

The Weekly Chronicle.

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Secretary of State: H. E. Kincaid
Treasurer: Phillip Mettschen
Supt. of Public Instruction: S. M. Traill
Attorney General: C. M. Johnson
Judges: J. N. Dolph, J. H. Mitchell, J. B. Hermann, W. R. Ellis, State Printer: W. H. Lewis

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- County Judge: Geo. C. Blackley
Sheriff: T. J. Driver
Clerk: A. M. Kelsey
Treasurer: Wm. Mitchell
Commissioners: Frank Knecht, J. S. Blowers, J. H. Wakefield, E. F. Sharp, Superintendent of Public Schools: Troy Shetty, Coroner: W. H. Butler

MISTAKEN MANAGERS.

A special to this paper yesterday stated that Debs had offered to call off the strike if the railroads would permit the strikers to go back to their old places and that this proposition was refused by the Board of Railway Managers. If this is the case, Mr. Debs has played a trump card and has the railroads on the hip. Public sympathy is evanescent, and fades as quickly as a rainbow, when there is reason why it should. That sympathy which first went with the strikers was immediately transferred to the railroad companies as soon as acts of violence were committed. If the railroad managers now refuse the peaceful solution of the difficulty not only will public sympathy again go to the strikers but a feeling of indignation will be aroused against the companies that it will take years for them to remove. The railway managers want to remember that this is no longer their fight. They are a small factor in it. The real sufferers, the parties in interest are the people whose business is paralyzed and who must eventually bear all the expense. The railroad companies are taking an untenable position, in asking the great mass of people not only to protect their property, and to open their roads for them, but are also demanding that these same people shall stand in with them to put the thumb-screws on all engaged in the strike. This the people will not do. The companies have won the fight, or rather the people have won it for them, and now that those opposed to them have offered to surrender, it is not fitting that they should demand as a condition of that surrender that they be allowed to first handcuff and afterwards maltreat those who were opposed to them. There is no excuse for this, and now if the companies refuse to carry the mails for one moment, they should be arrested and prosecuted with ten times the vigor that has been shown towards Debs. The board of railway managers have allowed their individual heads to swell and they are one and all making the mistake of their lives. The people have protected them and their property, but they have not elected them as dictators. If the trials are not now carried, we shall see whether this administration and the courts of justice are entirely for the classes as against the masses. We shall see if grand juries are venal and courts corrupt. The public is tired, the people whose patience has been severely taxed are weary. Let the railroad managers beware how they further tempt them. Let them recollect that 40 per cent. of the entire population, the farmers, who eventually have all the costs to pay, are not in love with boards of railway managers, watered stocks and unwholy charges. They have been patient under all difficulties, and for bearing towards the corporations that have grown rich levying toll upon them. Let the managers look to it that this element does not go on a strike, for when it does, there will be no board of railway managers. Let the courts take a hand to prevent this, and if the companies will not accept Debs' offer, let every delayed mail be followed by the arrest of the president and board of directors of that road delaying it. Demonstrate to the laborers that there is but one law which rich and poor, high and low alike must obey. Do this, or prepare for the time when there will be no law.

THAT WILSON BILL.

We asserted soon after the senate began monkeying with the Wilson bill that it would never pass. That the senate would insist upon its amendments, and that the house would demand the Wilson bill or nothing. That assertion will be verified or disproved in a very short time, since the whole matter is now before the conference committee. From the dispatches in yesterday's Oregonian we clip the following as showing the present condition of the bill: "A house member of the conference, after today's session, made the statement that the conferees were as far apart now as at the first moment when they had sat down together; and he also asserted that the report to be agreed upon must be practically the house bill, either that or nothing. On the other hand, one of the senate conferees stated there could be no good accomplished in denying the existing situation, that the senate bill must be the basis for the report, or the bill could never pass the senate. Until one side or other is willing to give way, there

can be no conclusion, and the determination of both sides to hold out lends color to the statement made by members of both houses that nothing has really been accomplished. It is said that the senate conferees will go into the session tomorrow with another warning from the "conservatives" that, under no circumstances, must the senate amendments be killed, and they will again endeavor to impress upon their associates the folly of the course they are pursuing. The numerous conferences held during the day indicate that the senators who framed the bill and forced the amendments upon the committee are on the watch, and intend to keep intact the victory they gained in the senate."

DOCTORING EFFECTS.

Congress is monkeying with the strike proposition and trying to devise some schemes to control a disease which may be said to have become epidemic. As usual with that body, some brainless individual offers a bill that is calculated to reach the effects, but not the causes. Boards of arbitration and congressional medicine in the shape of bills are not needed. What the country needs is a medicine that will reach the cause, and so cure, instead of relieving the disease. Let some congressman who wants fame introduce a bill prohibiting absolutely all immigration for ten years for a starter. This would give the labor in this country a chance. As it is, foreign labor comes here faster than work can be found for it, and hence all labor becomes a drag in the market and is forced down.

Then, too, put the tariff laws on an honest basis, pass a bill providing for removing the protection from American manufactures or products as soon as the wages paid are less than a stated per cent higher than are paid in Europe for similar work.

The O. R. & N. company will be run on business principles by business men, who are looking out for its individual interests, instead of the general interest of the Union Pacific. Already arrangements have been completed with the Great Northern by which that road will reach Portland over the O. R. & N., and others are pending with the Northern Pacific, while the Union Pacific and Short Line must still use it to reach the coast. This would give the road an abundance of business and at the same time would direct the wheat shipments of the Palouse and Eastern Washington to Portland.

One of the most disagreeable duties a country editor has to perform is to refuse to print obituary notices done up in rhyme, yet if he does not refuse ninety-nine times out of a hundred he neglects his duty. It looks like a small request to refuse, but once the thing gets started there is no end to it. Besides a brief prose notice is far preferable, for not all of us are poets, and if we were, obituary poetry is the most difficult to handle. We want to say now, once for all, that under no circumstance will we print that kind of matter.

Japan and China are having trouble over Corea, each no doubt being in the wrong, yet both having troops landed in Corea territory. England comes gracefully forward and offers to act the part of arbitrator between them. An old fable about the manner in which the monkey divided the cheese between the cats aptly illustrates the position Corea, Japan and China would be in when the final judgment would be rendered. Japan would have nothing, China would have nothing and Corea would be out of sight, inside the British lion.

The Hood River Glacier has changed hands Mr. Samuel F. Blythe being the new owner and editor. He has had years of experience in and with Oregon newspapers and we feel confident will, if the community gives him the patronage it should, make them a paper of which they will be proud, and which will at the same time do good work in bringing the right kind of citizens to Hood River valley.

Prendergast is at last judicially and judiciously disposed of. Friday morning at 11:48 he took a final tumble to himself through the platform, his head twisted to one side, his neck was broken, and his crime expiated as fully as it could be on earth. It was almost nine months from the time he was unprovoked shot down Carter Harrison, until he paid the penalty of his crime: just eight months too long.

Everyone quite naturally complains of the heat, seemingly forgetful of the fact that this is the time of the year for it to be hot, and that if it wasn't so, it would be contrary to nature. The old negro was right when he remarked that "white folks, when they wasn't prayin' for rain, was wishin' it would clear up."

If Frineville and Antelope don't quit quarreling about baseball there is liable to be a perpetual coolness between the two places. We suggest that they both strike if the argument doesn't show up right.

Wanted.

To buy one good 3/4 second-hand wagon. Inquire at this office.

AN INFAMOUS STATEMENT.

The Astoria Herald says: The soldiers sent to various places to preserve order are simply doing their duty and the strikers should not kill them. They are justified in killing railroad directors and presidents and will receive the applaudits of the people. Only a coward will fire from ambush and kill innocent people. The strikers of California are cowards.

And so our esteemed cotemporary thinks the plaudits of the people would be given to anyone who would assassinate a railroad president. If there is any reason why men should be murdered because they were engaged in some particular business, why single out the railroad presidents? Why not let the selection fall on editors of country newspapers? They would perhaps be missed less than any other class, and in most cases it would be a relief both to the party assassinated and the public. Railroads are necessary, even Astoria with its inordinate desire, praying, hoping, in fact, doing everything but working to get one. As long as there are railroads there must be railroad presidents and directors. In our experience we have found railroad men the peers of any; progressive, energetic, full of business and good citizens. The Herald's remark might be expected from Herr Johann Most, but from a man with intelligence enough to run a newspaper, it comes as willful, malicious and doubly damned anarchy. The freedom of the press, one of our boasted privileges, should not be extended to any publication that will advocate murder. There is not another paper in the state, or for that matter, in the Northwest that would indorse the Herald's assertion.

TO ADMIT UTAH.

A bill providing for the admission of Utah as a state has passed both houses of congress, and was in all probability signed by the president yesterday. The bill provides for holding a constitutional convention to meet next March. A peculiar requirement in the bill is that the constitution shall provide by ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of the state, that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of the state shall ever be molested on account of his mode of religious worship, provided that polygamous or plural marriages shall be forever prohibited. The government provides liberally for colleges, etc., donating about one million acres of land for the purposes. The population of Utah is about 225,000, and she will be the forty-fifth state.

The boycott in Germany is liable to have some queer complications. Recently the socialists boycotted certain breweries; and one after another the breweries began standing in with the boycotted cotemporaries and became in turn under the ban of the boycotters. The peculiarity of the situation is, that if the boycott is kept up all the breweries will be banded together and the socialists will have to let go, or go without beer. Thus the socialists will boycott themselves, and become perforce, prohibitionists. It is safe to say that this is one case where the strike or boycott will make its effects felt where they will do the most good.

Goldendale is making an effort to have the distillery destroyed at Grant, rebuilt at Goldendale. Without desiring to interfere with the desires of our sister town, we cannot help but think that The Dalles is neglecting an opportunity that should be taken advantage of. There are many arguments in favor of locating the distillery here. Wood is cheap, and there is the river for transportation. Wheat can be had for about the same price as at Grant, and it has the advantage over Goldendale of being handy to markets. The Dalles should get a move on, for monthly pay rolls are what count in keeping up the business of a community.

The conference committee are not making any headway and the prospects for any agreement between the senate and the house are decidedly slim. Congress stands pat on the Wilson bill, and the senate have double-shotted their guns and refuse to budge an inch. The senatorial baby is a little off color for a democratic measure, but its parents seem to be as much in love with it as if it was pure white.

Cholera is again raging in Russia, as high as 270 cases being reported in St. Petersburg in one day. The balance of Europe is quarantining strictly against it, and it is expected it can be kept within bounds. Conditions are much better than a year ago, for then famine had left the people in such a shape that disease fastened upon them easily. Low vitality, filth and despair made the field ripe for the ravages of the epidemic.

Mitchell News.

Weather extremely warm, with a cloudless sky, a slight breeze and very dry. Mrs. Dr. Harick returned after an absence of more than two months. I. N. Clark returned to his old haunts for a few days last week. The ravages of time are very noticeable. His hair is almost white. His home is in California. He came with horses belonging to Lou Kiton, which Kiton purchased in lower California. Hard times have put the people daft. Hardly a day passes without someone passing east or west. Some of them have small bands of stock. Going, going, and seeking what? At such times as this the old adage "the rolling stone" should be well weighed, for surely now there is but little moss to gather, and that is better gathered where you know its haunts. July 4th, 1894, is a thing of the past, and dwells in our memory as a vivid dream, with many pleasant and a few unpleasant things to fix it firm in our minds. It was hailed very quietly. Not with the boom of the cannon's hoarse peal, nor from the loyal throats of a thousand stalwarts. Only the clarion notes of a barnyard solo reverberating from cliff to cliff awoke the July morn. At 10:30 the Declaration of Independence was read by W. H. Sasser; also an oration by H. Lury, which was patriotic to the core, in fact excellent. In the afternoon we were further entertained by the Mitchell literary society. A solo, "You Know," by Max Fritz and Miss Stella Boardman was excellent in execution. A recitation, "Independence Day," by Allie Keys, was very nicely done. Recitation, "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight," by Rita Chamberlain. Little Rita deserves extra praise. There seemed to be nothing wanting to make her speaking perfect for one so young. One's heart could stand still when Bessie had mounted to the topmost round on the ladder in the bell tower and looked over the street below; and when she daintily clung to the bell as it swung far out into space we could almost cry aloud for sympathy, and when she had received the assurance that her lover should live there were tears in our hearts, if not in our eyes. A cornet and organ duet by Miss Sella Boardman and Frank Chamberlain and instrumental music, songs and recitations filled up the time for two hours. At night a ball was given, which was the nicest that has been here. I believe I can safely say, in years. The hall was crowded to discomfort, but with all there was one round of mirth and good will the entire night. These are the pleasant things we will like to remember on this 4th of July, 1894. The unpleasant things I will tell you. The bitter must be mixed with the sweet to make the sweet the sweeter. But does it? During the day, as is usual, someone must try to put to shame his own independence day. This time one man hit another a solid lick over the head that stunned him a few minutes, but nothing serious but arrests, if that is serious, came of it. At night about 2 o'clock Jim Holman stabbed an old gray-headed man, by the name of Scott. In this case only a little bad blood was drawn. Good came of that. There is one thing I would be glad for the readers of this paper to know that not in many cases is it citizens of this little town that carry on this warfare. In one case this time it was, but generally they are blood-thirsty men outside some distance who come here to show us the brave side of a cowardly life. In most cases our men are quiet and law-abiding. Mitchell has the name of being one of the most vicious towns in the state. It is not an Eden, neither does it belong to the suburbs; but it is not so bad as the name it carries. Once more must I chronicle the going out of a noble life. July 3d at his home in Bear valley E. B. Allen passed on to a higher sphere. Since he was hurt two years ago he has been partially paralyzed, and for the past few months has been gradually growing worse, until all is over and he is at rest. He had passed the allotted time of three score and ten, and until he met with an accident by falling from a load of hay, he was very strong for one of his age. Do we grieve that he has passed over the silent river and his feet now stand on the mystic shore of the beautiful beyond? Do we grieve that those chilled numbed hands are cold and numb no more? Do we care we wish him back where sorrow, toll and care bent his shoulders and were silvering his hair? Oh, happy rest to you who have gone before into the beyond faith made so inexpressible splendid! A noble, loving, true husband is gone; a dear, kind father is out of our sight, but not dead. He waits for us with outstretched arms and loving smile beckoning us on to a higher, a truer life. Shed not a tear in sorrow for his going. Let your tears fall for those that are left behind alone. E. V. E. Mitchell, July 9, 1894.

Now Try This. It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest, or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from la grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and thorough recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Snipes & Kinsley's drug store. Large size 50c and \$1. Get Your Money. All county warrants registered prior to August 1, 1890, will be paid on presentation at my office. Interest ceases after July 12th. Wm. MICHELL, County Treasurer. Trouble Reported in North Dakota. FARGO, N. D., July 15.—The Northern Pacific strike situation is more complicated tonight than for the past week. The members of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Society, who had returned to work, all struck at 7 o'clock. The

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1894. How many of the democratic senators really believe with Senator Hill that the tariff bill they helped to pass and which he voted against is a "rag-bag production, a crazy quilt patchwork, a splendid nothing" may never be known, but the more one talks with democratic senators on the subject the greater becomes the surprise that thirty-seven of them should have voted for a bill which each and every one of them declares privately to be as a whole personally unsatisfactory. Senators Allen and Kyle delivered their votes according to contract, although Allen came near openly repudiating the bargain when part of it was upset by the shrewdness of Senator Palmer, who secured protection for the barbed wire manufacturers of his state. Peffer and Stewart voted with the republicans against the bill.

What the tariff bill is now cuts a very small figure in the discussion at present. It is what it will be when the conference committee gets through with it that everybody is interested in. The free traders of the house have received a fresh infusion of courage lately and it is believed that most of it bears the Cleveland brand. If they can act up to their talk the Gorman-Brice trust combination, which made the radical changes in the bill in the senate, will have their choice between surrendering or defeating the whole bill; but democratic talk is always taken with a big allowance in Washington, and nobody would be surprised to discover in the end that the free trade members of the conference committee on the part of the house are just as susceptible to the power of the before mentioned combination as the democratic senators were. There is some talk about the conference committee completing its work in a week, but it doesn't come from those whose opinions are entitled to weight. If the committee can get through inside of four weeks it will be surprising to the old stagers. Any attempt to predict the outcome at this time would be only guess work, as there is absolutely nothing in sight upon which to base a prediction, the democratic senators claiming that they intend to insist upon the senate amendments and the democratic members of the house that nothing short of the Wilson bill will satisfy them. The probabilities are, of course, that concessions will be made on both sides and that the bill as finally agreed upon will be a compromise between the house and senate bills.

Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, chairman of the republican congressional campaign committee, is a man who never allows his wishes to run away with his judgment. He recognizes the fact that so long as the democrats have the solid south to start with, and no federal election laws to hamper them, the republicans have no walk-over in electing a majority of the house, but he calculates that by hard work the republican majority in the next house will be at least twenty. He thinks that few democrats will be elected outside of the solid south, although they may hold their own on the Pacific coast and in the Rocky mountain country. He takes no stock in the idea that the populists will increase. On the contrary, he calculates that the two populists from Colorado will be succeeded by republicans and that Kansas will have a solid republican delegation in the next house.

Chairman Sayers, of the house committee on appropriations, says the joint resolution extending the appropriations of the last fiscal year until the first of August, was prepared at the treasury department, because it was intended that it should cover every kind of expenditure under the government and keep everything going just as it was until the new appropriation bills could become laws. Yet secretary Herbert ordered the suspension of hundreds of navy yard employes, alleging that the joint resolution would not furnish the money to pay them. If there was a political reason for getting rid of some of the navy yard employes to make vacancies to be utilized in the congressional campaign the end might have been accomplished in a more manly way. What makes the thing look all the worse for Secretary Herbert is that the joint resolution is identical in wording with the one that was passed two years ago, under which work was continued in the navy yards.

Congress may or may not take action in connection with the railway strikes, but it is certain that it will not pass either the anarchist resolution introduced by the strike leaders, or the crazy bill introduced in the house by Representative Bean of Minnesota, providing that mail trains shall, on interstate roads where a strike is in progress, consist solely of a locomotive and not more than two mail cars. DAKOTA. Trouble Reported in North Dakota. FARGO, N. D., July 15.—The Northern Pacific strike situation is more complicated tonight than for the past week. The members of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Society, who had returned to work, all struck at 7 o'clock. The

report of the shooting of Engineer Martin, a nonunion man, and his fireman out in the Bad Lands, Montana, was confirmed by a private telegram tonight. A lone cowboy rode up to the train and shot both. Details are lacking, but both are said to have died. Martin brought the first train on the Northern Pacific to this point, and was considered a leader for the company against the union.

A Striker Shot by a Railway Clerk in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, July 14.—Chris E. Leonard, a clerk of the Omaha road, shot and instantly killed Chas. J. Luth, a striking switchman, in the laborers' home to night. The shooting was the outcome of the strike. Leonard was arranging for the board of ten non-union employes of the road when Luth interfered. After striking a companion of Leonard's, Luth raised his hand to strike Leonard and was shot four times, death resulting immediately. Leonard at once gave himself up to the police.

Does Not Mean a Settlement.

LONDON, July 15.—A dispatch to the Standard states that the North German Gazette, commenting upon British mediation in the Chinese-Japanese dispute, says such a dictation does not mean a settlement as it is perfectly clear that Japan wants to profit by the troubles to push the Chinese out of the peninsula.

Cholera at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—There were reported in this city yesterday 218 new cases of cholera and 69 deaths. The physicians and authorities are seriously alarmed by the spread of the cholera. Elaborate sanitary precautions have been taken.

The Human Electrical Forces! How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an especially attractive department of science, as it exerts so marked an influence on the health of the organs of the body. Nerve force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of the nerves to the various organs of the body, thus supplying the latter with the vitality necessary to insure their healthy functioning. The pneumogastric nerve, as shown here, may be said to be the most important of the entire nervous system, as it supplies the heart, lungs, stomach, bowels, etc., with the nerve force necessary to keep them active and permanent in life. The nerve force descends from the base of the brain and terminates in the base of the pneumogastric nerve, while the pneumogastric nerve, in turn, branches out to the heart, lungs and stomach, each with necessary vitality. When the brain becomes in any way diseased or injured, the nerve force necessary to keep the organs of the body in health is diminished, and the organs themselves become diseased and diseased.



Physicians generally fail to recognize the importance of this fact, but treat the great majority of the cases of the brain. The noted specialist, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., has given the greater part of his life to the study of this subject, and the principal discovery he has made is that the diseases of the brain and nervous system, the unrivaled brain and nerve food, is prepared on the basis of the human brain and many other difficulties originate from disorders of the pneumogastric nerve. Its wonderful success in curing these disorders is testified to by thousands in every part of the world. Restorative Nerve Food cures sleeplessness, nervous prostration, dizziness, hysteria, sexual debility, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is free from opiate or dangerous drugs. It is sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists, or sent direct by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5, express prepaid.

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 21st day of May, 1894, in favor of the plaintiff, in a suit wherein E. C. Conover was plaintiff and George W. Hal and Emily Hall 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 July, 1894, duly levy upon, and will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in hand on the 15th day of August, 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 2, 4, 5, and southeast quarter (1/4) of northwest quarter (1/4) of section six (6), township one (1) north, range fifteen (15) east, Williams Meridian, containing 15.77 acres of land, situated, lying and being in Wasco county, Oregon, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto in or on any way appertaining, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the sum of \$46.10 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent, since the 21st day of May, 1894, and \$2.00 attorneys fees and \$2.25 costs in said suit, together with the costs of said writ and accruing costs of sale. Dated at Dalles City, Oregon, June 26, A. D. 1894. Sheriff of Wasco county, Oregon.

A NEW Undertaking Establishment.



PRINZ & NITSCHKE 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.