

# The Dalles Chronicle.

Weekly

PART 2.

VOL. VII.

THE DALLES, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1897.

NUMBER 46.

## SOME DISMAL SCENES

### Three Hundred Gold Seekers Encamped on the Beach

#### THEIR SITUATION IS PERILOUS

Many are Short of Provisions and Money With No Hope of Ascending the Yukon This Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Information received at the treasury department from Captain Tuttle, of the cutter Bear, now cruising in Alaskan waters, does not give a rosy description of the scenes at St. Michaels and prospects of the gold-seekers. Writing from St. Michaels September 16th, Captain Tuttle says:

"There are in port four sea going vessels and six river steamers, with one steamer and one barge in process of construction on the beach. About 300 hundred people are encamped on the beach awaiting the completion of these vessels. At least seven vessels are expected to arrive, many of them with passengers. There is no possible chance of these people reaching the upper Yukon this season, and they must winter here or at some point inside the mouth of the Yukon.

"While there will be an abundance of provisions, as the trading companies have their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no money and no supplies. This, however, is a small matter when it is taken into consideration that matters are much worse above Fort Yukon. On September 13th the steamer Hamilton returned from its up-river trip, having been unable to reach Circle City. Captain Hill reported the river so low as to prevent his reaching his destination. His cargo was landed on the river bank. The steamers Healy, Wear, Alice, Bella and Marguerite are now up the river, but the prospects are that they will not be able to reach Circle City or Dawson.

"Laws in regard to the transportation of steam vessels are entirely disregarded, and no inspector of hulls and boilers has visited this place. At least sixteen such vessels are now sailing in this part of Alaska. If I should seize them starvation would ensue to those who are depending upon these vessels to bring them provisions. At the same time hundreds of people are traveling on these vessels, which are without the safeguards to life that the law provides they shall have.

"A deputy collector of customs is stationed at St. Michaels who is required to attend to all custom business. Frequently there are several vessels in port discharging bonded goods at the same time. It is impossible for one man to attend to all this business. After leaving St. Michaels there is no custom officer in charge of these goods. Vessels frequently get aground, and it is necessary to discharge cargo before they can be floated. Great opportunities are afforded to defraud the customs. There should be a custom officer on every vessel carrying bonded goods, and provisions should be made to have these vessels inspected as required."

#### YELLOW JACK RAGING.

Disease is Spreading Very Rapidly at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—From the reports there is little hope in the yellow fever situation. The board of health is daily demonstrating that with a fair show it is possible for modern science to restrict and stamp out the disease. But the people who must suffer from a strict application of scientific methods rebel, the result being that the pathway of the board is beset with difficulty. If there was strict compliance with the health laws, if prompt report was made of cases, the fever germs would be quickly wiped out. But it begins to look now as if from thirty to forty new cases and from four to six deaths would be daily reported until Jack Frost puts an appearance. Today, as on nearly every day since the fever first started, about fifty per cent of the fatalities were traced to neglect and a disposition to hide cases until it is too late to save life.

The official bulletin issued by the board of health tonight shows thirty-seven new cases and four deaths.

Galveston was one of the first cities to raise the bars. Dr. Guiteras on Saturday pronounced several cases of yellow fever as existing in Galveston, but not a line has reached Dr. Oliphant relative to these from the Texas health officials. The only information which Dr. Oliphant had received was from Surgeon-General Wyman.

About fifty Italians reached the city

this morning, coming, it is said, from New York. Orders were given by the board of health to prevent their locating themselves in the city limits, and the health officers were instructed to have them sent to one of the camps of detention.

At Biloxi today there were twelve new cases; at Edwards five and two deaths.

#### Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with LaGrippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from the first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at Blakeley & Houghton's Drug Store. (5)

#### JUSTICE FIELD ABOUT TO RESIGN.

His Resignation is Likely to be Presented Soon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Justice Stephen Field, of the supreme court, it is believed by his many friends, will announce his resignation from the supreme court bench some time during the present term, though he would say nothing about the matter for publication today.

He was appointed in 1863 to his present position and has been eligible for retirement on full pay for nearly eleven years.

He has been in feeble health for several years. Since he passed Chief Justice Marshall's record he has had retirement under serious consideration.

Attorney-General McKenna is regarded as being almost certain to succeed Justice Field. Both men are native Californians.

An Associated Press correspondent called at Justice Field's residence today, but the Justice excused himself by saying that he was not feeling well. Mrs. Field would neither confirm nor deny the report of her husband's impending retirement, though giving the impression that it was at least under serious consideration.

#### Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alternative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at Blakeley & Houghton's Drug Store. 5

#### A Phenomenal Freak.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—A local commission merchant has brought to light a phenomenon which is attracting the attention of scientists here. While one of the employes of the house was dressing a turkey he was dumfounded to find in its interior a live, well-formed young turkey, as large as a full-grown pigeon. It is perfect in every way, excepting the head, which was attached to the mother, and is a fatty growth. The little turkey died as soon as it was severed from its dead mother. It was preserved in alcohol and is now in the collection of the Missouri medical college, where it is attracting the attention of the medical fraternity.

#### HUCKLEBERRY'S ACHES OIL.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Blakeley and Houghton, druggists.

## THE WAR AT AN END

### Brazilian Fanatics Have Been Crushed.

#### NO POSSIBILITY OF A RALLY

The Government Victory at Canudos was Decisive. News of Conselheiro's Death Has Been Confirmed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says:

Advice from the Herald's correspondent at Rio Janeiro says that details of the last big battle at Canudos have reached that city. There is no longer any doubt of the death of Antonio Conselheiro, the fanatic leader. He was killed early in the battle, but the fact of his death did not become generally known until the fighting had been going on several hours. When they learned of it, the fanatics, who up to that time had been fighting savagely, lost heart and were slaughtered by the hundred.

Conselheiro's body was found in a street of Canudos. Around him were the bodies of about one hundred of his personal guards, who had died in the last desperate fight to save their chief. The bodies were fearfully hacked and mutilated. Beside the body of Conselheiro lay an imperial flag, a red cross on the white background.

The capture of the city was accomplished by the government troops with the aid of torch and dynamite.

When the fanatics saw certain defeat they applied the torch to many houses, and scores of them rushed in and were burned to death, preferring death to surrender. The government troops burned the remaining houses.

Three thousand of the rebels who escaped the awful slaughter at Canudos have been taken prisoners, and now the rebellion may be said to be over.

A Herald dispatch from Valparaiso says the senate immediately after meeting began the consideration of the budget. When the work is finished the senate will take up a bill which has been introduced providing for a retaliatory tariff against the United States. The bill provides for increased duty on imports, and a great number of articles will be affected if the bill becomes a law.

The frauds said to have been discovered by the government in building the drydock at Talcahuano will amount, according to the radical press, 1,000,000 pesos. Representatives of the government are investigating the matter.

Large discoveries of sulphur, sulphate and copper have been reported from the vicinity of Guatacattoe, in the province of Tarapaca.

#### ENDING OF "WHIRLWIND" FIGHT.

A Pugilist Beaten to Death During a Boxing Contest.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—The new Tulane Athletic Club was opened last night with a big benefit for indigent yellow fever patients and their families. An attractive programme including boxing bouts was arranged, and among these was a contest between Jack Cummings and Walter Griffin. Much interest was taken in the contest.

The fight was of the whirlwind order from start to finish, and both men gave and received much punishment. Fifteen rounds were fought and both fighters were in an apparent state of exhaustion.

In the fifteenth round Griffin hit Cummings a hard punch, and the latter sank to the floor, not from the effects of the blow, but from lack of vitality. He was carried to his dressing-room. He complained that his head hurt, asked that he be laid on his stomach and became unconscious. From that time he never spoke audibly. Dr. Bloom said

injuries were fatal. The best of attention was given him, but at 4:15 he died.

#### WEYLER IS OUT OF IT.

General Castellanos Temporarily Commands in Cuba.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: Captain-General Weyler's rule in Cuba will end with the present week. General Castellanos will act as captain-general until General Blanco's arrival in Havana from Spain on Saturday next, when he will immediately take the oath of office.

General Weyler, although expressing regret that he has been recalled before he had succeeded in crushing the rebellion, takes the matter philosophically, and is making preparations to sail October 20. He persists in maintaining that his methods are the only ones that will eventually force the insurgents to surrender.

In the meantime the rebels show no signs of willingness to negotiate for peace on the basis of autonomy. On the contrary, they are preparing to take the aggressive. The large force that started westward last week, it is reported, includes an effective company of artillery. The intention is evidently to join General Castellanos and make a big demonstration in Havana province. In Pinar del Rio the rebels have been active during the past few days. They again attacked and raided the town of Calgre, killing several of the Spanish soldiers. They ambushed a column of Spanish guerrillas near Mandas, killing more than 20.

The rebel brigade under Lorenzo attacked the trocha of San Antonio and blew up one of the forts, badly wounding 26 soldiers. The rebels then passed through the trocha, driving a herd of cattle.

#### More Aid for the Cubans.

HAVANA, via Key West, Oct. 14.—It is reported in official circles that another filibustering expedition has been landed in the River Arimay, province of Santa Clara, and succeeded in joining the insurgent forces.

#### BOUNDARIES OF LINCOLN.

Proposed Location of the Dividing Line in Alaska.

UNALASKA, Sept. 30, via San Francisco, Oct. 14.—Should the proposed territory of Lincoln be created by the division of Alaska, it will have as its south-east boundary Mount St. Elias. From that point the Eastern boundary will run directly to the Arctic, which ocean will form the northern boundary. The western boundary will likely run along the coast line below St. Michaels to the top of the divide between the Yukon and Koskowiw rivers. The boundary on the south will follow the 62d parallel east to the Copper river, where it will cut down to Mount St. Elias.

Should the division occur and the boundary lines mentioned prevail, Alaska proper will then include the Aleutian islands, the coaling stations of Dutch harbor and Unalaska and the balance of the Alaska peninsula, the island of Unga and its quartz mines, Kodiak island, Kanal peninsula and the placer mines of Cook's inlet, Prince William sound and the placer mines along the Cooper river, the towns of Wrangel, Sitka, Juneau, Dyea, Skagway and the passes on the overland route to the Yukon.

Within the new territory will be the rich placer of the Yukon as far as the international boundary. It will also include the numerous settlements and the trading posts from St. Michaels to Circle City, aggregating a population at present of over 3000 whites and 8000 natives.

#### Riotous Strikers Arrested.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 13.—Deputy sheriffs made a raid on the strikers at Sandy creek this morning and arrested fifteen men, including the members of a brass band. The strikers were marching on the public road and were halted by the deputies. Chief Deputy Evans said the men were riotous and caused trouble. This is denied by the strikers.

#### Croup Quickly Cured.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. Thornton. This celebrated remedy is for sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

#### Colorado Strike Settled.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Oct. 13.—The strike of miners in the Hastings mine of the Victor Coal & Coke Company has been settled. The miners went out Monday last. Between 400 and 500 men are concerned.

#### Burglary at Goldendale.

GOLDENDALE, Wash., Oct. 13.—The general merchandise store of D. S. Danbar was burglarized and robbed last night. The loss has not been ascertained. A number of pairs of shoes were taken.

## JUSTICE FIELD RESIGNS

### An Official Announcement Has Been Made.

#### WILL STEP OUT DECEMBER FIRST

Correspondence on the Subject of His Retirement Made Public at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—It was announced at the supreme court today that Justice Stephen J. Field, of California, had notified President McKinley of his intention to retire as a member of the court, and had informed his colleagues of the fact. The members of the court, after adjournment today, will call in a body on the retiring justice to pay him their respects.

It is expected his successor will be nominated by the president after the convening of congress in November.

Justice Field, it is learned, notified the president last April of his intention to retire, but the president did not acknowledge it till October 9.

The following letters were given out this afternoon:

Washington, Oct. 12.

"Dear Mr. Chief Justice and Brethren—Near the close of the last term, feeling that the duties of my office had become too arduous for my strength, I transmitted my resignation to the president, to take effect the first of December next, and this he has accepted with kindly expression of regard, as will be seen from a copy of the letter, which is as follows:

"Executive Mansion, Wash., October 9.

"Hon. Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States—My Dear Sir: In April last, Chief Justice Fuller, accompanied by Brewer, handed me your resignation as a justice of the supreme court of the United States, to take effect December 1, 1897. In hereby accepting your resignation, I wish to express my deep regret that you feel compelled, by advancing years, to sever your active connection with the court of which you have been so long a distinguished member. Entering upon your great office in May '62, you will, on the first of December next, have served on this bench for a period of thirty-four years and seven months, a term longer than any member of the court since its creation, and throughout a period of special importance in the history of the country, occupied with as grave public questions as have ever confronted that tribunal for decision.

"I congratulate you, therefore, most heartily upon a service of such exceptional duration, fidelity and distinction. Nor can I overlook that you received your commission of Abraham Lincoln, and, graciously spared by kind providence, have survived all the members of the court of his appointment.

"Upon your retirement both bench and country will sustain a great loss, but the high character and great ability of your work will live long to be remembered not only by your colleagues but by your grateful fellow countrymen.

"With personal esteem and sincere best wishes for your contentment and happiness in the period of rest which you have so well earned, I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"My judicial experience covers many years of service. Having been elected a member of the supreme court of California, I assumed that office on October 13, 1857, holding it for five years seven months and five days, the latter part of the time being chief justice. On the tenth of March 1863, I was commissioned by President Lincoln justice of the United States, taking the oath of office on the tenth day of May following.

"When my resignation takes effect my period of service on this bench will have exceeded that of any of my predecessors, while my entire period of judicial life will have embraced more than forty years. I may be pardoned for saying that during all this period, long in comparison with the brevity of human life, though in retrospect, it has gone with a swiftness of a tale that is told, I have not shunned to declare in every case that has come before me for decision conclusions which my deliberate convictions compelled me to arrive at, but conscientious exercise of such abilities and requirements as I possessed."

#### Regulator Line Notice.

The steamers of the Regulator line will leave The Dalles at 7 a. m., commencing Monday October 11th.

W. C. ALLAWAY, Gen. Agent.



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.

#### THE AMERICAN MACHINIST.

His Work Entombed the World Over Wherever Machines Are Used.

The fame of the American machinist extends everywhere; his ingenuity in planning and his skill in execution are known wherever man uses machines and tools. If there is any one branch of work in which he excels more than in another it is in the building of special machinery, by which is meant machines not kept in stock or regularly manufactured, but specially devised and made for special uses, says an exchange.

For instance, man designs some article of use which he works up by hand, or by the aid of machinery. To produce this article in quantities, at such a cost that it can be sold at a profit, special machinery is required. The designer or inventor takes the article to the builder of machines and says: "Can you make a machine that will make these things, and will you guarantee it to work?" It is altogether probable that the machine builder answers yes to both questions, because there is practically nothing that he cannot do.

Special machinery is built for a wide variety of uses. As the knowledge of American skill in this direction, now long familiar, has spread, orders have come from all over the world and special machinery is sent from here also for use in enterprises installed or conducted by Americans in foreign countries.

Such machinery, for various uses, is shipped from this country almost everywhere. One big machine shop that is largely engaged in the production of special machinery sends probably a third of its work out of the country. It has sent machines to every land.

#### ART AND DOLLARS.

One Painter Who is True to His Ideals.

I have a friend whom I shall venture to call a "poor artist," for I know that he is poor, and gets his living, such as it is, by painting, says a writer in Scribner's. I cannot pretend to judge his work, but I have had ample proof that he is devoted, laborious and will not sacrifice his convictions for gain or popularity. Perhaps he is not so singular in this, but what, as my experience goes, is a peculiarity of his is that he is not in the habit of cursing the "Philistines." His view seems to be that, as he paints to suit himself, it does not comport with his self-respect to blame people whom his painting does not suit for refusing to buy it or for being unable to understand it. My friend, as I have said, is poor and is likely to remain so, but he appears really content with his work and his relative poverty.

I confess that his attitude is a comfort to me and that in his patience and modesty and generous fidelity to his ideal he is a model whom some other artists—perhaps artists generally—might study with advantage. He puts into his work the best he has to give and that, in substance, is what the great artists have insisted is the source of the greatest value in art. Of course a man's best, so far as concerns his talent, may be much or little, but whatever it is he will hardly get it into his work if he is thinking chiefly of the money return or if he is habitually resentful because he does not get the money return.

#### Origin of Polo.

Polo is one of the oldest games known to civilization, says an exchange. It was played by the young swells of L'Hassa on the tableland of Tibet, between the Himalayas and Kwenlun mountains, many centuries ago. Traveling westward, it reached the Byzantine emperor, Manuel Comnenus I., about the middle of the twelfth century. He played it with great effect. It was called "pulu," which is Tibetan for ball. In 1871 it was introduced into England by some cavalry officers who had learned it in India. Being in England, it had to come here. Our "shinney" and "hockey" and the lacrosse of the Indians are modifications of polo. We not only play the game on horseback, but in water and on roller skates.

Found—Last night, near the Skibbe hotel, a pocket-book. Owner can have the same by describing it and paying for this notice.

## Good Baking Powder

cannot be sold for 25 cents or 30 cents a pound. Cream of tartar is expensive and cream of tartar is necessary to good baking powder.

"Cheap" baking powder either contains alum (which is bad for the insides) or is badly made (does not do the work) or is weak.

Really cheap baking powder cannot be sold for these prices; but the cheapest of all is Schilling's Best—your money back if you don't like it—at your grocer's.