

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCOCO COUNTY.

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THE DALLES - - - OREGON

DOES THE PRESIDENT DICTATE?

In the course of considering the conference report in the house Thursday, Mr. Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a private letter from President Cleveland to himself, the latter's consent having been obtained to giving it publicity. As the letter is a remarkable document, and will hereafter be extensively commented upon, we print it in full.

THE FAMOUS LETTER.

"The certainty that a conference will be ordered between the houses of congress for the purpose of adjusting the differences on the subject of tariff legislation, makes it also certain that you will be called upon again to do hard service in the cause of tariff reform. My public life has been so closely related to the subject, I have so longed for its accomplishment, and I have so often promised its accomplishment to my fellow countrymen as a result of their trust and confidence in the democratic party, that I hope no excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you that, in this crisis, you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith, and a sturdy adherence to democratic principles. I believe these are absolutely necessary conditions to the continuation of democratic existence.

"I cannot rid myself of the feeling that this conference will present the best if not the only hope of true democracy. Indications point to its action as the reliance of those who desire the genuine fruition of democratic effort, the fulfillment of democratic pledges, and the redemption of democratic promises to the people. To reconcile differences in the details, comprised within the fixed and well-defined lines of principle, will not be the sole task of the conference, but, as it seems to me, its members have in charge the question whether democratic principles themselves are to be saved or abandoned.

"There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feelings of the temper of the rank and file of democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party has failed in its ability to manage the government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail, but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fears that democratic principles may be surrendered. Under these necessary circumstances, they do wisely to look with confidence to you and those who with you have patriotically and sincerely championed the cause of tariff reform within democratic lines and guided by those principles. This confidence is vastly augmented by the action, under your leadership, of the house of representatives upon the bill now pending.

"Every true democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that this bill, in its present form and as it will be submitted to the conference, falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored; for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement; which, in its anticipation, gives us a rallying cry in our day of triumph and which, in its promise of accomplishment, is so interwoven with democratic pledges and democratic successes that our abandonment of the cause and of the principles upon which it rests means party perdition and party dishonor.

"One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies democratic principles so that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platform and in every way possible declared in favor of the free importation of raw materials. We have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers if the democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country. The party has now that power. We are as certain as we have ever been of the benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy, and nothing has occurred to release us from our obligation to secure this advantage to our people.

"It must be admitted no tariff measure can succeed with democratic principles and promises or bear the genuine democratic badge that does not provide for free raw materials. In these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that democrats are willing to depart from this most democratic of all tariff principles and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list, and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of the corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people

after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principles? It is quite apparent this question of adjustment on any middle grounds, since their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike a violation of democratic principle and democratic good faith. I hope you will not consider it intrusive if I say something in relation to another subject, which can hardly fail to be troublesome to the conference. I refer to the adjustment of tariff taxation on sugar. Under our party platform, and in accordance with our declared party purposes sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation. Unfortunately, however, incidents have accompanied certain stages of the legislation which would be submitted to the conference that have aroused in connection with this subject, a national democratic animosity to the methods and manipulation of the trusts and combinations. I confess to sharing in this feeling, and yet it seems to me we ought, if possible, sufficiently to free ourselves from prejudice to enable us to coolly weigh the considerations which, in formulating tariff legislation, ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article. While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts, and while I am decidedly opposed to granting them, under guise of tariff taxation, any opportunity to further their particular methods, I suggest we ought not to be driven away from the democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar, by the fear—quite likely exaggerated—that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and ordinarily encourage a combination of sugar-refining interests. I know in the present conditions this is a delicate subject, and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feeling which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe we should do evil that good may come, but it seems to me we should not forget our aim is the completion of the tariff, and in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to democratic principles. There must be in the treatment of this article the same ground upon which we are all willing to stand, where toleration and conciliation may be allowed to solve the problem without demanding the entire surrender of fixed conscientious convictions."

"I ought not to prolong this letter. If what I have written is unwelcome, I beg you to believe in my good intentions. In the conclusions of the conference touching the numerous items which will be considered, the people are not afraid that their interests will be neglected. They know that the general result, so far as they are concerned, will be to place home necessities and comforts more easily within reach and to insure better and surer compensation to those who toil. We know that a tariff law, covering all the interests and conditions of a country so vast as ours, must, of a necessity, be largely the result of honorable adjustment and compromise.

"I expect very few of us can say, when your measure is perfected, that all of its features are entirely as we would prefer. You know how much I deprecate the incorporation in the proposed bill of the income tax feature. In matters of this kind, however, which do not violate a fixed and recognized democratic doctrine, we are willing to defer the judgment of a majority of our democratic brethren. I think there is a general agreement that this party duty is more palpably apparent when we realize that the business of our country timidly stands and watches for the results of our efforts to perfect tariff legislation; that a quick and certain return of prosperity waits upon a wise adjustment, and that a confiding people still trust in our hands their prosperity and well being. The democracy of the land pleads most earnestly for the speedy completion of the tariff legislation, which their representatives have undertaken; but they demand no less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt their trustees to the abandonment of democratic principles."

DO YOU WANT THE NEWS.

A newspaper is largely what its surroundings and patrons make it. A dead town naturally has a moribund paper and a bustling city will just as naturally have a live, wide awake paper. The Chronicle is spending its money to maintain the latter style of paper. It is getting the news of the outside world, as well as the local happenings, and it feels that it is entitled to liberal support. Whether the telegraphic service will be maintained and increased, depends entirely on the people of this community. If its patrons will justify it, the telegraphic service will be continued, otherwise not.

A horse kicked H. S. Shafer, of the Freemyre House, Middleburg, N. Y. on the knee, which laid him up in bed and caused the knee joint to become stiff. A friend recommended him to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which he did, and in two days was able to be around. Mr. Shafer has recommended it to many a bruise or sprain. This same remedy is also famous for its cures of rheumatism. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Evening Telegram, of the 19th says: Of course The Telegram feels complimented to observe that our state exchanges quote so liberally from our columns, and in most instances give due credit to this paper for the clippings. But there is an exceptional editorial pirate, now and then, who will appropriate our matter bodily and will insert it as original matter without any sort of credit to this paper. As an instance the following editorial paragraph appeared in The Evening Telegram over a week ago: "The kind of strike that is most needed in this country is a strike against anarchy. Strike it down and crush it while it is down."

In a few days the same article appeared as an original editorial paragraph in the Lebanon Express, and was also reprinted in the morning with credit to the Lebanon paper. The same thing has occurred three or four times in as many weeks. We do not object when our exchanges borrow from us. We are neighbors and will be pleased to lend our matter to our friends; but we do think that in common decency they might give us credit, and not file another person's goods. The meanest thief in the world is the person who will steal another person's brain work; he is even worse than the anarchist who believes in leveling all property assets. We are pleased to know that The Telegram fully appreciates the enormity of the offense. In our experience running, through several years of newspaper work, we have made it a rule never to kick, no matter how bold a thief was made from our columns; but as The Telegram has, time and time again, swiped from us, we can but feel thankful that it is about time to "put out the lamp." Only a week or ten days ago that paper clipped a quarter-column editorial from this paper, and with the said statement that "a gentleman just down from Eastern Oregon says," proceeded to publish it. We appreciated the fact that, while we were not "down from Eastern Oregon," our neighbor saw fit to designate us as "a gentleman." Hope it will remember it hereafter and treat us accordingly.

AND NATHAN SAID UNTO DAVID.

Between the duty on one side and the kicking on the other, the average militia man has a hard time of it. In California the militia has been under arms for several weeks. The boys have been brought face to face with the mob, and, although in one case they failed to do their duty, they have seen hard service. That this service is distasteful, it is unnecessary to say; but the most disagreeable factor of the whole business is the action of their employers. Most of the boys are employes, and their enforced absence is of course annoying to their employers. The latter are serving notice that if the boys do not return, their places will be filled. This is, of course, an unmerited hardship, and it is also the worst kind of ingratitude. The employer should recollect that the employee is having much the worst of it. Besides it illustrates the difference between the classes in America. The militia is not composed of employes, but employes. Consequently when the boys are called out it is to protect the former's property, and not their own. The reward for this is a threatened discharge, or perhaps a loss of position.

There is one remedy in the hands of the militia, and that is to let it severely alone. Let the state get a militia composed of property owners and business men, or let it go without. To be rewarded for protecting another's property by being thrown out of employment will certainly not encourage the militia system. Now let the courts get in and prosecute these employers for tempting soldiers to desert. What's the matter with that doctrine for those high officials who are so tender-hearted about the interference with the mails?

A DECAYING BODY.

The senate is indignant at the action of the president. Gorman has pulled the string on the safety valve, and the sibilant hissing of the escaping steam is audible the country over. The cause of all this overflow of oratorical sulphuretted hydrogen is the letter written by the president to Congressman Wilson requesting him to stand firm in the fight over the tariff bill. Gorman says, and his fellow senators say he says right, that the president is usurping the authority of the senate; that he is trying to dictate to one branch of congress, and that the whole country is going to the everlasting bow-wows, because—well, because the president wrote a letter to a congressman without getting the consent of the senate, which has assumed the right to dictate to him what he shall or shall not do, forgetful of the fact that the president's opinions (unlike his appointments) are not made with the advice and consent of the senate. Besides, the senate is something of a usurper itself. The constitution provides that all measures for raising revenue shall originate in the house. Yet the senate, taking the Wilson bill as a starter, so changes it that it is no longer the same measure, and retaining only its name, originates a bill of its own. Not only does it do this, but it boldly says, "Our bill or none" to the house conference.

Malaria in any of Its Forms.

Chills and fever, congestive chills, can be prevented or cured by the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, a purely vegetable medicine, superior to calomel and quinine.

THE CHRONICLE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

of statements, but a gang of corporation henchmen fattening at the public crib, selling the rights of the citizen to private corporations, and turning the American laborer over to the Haves-meyers, Searles and Pullmans to be plundered. We care nothing about the merits of the fight. If the democratic brethren want to pull each other's hair because neither of them know what else to do, they are welcome to do so. It is not our fight, and while they are fighting one another the country is safe. The senators, however, want to crawl down off the perch, and instead of posing as a dignified body, learn that the great mass of the American people have more respect for an Indian or a Chinaman than for the venal and corrupt body known as the United States senate.

A RISKY EXPERIMENT.

From the ashes of Debsism has risen the idea of making the federal troops useful. The case with which they did things the militia was powerless to accomplish, has awakened the public to the possibilities of using the troops for other utilitarian purposes. It is proposed to have the government run trains managed by enlisted men; to put the management of the Indians in control of the army, and lastly to put the military in charge of the customs service on the northern border. It is a curious making of history, as well as making of the country, that is upon us just now. The doctrine of states rights is being weakened, and the fear of a strong centralized government is giving place to a desire for it. The country is drifting rapidly away from its old anchorings, and just where it will bring up is a problem. A firm hold on the constitution is a good anchor to windward, and if this is lost, a wreck is apt to follow. This country got along well enough for more than a hundred years with its affairs in the hands of civilians, and the attempt to put the army in charge of what have heretofore been civil departments, we fear is a serious mistake.

A DEAD COLONY.

The co-operative colony located at White Salmon on the Jewitt property has gone to pieces. It worked all right for a little while, and then it didn't work some more. Why? Because some of the people, as always occurs, wanted to spend the money earned and the other fellows either didn't want it spent, or else desired to do the spending themselves. Then some of them were good workers and some were not, and so between crimonations and reeriminations the peace and quietness of the colony was disturbed and its back was broken. It died young, but painlessly.

K. of P. Resolutions on the Death of C. E. Haght.

CASTLE HALL, FRIENDSHIP LODGE, No. 9, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, THE DALLES, JULY 23, 1894. WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the universe has in His infinite wisdom seen fit to remove from our midst a much loved and honored member of our order, be it Resolved, That it is with a feeling of profound sorrow that the lodge views the demise of Brother C. E. Haght; and that in his death the lodge has sustained a severe loss and the community has lost an upright and valued citizen. Resolved, That while we shall miss him in our councils, his record will ever remain fresh in our memories, and will be a continual example for our emulation in an endeavor to attain the objects for which we are banded together. Resolved, That the officers and members of Friendship Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias, hereby tender to the widow of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this, her sad bereavement. Resolved, That the charter of our lodge be draped in mourning for thirty days; that these resolutions be spread upon the lodge records; that a copy be sent to the widow of our departed brother, and that they be published in the daily papers.

E. JACOBSEN, H. H. RIDGELL, FRANK MENEFEE, Committee.

Help Us Keep It Up.

We present to our readers today the cream of the dispatches. Should the Regulator not bring up the mail tomorrow—Sunday, these dispatches would not reach here through the Portland papers until Monday night, and would not be seen by most of our people until Tuesday morning. It costs money to keep up the service, and we hope our citizens will assist us in keeping it up by giving us a generous patronage. THE CHRONICLE should be in every house in the city.

Headquarters at Pendleton.

Pendleton is now the headquarters of the assistant superintendent of the O. R. & N. system. Commencing this morning, by order from Major McNeill, receiver of the road, A. J. Borie moves to Pendleton. Mr. Borie has been superintendent of the Oregon division, but now becomes assistant general superintendent of all O. R. & N. lines. He moves his train dispatchers here from La Grande; brings the train dispatchers from Walla Walla and stations them in Pendleton. James Peters, who was road master at Umatilla, is moved to this city and makes his headquarters here as general road master of the entire system with jurisdiction over all lines. All officers now here remain. The force so far as known which will be stationed in Pendleton in connection with Mr. Borie's new position is: A. J. Borie, assistant general superintendent of the entire O. R. & N. system. M. J. Buckley, chief train dispatcher over all lines east of Umatilla, covering the main line to Huntington and the Spokane road and branches. Assistants under Mr. Buckley: Ed. Walsh, and Tom Welsh now of La Grande; J. E. McCarthy, W. E. Borden, P. J. Leahy, now of Walla Walla.

Superintendent Borie's chief clerk will be the gentlemen now occupying that position, A. G. Dunn of Portland. James Peters, general road master over the entire system. In addition will be several clerks who have not yet been announced. Superintendent Borie is busy arranging for the transfers and will as fast as possible get things settled. Chief train dispatcher Buckley is here also, assisting Mr. Borie.

The present accommodations are entirely inadequate for the increased force of officials, so that it will be necessary either to construct new buildings or rent offices in some down town building. The gentlemen will bring their families here as soon as possible. The office of superintendent of the Washington division, filled by N. J. O'Brien, whose headquarters were at Walla Walla, is abolished and that division will be managed direct from Pendleton. Mr. O'Brien will probably go to the Union Pacific main line near Omaha, and it is understood that Mr. Baxter, who was general superintendent, will go to Omaha.

J. P. O'Brien, who was announced some days ago as general superintendent, has his office in Portland.—E. O.

THE INDIGO BIRD.

A Little Southerner Who Is Highly Priced in Europe.

The indigo bird is about the size of a German canary, and of a deep blue in color, with a metallic luster in certain lights that adds much to his beauty. A graceful little fellow inhabiting a lightly-wooded country, where he pours forth his melody from the top of some high tree to his nesting mate below. His song, says Harper's Young People, though not very powerful, is extremely sweet, and combined with his rich plumage makes him a desirable cage-bird. Large numbers are shipped to Europe every year, showing that he is appreciated there. He is not hard to tame, and should be fed, as a regular thing, on canary seed—now and then a little green food; while in his estimation no kinds of insects come amiss.

If given the freedom of the room for a flight he is very happy, and will catch flies in a rapid way. Very graceful when flying, the indigo bird will dart from one side of the room to the other, stopping instantly, and hovering on the wing for a moment, like the humming-bird. He is inquisitive, too, and is apt to fly into any dark hole that he finds. The writer once nearly lost his bird by his lighting on a wire fender to gaze up the dark chimney.

HERCULES from the Greek, was the glory of Hera or Juno.

CHLOE comes from the Greek, and signifies a green herb.

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ALEXANDER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDW. F. FARRAR, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYR, D. D., New York City.

THE CENTRA COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

NOTICE.

No Freight will be accepted for shipment between the hours of 5 P. M. and 9 A. M., except Live Stock and Perishable Goods. D. P. & A. N. Co. July 20th, 1894.

A STRANGE CASE.

How an Enemy was Foiled. The following graphic statement will be read with intense interest: "I cannot describe the numb, creepy sensation that crept in my arms, hands and legs. I had a feeling that these parts were being torn to pieces, and in a measure the dead feeling that had taken possession of them. In addition, I had a strange weakness in my back and around my waist, together with an indescribable 'zing' feeling in my stomach. Physicians said it was creeping paralysis, from which, according to their universal conclusions, there is no relief. Once it fastens upon a person, the only way to escape it is by the aid of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, which it reaches a vital point and drives the disease back to its source. I had been doctoring a year and a half steadily, but with no particular 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 as well as I ever did, and have gained ten pounds in weight, though I had lost about twenty in the last year. Four others have used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine with my recommendation, and it has been a satisfactory result in each case. The price is \$1.00 per bottle, but a dozen for \$10.00, express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco County, on the 10th day of July, 1894, upon a judgment given and rendered in said court, on the 23rd day of March, 1894, and entered and docketed therein on the 24th day of March, 1894, in a cause wherein Joseph A. Johnson was plaintiff and O. B. Taylor, defendant, and in and to the effect, to wit: That the said O. B. Taylor, in and to the said cause, was ordered and commanded me to levy upon and sell the property of the said defendant, O. B. Taylor, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment and costs, and I did on the 24th day of July, 1894, levy upon the property hereinafter described as the property of said defendant, O. B. Taylor, to wit: The premises situated in the town of Dalles, Oregon, and bounded as follows: The 24th day of August, 1894.

At the hour of ten o'clock A. M., at the room house door in Dalles City, in said Wasco county, Oregon, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the said O. B. Taylor, in and to the said premises, which he had on said 24th day of March, 1894, or has since acquired, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment of \$125.00, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, and the costs and expenses of this writ. The terms of payment of the purchase money are referred to, and which will be paid at the time and place and upon the terms and conditions above mentioned, to-wit: To the undersigned, Sheriff of Wasco County, Oregon, at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 25, township 1 north, range 10 east, Williams and Meridian, in Wasco county, Oregon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco County, on the 24th day of July, 1894, upon a decree given and rendered in said court, on the 23rd day of July, 1894, in a cause wherein E. V. Holton was plaintiff and E. H. Binehart and S. R. Kinehart, Carl Kinehart, Carl Kinehart and Phillip Kinehart, minors, were defendants, and to me directed and delivered, and commanding me to satisfy the sum of \$200.00, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from said 23rd day of July, 1894, and \$25.00 attorney's fees and \$5.00 costs of suit, and accruing costs, by selling the real property, all of the right, title and interest of said defendant, Emily B. Kinehart, 84879 Kinehart, Carl Kinehart, Carl Kinehart and Phillip Kinehart, in and to lots 7 and 8, in Block 21, in the City of Dalles, in Wasco County, State of Oregon, according to the official plat thereof, and to sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the above named and described premises, to-wit: To me, Sheriff of Wasco County, Oregon, on the 24th day of August, 1894.

By J. M. 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.