the party to return to their mines at once on the next trip of the steamer George E. Starr, if they can get ready. They all came out for supplies. Mr. Stewart said supplies ran short in the spring and that flour then went up to \$70 per sack. At present it is \$12 per hundredweight. Old miners on the Yukon say that the transportation company promise every year to have plenty of provisions for the next winter, but that invariably the supply runs short.

Her Clothes Caught Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Maggie Guotarsat, a girl 19 years of age, had a narrow escape from burning to death last night, and only saved her life by plunging headlong into a watering trough to extinguish her flaming garments.

She was a domestic at 179 Noe street, and was using turpentine and oil before a gas jet. The mixture caught fire, and in her fright the girl upset the stuff on her clothes. In a moment she was flames. Rushing to the street she threw herself into a trough in front of a store and rolled in the water until the fire was extinguished. She sustained severe burns and may not recover.

A Vitriol-Thrower by Proxy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Charged with conspiracy to destroy the beauty and possibly the life of his wife by vitriol, Dr. James O. Ducker has been arrested and held by Justice Underwood in bonds of \$3500 for a preliminary hearing Monday.

The sensational story which resulted in the arrest of the doctor was told by Charles E. Hill, who claims that he was engaged by the physician to throw the vitriol in the woman's face. The agreement, as related by him, was that he

should take a package to Mrs. Ducker and then throw the acid. He first made a preliminary investigation and met Mrs. Ducker. He says that her beauty and manner made him ashamed of himself and he told her the story.

SPAIN'S PROSPECTS.

London Speaker Says United States Only Can End the War.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Speaker publishes a long article presenting the gloomiest view of the prospects of Spain. It says it sees no chance of the war in Cuba ceasing to outrage humanity until popular feeling in the United States forces that government to find a pretext for intervention and further complicate the situation, perhaps by a naval war.

Azcarraga's Policy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—A World dispatch from San Sebastian, Spain, refers to the definite appointment of General Azcarraga as prime minister, and says:

The cabinet, it is understood, will follow the main lines of policy of the dead premier, both at home and in the colonies, and will do its best to obtain the support of all the groups of the conservative party without distinction.

General Azcarraga has no ill feeling toward America. He has always been on friendly terms with Minister Taylor, is a traveled and enlightened officer. He had two long interviews with the regent before his appointment. They were devoted largely to discussing the relations between the United States and Spain, on account of the approaching arrival of General Woodford, the new American minister. When he comes the new government will be obliged to let the nation know the whole truth regarding those relations and the purport of General Woodford's instructions. This is the feature of the crisis which causes the gravest anxiety to all Spanish statesmen and generals.

The minister of war declared himself ready to assume the responsibilities of premier if the queen appealed to his patriotism and loyalty, and stated that he had received from Marshals Planco, Campos and Lopez Dominguez offers of friendly support, and from Senor Sagasta a promise of friendly neutrality. He felt confident that all conservatives and even the dynastic parties like the Carlists and republicans, to a man would assist the crown and cabinet in facing the complications in the colonies of foreign dictation.

SHERMAN'S NOTE TO JAPAN.

Promptly Acknowledged by Minister Hoshi.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Secretary Sherman has received prompt acknowledgment from Minister Hoshi, of Japan, of the secretary's letter of last Saturday, relating to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. Mr. Hoshi's acknowledgment is formal, and does not go into the merits of the subject, as the answer to Secretary Sherman's last note will not be made until word comes from the Japanese foreign office. The Associated Press dispatches contained all the features of Secretary Sherman's note, with one exception—namely, that Japan's prior note referred incidentally to reports that a majority of the inhabitants of Hawaii did not favor annexation. Mr. Sherman's answer takes issue with this statement, and urges at some length that the preponderance of influence in Hawaii is favorable to the annexation of the islands to the United States. Aside from this, and the approval expressed of the plan of arbitration between Japan and Hawaii of the immigration question, the Sherman note is an enlarged argument of Mr. Sherman's former letter, stating the attitude of the United States as favorable to annexation. The report that Mr. Sherman did not enter into an argument, as it would be a reopening of the case with Japan, is not correct, as the secretary's note is a very full argument of the entire question involved.

Seattle's Rush Abating.

SEATTLE, Aug. 20.—While the rush to the Klondike seems to be abating somewhat, it is believed that if the Portland comes down Thursday, next week, the day she is due, with much gold, the excitement will be opened up again and several more thousands will rush north this fall, regardless of consequences. Thus far this week 544 prospectors have left Seattle for the North—222 on the Humboldt, 145 on the Al-Ki, 90 on the Farallon and 87 on the City of Kingston. The Rosalie is due from the North Sunday, and will leave again for Dyea on Tuesday.

Germany Threatens to Withdraw.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—The peace conference adjourned today, owing to the nonreceipt by some of the ambassadors of instructions from their governments. The German government threatens to withdraw from the concert unless the Turks be allowed to continue their occupation of the province until the indemnity agreed on be paid by Greece.

TRAIL IS IMPASSABLE

Twenty Men Have Crossed it in Three Weeks.

FOUR THOUSAND ARE AT SKAGWAY

All Must Wait Until the Trail is Completed Before Starting for the Yukon.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 23.—The steamer Rosalie arrived here this morning from Dyea and Skagway. She reports that there are about 4000 people at Skagway, and that the trail is still impassable. About 900 miners are working upon it, and it is expected that it will be ready in a few weeks. Not over 20 men have crossed over it in the last three weeks.

At Dyea the miners are getting across as rapidly as could be expected. Juneau is rapidly filling up with miners from Dyea and Skagway, who propose to winter there.

COMPEL THE BACHELORS TO WED

Charlotte Smith's Scheme to Make Times Better.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Charlotte Smith, president of the Women's Rescue League, called on the Central Labor Union to explain her new scheme for compelling marriageable bachelors to marry. She was too late to get the floor, but she button-holed several of the delegates.

She said she had statistics to show that there was an intimate connection between her scheme and the labor question. The great competition of women in the field of labor, she held, was because 60 per cent of the men refused to marry. She said she was going to Boston to start a campaign against the Republican and Democratic candidates for mayor there, because both of them are bachelors. She did not believe that a bachelor ought to hold an elective office, because no man could possibly act on questions of public morality unless he was married.

She was preparing a pamphlet upon her scheme, and intended to show that if bachelors were compelled to marry and the army of unmarried women were to become housewives and mothers, wages would go up. Even if all the bachelors in Greater New York were to marry there would be still 100,000 women without husbands. It is reported from Boston that Mr. Curtis, the Republican candidate for mayor of that city, has already announced his engagement to a young woman.

OPERATORS NOT AGREED.

Many Are in Favor of Granting Strikers' Demands.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 23.—The conference between the miners' officials and the executive committee of the coal operators met this morning. The miners were represented by National President Ratchford, District President Dolan and Secretary Warner. The operators' committee was composed of J. C. Dvysart, G. W. Schudenberg, J. N. O'Neil, J. B. Zerb, F. M. Osborne, U. A. Andrews, W. P. Bonte and W. P. Rend.

Previous to the conference a large number of operators congregated in the corridors of the Monongahela house. There was much dissatisfaction among them. Many were opposed to breaking the strike by importing men, and quite a large number urged the acceptance of the miners' terms.

The conference ended at noon, after an agreement had been made for a general conference of operators and miners' officials at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

President Ratchford in an interview said he wanted it distinctly understood he had never been asked by the operators to confer with them.

"The statement," said he, "that I had refused a conference is not correct. I am here now at the request of Dolan. We will only agree to the operators' proposition if they will pay 69 cents. That is the lowest rate the miners will accept. It must be 69 cents or the strike will be continued until the demands are granted."

WILL BRING PROSPERITY.

President McKinley Says the Boom Has Come to Stay.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Journal from Hotel Champlain, N. Y., says:

President McKinley stated to a Journal representative that it should be a source of pleasure to every American citizen to know that there was a return of prosperity to the country.

"The cause of the present boom in the West," he said, "is undoubtedly due in a



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great measure to the large crops and high prices caused by the failure of crops in other countries. But the fact that prosperity has set in in the East cannot be accounted for in any other way than by the wise policy of the Republican party in restoring a protective tariff.

"The present boom is not spasmodic; it will continue to increase, and not only the manufacturers, but dealers generally will soon recognize that with a protective tariff and sound principles the country will be prosperous and remain in that condition. With the restoration of confidence will come a restoration of prosperity."

THE MARKET WAS ERRATIC.

Wheat Fluctuated Wildly in Eastern Cities Today.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The curb quotation for September wheat today was \$1.02 1/2, an advance of three cents over Saturday's close. At the same time \$3 1/2 was bid for corn, 2 cents over Saturday's close. The news all pointed to an exceedingly lively day's session in all the grain pits. Liverpool's opening wheat advance this morning was equal to 5 1/2 cents per bushel.

A noteworthy fact was that of the world's wheat shipments last week, 7,210,000 bushels; 5,218,000 bushels were contributed by America. The usual Monday morning crop reports were almost uniformly bad.

All the buoyancy was out of wheat when the opening bell rang on the regular board. The highest price touched in the initial trading was 99 1/2 cents for September, the exact quotation at which the market closed Saturday. Simultaneous sales at the opening were all the way down a cent lower to 98 1/2 cents for September, and a few minutes later sales were being recorded at 97 and even at 96 1/2 cents. Enormous quantities of wheat were for sale from every direction. It was hard to sell, buyers being relatively very scarce. The lowest point reached was 95 cents for September, a plunge of 7 1/2 cents from the high point on the curb.

Corn sympathized with the slump in wheat, and the first regular trading was at 33, and all the way down to 32 for September, as compared with 33 1/2 on the curb.

After the opening rush to sell, there was some recovery and at 10 a. m. September wheat was back to 98 cents, and gradually worked up to 99 1/2 cents, but at 11 o'clock declined again to 97 1/2 cents.

The New York Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Wheat had another sensational opening today, but less one sided than of late. The bulls were satisfied to find heavy selling orders from foreign and other sources, which broke prices during the first half hour about 4 cents a bushel from the highest curb price of Saturday. December opened at 104, broke to 101 1/2 under vigorous selling pressure, and then rebounded violently to 104 1/2, later weakening to 103 1/4.

San Francisco Wheat Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Wheat—Excited; December, \$1.65 1/4.

The Le Roi Company's Smelter.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 22.—In an interview at Kaslo, President Turner, of the Le Roi Company, stated that should the Dominion government impose an export duty on ore, the company would probably conduct the Northport smelter, as a customs smelter, getting ores from Stevens county and the Colville reservation mines. The might also, in that case, erect another smelter on the Canadian side of the boundary line.

Mineowners at Sandon in the Slovan country, claim that even if silver falls to 40 cents, they can still operate their mines at a profit.

The Trail smelter is putting in a silver lead smelting plant in order to treat Slovan ores.

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