

# The Dalles Chronicle.

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## CHARLES A. DANA DEAD

The Veteran Editor Passes Away.

HIS DEATH WAS NOT UNEXPECTED

Four Months Ago He Was Taken Ill and His Condition Gradually Grew Worse.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Chas. A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, died at 12:30 this afternoon, at Glencove, Long Island.

Mr. Dana's death had been expected for several hours, and his family and physicians all sat at the bedside when the end came. His condition had been such for several months, that members of his family had kept themselves in constant readiness to go to his bedside at any moment. On Saturday morning he had a relapse and it was apparent that recovery was impossible. Several times, however, he rallied, but toward night began to sink. During the night there were feeble rallies, but they did not last long. This morning it was seen that the end was but a few hours off, and his attendants remained almost constantly at his bedside. The end came quickly.

The extreme heat of Friday and Saturday had much to do with hastening his death. On Friday, Mr. Dana showed signs of distress, and everything possible was done to relieve him. He had been weakened by his long illness, and during the summer was several times thought to be on the verge of a fatal collapse, but each time rallied. He did not improve much with the coming cool weather, and the sinking spells became more frequent. On Friday, Mr. Dana was able to take only the lightest nourishment, and this condition continued.

Paul Dana and his sisters, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Underhill and Mrs. Brannan, were at his home on Saturday morning, and were warned to stay there. They were at the bedside when death came. The cause of Mr. Dana's death was cirrhosis of the liver. On June 9th he was at his office, apparently strong and healthy. The next day he was taken ill and never again returned to New York. He was 78 years old.

Preparations for the burial have not yet been completed.

### PLANS OF BLANCO.

How General Weyler's Successor Will Attempt to Pacify Cuba.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

Marshal Blanco has started for Cuba to begin the work of pacification. No money will be spared to buy off the chiefs of the insurrection, or to make their departure from the island easy, although all such proceedings will be denied officially.

The new governor-general has been given full power in certain instructions, a part of which has been kept a secret from most members of the cabinet. The reserve instructions cover all the international aspect of the Cuban question, especially Spain's relation with the United States, the treatment of American citizens in strict observance with the treaties of 1869 and 1871 with the United States, respect for foreign ownership of property, and possible negotiation with a view to submission of the insurgents. Such negotiations, according to the time-honored precedent of Spanish civil wars, even on the penin-

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sula, will be conducted behind the scenes if entered into.

The marshal has devoted a whole week to long interviews with the queen regent, Premier Sagasta and the ministers of war, of marine, of foreign affairs and of the colonies.

The new governor affects to consider the state of insurrection in Cuba now to be like what it was in 1878, when Marshal Campos used the same devices, coupled with promises of reform and amnesty, together with vigorous military operations, to close the first great rising. Gen Blanco is likewise equipped to bring about pacification by every means possible.

The military operations to be pushed on a large scale in the eastern provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe from November to April will be seconded by the underground work of the autonomists.

General Blanco is authorized to assure the Cubans that the instituting of reforms more liberal than those contributed by the Arrazu bill of March 15th, 1895, or the Conovas bills, will depend upon the rapidity and the completeness of the pacification, which is indispensable for the sincere execution of economic and administrative home rule, which, however, is not intended in any event to go as far as Canadian self-government. Spain does not deem an absolutely independent colonial parliament and executive compatible with the rule of the colony and her own interests and sovereignty, as the majority of the autonomists are said to be disposed to accept home rule in installments.

Minister Morel believes that the autonomists abroad, like Giborga and others in France, and the autonomist leaders in Cuba will be excellent auxiliaries in bringing back many of the rank and file who were driven into the rebellion by General Weyler. Giborga spent 24 hours this week in Madrid incognito, before he came to see Premier Sagasta and Minister Morel.

### Earl Li to Retire.

TACOMA, Oct. 18.—According to Chinese advices just received, Earl Li Hung Chang will no longer take an active part in government. A native correspondent writing from Peking says that Li has been in ill health, though it is not generally known. He is anxious for a rest. This will permit him to relinquish his duty as grand secretary and minister of the tsung-li-yamen.

He realizes there are many reforms which China must soon undertake if she is to preserve her unity, and he would like to have a part in carrying them out. Knowing, however, that only a start can be made while he lives, and that care and work will shorten his days, he has decided to retire as soon as possible to the quiet of his own estate in Anhui.

## Good Tea

is the cheapest beverage next to water. The missing word in this sentence is water.

What do you suppose is the missing word in the following sentence? *Schilling's Best* tea and baking powder are because they are money-back.

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## A PRETTY PICTURE.

Imagine a Union Between America and England.

The Preposterous Proposition of an English Theorist — National Elements That Would Not Assimilate.

A writer in an English journal undertakes to show that the union of the United States and England into one nation, with one government, would be an untold blessing, and advances a number of reasons for his belief. "In time of war," he says, "the combined fleets would be able to defy any possible combination, and with coaling stations within the readiest reach they could sweep the seas of their enemies' shipping, and convenient ports for prizes would abound. As for the armies, it is said that the United States could put 5,000,000 men on a war footing. Add that to our own total of, say 800,000, which, in time of war, could be greatly added to, we could provide a united military force of some 6,000,000 men, and face enormous odds by virtue of the incalculable resources of the two richest nations in the world. Commercially we could almost absolutely control the trade of the world, and be independent of supplies from other nations, seeing that what the states lack in shipping they provide in boundless tracts of land that can furnish everything that can be desired. The surplus population of Britain, too, would find abundant scope in the undeveloped soil of America. Then, in respect to size, the new nation would present an area of 12,541,433 square miles (United States, 3,470,000; Britain, 9,071,000)—more than the whole of Africa, and more than three times the advantage of oneness of interests, the oneness of language, the sympathies of blood kinship, similarity in almost every conceivable direction. The united nation would be able to dominate alike the world's councils, its trade, its doings—in fact, what the Anglo-Saxon people said would practically be the law of mankind."

Nothing, of course, could be more remote than the possibility of such a union. However, it brings up questions and conjectures that are most interesting. In the first place there would have to be a compromise between the two countries as to the form of government. Every one of Uncle Sam's subjects is a sovereign unto himself, and nothing could be more odious to him than to acknowledge allegiance to one who rules by divine right. Likewise would it be difficult to engraft in the breast of the average Englishman that love of independence, liberty and reverence for free institutions that is born in every American. It is hard for the Briton to understand that the strength of a nation may lie in the unified loyalty of all its citizens, without dependence upon any family born to the purple, upon tradition, upon the glamour that, in a monarchy, surrounds the governmental head. Hence a modification of the two governments that would best equalize the widely divergent conditions would have to be effected. Naturally, some of the features of this government would be retained, and no doubt civil service would be one of them, as it is essentially an offspring of royalty. Imagine, if you can, the prince of Wales or the duke of York eagerly scanning the newspapers the morning after an examination to see if they had passed. Or, with equal solemnity, try to picture our own Dr. Depew in all the gorgeousness of gold lace and knickerbockers, bowing and scraping around the ruler—neither president nor king, but a portion of both—as a gentleman in waiting.

It is ridiculous to suppose that, with all these incongruities, and with nothing whatever in common between the two systems of government, that their union could by any possible chance ever be brought about. Since the 13 little colonies dissolved from the mother country something over 100 years ago, this nation has made a phenomenal growth in everything, but in no one thing has there been a greater expansion than in patriotism. In a commensurate degree has grown the dislike for monarchies and the trappings of royalty.

It's a roseate picture this theorist across the water paints, but it can never, never be realized.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

If you suffer with headache or pain in the eyes, if print blurs when reading, you should have your eyes examined. Possible defective vision is the cause of the pain and if corrected will relieve the pain. Dr. Lauerberg, eye specialist, office in the Vogt block, will examine your eyes free of charge.

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## SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT of the State of Oregon for Wasco County.

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Oregon, Plaintiff,

vs.  
Thomas J. Bulger and — Bulger, his wife, whose given name is unknown to plaintiff; D. L. Cates, George Gardiner and Fannie E. Gardiner, Defendants.

To Thomas J. Bulger, — Bulger, whose given name is unknown to plaintiff; George Gardiner and Fannie E. Gardiner, defendants. IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before the first day of the term of the above entitled court following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, to wit: For the condemnation and appropriation for a right-of-way for a railroad of a strip of land one hundred feet wide over and around the following described lands: Commencing at a point 1150 feet north from the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section six, township two north, range eight east, in Wasco county, Oregon, thence north 70 feet to a point; thence north 86 degrees 34 minutes east, 280 feet to a point in the north boundary of the right-of-way of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, now Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's right-of-way; thence southwesterly along said north boundary of said right-of-way to the place of beginning, containing 22-1/2 acres. Also another tract of land situated in said section six, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the south boundary of the right-of-way of the said Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, which point is 1153 feet north and 290 feet east of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section six, township two north, range eight east; thence north 86 degrees and 34 minutes east, 315 feet to a point on the south boundary of the said right-of-way; thence on a curve to the left with and along the said boundary of said right-of-way in a westerly course to the place of beginning, containing 47-1/2 acres; said land to be used for the re-location of the railway of said plaintiff's across said premises as provided by section 3241, Hill's Annotated Laws of the State of Oregon. And plaintiff will also take judgment for its costs and disbursements in this action.

This summons is served upon the defendants above named by publication thereof in THE DALLES CHRONICLE by order of Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of the State of Oregon, made at chambers in Dalles City, Oregon, this 25th day of September, 1897.

W. W. COTTON,  
J. M. LONG and  
W. H. WILSON,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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