The Weekly Chronicle.

THE DALLES. - - - - OREGON

Clubbing List.

The CHRONICLE, which gives the news twice a week, has made arrangements to club with the following publications, and offers two papers one year for little more than the price of one:

	Regular price	Our price
Chronicle and N. Y. Tribune	$2.50	$1.75
Chronicle and Weekly Oregonian	3.00	2.00
Chronicle and Cosmopolitan Magazine	3.00	2.25

THE AGE OF STRIKE.

The world is passing through a trying and critical period. The age of strikes and of combines is upon us. For years the tendency of capital has been to combinations, the aggregate being vast sums. The demands of progress and civilization has made this necessary, because without it undertakings that are now simple would be utterly impossible. By combinations alone is it possible to build the immense railroad systems, the networks of telegraph wires, the ocean gray-hounds and the vast factories.

Naturally the great companies representing these large aggregations of wealth are governed by the same business laws and the same desires as an individual, that is the desire to get the largest returns on their investment possible. In most of the schemes in which these large sums are invested labor is the principal cost, and on the monthly wage paid depends largely the success or failure of the enterprise. In consequence it follows naturally that the employer's interest demands the getting of the most labor for the least money. The laborer is in the same position. His muscle is his capital, and his object is to get as much return from the investment of that capital as possible, yet from the nature of the latter, he is apparently (only) in opposition to the theories of his employers; in other words, anxious to get the most money for the least labor. Money is the capital of one, muscle of the other, and each desires to trade on the most advantageous terms to himself. The natural result is the combination of labor to oppose the combination of capital. What the end will be is hard to foresee, for who can tell what the result will be when old friends fall out. Instead of fighting each other, they should get along peacefully, for each is an absolute necessity to the other.

It will require mutual concessions and patient forbearance to reach a satisfactory solution, and it will no doubt be many years before this will happen. In the meanwhile the strike system will continue, to the serious injury of all parties concerned.

A PECULIAR STRIKE.

The strike of the American Railway Union went with the sweep of a conflagration over the northern half of the United States. Beginning in an attempt to boycott Pullman, from the very nature of the latter's business the railroads were drawn into it. The grievance against Pullman that caused the boycott was the reduction of wages in his shops, the employes insisting that he was trying to squeeze them by reducing wages, while making no reduction in his charges to the public. The union declared a boycott against him, and the railroad employes refused to handle his cars, or trains running them. The railroad companies refused to run trains without Pullman cars, and this forced the issue, as between them and their employes. As soon as the latter refused to move trains with Pullman cars attached, they were discharged, and the union considering their discharge unjust, stood by them and a strike is the result. It is far-reaching and of tremendous proportions. In Chicago alone 18,000 men are out. Engines are "killed," and the cars stand idly on the tracks.

The issue is squarely made, and it looks as though the fight would be to a finish. The effect of the strike, if maintained for any length of time, will be appalling. The loss in wages alone to the strikers will be over a million dollars a day while the loss incidental to the strike will be double that. The loss to California fruit growers, whose crops are just now ripening, will run into the millions, and the paralyzing of business will add many millions more.

It is to be hoped that some solution may be reached soon, in the interest of all. What the result will be it is impossible to foresee, for it is a case wherein an irresistable force has struck an immovable body. That this strike, however, will be the cause of bringing nearer the day when the government will control the railroads and telegraph lines, we firmly believe. The country cannot afford to have its business paralyzed while labor is settling its grievances with some corporation, as in the present case.

The peculiarity of the situation is that the union has a quarrel on its hands with its employers over a matter that the latter are not interested in. The hope of the strike is in the weakness of some one company, for if one concedes the demands of the union, it will do a tremendous business at the expense of the others, and it is quite probable this will be done. If not, the strikers must lose, for the roads can remain idle longer than the men.

TO BREAK PULLMAN.

We have no love for "Poor George" Pullman, yet if those engaged in the "Pullman" strike have no other object than the one so far expressed by them, our sympathies are with him. So far the only object in the strike made public is a determination to "break Pullman." The public have no interest in that kind of a fight, except cursory sympathy with the under dog.

That Pullman carries on his business by the methods of the beggar is disgraceful to him; but not more so than it is to the public, who, tipping his employes, make it possible for him to do so. Pullman's pride is not half so large as his purse, for in spite of his immense wealth, he solicits charity, and is nothing more nor less than a valet, a body-servant, since he solicits tips from the traveling public through his employes, and gets them, too. The government that permits this kind of thing is not better that Mr. Pullman, who originates it, or the public who submit to it. But that is no reason why that public should stand in to help break Pullman.

The American Railway Union may have substantial grievances against him, but so far they at least have not made them public, and if breaking Pullman is the only object, it will fail because it ought to fail.

HOW OLD IS SHE?

Little Miss Haight, of No. 286 Madison avenue, graduated from her incubator Wednesday last, after a four months' residence there and took her place among the full-fledged patrician babies of New York. It will be remembered that the wife of E. Clarence Haight died February 24th last, just after the birth of a daughter, who arrived some three months before she was expected. It was not for a moment thought that the baby would long survive her mother, but Dr. Carleton had an incubator made immediately, and the little one, who weighed less than two pounds, was put in it. She is today as strong and healthy as any young baby of her age.

THE SAME OLD WEAKNESS.

It is passing strange that labor will learn nothing from example, but such is the indisputable fact. Strike after strike has met its downfall from attempting to use force in attaining its ends. And yet, in spite of these examples, the first thing a lot of strikers do is to not only run against the corporation employing them, but against the government. It is a perfectly plain proposition that any man, or lot of men, can quit working for any person or corporation for any reason, or, for that matter, for none. But when this right is conceded, nothing more can be, for if the further right to dictate what some other person shall do is conceded, that person's rights are taken away from him.

The history of strikes from the first shows that this one fatal weakness, the loss of self control and the failure to recognize the rights of others, is the rock on which all of them split. The present strike was large enough and strong enough to have won, by simply doing nothing; but impatient and hot-headed leaders will kill it just as surely as the sun rises. They have, indeed, already begun to stab it at every opportunity. At Red Bluff, California, the tracks were greased, the trestles burned, the latter perhaps not by the strikers, but still they are blamed with it. At other places the militia has been called out to protect the non-union men. Had the strikers maintained a negative policy, the public sympathy would have remained with them, but the moment force is used to intimidate or drive any other workman away from work he is willing to do, then public sympathy is against them.

In other words, the right to work, or let it alone must be granted to every man, and this being done, no man can object to any other man doing work for such wages and under such circumstances as he may choose to accept. Since this strike is on, we would like to see it fought to a legitimate conclusion, and hence regret the action of the men who have prevented this.

THE BAKER.

The steamer Baker did not get up yesterday. We don't know where she is, and don't want to. The largest and finest crop of lies ever harvested in the same length of time have been furnished by the Baker. Yesterday we were solemnly assured that she was at the Locks and had parted several lines trying to get over the rapids. This morning we are told that she never got around Sheridan point. We hope she didn't and that she never will. We are tired of hearing of her, and fain would have a rest.

Whether the entire country has gone prohibition on the truth, or whether there is simply an epidemic of lies, we do not pretend to say; but we do know that if any man wants to lose his reputation for truth and veracity, all he has to do is to say "the Baker" to us.

THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

The government reports decreased acreage the past two years 5,500,000 acres. The Prairie Farmer claims about the same acreage now as in 1892. Expert crop reporters predict a yield in 1894 varying from 380,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels. Many grain merchants seem to expect a crop of about 450,000,000 bushels. It is conceded the world's acreage and yield shows little if any decrease in the past decade. Some statisticians claim consumption has increased about five million bushels yearly. The London Economist is authority for the statement that the Vienna congress meets this year for the last time. India has only exported since April 1st about 45 per cent. as much as last season same time. Argentine shipments this crop year have increased about 35 per cent. Beerbohm reports total shipments to Europe for forty-four weeks as 276,160,000 bushels, against 265,440,000 the previous season; the continent importing about four bushels for every five Great Britain took. Germany's imports August 1st to April 30th were 15,120,000 bushels, against 13,824,000 last season. Italy imported the same nine months 16,600,000 bushels, against 26,992,000. Spain's imports same time were 11,272,000 bushels, against 9,568,000 bushels.

The Mark Lane Express of the 18th inst. reports only 10,000,000 bushels remain in English farmers' hands, against 13,600,000 bushels a year ago. That cereals everywhere throughout Great Britain promise badly, owing to the cold weather. That France shows a similar state of affairs, and Germany rye will certainly be short. That rust extends through the Australian and Hungarian wheat fields, and they have also suffered from storms. That the Russian harvest, including Bulgaria and Roumania, promise well. Cables from Havre, Marseilles, Antwerp and Berlin are somewhat complex, reporting changeable weather. Roumania's reports are good. Belgium wheat and rye promise an average crop. Few or no complaints come from our early winter wheat fields now being cut. The more northern and western winter and spring wheat belts seem to be about as varied and spotted as European reports indicate their crops are.

Summing up the world's crop, we are led to believe the acreage and yield will show a possible 5 to 8 per cent. shortage, while consumption will be increased on account of the very low price. The freight from Chicago to this city is but 4 cents per bushel, against 40 cents thirty years ago. To Liverpool about 2½ cents, against 25 cents thirty years ago. The bread loaf in London was never cheaper. We look for weather markets, and, generally speaking, higher prices, with more speculation, increased export demand, and a decrease in the export surplus the coming year.—Weekly Market Letter.

It looks to an outsider like the railroad boys are working against their own interest in refusing to run construction trains. There is not a particle of danger of the Union Pacific hauling Pullman cars over this part of the road, not at present any way. The road should be put in condition to run when the strike is settled sometime. This part of the country is not interested in Pullman cars, being willing to travel on anything larger than a wheelbarrow.

Kent Notes.

Farmers are commencing to get ready for harvest. Hands seem to be scarce. Most machine men have commenced to engage their help. A good many will head and thrash. Grain looks good, the prospects being the best we ever had, but no prices. Everything seems to go the wrong way for the poor. Some of the republicans started out to boycott the populists, but as hands are scarce, they have commenced to look after some of the same ones they had refused to give work to some time ago; but alas! the bird had flown.

Gillis Kelsey will commence haying today.

Mr. and Mrs. Woods, from near Moro, were visiting friends and relatives at and near Kent last week.

A little boy of Mr. Peters' was thrown from a horse, caught and dragged to death a few days ago. We did not learn any of the particulars. Parents should be more careful about letting their little children ride so young. They do not realize the danger.

Squire Comstock is doing the bachelor act this week. His wife is visiting near Moro.

Bennett Bros. are engaging their hands for heading and thrashing. They will head and thrash this season.

Fred Merchant and James Spoonemore came up from Southern Oregon last week. They made the trip in five days and one-half, in an overland flyer. The boys seem to think there's no place like Sherman county.

W. H. Bennett made a flying trip to Moro last week on business.

Zack Taylor is hauling damaged wheat from M. H. Bennett's place.

J. Donahue and B. M. Brown are in The Dalles with wool this week.

Rev. Hinton of Grass Valley preached to quite an attentive audience in the blue schoolhouse yesterday. Come again, Mr. Hinton, we like to see the good work go on. UNCLE ISAAC.

KENT, June 25, 1894.

City Council.

The regular annual meeting of the city council was held last night at the council chambers at 8 o'clock. Present, Hon. G. V. Bolton, mayor, W. H. Butts, G. C. Eshelman, C. F. Lauer, M. T. Nolan, S. S. Johns and Thos N. Joles, councilmen, and D. S. Dufur, clerk.

The mayor examined and approved the bonds of the marshal, recorder and treasurer.

Appointment of standing committees being in order, they were named as follows:

Judiciary—C. F. Lauer, S. S. Johns, W. H. Butts.

Finance—Thos. N. Joles, W. H. Butts, G. C. Eshelman.

Streets and public property—S. S. Johns, M. T. Nolan, Thos. N. Joles.

Fire and water—M. T. Nolan, W. H. Butts, Thos. N. Joles.

Health and police—G. C. Eshelman, M. T. Nolan, C. F. Lauer.

Member of the board of health—G. C. Eshelman.

The mayor delivered his message to the council, touching on the financial condition of the city, and recommended different measures for reducing expenditures, in order to keep the the expenses within the receipts.

The petition of A. C. Stevens and others asking that one month's team license be remitted, or credited on the coming quarter, by reason of the fact that during the high water teams not licensed were allowed to haul for hire, and asking said remittance as a redress for alleged wrongs sustained thereby, was read. On motion the petition was laid on the table.

On motion the council proceeded to elect a street commissioner and two night watchmen. W. A. Maddron, W. H. Butts and C. M. Fouts were nominated for street commissioner and six ballots taken without a chice, whereupon the matter was postponed until next meeting.

The following were nominated for night watchmen:

R. V. Gibons, G. C. Bills, F. G. Connelly and J. S. Schooling. On first ballot R. V. Gibons was elected, receiving five votes, Schooling one. On third ballot F. G. Connelly was elected second night watchman.

The annual financial statement of the recorder was read and on motion was accepted and placed on file.

A petition from I. I. Burget, asking that the part of the ordinance relating to the reduction of the city treasurers' salary be repealed, and that said salary be fixed at $25 per month instead of $20 as at present was read and on motion the same was laid on the table.

Special ordinance No. — being an ordinance transferring moneys out of the general funds to pay the warrants outstanding against the same, was read and on motion placed upon its final passage. Thereupon the roll being called, the ordinance was duly passed.

On motion it was ordered that when the council adjourn, it adjourn to meet Saturday night, June 7th, at 8 o'clock p. m.

There being no further business, the council, on motion, adjourned.

Something Unusual.

As a medicine, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. And, because of that, there's something unusual in the way of selling it. Where every other medicine of its kind only *promises*, this is *guaranteed*. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you can have your money back.

It's the only guaranteed remedy for every disease caused by a disordered liver or impure blood. Dyspepsia, Biliousness, the most stubborn Skin, Scalp and Scrofulous affections, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages, are all cured by it.

It purifies and enriches the blood, rouses every organ into healthful action, and restores strength and vigor. In building up both flesh and strength of pale, puny, Scrofulous children, or to invigorate and brace up the system after "Grippe," pneumonia, fevers and other prostrating acute diseases, nothing can equal the "Discovery."

Catarrh is positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Paul Kreft & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Paul Kreft retires from the business, and the same will be continued by D. W. Vause at the old stand, who will assume all the partnership liabilities.

Dalles City, Or. May 26, 1894.

PAUL KREFT,
D. W. VAUSE.

BRIDE stealing or abduction is punishable by heavy penalties in all the states.

DURING the last twenty years in England there were 4,872,000 marriages and 6,587 divorces.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at Snipes & Kinersly's drug store. Large bottles 50c and $1.

NOT GOOD FRIENDS.

The Relations Existing Betwee Bismarck and William I.

New Stories of the Jealous Difference Between Them—The Old Kaiser Didn't Like His Chancellor's Preponderance in the Affairs of State.

"Prince Bismarck and the Hohenzollern," is the title under which the Breslauer Zeitung has given to the world a new and astonishing version of some events in recent German history. At first the articles under this head were regarded as a trifle too sensational to be worthy of credence. Corroborative proof of the truth of them has, however, come from various sources in the last two or three weeks, and all the German dailies have been forced to discuss the relations of the ex-Chancellor and William I. in the new light. "At no time," says the Breslauer Zeitung, "did the legendary relations of unruffled serenity exist between Emperor and Chancellor. With every new success the Chancellor's desire to rule increased beyond measure. Success and ambition raised his position to such an unusual height that it began to overshadow the throne. King William saw this in 1867, and looked about for a remedy. At that time he said to the Crown Prince: 'This man has grown too great for us. We must get a substitute, and I ask your help in my efforts to find one.' The Crown Prince turned at once to Herr Von Gruner, Assistant Secretary of the Interior in the old Liberal Ministry. For an unknown reason the plan to elevate Von Gruner to Bismarck's position fell through. We know, however, that ever since this affair Prince Bismarck has cherished the deepest resentments against Von Gruner, and when the honored old man on his seventieth birthday was elevated to the rank of Real Privy Councillor Prince Bismarck did the unprecedented act of preventing the publication of the event in the Reichsanzeiger, thus confining the Excellency of Herr von Gruner to the limits of the court. We also know that after this episode the Chancellor felt uncertain in his office and regarded with jealousy every gifted and favored Minister who might in any way be considered a rival. And with some justification, for the feeling that possessed the King in 1867 grew stronger with the next fifteen years. The position of the Chancellor became ever more despotic, his irritability ever greater, his presence in Berlin ever more infrequent, his requests for release from his official duties ever more persistent. Why did not the King grant these requests? Simply on account of the extreme difficulty of finding a man equal to succeeding Bismarck's heritage.

The age of the King was also of moment. In 1867 King William might have felt able to carry on the Government with the aid of a new Minister. Ten years later, after his eightieth birthday and with a constitution shaken by the bowling attempt at assassination, such an effort was out of the question. Thereto were to be added the marvelous successes of the Chancellor and his ingenuity in finding a way out of the most desperate straits. So the Emperor eventually resigned himself to his unusual position as the less of two evils. From such considerations came the famous 'peace.' If it was ever spoken, when Bismarck handed in next to his last request from him for relief from duty. The last request was refused so coolly by the Emperor that Bismarck never made a move toward making another one."

Among the many journals that have published circumstantial evidence of the correctness of this new view of an old subject is the Frankfurter Zeitung, which says:

"As the relations between Bismarck and Emperor William I. have become the subject of general discussion, it may be interesting to know how fully conscious the Chancellor was of the sensitiveness of his imperial lord as to the common report of the Minister's preponderance in the Government. Bismarck frequently related to his most intimate friends this story: During the French war Bismarck and the King sat one afternoon in the same compartment of a train that halted at a way station for water. German peasants were discussing the war on the station platform, and one of them shouted: 'Yes, yes, the Bismarckians are coming.' The King asked at once: 'What did that man say?' Bismarck answered that he had not understood. There was a long silence. Then the King said: 'The people should understand that the troops are mine, not yours.' 'Since then,' added the Chancellor, 'my wife has often reminded me of this little conversation, and whenever I have been in danger of hurting the pride of my old Lord, has warned me: Remember the Bismarckians.'"

The memories of Privy Court Councillor Schneider, recently published, contain numerous incidents illustrative of the ill-feeling with which William I regarded the tendency of his people to ascribe all good and great German things to his Chancellor.

Lost.

Two notes, one for $200, indorsed, paid $65, signed by A. J. Anderson; one for $50; indorsed paid $10, signed by John Krier. Both payable to F. S. Klimpt. Finder will be rewarded by returning the same to me at The Dalles or to THE CHRONICLE.

F. J. KLIMPT.

Cord Wood.

We again have an abundant supply of dry fir and hard wood for immediate delivery at the lowest rates, and hope to be favored with a liberal share of the trade. JOS. T. PETERS & Co.

For Sale or Rent.

A two story house, 9 rooms, with a well kept garden surrounding it and only 15 minutes walk from the business center, will be sold or in the fall rented. Inquire at this office. 2td&w.

A STRANGE CASE.

How an Enemy was Foiled.

The following grabble statement will read with intense interest: "I cannot describe the queer, creepy sensation that existed in my arms, hands and legs. I had to rub and shake those parts until they were sore, to overcome in a measure the dead feeling that had taken possession of them. In addition, I had a strange weakness in my back and around the waist, together with an indescribable feeling in my stomach. Physicians and [illegible] were consulted, from which I got no relief. Once in a while there came a period when it reached a vital point and the sufferer's whole worry prospect. I had been doctoring for a year or a half steadily, but with no special benefit, when I saw an advertisement of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, procured a bottle and began using it. Marvelous as it may seem, but a few days had passed before every bit of that creepy feeling had left me, and there has not been even the slightest indication of its return. I now feel well as I ever did, and have gained 20 pounds in weight, though I had run down from 170 to 125. Four others have used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine on my recommendation, and it has been as satisfactory in their cases as in mine."—James Kane, La Rue, O.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

A NEW

Undertaking Establishment

PRINZ & NITSCHKE

—DEALERS IN—

Furniture and Carpets

We have added to our business a complete Undertaking Establishment and as we are in no way connected with the Undertakers' Trust, our prices will be low accordingly.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., June 9, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on July 31, 1894, viz:

Ferdinand Westerman,

He. No. 867, for the SW¼, SW¼, Sec. 32, Tp. 3 N., R. 13 E., and NW¼, NW¼, Sec. 5, Tp. 4 S., R. 13 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Geo. Melow, R. D. Pitcher, Henry Zweibel, Thomas Jeffreys, Tygh Valley.

JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco county, upon a decree and judgment made, rendered and entered by said court on the 31st day of May, 1894, in favor of the plaintiff, in a suit wherein E. C. Comstock was plaintiff and George W. Hale and Emily Hale were defendants, and to me directed and delivered, commanding me to levy upon and sell all the lands mentioned and described in said writ, and hereinafter described, I did on the 12th day of June, 1894, duly levy upon, and will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand on the 28th day of July, 1894, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the front door of the County Court House in Dalles City, in Wasco county, Oregon, all of the lands and premises described in said writ and herein described as follows to-wit:

Lots 3, 4, 5, and southeast quarter (SE¼) of northwest quarter (NW¼) of section six (6), township one (1) south, range fifteen (15) east, W. M., containing 134.75 acres of land, situated, lying and being in Wasco county, Oregon, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the sum of $486.10 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent. since the 31st day of May, 1894, and $50.00 attorneys fees and $[illegible] costs in said suit together with the costs of said writ and accruing costs of sale.

Dated at Dalles City, Oregon, June 29th, 1894.

T. A. WARD,
Sheriff of Wasco county, Oregon.

jun30

CITATION.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco County.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel Patterson, deceased.

To G. M. Patterson, John Patterson and Mrs. Mary Newcomb, heirs of said Samuel Patterson, and to all unknown heirs, if any there be, greeting:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Wasco, at the court room thereof, in Dalles City, in said county, on Tuesday, the 31st day of July, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day then and there to show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be made and entered herein authorizing and directing the administrator of the estate of said deceased to sell upon the following described premises all of the real property belonging to said estate, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section twelve, township five south, range twelve east, W. M., in Wasco county, Oregon, said sale to be at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

This citation is served upon you by publication thereof by order of Hon. Geo. C. Blakely, Judge of said County Court, made and entered on this 29th day of May, 1894.

Witness, the Hon. Geo. C. Blakely, Judge of the said County Court, with the seal of said court affixed, this twenty-ninth day of May, 1894.

Attest: J. B. CROSSEN, Clerk.

(Seal of the County Court of Wasco County, State of Oregon.)

jun30

D. C. Kerrin

PHOTOGRAPHER

Chapman Block, The Dalles, Oregon. ve taken 11 first prizes.