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HOW IT WAS TAKEN

Tactics Employed in Taken Port Arthur.

THE HEAVY GUNS IN THE CENTER

The First Army Found the Right Wing and Kumanoto's Brigade the Left Wing.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Port Arthur says that the second army formed the right wing and Kumanoto's brigade the left wing while advancing, and that heavy guns in the center opened fire on the citadel. The second army captured the principal western fort at 8 o'clock in the morning, entering Port Arthur at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and had captured the Wogonsan fort by 4 o'clock. Kumanoto's brigade meanwhile engaged the eastern forts, all of which were taken before 11 o'clock in the evening. The coast forts had not then been subdued, but they fell the next morning. The fighting was desperate throughout the engagement. It is reported that the Chinese army was virtually destroyed, the killed and wounded numbering many thousands. The Japanese loss was heavy, but far less than that of the Chinese.

TOKIO, Nov. 24.—General Oyama, in command of the Japanese forces, has officially reported from Port Arthur, under date of November 22d, that November 21st the Japanese force attacked the forts near that place. The right division of the army stormed and captured the fort to the westward, with its artillery and parade ground, at 8:30 in the morning, and then advanced in the direction of Port Arthur, storming and capturing the Kokinsau fort en route. In the meantime, the left division stormed and captured the fort to the southeast. On the 22d all the other forts were captured. The enemy fought bravely throughout. The Japanese loss, in killed and wounded, will not exceed 200, while the number of Chinese killed and wounded and taken prisoners is as yet unknown. The Japanese captured a great quantity of ammunition and other materials, as well as many cannons. The Chinese forces numbered over 20,000.

The News at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Confirmation of the report of the capture of Port Arthur came almost simultaneously to the state and navy departments; to the former from United States minister Denby at Peking, and to the latter from Admiral Carpenter, on board the United States cruiser Baltimore, at Che Foo, the admiral at the same time notifying the navy department that the Baltimore was about to sail for Port Arthur, where she doubtless has arrived by this time.

It cannot be said that the fall of Port Arthur was unexpected at the state department, although the official supposed that it would withstand a protracted siege, particularly in view of the fact that the Japanese, as known, had no heavy siege guns and were obliged to rely on light artillery. It is the opinion of military experts that the Japanese attack on Port Arthur was a most perilous venture on their part. They could not afford to sustain any considerable defeat, for the result would have been, in the first place, to determine the Chinese to pursue the war, and in the second place, to retard the Japanese government in its efforts to float a new war loan. But, by the victory at Port Arthur, the success of the latter is now assured.

As to the effect of this last campaign of the war, there is but one opinion here, and that is that the restoration of peace is almost certain. It is true that China still possesses the splendid fortification at Wei-Hai-Wei, said to be as strong or even stronger than Port Arthur, and that the shore defenses there are strengthened by the presence of the Chinese fleet. But, with Port Arthur as a base, the Japanese have practical control of the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li and the ability to effectually seal up the water approaches to Tien-Tsin and Peking, without being under the necessity of at-

tacking the formidable Taku forts. Moreover, with the Chinese fleet practically bottled up at Wei-Hai-Wei, the Japanese are in a position to reach a portion of their own navy to attack other Chinese cities and work enormous damage. So it would seem to be madness for the Chinese to persist in the war, realizing that for every day of the delay they must add to the great indemnity which they will be obliged to pay to Japan, and it is believed that soon the Chinese will sue for peace, through the mediation directly or indirectly of the United States.

In Shanghai.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A Shanghai dispatch says the fall of Port Arthur has created great excitement in Shanghai. All accounts agree the Chinese fought gallantly. Some officers and men were cut down at their post by the Japanese. The Star publishes a dispatch saying the Japanese torpedo boats engaged attention of the fort while the troops closed around the forts at the rear. Then the torpedo boats made a connected dash and succeeded in getting inside the harbor. The Japanese artillery kept up a continuous fire upon the Chinese forts. After the first onslaught by the Japanese the resistance of the Chinese is said to have been feeble, and finally the Chinese troops became panic stricken and fled.

The Globe's Shanghai dispatch says China has sent a special agent to Japan with instructions to accept any terms of peace except the cession of any portion of China proper to Japan.

It is stated that the Japanese secured at Port Arthur 10,000 tons of coal and 3,000,000 taels' worth of ammunition. It is believed that the Japanese commanders intend to seize forthwith the railway between Shan-Hai-Kwan and Tien-Tsin, lest the Chinese destroy it.

Officials Satisfied With the Response to the Bond Call.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The bids for the \$50,000,000 bond issue recently offered by Secretary Carlisle were opened at the treasury department a little before 1 o'clock today. At 4 o'clock it was stated at the department that a hurried calculation showed the total number of bids was 297, aggregating \$154,370,900. The largest bids were those by the syndicate of the United States Trust Company, Drexel, Morgan & Co. and others, at 117,077 for the whole amount or none, and \$50,000,000 at 116,898, for all or a portion. The first of these was the best bid offered, as the aggregate on the bonds above this figure were about \$10,324,150, leaving about \$39,675,850 at a less figure. It, therefore, seems quite probable that the syndicate bid will be accepted, although Secretary Carlisle stated that he could not express an opinion as to the result until next Monday, when the awards will be made. According to the terms of this bid the government will pay 2.878 per cent interest on the \$50,000,000, as against 3 per cent carried by the first issue. There is a possibility that a close calculation will disclose the fact that there is a sufficient number of bids at a better rate than this, which, with the second syndicate bid at \$116,898, or 2.899 per cent, may make a combination slightly more advantageous to the government than the other, although this is very improbable. Altogether the result of the bids is eminently satisfactory to the treasury officials, as it shows that not only was there a brisk rivalry for the bonds, but the rate of interest demanded was even lower than was generally expected.

The call for these bids was made by circular from the treasury department, November 13, last, and was for a new bond issue of \$50,000,000 United States 5 per cent bonds to bear the date of November 1, 1894, and redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government after 10 years after the date of issue. This action of the secretary is taken under authority contained in the act of congress approved January 14, 1875, entitled: "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments."

For a pain in the side or chest there is nothing so good as a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain. It affords prompt and permanent relief and if used in time will often prevent a cold from resulting in pneumonia. This same treatment is a sure cure for lame back. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton Druggists.

TIPS FOR THE QUEEN.

They Are Called Perquisites, But She Gets Them Just the Same.

Queen Victoria gets more tips than any other functionary in Great Britain, and, what is more, she insists on getting them. Of course they are not called tips. They are called perquisites, but it is all the same. An ex-at-tache, writing in the New York Tribune, says that among the most curious of them is her right to every whale or sturgeon captured on the coast of the united kingdom and brought to land. Both of these perquisites date back to the days of the Norman kings and it appears that in the case of the whale the monsters were divided between the sovereign and his consort, the queen taking the head in order that her wardrobe might be replenished with the whalebone needed for the stiffening of her royal garments.

Another of the queen's backsheesh is a certain number of magnificent Cashmere shawls, which are dispatched to her every year from the kingdom of Cashmere. They vary in value, as a rule, from three hundred to twelve hundred dollars apiece and the queen is accustomed to present one of them as a wedding present to every young girl of the aristocracy or in whose future she is in any way interested. Every tailor holding a patent of "Purveyor to her Majesty," if he conforms to ancient tradition and usage, should present her with a silver needle each year.

Another class of royal purveyors is called upon to present annually to her a table cloth, while from other sources she is entitled to an annual contribution of such varied tips as white doves, white hares, currys, combs, fire tongs, scarlet hosiery, nightcaps, knives, lances and crossbows. Moreover, at the coronation the lord of the manor of Addington must present to the sovereign a "dish of pottage" composed of "almond milk, brawn of capons, sugar, spices, chickens parpoiled and chopped." At the same ceremony the lord of the manor of Haydon is obliged by virtue of his tenure from the crown to present the monarch with a towel, the lord of the manor of Worshop giving the sovereign a "right-handed glove." These are only a few of the various backsheesh to which Queen Victoria is entitled by tradition and usage.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Sixteen Hungry Boys Filled with Veal Pie in Dickens' Flashing.

An exchange tells the following story of the pishop in London before which Charles Dickens used to stand when, as a child, he trudged in a blacking factory. Every day, on the way to and from his work, he paused to devour the viands with his eyes, and sometimes he pressed his tongue to the window-pane, as if by so doing he got a taste of the good things which were "so near and yet so far."

An American railroad man who admires Dickens hunted up his pishop when in London in order to gratify his curiosity and his sentiment. It proved to be a mere box of a place in a poor quarter of the city, but the original business was still carried on there. As the traveler peered into the shadowy interior, a voice was heard at his elbow: "Please, sir, will you buy me a weal pie?"

The owner of the voice was a small, disheveled person, with whom a pie of veal, or anything else of a "heartly" nature, would have agreed right well. "How many boys do you think this shop will hold?" asked the American. "I dunno. About fifteen or sixteen, I should think."

"Well, go and get fifteen boys, and bring them back here." The boy studied the man's face for a moment, as if to make sure that he was in the enjoyment of his senses, and then with a yell hurried into a side street. Hardly a minute elapsed before he returned at the head of a procession of sixteen gamins, of assorted sizes, unanimous in appetite and hope. This ragged battalion assembled close behind its benefactor and followed him into the shop, where he announced that he was going to give all the boys all the pie they wanted. They wanted a great deal, as it proved; their capacity for "weal pie" was something marvelous. But their benefactor was as good as his word, and sixteen happy and satisfied boys left the shop singing his praise.

Whistling on Shipboard.

Whistling—and let us honor this sweet tradition—is very much against the proprieties of sea life, writes Lieut. J. D. Jerrold Kelley, in an article on "Superstitions of the Sea," in Century.

You may, in a calm, if not a landsman, woo with soothing whistle San Antonio or St. Nicholas, and a lagging wind may be spurred in consequence by these patron saints of the mariner; but once the ship is going, never, wise and wary passenger, whistle if you fear keel-hauling, for like the padrone in the Golden Legend you may find
Only a little while ago,
I was whistling to St. Antonio
For a cap-full of wind to fill our sail,
And instead of a breeze he sent a gale.

Notice.

To Whom it May Concern: This is to certify that the undersigned has sold out his interest in the store Kwong On Tai. He is now a member of the firms Wing Hong and Dock Hing. S. H. WINE.

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