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GOMEZ AND MACEO

The Insurgent Leaders Have Effected a Meeting.

GENERAL MARIN OUTMANEUVERED

He Cannot Prevent the Rebels From Going Where They Choose—Recent Movements of Gomez.

KEY WEST, Feb. 3.—(By mail from Havana).—Gomez and Maceo have met. The meeting, it is said, took place at a plantation near Artemisa, in the province of Pinar del Rio, at the very time that Acting Governor-General Marin was looking for the rebel chiefs, only 14 miles to the northward, near San Antonio de los Baños. It was supposed that they had guarded their line from Havana to Batabano to prevent the meeting, but Gomez crossed the line, and Maceo, with a comparatively small part of his forces, made a quick march from the westernmost point of the island and kept his tryst.

The next campaign of the insurgents must have been decided upon by this time.

"I have seen Morro's light every night for a week," Gomez said recently.

OUTWITTED BY GOMEZ.

General Marin No Match for the Insurgent Leader.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Havana says:

Maximo Gomez, accompanied by 400 mounted men, succeeded on Thursday in recrossing the trocha, or military line, established by the Spaniards between Havana and Batabano. He crossed a few miles south of Bejucan, near Buena Ventura, which is about 10 miles north of Quivicán. At the same time he destroyed a culvert, cut the telegraph wires and crippled the railroad between Rincon and Quivicán.

People wonder how Gomez evaded the Spanish columns and how it was possible for him to practically cut the "wall of men" of which the Spanish generals expected so much. At the time Gomez played this trick on the Spanish guard along the trocha, General Marin, who had left Havana the same day at the head of the best equipped force put in the field during the present rebellion, was slumbering quietly, surrounded by his troops, at San Antonio de los Baños, about 10 miles east of Guanajay. While Gomez was coming east, and approaching the trocha, General Marin and his corps were going west on a train from Rincon toward Guanajay. Gomez's route of march was parallel with the railroad used by Marin, and, not more than from six to ten miles distant at any time, yet the Spaniards did not learn until the following morning (Friday) that Gomez was in the east again. The first intimation received here was by telegram from Quivicán.

A large number of people have been leaving for Cuba the past fortnight, and it seems the exodus has only begun. Each steamer from Havana carries hundreds of families to the United States and Mexico, and to South American and West Indian ports. Steamship agents talk of putting on extra steamers.

Business is practically at a standstill. Some sugar plantations in the extreme eastern provinces are grinding. All that are grinding are doing so under strong military guard, and are compelled to feed the troops, and the profits are small. One or two plantations, it is said, obtained permission from Gomez to start their machinery.

At Constanza 300 regulars and 500 civil guards are encamped on and about the plantation to protect the men at work. Small stone fortresses have been

built at equal distances around the plantations, all being connected by telephone.

Blew His Brains Out.

SEATTLE, Feb. 3.—A. A. Merrill, head of the local merchants' police patrol, committed suicide this morning by shooting his brains out. He was arrested Thursday morning last charged with an unnameable offense, and gave bonds Saturday evening in the sum of \$500. He leaves property valued at \$10,000.

Charged With Manslaughter.

PENDLETON, Feb. 3.—Dr. L. F. Inman was this morning bound over to the grand jury in \$1,500 bonds for manslaughter. He is charged with performing a criminal operation. His examination before the justice continued three days.

Fairfield Items.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:—Since my last letter we have had quite a change in the weather. About fourteen inches of snow has fallen, but has since almost entirely disappeared. Our weather is all that can be desired. A warm rain has been falling, which turns all snow to water. The ground is not frozen and the soil is getting the full benefit of the moisture, consequently we are looking ahead for a good crop the coming season.

But if the combination still keeps issuing more bonds what avails the raising of good crops, for farmers will still be beggars. It appears to the writer as though there is a craze for taxation amongst the American people. Perhaps they are watching the workings of our congress and have become somewhat plutocratic. Some of the people in this section are thinking that way just now in regard to our board of school directors, as we are having a warm discussion over the raising of a fund by taxation to pay the indebtedness of the district.

We are thinking very seriously of forming a social club, whose duty it will be to raise funds for the construction of a almshouse, where all the poor, delinquent and over taxed, may meet in a social way and have all things in common. Oh, what a gathering there will be, and as poverty is the mother of invention, we may there and then devise ways and means to lift us out of this pool of despondency.

Health is generally good in this section, with the exceptions of two. Mrs. Jacob Obrist is in very poor health. Although Mr. Obrist took her to California and made an extended tour to the principal medical waters and infirmaries, which seemed to benefit her for a short time, on her return she has grown worse. Although she is helpless, she is not dangerously ill. She deserves the best of care, which goes a long way in alleviating her sufferings. Our other patient is Wm. McManus who is stopping with W. Babcock during the winter. He has been very sick, but at last accounts is somewhat better and we look for an early recovery.

R. F. WICKHAM.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the world's fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the world's fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

It is a big thing to say but nevertheless true, that a great multitude of people have crowned Simmons Liver Regulator, the "King of Liver Medicines." There is nothing like it for Malaria, Rheumatism, Chills and Fever, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion and all troubles arising from a sluggish or diseased liver. Simmons Liver Regulator is the prevention and cure for these ailments.

THE TRUE STORY OF ELIZA.

Which Formed the Basis of One of the Incidents of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The incidents which formed the basis for the story of the escape of Eliza, the slave mother, with her child, across the Ohio river on the ice, which is familiar to readers of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," were told by Rev. S. G. W. Rankin in Hartford recently. The incidents came within the personal knowledge of Mr. Rankin, and he said that he gave them to Mrs. Stowe and that she used a younger woman, who escaped at nearly the same time, to complete the picture and make it more attractive and dramatic.

As Mr. Rankin tells the story, his father's family, living on the bluffs on the river, were well known as in the business of helping runaway slaves, and slaves knew them as friends. It was one Christmas week that Eliza, a stalwart negro woman, came to the Rankin house in the night, having brought her husband across the river in a boat. He was covered with ice from the river, the night having been intensely cold, and the man, who was not as bright as Mrs. Stowe's George Harris by any means, had fallen into the water in getting out of the boat. Eliza was very religious and very determined, and had planned to send her husband ahead to Canada, intending to join him with his children afterward. The husband was sent along and Eliza crossed the river to Kentucky that same night, returning to her mother. She fixed a date, two months ahead, when she would again come to the Rankin house.

True to the arrangement, she crossed the river one night in February, when the river was in a treacherous condition, carrying her young child in a shawl strapped to her back. The ice was in broken floes, and she carried a board with a rope attached to it by which she passed from one cake to another. She got across and was sent to Canada to join her husband. She still had five children in slavery and said to the Rankins that she was going back to Kentucky after them the following June.

On the June day in question she appeared in Mr. Rankin's garden, and she was disguised as a man and sent across the river, where she made her way to her former master's plantation and hid beneath the currant bushes in his garden. Here she was discovered by her oldest daughter, a girl of 17, and at nightfall was hidden beneath the floor of her old cabin in the negro quarters. Sunday, after dinner, her master and his wife went several miles away to visit a friend, and Eliza, following the example of the Israelites when they despoiled the Egyptians, took blankets and household goods to the amount of about 200 pounds' weight, divided them into bundles for the five children, and started on an 11-mile walk to a point on the river which she was to reach at two o'clock Monday morning. She had been told to bring nothing but the children, but she had so overloaded them with the packages that the smaller ones gave out, and she was obliged to carry one child a little way, a bundle a little way, and then go back after another child and another bundle, until she was so delayed that the river was not reached until six o'clock in the morning, and the boat that was to carry her over was gone. It was very foggy, however, and by walking about a mile and a quarter in the shallow water of the Kentucky side of the river, to throw off the scent of the bloodhounds, she reached an anti-slavery man's house, where she remained all day.

"That morning," said Mr. Rankin, "when we expected to have Eliza and her children safe in Ohio, after the fog lifted, we saw 31 men on horseback, with dogs and guns, across the river, hunting this defenseless woman with five children, after a reward of \$1,300. Communication was opened with Eliza during the day and she was told what to do. At nightfall Mr. Rankin, disguised as a woman, with a party of young fellows, made a feint on the Kentucky shore, a few miles farther up the river, and gave the negro hunters a lively chase, they supposing they had track of Eliza. The hunters were evaded, and at the same time a trusted boatman had ferried the woman and children across to the Rankin house, where she remained in hiding for two weeks, being finally taken to the Quaker settlement in a load of flour and bran. She escaped to Canada and lived for years there with her husband and six children."—Hartford Courant.

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Ladies' Scarlet Knit Vests; special value; all wool; any sizes; Reg. \$1.25; to close at 85c.

Men's Fine Natural Wool; nearly all sizes; Regular price, \$1.45; Special, \$1.05.
Men's "Extra Fine" Ribbed; sizes complete, 34 to 44; Reg. \$1.90; Special, \$1.30.
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