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THE SENATOR MUST TRY AGAIN.

Whether the communication, in last evening's Times-Mountain, is intended as a justification of Senator Hilton, or a covert attack upon A. G. Johnson, and Senator Watkins' "clerk of committee" is hard to tell. It reminds us of a good deal of a sailor, many years ago, in Portland who hired a horse from a livery man, and after he was saddled, jumped astride with his face to the tail. The stable keeper remonstrated, but the sailor only answered, "Young man you don't know what direction I am going."

It is a little singular that, notwithstanding all that we have written on the record of Senator Hilton, during the last legislature, he should single out this one solitary paragraph for attack. We say "he" for the letter we are commenting on was either written by the senator or written at his dictation. Were all the other charges—some of them gravely impeaching his very manhood, true, and this only false? It would, indeed seem so, for the senator is not slow to appear in print in his own defense, when he has anything to defend. A few days ago, we clipped from the columns of the Fossil Journal and published in the CHRONICLE, a few lines reflecting on the Gilliam county representatives for not making an effort to have a bill passed to fix the wages of the stock inspector, which the people of that county considered to high. We, of course, opposed the charge, and it was true. In the next copy of the Journal there was a letter by Senator Hilton explaining that, a bill, introduced by him, to effect the end desired by the people of Gilliam, had actually passed both houses and was now a law. Assuming the letter to be true, we promptly made amendments in the CHRONICLE of last evening, in the following words:

Senator Hilton has written to the Fossil Journal, in answer to charges made in that paper that the representatives from Gilliam county would not try to explain their action in regard to a bill for the regulation of the salary of the Gilliam county stock inspector. The senator explains that he introduced a bill, which has become a law, which provides that the county court of Gilliam county may regulate the salary themselves.

This is our answer to the charges of "complete unfairness in this, as well as in other criticisms of our delegation." We say now, once for all, that we never wrote a line concerning the record of our representatives that we did not think, and do not now believe to be true, and when we discovered that the charges of the Fossil Journal were without foundation we promptly published a correction. We go further; if in any essential manner, we have said one word about the record of our representatives that is not as true as it is true that the heavens are stretched above the earth, the columns of the CHRONICLE are at their service, and we are more than ready to make reparation. It is said, "the editor of the CHRONICLE knows, or should know, better than almost anyone else, whether the bill was enrolled and sent to the Governor." The editor of the CHRONICLE did not know, and it was none of his business to know anything about any bill, except such as were placed in his hand for enrollment; and Senator Hilton knows this as well as any one. It was the business of the chief clerk alone, and as many as from ten to twenty sub-clerks were at one time or another employed.

THANKS.

It is due to Major Handbury, the government officer, in charge of the construction of the Cascade Locks, to say that, ever since he was first consulted, by any persons having authority in connection with the portage railroad, he has manifested the utmost cordiality, and his perfect willingness to co-operate with the state, in the furtherance of that work. When the joint committee of the two states met at Portland, his full knowledge of all matters relating to the depth of water below the lower gate of the locks, where the western terminus of the portage must be located, the difficulties connected with securing a good wharfage, and the practicability, and probable cost of the road, were of great service to our committee, in settling all difficulties raised by those who were apparently working in the interest of parties opposed to the portage railroad. He even went beyond this in suggesting that the general government should build the road, because of the advantages they, themselves, might derive from it; and when the portage commission lately conferred with him in Portland, he confirmed these assurances of his good will by suggesting to them also that the government build "a good substantial standard gauge road," so that the \$90,000 appropriation might be exclusively devoted to wharves and rolling stock. For these courtesies Major Handbury deserves the cordial thanks of the people who expect to profit by the portage road, and so far as the CHRONICLE may be permitted to speak for them, he has them.

RAILROAD OBTRUSIVENESS.

A gentleman of the Yankee persuasion requested the CHRONICLE man to explain the allusion to the "Kilkenny Cats," in the letter of "Subscriber," published in the Wasco Sun of yesterday and appearing in another place in this paper. His answer was as follows: "There was two cats in Kilkenny. And each thought there was out too many. So they gouged and they bit. And they clawed and they fit till excepting their tails. And the tips of their tails. Instead of two cats there wasn't any." The New York Sun pronounces Blaine's reciprocity treaty one of the boldest, most independent and individual moves in the history of American statesmanship, and predicts that the most beneficial results will flow from it.

amount that these systems spend every year for corrupt purposes must be immense. They buy up judges and juries, till the difficulty of a poor man getting common justice, where a railroad company is defendant, has, in many instances, become proverbial. If judges and juries cannot be bought, their corporate wealth secures delays that the poor man cannot brook. Their hired attorneys and lobbyists are in every legislature, and in every committee of every legislature, where work, in their interest, is needed to be done. It is scarcely so true that they buy up legislatures as it is that they own them. No measure beneficial to the masses can possibly be carried, if it is, at all disadvantageous to them. Is it a railroad commission, or legislation tending to increase a commission effectiveness for good; then they will demand and obtain, not openly, it is true, but through the secret working that they know so well, either a good law with a corrupt commission, or a good commission and an inefficient law. The one will serve their purpose quite as well as the other, and one or other they must have. Their influence is all pervading, from the political primary to the White House. Is it a question of competition, then, their immense money power will crush, where it cannot be got by. Is it the opening of a great river to free navigation, where they have monopoly and control then heaven and earth must be compassed for its defeat. There is a monotony in this obtrusiveness. The masses are sick and weary and disgusted. No wonder, therefore, that the more radical, always the van of the army of reform, are demanding government control.

RECIPROCITY.

The reciprocity clause in the McKinley tariff act is undoubtedly popular among the manufacturers of the United States. It is expected to greatly increase our export trade with those nations which may embrace its provisions. The late announcement of a reciprocity agreement between this country and the government of Brazil has thoroughly aroused the English manufacturers, at Manchester, who declare that the measure will inevitably result in cutting off a large part of their trade, unless they are given similar advantages. Under the reciprocity clause, the president is empowered to decide whether the tariff laws of any foreign nation are unfriendly or the reverse. If he decides them to be unfriendly, in that case, the law imposes a duty on articles of commerce, which may be on the general free list, when they come from a country whose tariff system is hostile to the introduction of American products. In the case of Brazil an agreement has been entered into, by which that country admits free of duty, or at modified rates, imports from the United States of wheat, corn and other grains, flour, meal, potatoes, hay, salt, pork, hams, lard, coal, agricultural implements, nearly all kinds of machinery, leather, manufactures of cotton, manufactures of iron and steel, wagons, carriages, and manufactures of india-rubber. In exchange for these advantages, granted by Brazil, the United States admits from that country, free of import duty, sugars, molasses, coffee and hides. Hitherto this country has been buying nearly one third of all Brazil to sell, and nearly all her coffee crop. Of the articles she now proposes to admit, free of duty or at modified rates, Brazil has been importing from all countries, on the average, sixty million dollars worth yearly, while of this sum the United States only received an average of about six millions. Of cotton goods alone, the Brazilian duty which is reduced twenty five per cent in favor of the United States, Brazil has been buying from European manufacturers twenty million dollars worth annually, while from this country she only received half a million. The advantage that this system gives to our manufacturers is apparent, and unless Brazil makes similar arrangements with other nations the United States will have an advantage over all European countries.

THE PINKERTONS.

It is said that New York is about to pass an act making it unlawful for the Pinkertons to do business in that state. We presume it is intended to prohibit them, not from acting as detectives, but from exercising the functions proper to a state militia. This is in every way as it should be. No private armed force, under state control, should ever be permitted to supersede, or exercise the function of a legally constituted militia. Too often the Pinkertons have been used by corporate power, for the purposes of oppression. The bare possibility of a force of men, irresponsible to the constituted authorities, and not under their control, being so used, is a simple outrage. The states are, everywhere able, on all ordinary occasions, to maintain the peace. But if not, there is a remedy, and this remedy is not the hiring of a band of irresponsible mercenaries to do a work, as it often happens, that no state militia would stoop to do.

TWO TRIOLETS.

WHAT HE SAID: This kiss upon your face I press— Ah! Salate Nitouche, you don't refuse it! And may it from its soft recess— This kiss upon your face I press— Be blown to you, a shy caress— By this white dove, whene'er you use it. This kiss upon your face I press— Ah, Salate Nitouche, you don't refuse it!

THOSE KILKENNY CATS.

A gentleman of the Yankee persuasion requested the CHRONICLE man to explain the allusion to the "Kilkenny Cats," in the letter of "Subscriber," published in the Wasco Sun of yesterday and appearing in another place in this paper. His answer was as follows: "There was two cats in Kilkenny. And each thought there was out too many. So they gouged and they bit. And they clawed and they fit till excepting their tails. And the tips of their tails. Instead of two cats there wasn't any." The New York Sun pronounces Blaine's reciprocity treaty one of the boldest, most independent and individual moves in the history of American statesmanship, and predicts that the most beneficial results will flow from it.

The local market review is devoid of interest, business has continued quiet and transactions of any magnitude have been very limited. The roads into the interior are in fair condition for this season of the year. The farming class are industriously making preparations for a large acreage of grain. REAL ESTATE.—We note increased activity in outside property, new additions to the city being laid out. At present the attention of investors is being attracted to the western part of town where a large new addition has been laid out on the George Snipes tract. Several transfers of lots in the military reservation addition have been made during the past few days at good prices. All inside property remains firm with no changes to report. The stock market is quiet, as is the grain. A large number of vessels are arriving in Portland in quest of wheat cargoes for the United Kingdom. Prices have made a slight advance since our last report. Eastern Oregon wheat is quoted at 130 to 135 with a steady market. Whether that means a further advance dealers are very reticent about answering in the affirmative or negative. The Dalles market quotations are nominal, say from 58 @ 60 cents.

In New York and Chicago the fluctuations are of the same old report, as well as the European quotations, which are governed by the number of cargoes off the coast and in sight. The live stock market is not as active as it was for the week previous for shipment. The demand is easily supplied with prime beefs and mutton for the home market. Our dealers quote an advance of 1/4 cents per pound for fat cattle, and 1/2 of a cent for prime hogs. Veal is in good demand at 5 cents for heavy to 7 cents for light, with a good inquiry as the supply is insufficient. The vegetable market is still very stringent with a very limited supply in sight. Cabbage is not in the market and sells freely at 2@2 1/2 cents per pound. Parsnips and turnips are in demand and the market is almost without supply. A greater inquiry is made each day for all kinds of table vegetables, than formerly. Chicago and New York grain quotations are as fluctuating as ever, with encouraging futures. Chicago's May delivery quotation is 1.03 1/4; New York, 1.06.

Portland's market reports an advance with a firmer tone. Its quotations for Valley are quoted at \$1.25@1.37 1/2; Eastern Oregon, \$1.30@1.35. Dalles' market has been more quiet with a slight advance since last week. Quote 80 for No. 1, 58 for No. 2. OATS.—The oat market is very quiet and offerings limited at quotations with an upward tendency. We quote, extra clean \$1.50 per cental and inferior \$1.35 @1.40 per cental.

BALLEYS.—There is nothing doing in barley. There is none offering. Quote per bushel \$1.05@1.10, feed \$1.00@1.05 per cental, sacked. FLOUR.—Best brands \$3.75@4.00 per barrel. MILLS.—The supply is quite sufficient for the demand. We quote bran and shorts \$20.00 per ton. Shorts and middlings \$22.50@24.00 per ton.

HAY.—The recent storm has effected the market somewhat and hay has met with activity in sales, and the stock on hand is reduced, with a limited supply in sight. An advance is looked for in the early spring. Quote, timothy, \$17.00 per ton, wheat hay baled \$25.00. Oat hay although is not quoted any higher, has an upward tendency. Alfalfa market is without change in former quotation, \$13.00@14.00; oat hay, \$12.00.

POTATOES.—Are moderate in supply and have an upward tendency. Quote, 30 cents per 100 lbs. BUTTER.—The market is entirely bare of good butter, that is to say home gilt edge. The market is supplied largely with California roll at present. The quotations are firm. Quote A 1.70, good 45, brine 40@41.5, common 30@35 per 100 lbs.

EGGS.—The market is firmer, the stormy weather has been unfavorable for increased supply and the former quotation is firmer. Quote 17@20 per dozen. POULTRY.—The poultry market is stiffer since our last quotation, and a still further advance is looked for as there is a scarcity in supply, which continues. We quote, good, average fowls \$4.00 per dozen, common \$3.00@3.50 per dozen. Turkeys .10 per lb. Geese .90@1.25 each. Ducks .35 @.40 each.

WOOL.—There are only a few lots of wool in store, and quotations cannot be made with certainty, prices average from 15@18 for Eastern Oregon. HIDES.—Prime dry hides are quoted at 40@45 per hundred, talls 32@35, 33@35, salt 33. Sheep pelts extra 75@85, ordinary 40@50 each. Bearskins, No. 1 \$8.00 common \$2.50.

BEANS.—Beef on foot clean and prime 33 1/2, ordinary 23 1/2. MUTTON.—Wethers, extra choice \$4.00, common \$2.75@3.50 per head. HOGS.—Live heavy, 40 1/2, Medium weight 34, dressed 40 1/2@48. Lard 5 1/2@10 1/2; 10 1/2@14; 40 1/2 @.08@.08 1/2 per pound.

The War of the Dalles. The Wasco Sun. THE DALLES, March 9, 1891. Editor of The Sun: Please permit me, through the columns of your paper, to call attention to some notable facts connected with the war which has been going on between our respective dailies.

For the first time in the history of our great country have two foreign powers been known to engage in warfare over American productions. And what is still more surprising is to see a thorough Englishman boast the white flag at the head of his army, after having skirmished along the line for several days humming "Fe lo him, I'll have the blood of an Irishman," and leave the brave Irishman master of the situation, wielding his powerful sword, ready to parry Oregon politics, and if Her Majesty's government wishes to arbitrate the Behring sea troubles. He will settle them to the tune of "Johnny Come Bunning Home."

We've no of good editors many. So when you fight an Irishman leave. Remember the cats of Kilkenny. SUBSCRIBER. Brooklyn ten years has developed more clubs than any city that can be named. From one in 1880, it has expanded to fifteen or sixteen, with more in prospect.

The subscription price of the weekly CHRONICLE is only a \$1.50 a year, or 75 cents for six months. This makes it the cheapest paper of its class in Oregon.

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

"BOYS, KEEP YOUR RECORD CLEAN." [Last words of John B. Gough.] "Boys, keep your record clean." "The lips of the speaker are mute, but his words are still warning the boys To stop in their mad pursuit To stop, I say, in their mad pursuit Of wealth and honor and fame To think of the devious winding ways By which they shall reach the same. "Boys, keep your record clean." Your lips unstained by sin. Your hearts as pure within. As a heart as pure within. Fair as the virgin snow, Spotless and undefiled, Though around you the world is bright, Or the darkness of that wild. As you go out into the world, Go with a purpose true, Go with a sturdy, resolute will: Be one of the many few. Ever do that which is right, Ever do that which is mean, And as you go through peace and strife, "Boys, keep your record clean."

Protect the Home. "A man's home is his castle." Safety in our homes is of first importance. Right character is the result of correct home training. The stability of the state demands it. The old Spartans claimed the children for the state and trained them at national expense. Good foundations of character are laid very near the cradle. Educators are waking up to the importance of Kindergarten work. Musicians begin practice early in life. Glass blowers will only teach their difficult trade to those who have been accustomed to handle glass from their earliest childhood.

Temptation to evil comes down on our young people like an out-sweeping tide, or a Johnstown flood. The most delicate and precious of materials are in our homes. The minds and hearts of little children. Our people respect laws and proper authority. Laws are like a breaker wave to protect our shores. Those who make and enforce good laws are the protectors of our homes and our states. None can be excused from defense. All good men and women must help defend those who are impoverished, disgraced, widowed, orphaned and crazed through strong drink with the

"Weapon that is keener set And sharper than a bayonet. A weapon that comes low as still As a snailshell rests upon the sod, But exerts its power as lightning. As lightning does the will of God." In an address delivered at Indianapolis December 30th, Mrs. Gougar, said she had been keeping a death-book since January 1, 1889, in which she had noted the deaths of women killed by drunken husbands. She had recorded these deaths as she had written them in the daily papers. She had asked the audience to guess the number. One hundred, fifty, three hundred, four hundred were ventured. Three thousand and four was the number pronounced to be the correct answer. How long, O Lord! how long!

A Great Lady. A great lady, in two senses, is Mrs. Villard (Miss Garrison, of Boston), who is now residing in Berlin. She was invited recently to assist in the fair for the charitable foundation patronized by the crown princess of Prussia, and was asked to fill the part of a barmaid. There are numerous shining examples of American women in London having been "cast" for such a part in that city, for the sale of "American drinks" so called. Mrs. Villard, being on sufficiently friendly terms with the crown princess to see her objections, did so, and declined to assist in such an occupation, even for charity's sake. It is said that an apology was made to her, but that for that we do not credit. She afterwards took her place in the fair at a buffet, where there was nothing objectionable in the service, and it was noticed that the crown princess and princess were frequent patrons at her table. How many "spoiled Americans" there are who would have been so flattered at the request of royalty or so anxious to be noted among the serene highnesses in attendance as to see sight altogether of the part they were required to play. A lady lending herself to the sale of American drinks to any comers, recommending the "divine" of manna and cobbler's, is, unfortunately, not an impossible sight at an English fair. Mrs. Villard has set the fashion of declining to be barmaid either in the American or English line of business.—The Christian Woman.

Mrs. Villard, who is a daughter of the celebrated philanthropist, William Lloyd Garrison, is very kindly remembered by the members of the W. C. T. U. because she donated one hundred dollars to the free reading room of The Dalles.

Bob Burdett has said, "Speaking of the old Puritan Sabbath, as it was observed in his younger days, Oliver Wendell Holmes says: 'I have never got over the saddening effects of this early discipline. Indeed, I have hardly recovered from it to this day.'"

If the stern old Puritan Sabbath, with its subduing, saddening effects, wrought out such joyous natures as Beecher's and gave to the world such a beautiful blending of tenderness and strength, laughter and tears, heart-deep pathos and sunny humor as Oliver Wendell Holmes, let us have another century of Puritan Sabbath.

Up to date the Sunday of the beer garden has failed to bring forth a Holmes or a Beecher. It has evolved a Johann Most and an August Strindberg, and somehow that sort of product doesn't seem to be up to the old Puritan mark of today, then heaven save the marks.

When you run up the bunting, remember that it was the stars of the Puritan Sabbath that hatched to Fourth of July. The day we celebrate, dearly beloved was not born in a Chicago beer dive on a Sunday afternoon.—Patriot.

The Best Cough Medicine. "One of my customers came in today and asked me for the best cough medicine I had," says Lew Young, a prominent druggist of Newman Grove, Neb. "Of course I showed him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and he asked me to see if any other. I have never yet sold a medicine that would loosen and relieve a severe cold so quickly as that does. I have sold four dozen of it within the last sixty days and do not know of a single case where it failed to give the most perfect satisfaction." 50 cent bottles for sale by Snipes & Kinnersly, druggists.

George P. Morgan and Colonel E. W. Nevins, who are doing business together at Garrettsville, Ohio, 1500 Second Street, and office attorneys, desire to state to their clients and to the general public as well, that it is now definitely known that specific written instructions as to filings on the forfeited railroad lands will be received by the land office by the first of next week. Thirty days' notice by publication is required before Garrettsville will be going old Puritan Sabbath that hatched to Fourth of July. The day we celebrate, dearly beloved was not born in a Chicago beer dive on a Sunday afternoon.—Patriot.

As An Officer Dies at Vancouver. VANCOUVER, Wash., March 10.—Captain S. E. Mason, troop E, Fourth cavalry, aged thirty-eight, died last night, of Bright's disease. The remains will be taken to California for interment.

Rhode Island Republican Nominations. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10.—The republican state convention today made the following nominations: Governor, H. W. Ladd; Lieutenant governor, Herman B. Goff.

To Be Arbitrated. WASHINGTON, March 11.—There is nothing further in the Behring sea question, says Secretary Blaine this afternoon. It is practically settled that we will submit the question to arbitration.

The Government Buys Silver. WASHINGTON, March 11.—Three hundred and sixty-five ounces of silver were purchased today at prices ranging from 98.70 to 99.05.

Swept By The Fiercest Storms They Have Experienced For Years—Intense Suffering and Loss of Life.

LONDON, March 10.—The blizzard in South England still continues, although the weather in London is milder. Railroad trains are blocked and the neighboring country covered with snow which has been piled in drifts of great depth by the hurricane accompanying the storm.

Passengers on the blockaded trains suffered severely from the cold. The blizzard prevailed from St. George's channel to the North Sea. The mail service is completely stopped and many towns are shut off from all outside communication. There is an immense loss of cattle and sheep.

In addition to the damage done by the storm itself, the Thames commenced to rise in a dangerously rapid manner and already has inundated the low lying district from Richmond down. Green grocers are suffering from a dearth of vegetables, etc. All wagons coming in from the country are snowed up along the road.

At Lydd, a small seaport town of Kent, while the coast guard life boat was going to the rescue of a crew of an endangered vessel, the lifeboat capsized and several occupants were drowned. Near Hastings, Sussex county, five fishing smacks were wrecked and three fishermen drowned.

IRELAND'S DISTRESS.

The Potato Blight Causing Much Suffering. DUBLIN, March 10.—The Irish local government board has issued a report on the failure of the potato crop and the condition in the congested districts. Districts in which the disease appears comprises about half of Ireland and is due to planting old champion seeds in light, dry soil. The crop in some places is excellent but in cold wet lands and mountain districts the failure is serious. The distress is aggravated by the reluctance of local shopkeepers, to grant credit. Relief applications are to be confined to the congested districts of the west and to the laboring and fishing classes of the south. It is expected the pressure will become more general between now and April.

THE STEAMER WAS SAFE. The Steamer Buckley, Reported Lost, Sails Into Seattle. SEATTLE, March 10.—The report that the steamer Buckley had been lost near Edmonds with twenty passengers aboard was disproved this morning by the arrival of the steamer safe and sound. The non-arrival of the vessel when due and the washing ashore of a quantity of vegetables with which she was loaded, gave rise to the report. It now transpires that when the storm arose, the Buckley put back to Apple Tree Cove, and did not make the return trip until yesterday morning.

THEY GO TO THE WALL. A Large Boston Tea House Falls.—New York Broker Suspended. BOSTON, March 10.—The failure of Donnelly, Hall & Co. is announced today. The firm is the second largest tea house in the United States. They also dealt in sugar. The liabilities of the firm are \$400,000.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The suspension of Haywood L. Price is just announced on the stock exchange.

THE WORLD'S FAIR. Minister Hirsch Invites Turkey to Participate with us. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 11.—United States Minister Solomon Hirsch has delivered the formal invitation of the United States asking that Turkey be represented at the World's fair to be held in Chicago in 1893. It is believed that the Porte will accept, but some time must elapse before a reply will be given to the invitation.

Assignments and Dividends. NEW YORK, March 11.—D. A. Woodhouse & Co., dealers in railway and telegraph supplies, assigned today without preference. Foyers & Son, tea merchants, assigned today. The treasurer of the Western Union Telegraph Co., has today declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent.

Death from an Explosion. GLASGOW, March 10.—The condenser used in the manufacture of ammonia, at Dixon's Iron Works, exploded today. Three mangled bodies were recovered and four other bodies, including that of the manager of the works, are still buried in the debris.

The Drouth in Cuba. HAVANA, March 11.—The drouth still prevails. Its effects are most severely felt on the department of Santiago de Cuba. Small rivers have dried up and heavy losses in cattle have been sustained owing to that fact. It is impossible for animals to get food or water.

More of the Storms. ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., March 10.—The river has risen over two feet within the past twenty-four hours, while the levees can safely stand two feet more water; the outlook is not encouraging.

No Election in California. SACRAMENTO, March 12.—The ballot for senator resulted today as follows: Eatee, 31; DeYoung, 24; Felton, 16; Blanchard, 12; scattering, 2; absent, 3; The democrats voted for Coleman.

They Want Reciprocity. BOSTON, March 11.—The Herald's Ottawa, Ont., special says the government of New Foundland has been invited to join Canada in negotiating the basis of some sort of reciprocity trade arrangement with the United States.

Death Was Swift. WASHINGTON, March 11.—A cablegram from Japan announces the death of United States Minister J. F. Swift.

Chicago Wheat Market. CHICAGO, Ill., March 12.—Wheat, steady; cash, 1.00 1/2@1.01; May, 1.03 1/2; July, 1.00. SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Wheat, buyer steady, 1.49 1/2.

General Fuller is Dead. TOLEDO, March 12.—General John W. Fuller died here today.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—General Palmer was elected United States senator today on the first ballot to succeed Chas. B. Farwell.

A verification of the roll call showed that every republican voted for Lindley and every democrat for Palmer. "On this 164th ballot," said Speaker Craft, "the whole number of votes cast are 204, necessary to choose 163, of which John M. Palmer has received 103 votes, (democratic cheers) A. J. Streeter one vote and Cicero J. Lindley 100 votes and I hereby declare John M. Palmer duly elected United States senator."

Palmer was then introduced and spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the thirty-seventh general assembly, I feel more like saying, 'ain't I glad to get out of this wilderness.' I thank you 104 members for vindicating the rights of the people by a plurality of the votes that expressed the desire of the people to select a senator and the election is historical. You men who have labored so long to elect your independent candidate also deserve my thanks (applause). My republican friends, I thank you too. I thank you that the contest has been free from personalities." (Applause.)

When the vote was progressing, Representative Tanberck, the only one of farmers who did not vote for the democrats, said: "I voted for A. J. Streeter, the nominee of the 'F. M. B. A.,' and dropping into his seat burst into tears. It was sincere sorrow, nobody doubted, and cheer after cheer from the republican side rewarded his loyalty to his party nominee."

John McCaully Palmer, was born in Scott county, Kentucky in 1817. In 1831 he emigrated to Madison county, Illinois, and during the summer of 1838 he commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar the following year. At the commencement of the rebellion he was elected colonel of the 14th Illinois infantry, and during the war took an active part in many of its most important engagements. For gallant services under General Sherman he was made major-general. Palmer held the office as governor of Illinois from 1859 to 1872 as a republican, but his political course during the term was such as to alienate him from his party and his acceptance as a democrat, which he has been ever since.

IN FINANCIAL STRAITS. A French Bank Being Sorely Pressed—Aid at Last. PARIS, March 12.—The societe des depots de comptes courants is in a critical position. The societe or banks now has only eighteen million francs on hand, with which to meet claims amounting to sixty-eight million. The Bank of France directors have refused to grant assistance.

At 12:25 p. m., the societe is meeting all demands made upon it by the run which set in when the alarming rumors became freely circulated.

Will Assist the Bank. PARIS, March 12.—2:30 p. m.—The Bank of France has finally agreed to advance the money required to tide over the difficulties of the societe.

Survey of the Portland and Astoria Railroad. PORTLAND, March 12.—The preliminary survey was begun this morning on the proposed railroad from Gable point on the Oregon side of the Columbia, opposite Kalama, to Astoria. The length of the road will be fifty-eight miles and it is estimated that it will cost \$1,100,000. The expenses of the preliminary survey are being borne by the people of Astoria.

Democrats Nominated.—Weavers Walk out. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12.—The democratic state convention today unanimously re-nominated the entire state ticket.

Eight hundred weavers employed at the Atlantic mills struck this afternoon on account of alleged excessive fines.

New Please Hang Them. DEARWOOD, S. D., March 12.—The United States grand jury have found indictments against the Sioux Indians "Pleanty Horse" for the murder of Lieut. Casey in the late uprising, and against "Leaves His Woman" for the murder of Isaac Miller, a ranchman.

London Stock Market Depressed. LONDON, March 12.—Stock exchange at 11:30 a. m. is in a state of uneasiness and is much depressed at reports from Paris in regard to the precarious condition of the societe des depots de comptes courants.

A \$300,000 Fire in Pittsburgh. PITTSBURGH, March 12.—The great Woodstreet fire was not entirely subdued until 4 o'clock this morning. The loss will be about \$300,000 upon which there is \$25,000 insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Tobacco Trust Being Formed. NEW YORK, March 12.—Rumors concerning the formation of a great tobacco trust to embrace all the manufacturers of cut and plug tobacco of the United States have created much interest among tobacco men.

Held to Be Unconstitutional. COLUMBUS, O., March 12.—The supreme court today rendered a decision in the case of the board of city affairs of Cincinnati, declaring the law under which it was created to be unconstitutional.

No Election in California. SACRAMENTO, March 12.—The ballot for senator resulted today as follows: Eatee, 31; DeYoung, 24; Felton, 16; Blanchard, 12; scattering, 2; absent, 3; The democrats voted for Coleman.

They Want Reciprocity. BOSTON, March 11.—The Herald's Ottawa, Ont., special says the government of New Foundland has been invited to join Canada in negotiating the basis of some sort of reciprocity trade arrangement with the United States.

Death Was Swift. WASHINGTON, March 11.—A cablegram from Japan announces the death of United States Minister J. F. Swift.

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