

The Weekly Chronicle.

THE DALLES OREGON

Entered at the postoffice at The Dalles, Oregon, as second-class mail matter.

- STATE OFFICIALS.
Governor: S. Pennington
Secretary of State: H. E. Kincaid
Treasurer: Phillip M. Metcalf
Sup't. of Public Instruction: G. M. Irwin
Attorney-General: W. M. Idleman
Senators: J. N. Dolph, J. H. Mitchell, J. H. Hermann, W. H. Ellis
Congressmen: W. H. Lewis
State Printer: W. H. Lewis

- COUNTY OFFICIALS.
County Judge: Geo. C. Stapp
Sheriff: T. J. Brewer
Clerk: J. M. Kelso
Treasurer: Wm. Mitchell
Commissioners: Frank Kincaid, J. S. Blowers
Assessor: F. H. Wakefield
Surveyor: E. F. Shary
Superintendent of Public Schools: Tom Shady
Circuit Clerk: W. H. Butts

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

Politics have become so pre-eminently the province and occupation of the American people that it naturally comes to the front at all times and on all occasions. The smoke of battle has scarcely blown away, and the reasons why this party won, or that party lost, satisfactorily explained, before the business of selecting other candidates and arranging new issues is begun. Already the field is being looked over for presidential timber, and the name of Cleveland is whispered about as a possible third term. This is the veriest nonsense. Cleveland has occupied the white house for about six years, will continue to do so for two years more, and then he will retire from public life. He has made an indifferently good president, though he has made some mistakes; notably the attempt to re-instate the Hawaiian queen, and (as a political measure at least) the convening of congress to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, when the silver question had not been in issue in the campaign which terminated in his election. The trouble with him is that he has not traveled. The country west of Washington, as far as his personal knowledge goes, may be the great American desert. New York is to him the center of the universe, with Boston and Chicago situated just within the circumference. New York City is his Mecca and Wall street the shrine of his deity. The next president should be a western man; one who has had energy enough to get out of the state in which he was born and get a personal knowledge of the magnitude and resources of the country, and one who is not, and never has been, the attorney for one or more great corporations; a man of the people, and of the whole people instead of some particular class. Cleveland is not such a man, neither is, or was, his predecessor. The next president should come from not further east than Illinois, and preferably from west of the Mississippi, though this latter can hardly be hoped for. Wherever the candidate of the democracy may come from, however, it will not be Mr. Cleveland. The next president will be a republican, and from present indications the nominee will be either Tom Reed or Wm. McKinley, and though geography is against Reed, he will be elected if nominated. The West is tired of New York, and does not at present desire any more of Indiana. However, there is yet abundant time to grow and harvest an average crop of presidential possibilities before the next national convention, and it may be the frosts will catch those who sprouted too early.

SELECT THE SEED.

The following from the pen of Prof. Cleveland Abbe, for a quarter of a century a professor in the weather bureau, will no doubt be found of value, or at least give germs of thought to the reader. The ideas advanced by Prof. Abbe were brought from him in response to a letter concerning the rain-makers who have been operating in the central Mississippi valley this season. "Money should not be wasted on the rainmakers, but spent on wells, ditches, reservoirs, irrigation, windmills, and in other useful ways. An artificial pond and a grove of trees encircling it to break the wind would save more water than the rainmakers can ever hope to bring down. "The effect of a dry season is to perfect seed that will prosper in a similar dry season, and vice versa. The seed taken from a dry field ought to succeed next year if planted in a dry field; but, of course, still better if planted in a moist field. Ask your crop reporters what their experience is in this respect. The seed taken from the South and planted in the North gives a late variety, and vice versa. The seed carried from moist to dry climates does poorly at first, but eventually a variety is evolved suited to the new climate. Thus the grains of Europe are gradually adapting themselves to the climate of our most arid regions, just as they have done in southern Russia. "Each farmer does something to prevent the ill effects of a long drought by sowing for next year's seed that which ripened first in the driest part of his farm. This is a lesson that I have learned from my study of climates and crops. The variability of the climate is harder on crops than its intrinsic sever-

ity. The seed is always trying to adapt itself to the climate, but, of course, is always a year behind."

Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon, in a recent interview in which he gave fully his ideas on silver, in part said: "I am one of very many who believe this government alone can maintain bimetalism. But, waiving this for the present, supposing it is conceded, for the sake of argument, it cannot, I am still firmly of the opinion that the best way of forcing an early international agreement, and as I believe, the only way, is for this government to lead out aggressively in favor of free coinage. There is but one way, in my judgment, to compel England to agree to bimetalism, and this is by striking at her commerce. Three-fourths and more of the commerce of England is with silver using countries. By the rehabilitation of silver in this country, we secure that trade. Rather than permanently lose this trade, which has brought money into England's coffers for many years, England and Western Europe would give these silver using countries the same price for silver in exchange for merchandise that we pay them for it, and in this way, possibly, international bimetalism may be brought about; but, in my judgment, just as long as this country boycotts silver and refuses to recognize it as a money metal and treat it as a commodity, just so long will the consummation of an international monetary agreement be deferred."

Portland has been driven into adopting a license system by two causes, one being the extravagance of the city dade, who spent more money than they had, and the other is the general dodging of taxes by the property owners. It is not our pie, and we are not interested in the settlement of the matter; but it is a notorious fact, not only in Portland, but all over the country, that property owners in cities, that is those who are wealthy, do not pay taxes in the same proportion as poorer people. If they did Portland would be in funds now. The democratic plan of levying a tax on incomes of the rich, is left in the shade by the Portland plan which levies a tax on the incomes of the poor. One would think the Portland city government democratic but it isn't.

Sufficient pressure has been brought to bear on Mayor Frank of Portland that he has consented to veto the license ordinance. The members of the Multnomah county legislative delegation have promised the mayor and council that they will have the Portland charter amended so that more bonds can be sold. This is all right as far as it goes, but if our Portland friends will spend their money judiciously and collect taxes honestly and impartially, no more funds will be needed. The Telegram last night grasped the situation exactly. Selling more bonds and paying more interest is only a matter of temporary relief. Anything is better than that, even the license tax.

John L. Wilson member of congress from Washington is a versatile chap. According to latest reports Wilson desires to be the next United States senator from his state. The platform is for free silver at 16 to 1, but Wilson endorses it heartily. Two years ago, Mr. Wilson voted in favor of repealing the Sherman act. It is not very long ago either that Mr. Wilson applied to President Cleveland to be appointed register of the Spokane land office. He then passed as "that sterling young democrat," etc. Mr. Wilson is entirely too fluctuating for the senatorship, or anything else.

It seems from the dispatches that Japan has determined to capture Peking, as she is gathering an immense army for an attack on Moukden. With this stronghold in their possession, one-half the job of capturing the Chinese capitol will be completed. China is utterly disorganized and is unable to protect itself against the vigorous attacks of her wily foes. It will be a matter of surprise if Peking is not captured by the Japs, provided always that the powers of Europe do not interfere.

The O. R. & N. Co. has decided to immediately rebuild the wheat warehouse at Albina which was burned Sunday. The new building will be 450 by 100 feet. This action on the part of the company will be good news to both grain growers and shippers. The fire has destroyed so much of the wharves that without other facilities are provided at once, the shipment of grain would be seriously impeded.

Fitzsimmons having whipped Creedon, again challenges Corbett. The latter replies that Fitz must whip Steve O'Donnell before he will talk to him. While Corbett is a wonder, the people generally are coming to the conclusion that his fighting qualities are an infringement on the long-distance telephone. Bare knuckles at 2,000 miles is about the best Corbett seems capable of.

Vice-President Stevenson has been quietly getting a strong tail-hold on the democratic nomination for president; but if he expects to hold on he will be compelled to see New York go republican. This makes it a hard combination. If Hill wins, Adlai gets left, and if Hill loses, Adlai cannot hope to be elected—Poor Adlai.

ALL OR NOTHING.

Should David Bennett Hill be elected Governor of New York, which is by no means impossible, it is going to cause some queer complications. In the first place, it will make him the democratic nominee for president, despite the fact that a western man is desired. Vice-President Stevenson has the geography of the situation, but geography will not win against the demonstrated ability of Hill to carry New York. Hill's position on the income tax will strengthen him in New York, and while it would be, at the present time at least, an element of weakness in the country at large, it is by no means asserted that the sentiment will not change concerning the income tax by 1896. At any rate it would deprive the republican party of some of its thunder, for with Hill as an opponent, the attack on democracy for establishing the tax would lose its sting, for every attack on it would be an endorsement of Hill's statesmanship. Hill is head and shoulders above every possible candidate for the presidency, except Stevenson, and if he wins his present fight he will be for the nomination invincible.

Who the republican candidate will be it is at present hard to say, but it will be neither McKinley nor Tom Reed. Their pace is too heavy on the first quarter, and they will come in bunched and in the rear on the home stretch. Ex-President Harrison is not in touch with those of his party who name the nominees, and is therefore out of the problem as utterly as Cleveland. The republican party realizes that in Hill it has a foe who must be downed, and as a result every muscle will be strained in the coming state campaign to down him.

The New York state campaign will be the hardest fought and most closely contested of any that has ever been fought in the history of the country.

NOT AN UNCLE HELM.

Under the above title a correspondent of the Spokesman-Review comes to the defense of Hon. John L. Wilson, congressman from Washington, who has evidently been charged by some populist paper with usury. We re-print the article simply to show what peculiar ideas some people have of justice, honesty and fair dealing. It will be seen in one sentence that the correspondent says that "Mr. Wilson charged never more than 5 per cent a month." "Justice," who wrote the article in question, would, judged by his expressed opinion, be a safer man to trust with his own property than someone else's. The article is as follows:

"TO THE EDITOR: It is beyond understanding that the populists should attack John L. Wilson because of his half ownership in the money loaning business of Alonzo M. Murphey & Co. There is no evidence to show that this firm has loaned money at a higher rate than 5 per cent per month. If a man accepts public office is that any reason why he should not pursue lawful private business? Mr. Wilson's money is his own. He has accumulated it while holding office as a public servant during twelve years, since 1882, when he came to this state a poor man. If he had wished to loan his money at 25 per cent a month, there is no law to prevent him doing so. At all events there is nothing to show that Mr. Wilson has loaned money on gold watches, as was done by the populist leader, Uncle Helm.

"The appointment by Mr. Wilson of Alonzo M. Murphey, his partner, as receiver of the Spokane National bank has been characterized as reprehensible, because Mr. Wilson was supposed to share in the monthly salary of \$250. What business is it of the general public whether Mr. Murphey or Mr. Wilson get this money or divide it between them?"

"A congressman's salary is but \$5,000 a year. Why should a man seek an election to congress if he is not to take advantage of his opportunities? Has thrift become a crime. Justice."

HILL FOR GOVERNOR.

David Bennett Hill has been nominated by the democracy of New York for the governorship. It had been expected that Mr. Whitney would be named for the place, and as a matter of fact he was, but he peremptorily declined. Hill did not seek the office, nor did he desire the nomination; but the convention being denied by Whitney went to him unanimously, and would not accept any refusal. Hill is forced into the fight, and it is safe to say that he will make the fight of his life. His future depends on the result of this battle, for if he wins it he will be the democratic candidate for president as sure as the sun rises. He has several times demonstrated his ability to carry the state, and should he again do so, the nomination for the presidency is his. This is the natural logic of events.

The result will be a battle royal. It will draw into it the entire strength of the national parties, and in New York will be concentrated the force of both parties. David Bennett Hill has never been downed, and if he is not whipped in New York now, with the country in arms against the Havemeyer bill and the income tax, then indeed is he invincible.

An attempt is being made at Union to locate a beet sugar factory there. We have not seen anything concerning it lately, but we hope to see the experiment tried. If sugar can be made at Union, it can be made here, and we believe there is no doubt about the success of the business at either place. We import vast amounts of sugar, which if we could manufacture it at home would save us much good money. We pay foreign countries more for sugar than we get from them for all the wheat we export. At present Germany furnishes a large portion of it for the eastern states, while corn comes from Hawaii.

Madeline Pollard is going to star, and her manager expects her to make a great hit. If the ladies of the country at large will do as good and conscientious work as those of Kentucky Miss Pollard will be relegated to the shades of private life as thoroughly as her partner the late W. C. Breckinridge. Miss Pollard may have been more sinned against than sinning, but however that may be, it is no excuse for her using her maidens actions as an advertisement.

The official weather bureau did good work recently in predicting the cyclone which yesterday swept over Florida. The forecast was made two days in advance of the storm, and those residing on the islands and along the coast were satisfied of the coming of a heavy tidal wave. Had it not been for this timely warning, hundreds of lives would have been lost.

The New York Times (democratic) scores Hill unmercifully. As Hill has not accepted the nomination, it is probable he is waiting to see the extent of the storm that action caused. From the expression of the Times, which represents the administration wing of the democracy, we think Hill will hesitate about accepting the proffered honor.

THE MARKETS.

WHEAT—30 to 31c per bu.
BARLEY—Prices are up to 50 to 60c cents per 100 lbs.
OATS—The oat market is light at 50 to 80 cents per 100 lbs.
MILLSTUFFS—
FLOUR—Diamond brand at \$2 50 per bbl. per ton and \$2 75 per bbl. retail.
HAY—Timothy hay ranges in price from \$10 to \$12 per ton, according to quality and condition. Wheat hay is in full stock on a limited demand at \$7 50 to \$5 50 per ton.
POTATOES—50 to 75 cents per 100 lb.
BUTTER—Fresh roll butter at 35 to 50 cents per roll.
EGGS—Good fresh eggs sell at 13 1/2 to 14 c.

POULTRY—Good fowls are quoted at \$1.25 to \$2.25 per dozen, turkeys 8 cents per lb.
BEEF & MUTTON—Beef cattle are in less demand at \$1.50 per 100 weight gross to \$2.00 for extra good. Mutton is now quoted at 1 1/2 to 2 cents per lb. gross. Pork offerings are light and prices are nominal gross weight at 3 1/2 cents dressed.

STAPLE GROCERIES.
COFFEE—Costa Rica, is quoted at 24c per lb. by the sack. Salvadore, 23 1/2c. Arabica, 25c.
SUGAR—Golden C, in 110s or sack, 45 7/8; Extra C, 46 3/8; Dry granulated 46 5/8. D. G., in 30 lb boxes, 42 7/8. Ex C, 42 3/8. GC 42 00.
RICE—Japan rice, 6 1/2@7c; Island, rice, 7 c.
BEANS—Small whites, 4 1/2@5c; Pink, 4 1/2c per 100 lbs.
SALT—\$2 50 to \$3 00 a keg.
LIVERPOOL, 50lb sk, 65c; 100lb sk, \$1 00; 200lb sk, \$2 00. Stock salt, \$10 per ton.

SULPHUR—2 cents per pound.
HIDES AND FURS.
HIDES—Are quoted as follows: Dry, 2 1/2c lb; green, 1 1/2c.
SHEEP BELTS—25 to 50 ea. Deerskins, 20c lb for winter and 30c for summer. Dressed, light \$1 lb, heavy 75c lb. Bearskins, \$8@12 ea; beaver, \$3 50 lb; otter, \$5; fisher, \$6@15 50; silver gray fox, \$10@12; red fox, \$1 25; grey fox \$2 50@3; martin, \$1@1 25; mink 50c@55c; coon, 50c; coyote, 50c@75c.
GRAIN BAGS—6 1/2 to 6 1/4 c.

Advertised Letters.

Following is the list of letters remaining in the postoffice at The Dalles un-called for Sept. 29, 1894. Persons calling for the same will give date on which they were advertised:
Anderson, E. Brown, E or W
Botkins, Dr. A W Connors, Miss O
Davis, Mrs Agnes Edgerton, J O (2)
Fisher, Mrs J E Fox, A
Foster, S D Groves, Mrs Emna
Gilliam, Ransom Gustafson, Aug
Happy, O Howland, Miss F
Hall, M Heeny, Mrs Mary
Heagy, F Hill, O
Henson, C B Jordan, H K (2)
Jones, J S Jordan, Mrs Mary
Lander, W J McIowan, G (2)
Nelson, Adolf Nicholas, Mrs E
Osborne, A J Stanley, H B
Stout, Jessie Walsh, Chas
J. A. CROSSAN, P. M.

To eradicate the poisons which produce fever and ague, take Ayer's Ague Cure. It cures without leaving any injurious effect upon the system, and is the only medicine in existence which may be considered an absolute antidote for malaria.

Hanghty lady (who has just purchased a stamp)—Must I put it on myself? Postoffice assistant (very politely)—Not necessarily, mam; it will probably accomplish more if you put it on the letter. —Newark Ledger.

Servant—Please, mum, Mrs. Nextdoor wants you to send her some reading matter suitable for a sick person. Mistress—Certainly. Give her those medicine almanacs.—New York Weekly.

New York Weekly Tribune

AND

Dalles Weekly Chronicle

One Year,

ONLY \$1.75

THE CALIFORNIA WINEHOUSE.

—ALL KINDS OF—

California Wines at Low Prices.

FREE DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

Call on or address CHAS. BECHT' The Dalles, Or.

A glimpse of home life is like an oasis in a desert to a bachelor who does not have to buy coal or pay gas bills.—Milwaukee Journal.

PIONEER HERD



POLAND CHINA HOGS

FOR SALE.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco County.
Plaintiff, George Watkins and Mand Watkins, Defendants.
To George Watkins and Mand Watkins, the above named defendants:
In the name of the State of Oregon: You and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause by the first day of the term of the above entitled Court following the expiration of six weeks publication of this summons, that being the time prescribed in the order for the publication thereof, said term of Court beginning on Monday, the 21st day of November, 1894, and if you fail to answer said complaint the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein, to-wit:
For a judgment against the defendants for the sum of \$100.00, with interest thereon from the 21st day of November, 1894, at the rate of ten per cent per annum; for \$100.00 attorney's fees and the costs and disbursements of said cause and for a decree of foreclosure of the mortgage named in the complaint and for a sale of the mortgaged premises described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number three in block number seven in Noyes & Gibson's addition to Dalles City, thence westerly, but not due west, along the south line of Bendon Street or Benton Avenue, as hereinafter described, southerly, but not due south, on a straight line parallel with the west line of lot three, one hundred and eighty three feet, thence easterly, but not due east, sixty seven feet, to the west line of said lot three, thence northerly, but not due north, along the west line of said lot three, one hundred and eighty three feet, to the place of beginning, all lying and being in said block and addition save and except the following described tract lying and being in the southwest corner of the tract above described, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot four in block four in Riglow's Bluff addition to Dalles City, thence northerly, extending the west line of said lot four, twenty feet, thence westerly, and at right angles with the line last mentioned, to the west line of the first lot above described, thence southerly, to the west line of said lot first described, thence easterly along the south line of said lot first described, to the northwest corner of said lot four, the place of beginning. Also lot number four in block number four in Riglow's Bluff addition to Dalles City, Oregon, which said lot adjacent and abuts on said land first above described on the south and extends clear through to Clay Street on the south. Also fractional lot number three in block number three in said Riglow's Bluff addition to Dalles City, together with the monuments, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto, belonging or in any wise appertaining, said land and premises all lying and being in Wasco county, Oregon; and that said premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the plaintiff and the costs of this suit, and also all sums due for attorney's fees, taxes or assessments, and which may be sold in parcels without injury to the residue of the same, be decreed to be sold according to law; that the proceeds thereof be applied upon the amount due to the plaintiff, and for attorney's fees and costs of this action and all sums due for taxes and assessments, and that the defendants and each of them and all persons claiming under them or either of them subsequently to the commencement of this action, and every person whose conveyance is subsequent or subsequently recorded, be and are held seised of all right, title, interest, claim, lien and equity of redemption in and to said mortgaged premises and that the plaintiff have such other and further relief as may be equitable and just.

You are further notified that this summons is served upon you by publication for six weeks in The Dalles Chronicle, a weekly newspaper published in Dalles City, Oregon, by order of the Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, Judge of the 7th Judicial District of the State of Oregon, made at chambers in Dalles City, on the 20th day of September, 1894.
W. H. WILSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or.,
Aug 24, 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 October 10th, 1894, to-wit:
Homer White,
B E No 2240, for the N 1/4 Sec 26, T 28 N, R 12 E, W 2.
He claims the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, to-wit:
Clary, S. O. Webber, W. F. McClure, A. McClure, all of Wasco County, Oregon.
JAS. F. MOORE, Register.

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 \$25 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.

A. A. Brown,

Keeps a full assortment of Staple and Fancy Groceries, and Provisions, which he offers at Low Figures.

SPECIAL PRICES to Cash Buyers.

Highest Cash Prices for Eggs and other Produce.

170 SECOND STREET.

Wasco Warehouse Co.,

Receives Goods on Storage, and Forwards same to their destination.

Receives Consignments

For Sale on Commission.

Rates Reasonable

—MARK GOODS—
W. W. Co.
THE DALLES, OR