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THE DALLES OREGON

THE END NOT FAR AWAY.

The end of the strike against the railroads is now not far away, for as usual the hot-headed ones engaged in the strike have broken away from control and committed acts of violence that brings them and the movement in conflict with the government. All the people, the government, are more powerful than part of the people, hence the end of the strike and the result are both easily foreseen. Had the counsel of the leaders been heeded, it is quite within the range of possibility the railroads would have been compelled to yield, but as it is the managers know that now the result is settled. No doubt nine out of every ten of those in the strike deprecate violence in any form, but the trouble is the minority does things, the responsibility of which falls upon the majority. It is passing strange that so many working men, who go on strikes, fail to understand their rights or the rights of others. They claim for themselves the right to fix the amount of wages they should receive and the number of hours they shall work. This they have a perfect right to do. Their mistake is in claiming the right to fix the wages other men shall receive and the hours they shall work, and they do not seem to see the inconsistency of their position. If one man has a right to fix the wages or hours satisfactory to himself, every man has the same right. How then can one set of men claim the right to dictate the terms on which another shall labor? Were this principle once conceded, the freedom of the citizen would be gone. Yet with every strike this same matter is brought up, and generally is the rock on which every strike wrecks. All over the country acts of violence are reported, and in every case the government has been appealed to. That appeal will not be in vain, and once in the field the government will not stop until the furrow is plowed to the end. What the final outcome of the strike will be is hard to say. Each side feels that it dare not let the other win. The strikers fear being oppressed by the companies should the fight be lost; and the companies fear aggressive dictation and perpetual turmoil should the strikers win. We believe the government will be forced to take the roads and operate them before the question will ever be permanently settled.

SENATOR HILL'S POSITION.

Before the taking of the final vote in the senate on the tariff bill, Senator Hill said as between a populist income tax on the one hand and a republican tariff on the other, he chose the latter as the less of two evils. As between pernicious class legislation, fraught with dangerous consequences to the country on the one hand and simply high tariff taxation on the other, he preferred to endure the latter, at least for a brief period. Continuing, he said: "Eliminate the income tax and there is no difficulty in framing an honest, consistent and genuine tariff bill upon revenue lines with all raw materials free, which can be passed by the vote of every democratic senator without the aid of a single populist vote and which the country would welcome and approve. This is not even pretended to be such a measure. Numerous senators argue that the democratic senate and chamber must fall as though democratic principles have been surrendered or bartered away to secure the triumph of this botched compromise measure which is really acceptable to no one. I am sure if they expressed their honest sentiments, they do not approve of this bill any more than I do. The issue of tariff reform had better be postponed and preserved intact rather than emasculated, disfigured and despoiled in the manner now proposed. The bill does not meet public expectations, but at best is an empty and beggarly fulfillment of democratic pledges. It does those things which it ought not to do, and leaves undone those things which it ought to do. Mr. President, I do not fail to appreciate the gravity of the situation, but the course which duty and consistency require me to pursue at this hour is as clear to me as the noonday sun. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I cannot and will not support this bill in its present shape."

The final vote on the tariff bill was reached in the senate Tuesday afternoon after three months and a day's debate. It was, with the exception of David Bennett Hill, who voted against it, a strict party vote. The populist senators divided their vote, two being for and two against the bill, which passed by a vote of 39 yeas, 34 nays. That the house will refuse to concur in the senate

amendments, is a foregone conclusion, and that the conference committee can ever find a common ground on which the two houses can meet, seems utterly impossible. We are still of the faith that the Wilson bill will not pass in any form. Blanchard, Caffery and Irby will never consent to the Wilson bill as it left the house, and without them it cannot pass. The house will never consent to the senate bill, unless, indeed, the members thereof are entirely bereft of reason. We think the McKinley bill will survive, and be on the statute book next March, when the republicans will again have a majority.

NO JOB FOR THE MILITIA.

The California militia when called upon to attack California working men, refused. That such a result should follow an attempt to use the state militia against its own citizens is not only probable under all circumstances, but almost certain. The state militia is composed almost entirely of workmen. It cannot be expected that a citizen who sympathizes with his neighbor is going to forget that sympathy and change his whole character as a man when he pulls off a coat he purchased with his own money and puts on one purchased by the state. Brass buttons and a blue coat do not make soldiers, nor do they change the character of the wearer. A man who has not some cause or principle he is fighting for is not much of a soldier and never can be.

Of course much censure will be given the militia, and doubt an effort will be made to do away with the system on the ground that they are not of any practical utility. This is undoubtedly true in all cases where they are brought into contact with their own people. The militia are all right, and would make a splendid showing should they be called out to repel a foreign invasion or to quiet a labor riot down among the Slavs of Pennsylvania, but they will not kill their fellow citizens. Besides, when called out, the militia, although composed of laboring men, is invariably asked to side in with capital. No one ever heard of a militia company being called out to assist labor in raising wages, but the causes are alas! too frequent when these laborers are called out to assist in enforcing the attempts of capital to reduce wages. In other words, they are called out to enforce what is contrary to their opinions and interests. How far would a company of rich men go to assist a lot of laborers in enforcing their demands for higher wages? And how many fellow-capitalists would they fire on? It is more than probable they would not have any more stomach for the job than the militia men have. Besides, the issue between the strikers and Pullman is a private affair, not a public one, just so long as no acts of violence are committed in connection with it. When force is used on either side, then, and then alone, the government can take a hand; and then only to punish the wrong-doer. The government is powerless to either compel the men to go to work, or Pullman to raise his men's wages.

The militia are not going to take any part in it, and those who expect them to will find they are mistaken. The strike may win, or it may fail, but it will do neither with the assistance of the various states' militia.

AFFAIRS AT THE PORTAGE.

More or less fault is being found with the Regulator for not bringing freight through from Portland. If those who complain would go to the Cascades etc. that they could see and realize the situation, they would at once understand that the Regulator is treating everybody fairly and is doing the best it can. The portage railroad, over which the freight must come a part of the way, is owned, or leased, by Mr. Stevenson. That gentleman is engaged in salmon fishing, and is operating the portage road not as a public convenience, but as a private one. He leased the road for the purpose of handling his fish, and cannot perhaps be blamed for looking after his interests first.

The blame lies with the Union Pacific railway, which made an illegal lease of a franchise, and closed and refused to operate its road in order to drive boats from the river. Mr. Stevenson operates the road for his own business interests, consequently he handles freight for The Dalles when it suits him, and when it doesn't he lets it alone. The freight is piled off at the lower landing until all available space is taken, and it is impossible to keep exact track of the order of its arrival.

Instead of finding fault with the Regulator, we should all feel grateful that she is on the river, for without her we would be cut off from the world. We have no fault to find with Mr. Stevenson, for he is looking after his own interest; but we believe damages could be collected from the Union Pacific, as well as Mr. Stevenson, for refusal to carry goods offered them, and that the failure to operate the road will work a forfeiture of its franchise.

LOOK AFTER THE MACHINERY.

The harvest is about upon us, and many a farmer is hustling for machine extras and to have headers or other harvesting machinery put in order. As extras are just now something almost impossible to get, there is considerable

annoyance and worry. The condition shows two things; first, a lack of energy on the part of the wholesale implement dealers in Portland, to whom the retailers look for supplies; and second, the greatest carelessness on the part of the farmer, who, when through harvesting last year, left his machinery exposed to the weather and to damage, or put it away in a damaged condition.

The care of farm machinery is one of the most important things on the farm, and on this alone success often hinges. It is useless, of course, to preach on this subject now, because the conditions cannot be changed for this season, and by next spring—or for that matter, by the time harvest is over, the lesson we have just had will have been forgotten. It would not be all evil if by the present conditions farmers could all be taught to take care of their farm machinery, and that the best time to put it in running order is in the fall before it is put away for the winter. Then it can be brought out and used when the time comes without two or three days' delay and a trip to the blacksmith shop.

One of the first industries to feel the effect of the strike, was the Coxe movement. The glaring headlines disappeared from the dailies, and the great army of commonwealers got irretrievably lost in what may well be called the common wool. From the pinnacle of newspaper importance the army of tramps went hurtling down the abyssal depths of forgetfulness and disappeared forever. The handful of brevet industrialists, went out like a talloa dip dropped in a mill pond, before the appearance of an army of genuine industrialists. These latter fellows are not going to Washington, and by the way, neither is anybody else.

THE MARKETS.

FRIDAY, July 6th.—The interrupted business conditions that have prevailed for the past few weeks, on account of the high water, have again assumed their former activity. Interior dealers are ordering for the purpose of replenishing their depleted stocks and our merchants are brisk with business. The market is well stocked and all orders are promptly filled. Prices are nominally unchanged in dry goods and groceries.

The provision and fruit market is very well supplied and is favorable to the buyer.

Produce of all kinds is plentiful. Old potatoes are practically out of market; new are selling at one and three quarter cents per pound; peas, beans and other vegetables are in good supply with free selling.

The poultry and egg demand continues steady. Young fowls for broiling are quoted at \$2 to \$2.25 per dozen; old at \$2.50 to \$3. There is no change in the egg supply or egg market.

The season is too early to make quotations on grain. The great strike on the railroads has demoralized the commercial centers and the markets are lifeless. The latest reports from the old world indicate a full harvest and the world's supply will be equal to, if not larger, than last year. In the face of the present outlook buyers for the season are quite shy and look on the future with distrust. Foreign markets are in no healthier condition than they were last year at this time. In America, estimates of the probable yearly product indicate an increase of 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels over 1893, making a product of 535,000,000 bushels in the aggregate for 1894. After deducting the amount necessary for home consumption 225,000,000 bushels, there would be a surplus of 310,000,000 bushels for export. In addition to the stock now being carried over into this year's supply, taking into consideration what is now before us in the breadstuff line, the future outlook for active markets and remunerative prices is none too encouraging to the producer.

The wool market is nominally lifeless. Some sales have been made on the free wool basis.

WHEAT—35 to 36c per bu.
 BARLEY—Prices are up to 30 to 60c cents per 100 lbs.

OATS—The oat market is light at 60 to 80 cents per 100 lbs.

MILLSHUFFS—
 FLOUR—Salem mills flour is quoted at \$4.25 per barrel. Diamond brand at \$2.75 per bu. per ton and \$5.00 per bu. retail.

HAY—Timothy hay ranges in price from \$12.00 per ton, according to quality and condition. Wheat hay is in full stock on a limited demand at \$8.00 to \$10.00 per ton.

POTATOES—35 to 40c per 100 lbs.
 BUTTER—Fresh roll butter at 35 to 50 cents per roll, in brine or dry salt we quote 30 to 40 cents per roll.

EGGS—Good fresh eggs sell at 12½c.
 POULTRY—Good fowls are quoted at \$3.00 to 3.50 per dozen, turkeys 8 cents per lb.

BEEF & MUTTON—Beef cattle are in better demand at \$2.00 per 100 weight gross to \$2.50 for extra good. Mutton is now quoted at \$2.00 to \$2.25 per head. Pork offerings are light and prices are nominal gross weight and 3½ to 4½ cents dressed.

STAPLE GROCERIES.
 COFFEE—Costa Rica, is quoted at 24c per lb., by the sack. Salvador, 23½c. Arabica, 25c.

SUGAR—Golden C, in bbls or sack \$5.12; Extra C, \$5.37; Dry granulated \$6.12 in boxes, D. G., in 30 lb boxes, \$2.75. Ex C, \$2.25. GC \$2.00.

RICE—Japan rice, 6½ to 7c; Island, rice, 7 cts.

BEANS—Small whites, 4½ to 5½c; Pink, 5c per 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool, 50lb sk, 65c; 100lb sk, \$1.00; 200lb sk, \$2.00. Stock salt, \$10 per ton.

HIDES AND FURS.
 HIDES—Are quoted as follows: Dry, 2½c lb; green, 1½c.
 SHEEP PELTS—25 to 50 ea. Deerskins, 20c lb for winter and 30c for summer. Dressed, light \$1 lb, heavy 70c lb. Bearskins, \$8 to \$12 ea; beaver, \$3.50 lb; otter, \$5; fisher, \$5 to \$5.50; silver gray fox, \$10 to \$25; red fox, \$1.25; grey fox \$2.50 to \$3; martin, \$1 to \$1.25; mink 50c to 55c; coon, 30c; coyote, 50c to 75c.

PARSONS OF GRETNA GREEN.

Three Men Who Tied the Nuptial Knot for Many Runaway Couples.

The first person who twined the bands of Hymen this way is supposed to have been a man named Scott, who resided at the Bigg, a few miles from the village of Gretna, about 1750 or 1760. He was accounted a shrewd, crafty fellow, and little more is known of him, says Sala's Journal. George Gordon, an old soldier, started up as his successor. He always appeared on marriage occasions in an antiquated full military costume, wearing a large cocked hat, red coat, jackboots, and a ponderous sword dangling at his side. If at any time he was interrogated "by what authority he joined persons in wedlock," he boldly answered: "I have a special license from government, for which I pay fifty pounds sterling per annum." He was never closely examined on the subject, and a delusion prevailed during his life that a privilege of this kind really existed. Several persons afterward attempted to establish themselves in the same line, but none was so successful as Joseph Paisley, who secured by far the greatest run of business, in defiance of every opposition. It was this person who obtained the appellation of the old blacksmith, probably on account of the mythological conceit of Vulcan being employed in riveting the hymeneal chains.

Paisley was first a smuggler, then a tobaccoist, but never at any time a blacksmith. He commenced his mock pontifical career about 1780. For many years he was careful not to be publicly seen on such occasions, but stole through by-paths to the house where he was called to officiate, and he there gave a certificate miserably written, and the orthography almost unintelligible, with a feigned signature. Through an important trial, arising out of his marriages, he was forced to declare himself, and afterward wore canonicals with the dignity of a bishop.

He Could Throw Some.
 "Several years ago," remarked a citizen of New Haven, Conn., recently, "I knew a man who lived on the outskirts of my town who could throw a stone with more accuracy of aim than is displayed by most sportsmen with a rifle. The man was a perfect giant physically. He was a good deal of a hunter, using stones as his only weapon to bring down the game. He had a large leather pouch attached to one side of his coat, in which he always carried a good supply of carefully selected missiles. With these he bagged every year no small quantity of game, such as quail, rabbits and squirrels. He could kill a bird on the wing or a rabbit at full speed almost as easily as at rest. One of his favorite methods for displaying his skill was to set up a scythe blade with the edge toward him at a distance of about one hundred feet, and by throwing potatoes against the edge cut them in half. He could almost exactly halve two out of every three potatoes he threw."

BORN.
 In this city, Wednesday, July 4th, to the wife of J. P. Melnery, a son.
 In this city, Wednesday, July 4th, to the wife of Ad. Kellar, a son.
 In The Dalles, Friday, July 6th, to the wife of A. L. Reese, a son.

PIONEER HERD

—OF—
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Thirty-five head for 1894, sired by Center Free Trade, son of the Great Free Trade hog of Ohio, sold for \$800, the highest priced hog ever sold in the United States, assisted by son Tecumseh Chip Jr 21889, sold for \$200.

Owing to the hard times, I will sell for the next three months, my pigs for \$20 each, or \$35 per pair. Will box and deliver at nearest station free. Come and see them or write. No business done on Sundays.
 EDWARD JUDY,
 Centerville, Wash.

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