

The Dalles Weekly Chronicle.



VOL. IX

THE DALLES, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY JULY 8, 1899.

NO. 40

CHICAGO MAN'S WONDER MOTOR

Develops Ten Times the Power of the Best Engines.

NAVAL OFFICERS INVESTIGATE

Takes Only Thirty Inches of Floor Space For a Forty-Horse Power Machine, Is Only Thirty Inches High and Practically Noiseless; Automatic Feed and Friction Reduced to a Minimum.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The Record says: Forty horsepower, or about ten times as much as the best engines develop at present with a half-inch feed, will, according to the claims of the inventor, be extracted from the same quantity of steam by a motor which will be inspected by Admiral Melville, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, United States navy, some time this month in this city.

The motor is 24 inches high, and occupies a space about 30 inches square on the floor. It is practically noiseless. It has no packing in any of the parts. With slight variations it is modeled after a smaller one, which has been successfully operated by both steam and liquid air, and through which the attention of Lieutenant Zeintzki, U. S. N., retired, was interested.

The machine is composed of two discs, one revolving within the other on a separate axle in an opposite direction, and all incased in a metal box of circular shape. Each disc is forged into alternate spaces and partitions. The spaces are three-sixteenths of an inch wide, and have parallel lines. The blades or partitions are three-eighths of an inch thick.

These alternating spaces and partitions are set on the disc at such an angle that the steam which is fed through the axle or shaft passes through the spaces on the disc nearest the axle to the partitions of the next disc at a right angle, thus propelling the second disc in the opposite direction.

By this arrangement one of the discs revolves in one direction and the other in the opposite, the power of both being harmonized on the power shaft, by a reversing gear connected with one of them. The force of the steam utilized is that of pressure and not of impact. The motor extracts approximately all of the power in the steam before it reaches the circumference of the disc, and therein, according to the inventor, J. F. Brady, of this city, lies its superiority over other mechanisms.

The machine is adaptable to either high or low pressure, the friction is reduced to a minimum, and the adjustment of feed is automatic.

QUEEN'S DEATH NO SURPRISE

She Was Well Along in Years and a Sufferer From Cancer—Visited San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The news brought from Honolulu by the *Coptia* of the death on June 24 of the Dowager Queen Kapiolani was not a surprise, as her death had been expected for some time. She was sixty-five years of age and was a sufferer from cancer, and recently had a stroke of paralysis, following several attacks of apoplexy. She was much esteemed in the islands and her death was sincerely mourned. Her remains lay in state for eight days and were buried with impressive ceremonies.

She left no children, and during her life devoted much of her time to charitable work, the Kapiolani home for leper girls and other institutions having been founded by her. She visited San Francisco in 1887 with her sister-in-law, then Princess Liliuokalani, and was given a royal welcome.

With Sampson's Fleet.

Newport, R. I., July 3.—The first anniversary of the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago was observed here

today by the ships of the North Atlantic squadron, by the attaches of the naval stations and by vessels in the harbor in general. The celebration began at 8 o'clock when at "colors" the warships ran up flags and bunting of many colors. Other shipping and the yachts in the harbor were gaily dressed, and in the city the Stars and Stripes were displayed at all points.

The national salute of twelve guns was fired at noon from all the ships of the squadron, and the Constellation, and each crew had a special dinner. Sports and races by the several crews, minstrel and vaudeville entertainments on the several ships were features of the anniversary.

Red Fire on Pike's Peak.

SUMMIT PIKE'S PEAK, July 4.—The Fourth of July in Colorado was ushered in at midnight by a magnificent illumination on Pike's Peak, 14,000 feet above the sea. Seventeen hundred pounds of red, white and blue powder was set off promptly at midnight and the crimson glow was flung far out over the mountain and plain and cities within a radius of 100 miles witnessed the magnificent spectacle, the whole crest of the peak appearing to be wrapped in flames. The celebration was unique in the history of Colorado and Pike's Peak.

THEY TALKED THINGS OVER

Emperor William Does Not Like Bismarck's Son and the Son Apparently Does Not Like America.

NEW YORK, July 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: Prince Herbert Bismarck's visit to Travemunde is eagerly discussed. His enemies say that the kaiser refused to receive him. The Klein Journal, which pretends to have special court information, says the audience was prolonged; that Prince Bismarck refused the Washington embassy, for private reasons, but said he would be willing to accept the London embassy.

The truth is that the audience took place behind closed doors and the kaiser took the opportunity of hearing Prince Bismarck's opinions on politics in general and especially on the canal bill.

ENLISTMENT ORDER ISSUED

Thirty-fifth Regiment Is to Be Obtained From Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Alaska.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The order for the enlistment of ten new regiments of infantry was issued today by the secretary of war. Daily instruction of both officers and men will be a special feature. Applicants for commissions, except officers of the regular army, will be required to pass satisfactory examinations, and must have had service during the Spanish-American war. Enlistments will be made for the period ending June 30, 1901, unless sooner discharged. Except in special cases, only unmarried men will be enlisted for these regiments. Regiments will be enlisted according to the provisions of the act of March 2, 1899, and will consist of fifty officers and 1300 men each.

Among the districts for recruiting the designated regiments are the following: Thirty-fourth regiment Fort Logan, Colo., Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Mexico. Thirty-fifth regiment, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Alaska.

Sampson Will Not Meet Dewey.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Long said today that he knew nothing of the reported plan to have the North Atlantic squadron, under Rear-Admiral Sampson, meet Admiral Dewey on the Olympia at the Azores and escort him to the United States. So far as he knew, the plans of the North Atlantic squadron did not contemplate their leaving the shores of New England.

Thomas Rhoads, Centerfield, O., writes: "I suffered from piles seven or eight years. No remedy gave me relief until DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, less than a box of which permanently cured me." Soothing, healing, perfectly harmless. Beware of counterfeits. Butler Drug Co.

A THIRTY DAYS' TRIP

Oregon Soldiers Due at San Francisco on July 14.

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

Vancouver Barracks Will Probably Be One of the Recruiting Points.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The war department calculates that the trip from Manila to San Francisco by transport takes just thirty days, which should get the Second Oregon regiment there July 14. No record is kept at the department of arrivals of transports at Nagasaki.

The call for the 10,000 additional volunteers for service in the Philippines will not be made as was the call of over a year ago, by states, but certain points have been selected by the war department at which the regulars will be recruited. The names of these place are not yet published, but are supposed to be the largest and most convenient military stations spread all over the country. Vancouver barracks is very likely one point, as it is highly favored by army officials.

It is certain that some of the officers of the Second Oregon regiment, as those who have seen active service are to be given the preference. It is likely that what officers of the Second Oregon are chosen will be assigned to the regiment raised at Vancouver barracks.

Brigadier-General Harrison Gray Otis, in an interview today, said that it will require a force of 50,000 men successfully to terminate the rebellion in the Philippines, and that even then it cannot be accomplished before the end of the next dry season, which ends in April of next year. He says that our force in the islands now can successfully cope with the insurgents in battle, but a larger force is needed for garrison duty to hold captured ground. Speaking of the soldiers who have fought against the Filipinos, he said: "Better soldiers never lifted a musket. They are the best that ever went in battle."

Richard Emmons, J. Osham and O. W. Jackson sought to reach the Copper river country from Dawson and came near starving to death. They were making the journey for the North American Transportation & Trading Company. Their Indian guides deserted, and the men were left for ten days. The men have reached Dawson from Copper river without gold. They say they explored the rivers as far north as Helieland, in the Arctic ocean, but found nothing.

A copper vein, outcroppings of which have been traced a distance of sixteen miles has been located at Williams point by a San Francisco syndicate.

FLOODS IN TEXAS ARE TERRIBLE

Sickness and Death May Follow Subsiding of Waters—Flooded District Has a Length of 500 Miles and Is 50 Miles Wide—Telegraph Poles Submerged.

HOUSTON, Tex., July 5.—A correspondent has just returned from a voyage through the flood district. The hail has not been told of the havoc wrought. The disaster is so appalling that description is not possible. After this flood will come sickness undoubtedly. What a week ago was the fairest part of Texas is now almost a God-forsaken wilderness. The waters of the Brazos have for six days covered its valley to a depth of from six to thirty feet. Where a week ago there were on every hand fields of cotton and corn and thousands of acres of watermelons and cantaloupes, today there is slimy mud over all the vegetation, the carcasses of cows, mules, pigs, dogs and cats, mayhap, humans, for many are missing.

Our party left Bryan at sunrise yesterday morning, going to Novato bottoms, and to a point about three miles from Millican. Everything is under water from two to seventeen feet. I looked on all sides like a great lake and the water was so high that for a vast area it completely submerged the telegraph and telephone poles along the line. In truth, portions of the bottoms are even now a perfect sea, extending four or five miles wide at certain points.

All the planters stated that the outside world has no conception of the floods or losses incurred by the destruction of crops, stock and buildings. Nearly every planter has built boats and sent them through the flooded districts to render assistance to the people, and if possible save some of their drowning stock. The

flood district has a length of over 500 miles, a breadth of probably fifty miles, and in all this vast space damage incalculable has been done.

The loss to life will never be fully known. To show the damage done, the following estimates have been made by men who are in a position to know: Lives lost, from 100 to 300; loss to farmers, including crops as well as livestock, from \$7,000,000 to \$15,000,000; to railroads and country bridges, \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000. These estimates are taken on the whole area.

TRAIN LOADED WITH GOLD

One Claim Furnished All the Treasure Eleven Horses Could Carry—Klondike Cleanup Is Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—A special from Seattle says: Gold dust was pouring into Dawson when the Humboldt's passengers left. They allege that on the morning of June 20 a pack train of twenty horses, each animal carrying 200 pounds of gold dust, arrived from Eldorado creek. There were two tons of it, worth fully \$1000,000. It is said that eleven of the horses were weighted down with dust from one claim.

Another Dawson party has arrived from the north today on the Dirigo. Joseph Patrau and Henry Berry had jointly 700 pounds of dust. Aside from this, no one man had to exceed fifty pounds. The total on the vessel was about \$150,000. The City of Topeka is close behind the Dirigo with considerable more treasure.

Richard Emmons, J. Osham and O. W. Jackson sought to reach the Copper river country from Dawson and came near starving to death. They were making the journey for the North American Transportation & Trading Company. Their Indian guides deserted, and the men were left for ten days. The men have reached Dawson from Copper river without gold. They say they explored the rivers as far north as Helieland, in the Arctic ocean, but found nothing.

A copper vein, outcroppings of which have been traced a distance of sixteen miles has been located at Williams point by a San Francisco syndicate.

THE SITUATION IS TERRIBLE

People Hang in Trees Three Days; Then Fall From Exhaustion.

St. Louis, July 6.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Dallas, Texas, says: At 11 a. m. today a short dispatch was received from a lineman at Dewey, just across the Brazos river from Sealey. It read:

"River falling slowly since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Conditions here are terrible. Everything in the country is swept away. A large number of lives lost in the bottom, and it looks like starvation for those left. Situation is not exaggerated. It will be several days before line repairs can be made with anything like system."

This telegram was received over a wire spliced from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway and Postal Telegraph Company's lines, and was the first that had been working into Sealey and Dewey for three days. The wire only worked five minutes and was then lost. Efforts to connect it since have failed. Shortly after this information was received by wire, Deputy Sheriff Swarneriger at Sealey said over the long-distance telephone:

"There is no improvement in this section of the flood district. If anything, the situation is growing worse. No relief boats have yet reached here from Houston or Galveston. Sealey and the neighboring towns have about exhausted their resources for relief. Another negro family was seen from here drowning, cut off from land about two miles, this morning. Several lives have been lost since last night among the refugees on the mound near Old San Felipe. A number of negroes fell into the water from the tree tops from sheer exhaustion, after hanging three days and nights."

"A rumor is current here of an awful disaster near Richmond, below here in Fort Bend country. As we are cut off from all that southern section, we cannot tell definitely what has happened, but the situation naturally must be as bad there, if not worse."

Use Clarke & Falks Rosofoam for the teeth.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PEFFER AND JONES TALK

Jones Believes the West Does Not Want the Islands.

AND INDULGES IN BUNCOMBE

They Express Widely Different Views of the Philippine Islands.

CHICAGO, July 5.—A special to the Tribune from Marysville, Mo., says: Ex-Senator Peffer, of Kansas, was the principal speaker at the Fourth of July celebration in Marysville. He said in his address:

"Scarcely had the smoke of battle between Americans and Spaniards blown from over Manila, when that part of the earth began to show signs of American prosperity and order. Everything went along smoothly until some of our soldiers were fired upon by certain ruffians. It immediately became our government's duty to defend the lives of our soldiers and the honor of our country, and to secure and preserve peace and order."

"When that has been done we can find time to dispute among ourselves about minor questions of government, but not before. Those who oppose this policy tell us that we are violating the principles of the declaration of independence by forcing our government upon people without their consent."

"Will you open the doors of our prisons and turn out all the men who are incarcerated there against their consent? This country originally belonged to the Indians. Did the white man permit the Indians to burn and kill? To restrain him would be to govern him with out his consent."

"We were dealing directly with Spain, and when the Spanish fleet was sunk and Manila captured, the Philippines came into our control under the international code, and we came directly responsible for them and the acts of their inhabitants in the eyes of the world. They are ours to dispose of as much as any territory of this nation, and if the administration refused to put down that rebellion it would be as derelict in its duty as it would be if it failed to put down a rebellion in Missouri, or Kansas, or Texas."

Senator Jones' Opinion.

New York, July 5.—Senator Jones, of Nevada, is quoted in an interview as follows:

"The Democrats certainly will make a strong fight against trusts in the next presidential campaign. Just how the subject should be treated, I will confess I do not know at present. It is a difficult problem. It is easy enough to shout down with the trusts, but what are you going to do about it?"

"Take the one that is most often made the target—the sugar trust. You go to the members and they say: 'Yes we own all the sugar refineries; we are incorporated according to law.' Now will we pass a law that a concern shall own only so much property, or what shall we do? What difference would it make to us if there were a thousand independent refineries and as many middle-men?"

"Does the anti-trust idea for a democratic campaign issue mean that Bryan will be the candidate?"

"Certainly. It will be Bryan and McKinley over again. That does not mean that the silver question will be shelved, either. It will be rather overshadowed by the anti-monopoly movement. There are many people who will never understand the currency question, and in the face of a semblance of prosperity the silver issue may be submerged for a time. It will not stay down, however."

"How is the Philippine situation regarded in the West?"

"In California, where all the troops have been shipped, the people have made

money out of it, and may want the Philippines. I cannot see what any one else can want of them. I think the question is weakening President McKinley in other parts of the West."

NEGROES MAY GET IT AT ONCE

President Schurman, of the Philippine Commission, Makes a Very Encouraging Report to Washington.

New York, July 6.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The departure of President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, will leave at Manila three members of the commission—Major-General Otis, Professor Worcester and Colonel Denby. It will be the duty of the last two named to continue the work of establishing home rule within the lines held by the administration troops, in the hope that the example will be followed by the Filipinos outside of the lines, and show them the beneficent purposes of this government.

Prof. Worcester and Col. Denby will also aid Gen. Otis in the conduct of any peace negotiations which may follow future operations of the American troops. Mr. Schurman's dispatch is on the whole very encouraging, and the authorities are very much gratified at the conditions he reports having found at the points visited. It is evident from what the officials say that Mr. Schurman believes the suppression of Aguinaldo's insurrection means the establishment of peace throughout the archipelago. He is confident that many of the people throughout the southern islands do not openly express themselves in favor of an American protectorate solely because of the fear of Aguinaldo and his Tagal army.

Mr. Schurman speaks well of the sultan of Sulu, and it is evident that he feels that there is no danger of trouble from him in case the United States observes the treaties which exist between him and the Spanish government. Mr. Schurman makes a number of recommendations regarding home rule for some of the southern islands, and that they will probably be adopted by the president.

The conditions in Negros were found to be of a highly satisfactory character by Mr. Schurman and home rule will undoubtedly be given immediately to the people of that island, although some alterations were necessary before it received the president's approval.

A Thousand Yaugues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard st., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the throat, chest or lungs. Price 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free at Blakeley & Houghton's drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

Bad Fire at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Ore., July 6.—Two blocks in the business part of town were destroyed by fire yesterday, causing a loss of about \$40,000. The fire started in the rear of Joff & Neff's store at 2 o'clock and spread rapidly. As the town has no fire department, except a bucket brigade, the flames were not brought under control until they had swept the city from the Depot hotel to Smith's stable. Only two brick buildings were left standing in this district. They are owned and occupied by Young & Co., and Page & Dimmick. The cause of the fire is not known.

Gun-shot wounds and powder-burns, cuts, bruises, sprains, wounds from rusty nails, insect stings and Ivy poisoning—quickly healed by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Positively prevents blood poisoning. Beware of counterfeits. DeWitt's is safe and sure. Butler Drug Co.