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SALUTATORY.

We herewith present our profoundest sympathies to the readers of The Dalles Chronicle. Full many a time have we acted the part of a guerilla in the field of journalistic warfare but never till this "moment have we found ourselves the regular commender of a section of that great army of the devil is the inevitable subaltern!"

Had it been our lot to succeed a less facile pen than that of our esteemed predecessor Mr. Cradlebaugh more confidence might be ours, as it is, we have only the deep consciousness of an honest intention to do the best we can. A change of editor makes no change in the policy of the paper. It is the organ of no party, the exponent of no creed, the vehicle of no political or social faction.

ECHOES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Nothing more absurdly false was ever hatched in the brain of malice than the effort to besmirch the legislative reputation of Senator Watkins by charging him with being a party to the defeat of The Dalles and Celilo portage railroad bill. It is well known the bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Raley of Umatilla. We were present when it came before that body on its final passage and much to our surprise and delight it passed without a dissenting vote; even Senator Veach, "the watchdog of the treasury," made a stirring speech in its favor.

This report written and completed lay on the desk of the writer who was acting as clerk of one of the senate committees at 10 o'clock of the morning of the day it was called up finally in the house. The writer saw it and heard it fully read. It dealt only with the question of concurrent action and never hinted at any possible difficulty that might lie in the way of the road's being built by this state on the Oregon side of the river.

While the legislature was in session the venerable Judge Williams, of Portland, delivered a very able lecture in one of the Salem churches, one Sunday evening proving, from natural phenomena, the existence of an Almighty Creator. Referring to the modern Darwinian craze he used these words: "If an ambitious monkey in some of the remote ages of the past, and in some obscure corner of the earth evolved himself into a man, is it not marvellous, that amongst the millions of monkeys that have existed since then not one has ever repeated the experiment?"

The Pennoyer presidential boom is gaining considerable recognition in the East. Pennoyer may yet become a prominent figure in national politics. Of course all patriotic Oregonians hope he may, and there is one thing certain—if he does, he will be a credit to the party which puts him to the front.

The unfortunate disaster at or near Wyeth Station yesterday afternoon is the first serious accident to a passenger train which has ever happened on the line between here and Portland. The road is probably the most difficult of any on the coast to maintain and keep in repair and by reason of the overhanging cliffs and mountains is subject, during the winter season, to enormous slides and washouts; yet, with the exception of the bridge disaster last winter near the Cascades, it has never had a serious accident resulting from imperfect track. It has received much severe criticism one time and another from the press of this city and it all that has been said is that it has continued for ten years to carry its passengers safely over the line. The particulars at hand are too meager to enable us to express an opinion as to whether or not the company is responsible in this instance and in any event, this is a question which the courts alone can determine, and we consider the court and not the press the proper tribunal to try their case. We believe the public in a case of this kind should reserve their judgment until a careful investigation has been had. It is time enough to condemn when, after a careful investigation, the company or its officers are found blame-worthy.

The people of this country now look to The Dalles, Portland and Astoria Navigation company to proceed with its organization and the construction of a steamer. The portage at the Cascades will be built notwithstanding the assertion of its enemies and the skeptical generally that it will never be completed. We understand that over \$30,000 have already been subscribed, and if this sum, the boat can be built. The boat built for the upper Snake river, to run from Huntington to Seven Devils mine, cost about \$23,000 and is as large as is built here for less money. The stock books of the company are still open and every property owner and business man in the city ought to have his name there. It is a matter in which all are deeply interested.

In 1889 the railroads of Russia paid the government a net surplus of \$77,500,000. Taking this as a basis the railroads of the United States would pay all the state and national taxes. India has 16,000 miles of government railroads, magnificent depots and iron telegraph poles. The poor working people of India average only seven cents a day. The railroad fare is only one-seventeenth of a cent per mile. So they can ride 119 miles for the price of a day's labor. The average price per day in the United States for labor is about \$1.50. There is a wide difference between seven cents and \$1.50; yet the American laborer can only ride about fifty miles for a day's work. The citizen of India can ride sixty-nine miles further for the price of a day's work than the American citizen.

Secretary of State McBride yesterday telegraphed that the portage commission had wired the Oregon delegation at Washington to secure right of way over the government reservation at the Cascades. This action was suggested by the board of trade. If congress adjourns without this matter being settled the prophecy of the enemies of an open river, that the portage road would not be built before the next session of the legislature, would be fulfilled. One gentleman who has occupied a prominent state office offered, at Salem immediately after the passage of the bill, to wager that the road would never be built. He was a member of the lobby working against it and probably knew whereof he was wagging.

The Indian warriors who have recently been feasted and fattened at Washington are returning home and from Chicago newspaper reports are still dissatisfied. Suppose these leaders, instead of an excursion to Washington, at the expense of the government against which they have been in rebellion, were treated to a little prison life; would not the effect be quite as salutary? It would cost less at any rate.

The great state of New York has been compelled to take Oregon's medicine on the census question. New York City carried the matter into congress and has just obtained the adverse report of the committee to which it was referred. New York will perhaps be able to stand it when it hears of Oregon's sympathy.

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John L. Wilson, Washington's congressman, wires from the national capital, that while he is sincerely in favor of an open river, his father defeated D. W. Voorhees in Indiana, for congress. He defeated Voorhees' son for congress in Washington.

RIGHT OF WAY ASKED.

The State Commissioners are Making Arrangements to Secure the Portage Right of Way at Once.

Great Strains in the Eastern States—General Fremont's Heirs Make a Ten Million Claim.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 25.—The Board of Portage commissioners have wired the Oregon delegation to secure the right of way at the Cascades.

Geo. W. McBride, Secretary of State.

THE EASTERN STORM.

All the Principal Rivers Rising—No Considerable Damage yet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The signal office furnishes the following bulletin: High water is impending in the Mississippi river below Cairo. The highest water, fifty-seven feet and three inches, occurred at Cincinnati today, there having been a rise of sixteen feet in the past six days.

The Kanawha and the Big Sandy rivers are falling. The Arkansas river is stationary at medium stages. The Tennessee is at a stage of twenty-nine feet. At Chattanooga there has been a rise of thirteen feet in the past four days. The Cumberland at Nashville is twenty-four feet four inches, a rise of three feet in three days.

At St. Louis the rise was five feet in one day.

At Cairo the stage of water is 44 feet 3 inches and still rising.

A cold wave is sweeping over the country from the west and it is not likely that rain to any considerable amount will follow in Ohio Valley within the next few days.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

The City of Iquique Captured and Sacked by Rebels.

BURNS AYERS, Feb. 26.—Additional advices received here from Chili state that the bombardment of Iquique by the insurgents resulted in great loss of life and heavy damage to property. After the surrender of the city the rebels entered and attacked the stores and residences on six of the principal squares and completely wrecked them. It is known two hundred women and children perished.

WANTS BIRD ISLAND.

The Heirs of General Fremont Make a Huge Claim.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 25.—Rev. W. R. Covert of Findlay, Ohio, has retained counsel to press the claim of himself and the heirs of General John C. Fremont to the ownership of Bird island in the bay of San Francisco. The amount involved is estimated to be over \$1,000,000. Gen. Fremont, when military governor of California, purchased the island from Mexico, Uncle Sam repudiated the purchase and declined to either buy it from the pathfinder or reimburse him.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the senate today among the papers presented and referred were numerous protests from the northwest portion of Nebraska against the neglect of the government in the matter of dismissing the Indians and asking protection from Indian depredations.

Shomp, of Idaho, has been appointed on the territorial committee in place of Pierce, excused.

The Storm in Indiana.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Feb. 25.—A tornado passed over here at midnight. No damage in the city except blowing down the bell tower at Howard shipyard. Houses rocked like cradles. A fertilizer factory two miles north of here, miles of fencing and entire orchards were devastated. The greatest damage was done at Union, where many houses, barns and other buildings were demolished and cattle killed. The damage will reach many thousand dollars.

Will Dispense With Joe's Services.

PORTLAND, Feb. 26.—Application was made in the U. S. court today for the discharge of Joseph Simon as receiver of the Oregon Improvement company. Judge Deady took the application under advisement and will make an order in the case tomorrow.

Settlers Invade at Their Own Peril.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS, Feb. 25.—People still continue to go into the Cherokee strip in small numbers. The following dispatch has been received from Washington: "Settlers in the Cherokee strip are there at their peril," signed, George Chandler, acting secretary of the interior.

Parnell Will Collect Funds Too.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Parnell in view of the fact that the McCarthys are sending deputations to the United States to collect funds is considering the proposition to also send a delegation for the same purpose.

Believed to be a Hoax.

PORTLAND, Feb. 25.—The report that three men have been killed in the county seat fight, between Burns and Harney is believed by federal officers here who say that they have not been notified of any trouble yet.

Treasurer Houston Resigns.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A Washington special says: "United States Treasurer Houston has again tendered his resignation and that it is very probable that it will be accepted. Ill health is stated to be the reason."

Foster Ready for Duty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The president has signed the commission of Chas. Foster as secretary treasury and it is expected that he will assume his new duties tomorrow morning.

Soldiers Have La Grippe.

DESVER, Col., Feb. 25.—La Grippe has taken complete possession of Fort Logan, eighty soldiers being in the hospital. Four deaths have occurred this week.

ABOUT DAIRY PRODUCTS.

AN AMATEUR COW DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCE WITH ACQUITE.

A Gentleman with a Fine Head of Jerseys Uses This Drug to Cure Garget, and It Keeps It Every Time—Twenty Drops of the Tincture are Done.

I have thirty Jerseys, and as I depend upon them largely for my bread as well as butter I very naturally watch them very closely and read very closely to learn all I can that will help me to make the most out of them. I have had considerable trouble ever since I first milked a cow with garget or caked udder, sometimes in one lot and sometimes more, and lasting one, two or even more days in some instances. One year ago last November I lost a valuable thoroughbred Jersey, I am fully satisfied, from no other cause.

I never found any help for the difficulty until I read an article from the pen of Smith B. Morrison, of Fort Atkinson, in which he stated that he used in such cases fifteen or twenty drops tincture of acquite, given on an ear of corn. I also saw it recommended frequently by other writers in the papers. As a drowsy man grasped at straws, I hurriedly procured a vial of "the rank poison," and administered a dose to the first cow that was affected, when, lo and behold! as the next milking she was all right. Soon another was cured, and at the next milking all was well. In a little while another cow was troubled badly. She required two doses, twelve hours apart, when she was well. Mind you, I don't say it cured her, for I don't know. I am willing what it cured. The lady who had I procured.

Soon a neighbor came over and said she had a cow with a very bad udder, so bad in fact that it was feared she could not recover. I gave her a full dose of twenty drops, and told her to give another dose in the morning. She returned the next day and said the cow was very much better and wanted to know the name of the wonderful medicine. I told her, and she got some and the cow was soon well. I could enumerate many instances, but it is unnecessary, but I found I knew a small bottle of it in my barn all the time, and so confident of its efficacy have we become in our "rigo-rance" that we administer a dose whenever occasion requires, and seldom give the matter a second thought, for it is a rare case that requires a second dose.—E. A. Hallett in Hoard's Dairyman.

A Better Extractor and Cream Separator.

At the Wisconsin agricultural experiment station Professor Babcock has been testing a new machine for extracting butter. The cream separating and butter extracting machines are chiefly Swedish and Danish inventions, and they are being adopted slowly in America. The creamery man is conservative, like the farmer, and justly so. Mistakes are costly.

The machine tested by Dr. Babcock was one that could be used both as a cream operator and butter extractor. For producing butter it fed milk at the rate of 1,200 pounds an hour and turned out a fine article. It was a steam power machine. But the butter made by it was "swayed" in the morning. The milk was sweet when the udder was extracted. The butter fat is extracted so closely from the milk that in one case not more than 18-100 of 1 per cent was left in.

The butter extractor would work with perfect satisfaction if only Americans would buy butter made from cream milk, of which the people of Europe are so fond. But it will not act on sour, thick cream. Cream of any ripeness can be made into butter by first mixing it with twice its quantity of water or skim milk and raising the temperature of the mixture to 60 degs., then running it through the machine. The butter that results is in demand in America, and it is extracted by the machine very thoroughly.

Winter Dairying.

The advantages of winter dairying over summer are many. A cow will give more milk and better in the year, to be fresh in October, than she will to come in in April or May, and she is doing her best at a season of the year when her product is worth more, when hired help is cheapest and you have more time to devote to her welfare. It is a well known fact that milk is richer in butter fat during the winter months than any other time in the year. My cows, that were making one pound of butter to every twenty-four pounds of milk in May and June, now produce one pound from nineteen pounds of milk.

Better calves can be raised in winter than during the summer months, and when they go on grass in May you leave the skimmed milk for the pigs that should be carried in connection with the dairy, but it would be folly, in my judgment, to undertake winter dairying without warm cow stables, warm water, proper and liberal feeding and the best of care. Cows like a variety, and will do better than when fed constantly on the same food.—Western Farmer.

Working Butter.

In cold weather temper the water for washing butter to 68 to 58 degs, and warm the salt and butter works, and hold the butter before final working two or four hours in a tank of water, hot or cold, as a counteraction to the heat, then the streaks will show at the second working. In packing in winter, instead of using the conventional green stick for striking off the top of the tub, try a fine brass wire or linen thread, after filling the package rounding full, and you will be surprised to see how much better the butter appears on the smooth cut surface upon rolling off the surplus butter.

Salting and mashing butter while in the churn is very satisfactory in a cold room, but requires considerable judgment and experience, and any mistakes have to be corrected on the worker.—Creamery Journal.

Notes.

The best temperature for a cellar is about 8 degs. above the freezing point. A level teaspoonful of the best white sugar, added to every pound of butter improves the flavor of it greatly.

And now, heaven help us! we have got microbes and germs into the butter. Dr. Storck, of Copenhagen, gives it as the result of scientific research that white spots in butter are caused by a "certain kind of bacteria."

Dr. Coventry, of Detroit, says that 75 per cent. of the milk acid in milk is adulterated. This is enough to keep strangers from moving to Detroit.

A plentiful supply of salt actually increases the flow of milk from a cow. Irish and Danish butter dealers are flying into each other's hair over the counterfeiting of butter trade marks from their respective countries. Irishmen declare the reputation of the best Irish butter is seriously damaged by having the Danish green label Irish, while on the other hand the red headed Danes affirm that their trade will be ruined if the vile stuff shipped from Ireland continues to be put into kegs from Denmark.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

For God and Home and Native Land.—EDITED BY THE DALLES W. C. T. UNION.

LOSSES.

Loss of money follows drinking. Loss of time brings bitter things. Loss of strength and loss of ease. Loss of health, respect, and love. Loss of hope and joy of existence. Loss of friends who once admired. Loss of mind by grief freed. Loss of usefulness, alas!

Thoughts on Washington and Lincoln.

The fact that those who have lived before us have, in the face of poverty and discouragements, striven and worked and won praises and encomium from their fellow-men is cause for encouragement to everyone who is just at the threshold of life.

This month, though the shortest in the year, brings the birthdays of two men whose lives have had more influence in the history of our country than others. That of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. George made good use of his school opportunities when a boy. He was industrious, accurate and obedient.

Had it not been for this latter trait in his character we might never have had him to lead our armies in the war for our country's freedom. He obeyed his mother and did not go into the British service.

Washington was born into the best society the country afforded at that early period and his life was worthy of his birth. Lincoln's early life in the backwoods of Indiana was very different. His thirst for knowledge as a means of rising in the world was innate in him. His studies were his delight.

Do you know when Lincoln's birthday comes? The twelfth of February; he was just as true and brave a boy as Washington was, and loved his mother just as devotedly.

He had no rich and influential friends as Washington had; his home in Kentucky was a very poor one, but even as a child he showed those traits which won for him, as a man, the title of "Honest Abe." I wish you would all read the story of his boyhood, and see what a true, loving, noble fellow he was. I can never read the story of his mother's death and his walking so many weary miles afterward to have a minister come and preach the funeral sermon, without crying.

Do you know that the first speech Lincoln ever made was a temperance address? It was, and a grand one. Next week we will give you parts of it. He never would drink even wine, nor have it in his house. When he was nominated for president and a committee of great men were coming to his house in Springfield to notify him of it, his friends thought it would not be polite for him not to have any wine to offer the committee, so they bought some and brought it to the house. But Lincoln would not touch it; he thanked his friends for their kindness, but sent for pure, cold water, in which he drank to their health.

What the Children Should be Taught.

MR. EDITOR: Our wise Miss Willard, with her usual prudent forecast and judicious planning has urged a school-house on every hill top and a national flag on every school-house.

Why? That the questioning minds of childhood may learn the value of American institutions and the great principles that insure their perpetuity. Believing it the duty of our American schools to instruct our youth in the grand and broad truth of our national constitution, "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

That in each little heart should be rooted the great thoughts of our noblest statesman: "That if we would preserve the union the people must be educated, not simply in reading, writing and arithmetic, but in American politics and economy and in that higher thought that American laws and institutions rest on God's laws and their careful observance."

They must be taught the freedom symbolized by the national flag, is not license to practice selfishness, lawlessness, anarchy, socialism and vice but on the contrary frugality, industry, patriotism and virtue.

That every child should prepare himself for any position of trust in the gift of the nation and an intelligent use of all the privileges of a citizen of America.

The local W. C. T. U. is thinking of securing a flag for our public schools some time in the near future for we desire our little ones to take rank with the foremost of the nation in patriotism, intelligence and virtue.

Nobody's Business.

"It's nobody's business but mine; I hurt no one but myself," said one Alfred Dana, when reproved for intemperate habits.

Was it nobody's business? What of the lad of fourteen employed in the same store, who began to smoke cigars just because "Alf. Dana did," and a few months later drank his first glass of liquor at the request of the same friend? Was it nobody's business when this lad continued to accept the proffered drinks, until an insatiable thirst fastened upon him, and bound him in the destroyer's grasp? Alfred had been strong but he is weak. Was it nobody's business that at twenty-five this same young man died a sad death, with that the cause of it; and his mother, an accomplished and lovely woman, was bending in awful agony of soul above the pale dead face?

Was no one hurt but Alfred Dana's? Was it true of liquor drinking, that it loves company. Therein lies its great danger. Hence the danger of the saloon with its appointments for sociability, introduced under the royal prerogative to every citizen due from his representative—Armstrong, of Marion, fathering it "by request." Thus labelled it went upon the calendar under a cloud, for few bills by request, ever see the light of day. It is but just to Speaker Geary to say that he appointed an intelligent committee on printing, to whom the bill was referred. Members of the press appeared and made arguments in its behalf, securing a favorable report on the county printing bill.

The New County Printing Law.

Salem Capital Journal. This bill was presented by the State Press Association. At first it had no friends, there being not a newspaper in either of the counties. Members of the press legislative committee besought members in vain to introduce the bill. It had to make its debut as an original, introduced under the royal prerogative to every citizen due from his representative—Armstrong, of Marion, fathering it "by request." Thus labelled it went upon the calendar under a cloud, for few bills by request, ever see the light of day. It is but just to Speaker Geary to say that he appointed an intelligent committee on printing, to whom the bill was referred. Members of the press appeared and made arguments in its behalf, securing a favorable

report on the county printing bill.

The house printing committee reported against the bill to have all new laws printed in the newspapers, and in favor of the Gambee bill to print session laws in pamphlet form, one for each volume. The press committee withdrew the bill to print the laws, as they did not wish to antagonize the friends of the Gambee bill, but secured their own report.

The county bill passed the house by a large vote, and went to the senate, where it lay with some two hundred other bills until the railroad, tax, ballot, assessment, world's fair, Columbia river and other important measures were taken up, debated and disposed of. On the 20th of Feb., at 10 p. m., house bill No. 169 was reached and passed by the constitutional majority and not a veto vote. It was anxiously followed back into the house, sent to the enrolling committee, reported back to the house two minutes before the final adjournment, signed by the speaker, messaged to the senate, signed by the president; messaged back to the house, messages read and the bill was sent to the governor to receive his signature. That there might be no mistake about this law being correctly passed the clerks compared the enrolled bill with the original house bill, and the chairman of the legislative committee was shown the signatures of the presiding officers. This is the history of the passage of the new Oregon newspaper law, that provides for the proceedings and list of claims allowed by county courts to be published at county expense.

The new law will go into effect May 21st. It provides for selection of one newspaper in each county, and two newspapers in counties of 10,000 or over, having the largest circulation in the county, to publish the proceedings of the county court. The price allowed by law is fifty cents per square of ten lines of brevier or its equivalent. The bill is non-partisan, non-monopolistic, and if any unfairness is shown in making selection of official county papers, the aggrieved publisher has a right of appeal to court. The law will provide for investment for Oregon as a measure of economy and the legislative committee of the Press Association feel well satisfied with the result of their labors.

THE PORTAGE ROAD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senator Dolph addressed today an official telegram, addressed to the delegation, from the secretary of the state of Oregon. It embodies the house concurrent resolution adopted by the legislature of Oregon the 18th inst., requesting the senators and representatives of the Oregon present congress the appeal of the people of the state for a sufficient appropriation at the present session of congress for the construction of a portage railroad at the Dalles, to be maintained until the completion of a permanent improvement to overcome the obstructions at said point. The resolution also requests them to use their utmost efforts to secure at the present session such an appropriation, and a further appropriation for a permanent improvement at the Dalles by means of a boat railway. Senator Dolph said that he understood from this telegram that the bill which had been introduced in the state legislature to appropriate a sum sufficient to construct a portage railroad at the Dalles had failed, and he was very sorry for it. The state, he said, should have undertaken the work, and the fact that the people of Oregon were making efforts to help themselves would have helped the delegation to secure a liberal appropriation from congress for a permanent improvement. He is afraid the members of the legislature had not understood the situation in congress, and the difficulties which embarrassed any effort to induce congress to enter upon the new work of construction of portage or other railroads. After consulting with Senator Mitchell, after being but one copy of the resolution, they concluded that the resolution should be presented in the house of Representatives. They said the senate had already done all and more than was asked for by the legislature, and all that it could do in the present session was to pass bills making appropriations of the whole amount required for the construction and completion of the canal and locks at the Cascades, and the improvements at the mouth of the Columbia. Everything, he said, now depended upon the action of the house, which had all these bills before it and could modify them in any manner desired. It had the identical proposition for a portage railroad before it by an amendment of the boat railway bill. Both senators said that they had repeatedly presented to the members of the house committee on rivers and harbors the necessity for immediate relief of the people of Oregon by opening the Columbia river, and urged action upon the senate bills. They had sought an opportunity to present the matter to the committee formally, and they would continue their efforts to secure the consideration of the bills now in the house. Should the house pass any one of the senate bills now before it, modified as to the amount, or so as to provide for a portage road, they would do their utmost to secure favorable consideration in the senate. The whole matter rested with the house, so far as this congress was concerned.

Representative Hermann says that he has secured a favorable report upon the portage railway bill, and that the difficulty in the way now is the short time preceding adjournment. It is utterly impossible, he says, even to obtain recognition from the speaker, as appropriation bills are crowding for the way. The fact is there has been little possibility of securing any action in the house this session on improvements for the Columbia river. No other section of the country has secured any money at this session, except for those improvements authorized in the last river and harbor bill. It is believed that the committee which authorized Hermann to prepare the portage railway bill would have opposed its passage on the floor. The whole sentiment of the house was, and is, against any river and harbor appropriations at this session, and the committee so decided early in the short session.

Eastern Oregon's Resources.

DR. O. M. Dodson, state senator from Baker and Malheur counties, in speaking of his section of the country, said: "Comparatively few people in Portland realize the enormous resources of our district. Being 338 miles from this city, our place naturally does not attract much attention; but it would surprise many who have never been there to pay us a visit. What is most needed at present is a wagon road from Baker City to Seven Devils mine, a distance of seventy-five miles, and an appropriation of \$9,000 would not only benefit that section of the country, but it would be large. It will, if built, open up a rich mining county and draw trade from Idaho. It will strike the Snake river about fifteen miles from the city and will pass through Eagle valley and Pine valley on that river. The mines in the Seven Devils are rich in gold, silver and copper, and placer mining is also good. The country is well watered, and it is a fact that it was given the name it now bears. The land is rich, and with proper irrigation, will produce excellent crops.

Mortgages in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Superintendent Porter, of the census bureau, has prepared the introduction to the bulletin on private indebtedness of individuals and corporations in the United States. In Porter says the agents of the census office have overhauled the records in every state and territory, and now have on file in Washington, as the result of their labor, about 9,000,000 mortgages. The total amount of the debt is \$1,000,000,000. The motive for the great bulk of incumbrances, from 68 to 95 per cent, was the purchase of incumbered and other real estate, and for improvements in business.

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