

L. P. FISHER'S  
ADVERTISING AGENCY,  
SAN FRANCISCO

20 CENTS A WEEK.

ALBANY, OREGON, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15 1891

VOL. VI--NO. 66

## REMOVAL

### The Albany Furniture Co.

Have removed their entire stock of furniture into their elegant new quarters in the new Baltimore brick. They have added a magnificent line of newest patterns in bed-room and parlor sets and all kinds of fine furniture, and will have one of the finest furniture establishments in the city. Their prices will be found very reasonable. A fine line of carpets bought before the raise will be sold at low figures. Call and see them in their new store.

L. T. BROCK & H. HYDE, Proprietors

## E. C. Searles,



Leader in popular prices in  
BOOTS & SHOES and Gents  
FURNISHING GOODS.  
Sole agency for the Kidlow  
Fine Shoe.

### N. B.—I will continue to sell my dry goods at cost until they are all gone.

FIRST STREET, ALBANY, OREGON.

## W. F. READ,

### Headquarters for Furnishing Goods

We have in stock now the Best as well as

the Largest Assortment of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS

AND FURNISHING GOODS

Every shown in Albany. We know that we can please you

Commencing December 1st We will Mark

Our cloaks at cost. Come while the assortment is good. This is really the greatest drive ever offered in Albany. On account of the warm fall we find we are overstocked in Gent's Heavy Underwear and for the next thirty days shall give extra bargains. We can and will save you money. Call and get prices. A pleasure to show good.

RESPECTFULLY,

W. F. READ.

### A PHANTOM CITY.

#### Awful Stillness Surrounding the Weird Scene.

#### THE WHOLE WAS OF SOLID ICE

#### Strange Looking Buildings that Resemble Moques and Towers—Several in the City.

A remarkable story is related by a miner who has recently returned from the far north. George H. Kerishon is the name given by the narrator of the tale. He says he is a native of England, but left the country when he had for the gold fields of Australia, where several years were passed. New Zealand, Cape Colony and California were also visited, and in his fortieth year he joined a party of miners who were bent on exploring the secrets of ice-bound Alaska.

"Yes," he said, "I think I am the first white man who ever gazed on the frozen city of the north. You would like me to tell you about it? All right, you will be the first newspaper man who has seen it."

#### HARDSHIPS IN THE NORTH.

"In the summer of 1888," Kerishon said, "I was one of a party of six who went north prospecting. Of the other five I know not where they are. We took the steamer to Juneau, where we left her buying a small sloop to take our kits up to Yukon. Any mention of the troubles we had in ascending that rapid stream I need not tire you, but will say that after several weeks of awful toil we reached a fork.

"I was for going up this fork and prospecting, but the other five were against it; but as I was determined to go I left the party, engaged an Indian canoe with two bucks and started up off this terrible narrow fork. We had a terrible time. The stream narrowed in between high cliffs and shot with dizzy swiftness down the gulches, making it necessary to tow the canoe by means of a line from the banks, two doing this while the third man rested. Progress was necessarily slow, and for many days we toiled before the range of cliffs and mountains were passed. Once a 100-foot waterfall barred us and it took three days to get around it.

"After this it was a bit easier. The river broadened out and the canoes were well wooded and game was plentiful. We kept on like this, always going north when after six weeks a range of mountains was sighted. I believed this to be the head of the river, and pressed on to reach it before the cold weather set in.

"Snow was now falling very often and it was evident that the summer was nearly done. At length we reached the wild country again, and the stream, which had been subdividing itself into lesser ones, became too difficult to navigate. This was almost at the mountain range spoken of. Here I detoured to camp for the winter, and good quarters were found. Everything was made snug, as the weather up there is something awful, but we were in a deep ravine, overhung by high cliffs, which broke the fury of the winds, and the best was made of it. Game was plentiful, and large quantities of moose and bear were shot and frozen for use during the long winter months.

"Before long the cold came, and at times it was impossible to stir from cover. Especially was this the case when the terrible winds blew. At other times it was fairly comfortable, although the lack of sun made it gloomy enough. Toward the end of winter it began to get lighter and the gales were less frequent.

#### SEEING THE SILENT CITY.

"One day I determined to try and scale one of the mountain peaks, as I got so tired and weary with being penned up in such a confined place. This idea I put before the Indians. One of them said he would go with me, the other would not risk it, so he was left in camp. A storm shortly arose, blowing heavily for three days, but as soon as the weather had settled myself and the Indian started off on our trip.

"We went right up the line of the frozen river, which, being a solid mass of ice, made a good roadway. Following this for about 20 miles, at a pretty steep rise, we reached a plateau between the foothills and high range. Here the stream ended and we started to climb one of the big hills. After a lot of hard work we reached a point near the summit. A wonderful view was had from here, but the strangest thing was a city in one of the valleys below.

"You may bet I was surprised to see it. At first I thought it was some fantastic arrangement of ice and snow which had assumed the form of a city, but examination with a glass showed that such was not the case, it being too regular in appearance.

"It was a city, sure enough. I commenced to work downward, although the buck was rather frightened, he evidently not considering it good medicine. After several hours of hard work I reached the outskirts of this mysterious city, and found that this place was laid out in streets, with blocks of strange-looking buildings, what appeared to be mosques, towers, ports, etc., and every evidence of having been built by art.

"The whole was of solid ice, though, or seemed to be, but below from a hatchet on one of the walls disclosed the fact that beneath this barrier of ice was some sort of building material. It looked to be wood, but of a stone-like hardness, and apparently petrified.

#### AN AWFUL STILLNESS.

"The silence around the place was something awful. Not the slightest sound broke the awful stillness of the place, while I was in the 'weird' look of the empty streets, made it grieve some enough. I soon got tired of investigating the city, as the streets were blocked in many places with huge masses of ice, rendering passage almost impossible. The buck, too, became uneasy, and we started on the return trip, reaching camp next day, tired but satisfied that we had been the first men to gaze on that silent city for centuries.

"After spring had broke I made some strikes in nugget gold at the headwaters of the river, working with the Indians through the summer months, leaving camp for the Yukon about the end of August. We reached the river all right, the trip down being easy, and in due time I got back to Juneau where I took the steamer for the south.

"It was while I was at Juneau I saw newspapers with an account of the mirage seen at Muir glacier. I did not make any allusions to this, though, as I do not think any one would believe me, but I am positive that the mirage of Muir glacier is the reflection of the frozen city found by me."

### HARRISON IS COMING

#### HE WILL VISIT OREGON ON HIS WESTERN TRIP.

He Will Be Gone From Washington Thirty Days—The Guest of Senator Stanford.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Harrison contemplates with great satisfaction his forthcoming tour through the Pacific coast states. The trip will occupy thirty days. The presidential party will consist of General and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Secretary and Mrs. Hallford, Mrs. Dinwiddie, Secretary Tracy and Proctor, and possibly one or two other invited guests. It is understood that all the expenses of the trip will be borne by Senator Stanford, of California. The party will leave Washington about the first of May in a special train. It is the intention to make the trip by the southern route, laying over one day at New Orleans, and another at San Diego en route. They will spend a week at San Francisco, including a brief visit to Palo Alto, Senator Stanford's country home, and Monterey, the next day starting by Pacific coast. It has not been decided by what route the party will return; that is a matter for future consideration. It will probably be by the Northern Pacific line.

#### ON HIS WAY TO EUROPE.

Gibson Will Forfeit His Bond of \$50,000 for Liberty

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 14.—A belief prevails tonight that George Gibson, secretary of the whiskey trust, is well on his way to Europe, and aided by plenty of money, will endeavor to escape. One man connected with the trust, said this evening that Gibson had been gone since Thursday night and will not return. The bail bond of \$30,000, he said, was considered very cheap. It was thought best to get away before any further charges were preferred and the bonds increased by the possible action of the state authorities. It was learned today that several months ago Gibson purchased at a store in this city, fifty pounds of dynamite. About a month ago he bought a quantity of bisulphide of carbon and phosphorus.

#### The Democrats Will Elect.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 14.—It is learned tonight that an understanding has been reached between the democrats and independents, whereby they expect to unite and elect Kyle United States senator, not later probably than Wednesday. Tripp has released the democratic caucus, Kyle, it is understood, will be in accord with the democrats on the tariff and other national issues.

#### Heros, S. D., Feb. 14.—Senator Moody passed here this afternoon on his way to Washington. He leaves the field to other aspirants.

#### An Oregon Pioneer Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Henry H. Allen, a prominent miningman, died this morning at the Occidental hotel. He was well-known all over the coast, and was at one time past trader in Oregon when the democrats on the tariff and other national issues.

### THE LEGISLATURE

#### Only the Lower House was in Session Yesterday.

#### SEVERAL MEASURES PASSED.

#### Resolutions Regarding the Death of General Sherman Unanimously Adopted Other Business Transacted.

SALEM, Feb. 14.—The house opened without prayer.

#### HOUSE BILLS—THIRD READING.

By McCracken—Relating to assessment and taxation; laid on table.

By Hall—Protecting meadows, lakes, robins, etc.; failed.

By Wikins—Relating to game birds; withdrawn.

By Coleman—Relief of A. M. Osborne, \$341.60; recommitted to committee.

By McCracken—Relief of David McCully \$79.15; passed.

By Mintz—For fishway over the falls at Oregon City; substitute read first, second and third time; passed.

Substitute for McCracken fish and game protection bill read first, second and third time, and ordered printed.

Minto relief of D. C. Sherman and E. L. Briggs, \$20.15; failed.

By Armstrong—For publishing county court proceedings; passed.

By Gambee—Publication and distribution of the session laws; passed.

By Jennings—Penalty for the killing of a human being by mistake in hunting; failed.

House resolution for a committee of three to compute the mileage of the house, adopted; Welch, Starr and Coleman appointed.

House resolution that joint committee be appointed to examine the books of the domestic commission and reform school board; adopted. Fox, Moore and Dustin appointed.

House joint resolution that the state board of agriculture collect agricultural information, an 50,000 copies be printed for distribution at the World's fair, etc.; failed on adoption.

House joint resolution that the secretary of state furnish each member of the house, chief and assistant clerks, copies of the journals of the sessions, in duplicate, when they are published; adopted.

House joint resolution for a committee to examine and approve the house journal, at the end of the present session; adopted.

House joint resolution for appropriation for memorial month of the Siuslaw river; adopted.

House joint resolution expressing sympathy on the death of General Sherman; adopted.

Adjourning until 2 p. m. Monday.

#### THE PORTAGE RAILWAY.

Two More Sessions of the Committee Held in Portland.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 14.—Two more sessions were held today by the special committee appointed by the legislatures of Oregon and Washington, to report on the feasibility of the two states building a system of portage railway as the Dalles and Cascades, over which they can hold concurrent jurisdiction. Major T. H. Handbury gave the committee a better insight to the construction of Cascade locks, and submitted other useful information regarding the objections at the Dalles. He argued that the completion of the locks would prove a great benefit to the commerce of eastern Oregon and Washington, and expressed a hope that congress would appropriate money fast enough to prosecute the work to the best advantage. Capt. W. P. Gray, of Passo, Engineer sales and several other practical river men also addressed the committee. Temporary relief, it was admitted, must be accorded the suffering commercial interests of the inland empire. The general session was devoted to a general discussion of the legal phase of the question.

The committee appointed to investigate this submitted the following report:

"To the Honorable joint committee of Oregon and Washington legislature, gentlemen: We your committee appointed to report in regard to the authority which the state of Washington may exercise and the rights it may confer on the state of Oregon in regard to the construction of railroads within the state of Washington, respectfully submit the following:

First: The state of Washington cannot, in our opinion, confer on the state of Oregon, the right to exercise within her limits the right of eminent domain.

Second: The state of Washington cannot pass any special law for the opening of any highway within the state, unless the same extends into more than one county and, as at present advised, your committee construe the term highway to include railroad.

Third: The state of Washington cannot lawfully appropriate any money to be expended in territorial improvements beyond her jurisdiction. The state of Washington cannot lawfully become jointly associated with the state of Oregon, or a commission or association created by Oregon, or otherwise in the construction of a

### SHERMAN DEAD.

#### The Soldier Expired at 1:50 P. M. Yesterday.

#### UNCONSCIOUS TO THE LAST.

#### And Died With no Visible Pain—The Family and Friends Remain at the bedside Until Death.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Early in the evening the physicians knew the end was approaching, slowly, but surely, and as the hours passed every inquirer who came to the general's house was told that all hope was abandoned, and his relatives and attendants were anxiously waiting for the end, endeavoring to make his last hours as free from suffering as possible. Among those who called were Cyrus W. Field and Mrs. U. S. Grant.

At 1:50 p. m. a servant came out of the house and told the policeman on guard that the end had come, and that the general had, at last, surrendered.

From Secretary Barrett it was learned that General Sherman remained unconscious to the last, dying with no visible pain.

The funeral will probably take place Thursday. The burial will take place at St. Louis.

#### HARRISON RECEIVES THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The president had just finished lunch this afternoon and was walking up stairs to his office when an associated press bulletin announcing the death of General Sherman was handed him. He was very much moved at the intelligence, as he and General Sherman had been dear friends many years, and Harrison served under the general in his famous march to the sea. The president issued an executive order announcing the death to the country, and adding: "The secretary of war will cause the highest military honors to be paid to the memory of this distinguished officer. The national flag will be hoisted at half mast over all public buildings until after the funeral, and public business will be suspended in the executive department of the city of Washington and in the city where the interment takes place on the day of the funeral."

#### RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT FOR THE DEAD SOLDIER.

A Common Sense View of the Indian Question—A Bill to Disarm the Indians—The McKinley Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In the senate this afternoon, when the message of the president announcing the death of General Sherman was laid before the senate, Hawley offered a resolution of respect. Secretary Seward spoke in eulogy of the dead general, among others, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who said: "The great military leaders on both sides of our civil war are rapidly marching across the border to the land where history and truth and justice must decide upon every man's career. When the line of sorrow divides from these high portals, in which our actions are to be judged by their motives and when so many millions now living and increasing millions to follow are to be affected by the wisdom of our enactments, we will do well to give up this day to reflection upon our duties, and in sympathy with this great country to dedicate a day to his memory. In such respect we shall find the admonition that an American senate shall meet on this side of the natal line of duty as American generals meet on the other side to render justice to each other and to make our beloved country as happy, comparatively, as we could wish the great spirit."

Resolutions were then adopted. The presiding officer was requested to appoint a committee of five to attend the funeral.

Representative Dickerson introduced for reference to-day a bill to repeal the McKinley tariff bill and re-enact all the laws repealed by that act.

Chandler introduced a bill to prevent the sale of fire arms and ammunition to Indians and disarm all Indians under the supervision of an Indian agent.

Chandler offered resolutions (which were agreed to) that the senate realize in the death of Admiral Porter a loss to the country of an officer of the highest rank and distinction, and that the tenderest sympathies of the nation were present with his family in the time of grief. A committee of five was appointed to attend the funeral.

IN THE HOUSE.

In the house to-day Smith, of Arizona, said the Indian question should be settled by plowshare and not by the spelling book. He (Smith) had gone west believing in Coover's conception of the Indians. He found the Indian a nasty, dirty, lousy vagabond who would not work. The Indian must be civilized by making him work.

The speaker laid before the house a message from the president regarding the death of General Sherman, and it was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

A resolution eulogistic of Admiral Porter and directing the speaker to appoint a committee to attend the funeral was unanimously adopted.

Ohio Claims Sherman's Body.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 14.—The following telegram was forwarded to-night: "General Thomas Ewing, New York City:—As representative of the people of Ohio I claim the body of General Sherman for burial in the soil of the state which gave him birth. The people of Ohio will keep his grave green."

(Signed) JAS. E. CAMPBELL.

### SHERMAN DEAD.

#### The Soldier Expired at 1:50 P. M. Yesterday.

#### UNCONSCIOUS TO THE LAST.

#### And Died With no Visible Pain—The Family and Friends Remain at the bedside Until Death.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Early in the evening the physicians knew the end was approaching, slowly, but surely, and as the hours passed every inquirer who came to the general's house was told that all hope was abandoned, and his relatives and attendants were anxiously waiting for the end, endeavoring to make his last hours as free from suffering as possible. Among those who called were Cyrus W. Field and Mrs. U. S. Grant.

At 1:50 p. m. a servant came out of the house and told the policeman on guard that the end had come, and that the general had, at last, surrendered.

From Secretary Barrett it was learned that General Sherman remained unconscious to the last, dying with no visible pain.

The funeral will probably take place Thursday. The burial will take place at St. Louis.

#### HARRISON RECEIVES THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The president had just finished lunch this afternoon and was walking up stairs to his office when an associated press bulletin announcing the death of General Sherman was handed him. He was very much moved at the intelligence, as he and General Sherman had been dear friends many years, and Harrison served under the general in his famous march to the sea. The president issued an executive order announcing the death to the country, and adding: "The secretary of war will cause the highest military honors to be paid to the memory of this distinguished officer. The national flag will be hoisted at half mast over all public buildings until after the funeral, and public business will be suspended in the executive department of the city of Washington and in the city where the interment takes place on the day of the funeral."

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT FOR THE DEAD SOLDIER.

A Common Sense View of the Indian Question—A Bill to Disarm the Indians—The McKinley Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In the senate this afternoon, when the message of the president announcing the death of General Sherman was laid before the senate, Hawley offered a resolution of respect. Secretary Seward spoke in eulogy of the dead general, among others, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who said: "The great military leaders on both sides of our civil war are rapidly marching across the border to the land where history and truth and justice must decide upon every man's career. When the line of sorrow divides from these high portals, in which our actions are to be judged by their motives and when so many millions now living and increasing millions to follow are to be affected by the wisdom of our enactments, we will do well to give up this day to reflection upon our duties, and in sympathy with this great country to dedicate a day to his memory. In such respect we shall find the admonition that an American senate shall meet on this side of the natal line of duty as American generals meet on the other side to render justice to each other and to make our beloved country as happy, comparatively, as we could wish the great spirit."

Resolutions were then adopted. The presiding officer was requested to appoint a committee of five to attend the funeral.

Representative Dickerson introduced for reference to-day a bill to repeal the McKinley tariff bill and re-enact all the laws repealed by that act.

Chandler introduced a bill to prevent the sale of fire arms and ammunition to Indians and disarm all Indians under the supervision of an Indian agent.

Chandler offered resolutions (which were agreed to) that the senate realize in the death of Admiral Porter a loss to the country of an officer of the highest rank and distinction, and that the tenderest sympathies of the nation were present with his family in the time of grief. A committee of five was appointed to attend the funeral.

IN THE HOUSE.

In the house to-day Smith, of Arizona, said the Indian question should be settled by plowshare and not by the spelling book. He (Smith) had gone west believing in Coover's conception of the Indians. He found the Indian a nasty, dirty, lousy vagabond who would not work. The Indian must be civilized by making him work.

The speaker laid before the house a message from the president regarding the death of General Sherman, and it was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

A resolution eulogistic of Admiral Porter and directing the speaker to appoint a committee to attend the funeral was unanimously adopted.

Ohio Claims Sherman's Body.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 14.—The following telegram was forwarded to-night: "General Thomas Ewing, New York City:—As representative of the people of Ohio I claim the body of General Sherman for burial in the soil of the state which gave him birth. The people of Ohio will keep his grave green."

(Signed) JAS. E. CAMPBELL.

leave he began the study of law, not to make it a profession, but to render himself a more intelligent soldier.

When the Mexican war began in 1846 he was sent with troops around Cape Horn to California, where he acted as adjutant general to General Stephen W. Harney, Colonel Mason and General Pulisier F. Smith. Returning in 1850, he was married May 1, 1850, in Washington, to Miss Ellen Boyle Ewing, her father then being secretary of the interior. He was appointed a captain in the army September 2, 1852, but seeing little prospect for promotion in the army in time of peace, he resigned his commission September 6, 1853. He was immediately appointed manager of the branch bank of Lucas, Turner & Co., at San Francisco, and when the affairs of that establishment were wound up in 1857 he returned, and afterward lived in New York as an agent for the St. Louis firm. In 1858-9 he was practicing law in Leavenworth, Kan.

May 13, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the Thirteenth infantry. Sherman was put in command of a brigade in Tyler's division of the army that marched to Bull Run. His command was in that famous retreat. On August 3, 1861, he was made brigadier general of volunteers, and August 28, was sent to Kentucky to be second in command to General Robert Anderson. On account of broken health Anderson asked to be relieved, and he succeeded in command by Sherman. He was relieved from his command by General Buell, November 12, and was placed in command of a brigade in front of Fort Henry and Donelson, and just after the capture of these strongholds Sherman was assigned to command of the Tennessee. In the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, Sherman's men were posted at Shiloh church and the enemy were so strong that all the detachments were engaged and Sherman served as a pivot.

Grant came up with the army of Ohio during the night and the combined forces moved upon the enemy, causing the Confederates to retreat to Corinth. General Grant, in his official report of this battle, said:

"I feel it a duty to a gallant and able officer. Brigadier-General William T. Sherman, to acknowledge to his individual effort. I am indebted for the success of that battle, Sherman was made a major general of volunteers to date from May 1, 1862, and in June was ordered to Grand Junction, a strategic point. Sherman was appointed a regular general of the regular army, to date from July 4, 1862, March 12, 1864. Sherman received the thanks of congress for his services in the Chattanooga campaign. April 10, 1864, he received his final instructions and began his famous march from Atlanta to the sea, which culminated in the capture of the city of Savannah, Ga., with 150 heavy guns, plenty of ammunition and 25,000 bales of cotton. Sherman's army had marched 300 miles in twenty-four days, through the heart of Georgia, sweeping all before him. He was appointed major general and received the thanks of congress for his triumphant march.

Upon the appointed of Grant as general of the army July 25, 1866, Sherman was promoted to lieutenant general and when Grant became president, March 4, 1869, Sherman succeeded him as general. At his own request, and in order to make Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan commander-in-chief, he was placed on the retired list July, February 4, 1884.

#### SCENE AT THE BEDSIDE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The following official statement of the scenes at the death bed of General Sherman and arrangements for the funeral have been given out by Lieutenant Fitch, General Sherman's lay in bed from Friday morning until he died to-day without speaking a word. He made an attempt to do so several times, but was unable to utter a sound other than a hoarse gasp. At the bedside were his son P. T. Sherman, his daughters Rachel and Lizzie, Lieutenant and Mrs. Fitch, Lieutenant and Mrs. Thackaray, Senator John Sherman, Dr. Alexander and General Thomas Ewing. The two daughters remained kneeling, one at each side of the bed during the last hours of the life of their father. No priest or clergyman was present. Neither were any called. No priest has entered the house since Father Taylor called. Death came so quietly that those at the bedside did not realize the general was dead until Dr. Alexander said: "All is over." Death came with one long sigh. Suffocation due to the lung filling with mucus was the cause. Some two weeks ago the general made known his wishes as to his burial. He particularly requested that his body should not lie in state anywhere. He also requested that the funeral be a strictly military one. He said he did not care particularly for any military observances here in New York, but he did want a military burial in St. Louis, which would be participated in by his old comrades in arms. He also requested that the funeral rites be not in conformity with any particular form or regulation. He wanted a soldier's burial.