The Weekly Chronicle.

THE DALLES - - - OREGON

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

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor ..... W. P. Lord
Secretary of State ..... H R Kincaid
Treasurer ..... Phillip Metschan
Supt. of Public Instruction ..... G. M. Irwin
Attorney-General ..... C. M. Idleman
Senators ..... G. W. McBride, J. H. Mitchell
Congressmen ..... B. Hermann, W. R. Ellis
State Printer ..... W. H. Leeds

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge ..... Geo. C. Blakeley
Sheriff ..... T. J. Driver
Clerk ..... A. M. Kelsay
Treasurer ..... Wm. Michell
Commissioners ..... Frank Kincaid, A. S. Blowers
Assessor ..... F. H. Wakefield
Surveyor ..... E. F. Sharp
Superintendent of Public Schools ..... Troy Shelley
Coroner ..... W. H. Butts

THE PERIL OF LONG-TIME CANDIDACIES.

It might be well for Messrs. Reed, McKinley and Harrison, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, to give some thought to the pranks which fate has played on the men who have put themselves too early and too prominently on the presidential track. For nearly two-thirds of a century no persistent presidency-seeker has succeeded in his designs except one. This is James Buchanan. And even to him the honor did not come until after he had retired to private life on account of old age and declining health, and after the fires of ambition had grown dim. Buchanan's name had been before the convention of 1844, 1848 and 1852, and in two of those years he had seen far smaller men than himself—Polk in 1844 and Pierce in 1852—carry off the candidacy. In 1856, when the prize went to Buchanan, he probably did not seriously expect or desire it.

In the early days of the government the popular choice was usually pretty clearly indicated. Everybody knew in 1788 and 1792 that Washington would be chosen, and after his refusal to accept a third term the choice was seen to lie between Adams and Jefferson, the success of Adams, the chief Federalist aspirant, being reasonably well assured. The feud between Adams and Hamilton and the unpopularity of the alien and sedition laws of Adams' administration left no room for doubt that Jefferson would be the people's favorite in 1800, for though under the law at that time the electors did not distinctively indicate their choice for president and vice-president, and Jefferson and Burr, both republicans, had an equal number of votes, every elector desired that Jefferson should have the higher office. Madison and Monroe stood so squarely in the line of succession that there was no doubt at any time during their canvasses that they would be elected.

Jackson and Van Buren had been on the presidential track for years before they reached the white house. Jackson had been in the hands of his friends two or three years prior to his defeat in 1824 by the second Adams, and he remained in that condition until his election in 1828. The vendetta shortly afterward between Jackson and Calhoun made Van Buren Jackson's political heir and sent him to the presidency in 1836. After Van Buren no persistent presidential aspirant ever reached the goal of his ambition except Buchanan, who has been mentioned. The fatality which clung to Clay, Webster, Cass, Seward, Douglas, Blaine and Sherman in their efforts for promotion is historic. Polk, chosen in 1844, Pierce in 1852, and Garfield in 1880, were dark horses. The first Harrison, elected in 1840, was far less prominent in his party than Clay, while Taylor, elected in 1848, had never been thought of in connection with the presidency until a year or two earlier. To the country at large the nomination of Lincoln in 1860 was unexpected, and while Grant was thought of in 1867 and 1868 in connection with the presidency, he himself did not seek the office. Hayes in 1876, Cleveland in 1884, and Harrison in 1888 were new entries on the national track. This record talks eloquently to aspirants about the folly of listening too early and too persistently to the buzzings of the presidential bee.

WORK OF AN ELEVATOR.

The Oregonian recently spoke of the immense amount of work done by the elevators in the chamber of commerce building, and gave the number handled by the one most used at about 2,500 per day. Beside the showing made in some of the deep mines of the Comstock, the elevators spoken of are "not in it." The Consolidated Virginia and California mines were worked through a combination shaft, the shaft was divided into three compartments and the cages, which are simply iron frames with a wooden floor and an iron bonnet, or in other words elevator, were about three and a half feet by four and a half feet. Two of the compartments run cages with two floors, or double deckers, and the other cage was a three decker. The main ore body of these mines lay between the 1,400 and 1,700 feet levels, so that the average lift was 1,500 feet, as against, say 60 feet in the chamber of commerce elevators.

The work done by these cages in twenty-four hours was approximately as follows: There were 800 men sent down and brought back, 1,200 tons of ore was lifted, besides the waste rock that had to be handled, the powder used was sent down and five tons of ice, the picks, gads and drills were sent up to be sharpened, and besides this 100,000 feet of timbers (board measure) were sent down, or 3,000,000 feet a month. The double deckers carried eighteen men or two tons of ore, and the three-deckers twenty-seven men or three tons of ore at a trip. This will give some idea of the number of trips that had to be made to handle the vast amounts of ore and lumber, none of which was moved less than 1,400 feet perpendicularly.

The accidents were not frequent either, and such as occurred were generally the running of the cages into the sheaves. This term may need some explanation to those who have never been about a deep mine. The sheave is an iron wheel, rimmed, hung directly over the shaft, and from 30 to 50 feet above it. The engine is generally set from 50 to 80 feet away from the shaft, and the cable which is composed of steel wire ropes, half an inch in diameter, and seven to eleven of them placed side by side and woven together, and is therefore flat, is taken from the drum over the sheave and down to the cage. An indicator on the drum perpetually tells the engineer at what point in the mine the cages are, and it seems that accidents could not occur. Yet carelessness or wrong reading of the indicator sometimes sends the cages into the sheaves travelling at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and usually killing most of those on them.

MORE PATRIOTISM.

Last night a friend after perusing an editorial of ours, said to us: "You seem to have a prejudice against rich men." That idea he gathered from the editorial alluded to, and yet the spirit and intent of an article was never more misconstrued. That friend was sadly mistaken. We recognize the fact that there are rich men now, as there has been ever since man ceased to be an utter savage. We realize that were the doctrines of the communist put in force tomorrow, no sooner would property be divided than the many would begin to squander and the few to save, and inside of a week some would have what the week before belonged to a dozen, and the dozen would be desiring a new division. The only idea we intended to convey was that those who accumulate should be willing to pay to be protected in their accumulations in proportion to the amount they owned.

It may be that the world was framed on a foundation of exact justice. That was the decree, at least, promulgated at the gates of Paradise when the angel with the flaming sword prevented our first parents from re-entering that garden where that decree was not in force. That decree exists today as it existed then. It was the law, it is yet the divine law, that man should possess only that wealth, whether of money, lands, love, happiness, or any of the other treasurers of earth that his honest and faithful efforts to earn those treasures fully deserved. Man has set aside this law. Some possess what they do not earn; but the books of the Infinite must balance. If they do not earn it, then some other man or men must. Wealth is the accumulations of toil, and if the toiler has it not, it is becaus man's laws prevail, instead of the first great decree laid down at the gates of Eden. That is the trouble with us that some of us must toil to balance the books.

Is it too much, then, to ask those who absorb the results of others' toil to pay their full share towards protecting that which they have received without laboring for it? We find no fault with their being rich, for we are not poor from choice. We do find fault with those who are so far lost to all sense of patriotism, and who have grown so deludedly selfish that they shun all burdens. The back of the toiler is strong and his shoulders are broad, but even a rudimentary brain would realize the folly and the danger of overtasking him.

Rome had her redemption in her hands in Rienzi, but her citizens, preferring to be plundered rather than submit to taxation, she fell, the victim of that very class—the nobles—who, refusing to be taxed to uphold the laws, lost their all in her fall. History repeats itself, and it is rapidly humming over some of the old refrains just now.

SOME ADVANTAGES OF SUGAR.

The general public has a wrong impression as to the actual advantages of sugar in the preservation of the human frame. Harm may be done by eating sugar in excess, just as the excess of anything else is pernicious to health. In the stomach it is in part changed to lactic acid; and the latter acts upon calcic phosphate, and permits their assimilation. How frequently a mild case of indigestion could be relieved, if not cured, by an occasional drink of sugar and water. Do our readers realize the importance of a few bon-bons after a hearty meal? The fatty substances that might otherwise overload the stomach, then become harmless.

Those who enjoy coffee and tea at night, and yet hesitate drinking these beverages, can partake of the same, in moderation, without fear of sleepless nights, by the liberal use of sugar. The recent experiments, previously mentioned in these pages, showing that sugar increases the muscular power possible to develop during a given period are only a scientific determination of what is already known. One need only visit a sugarcane plantation in the West Indies to appreciate that the "niggers" can develop more work in a given time, if allowed to eat the cane freely, than during any period of the year. Sugar has its disadvantages for stout people, a fact know to most of us, but the advantages to be derived from a moderate introduction of sugar, as a means of retaining health, is too frequently overlooked.—Sugar Beet.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.

That patriotism is the rack upon which all governments are built is beyond question; and just as that patriotism is pure, strong and general, so is the government, which is built upon it, strong and stable. It was love of country that brought the minute-men together at Lexington; that sustained the ragged army whose bare feet left blood upon the snow at Valley Forge, and for eight years made the continental army superior to hunger and privation. It was patriotism that gathered the clans of the north to war with their brethren of the South, and it was patriotism, though applied to a locality instead of the whole country, that filled the Confederate ranks. Without it no government can exist; and herein lies the greatest danger to our institutions.

The wealth of the country is setting an example of selfishness, of greed and disloyalty. It is doing so in undertaking to avoid the payment of its share of the expenses of the government. The submission to taxation is an example of patriotism, but unfortunately an example that is not set by the very wealthy. Under our system of raising revenue, by customs and imposts, the burden is divided, not according to a man's ability to bear it, but it is a per capita tax, of which the poor man pays just as much as the rich one. John Smith eats just as much sugar as John Jacob Astor, and pays just as much tax. Yet John Smith has $1.000 in the government partnership and John Jacob has $100,000,000. The expense of carrying on the government should be borne in proportion to their wealth, as 100,000 to 1. Why? Because John Jacob has 100,000 times as much interest at stake, 100,000 times as much in which his interests are protected. If it were not for John Smith and his class, that make the bone and sinew of the government, some man or men, stronger than John Jacob, would take his wealth away from him. He should, therefore, pay in proportion to the amount he has at stake.

In time of peace the John Smith class pays 95 per cent of the expenses of carrying on the government, and in time of war that class furnishes 100 per cent of the soldiers who risk their lives to protect their small sums and John Jacobs' large ones. In time of peace the extremely wealthy are tax dodgers, and in time of war they are danger dodgers. It is true that during the late war John Jacob's class submitted to an income tax without questioning its constitutionality; but it was because their interests were at stake and they could not dodge it without risk to all they had. When the war was over almost the first tax to come off was the income tax, though John Sherman, who was then an honest man, at least, tried to retain it. The poor millionaires set up the pitiful plea that it was "a war measure" that they had submitted to peacefully, and now that the war was over the burden should be lifted from them. They ignored the fact that the $2,600,000,000 debt was also "a war measure," and gracefully slipping from under it, they let the full weight rest upon John Smith and his class. That class was patriots. They proved it on many a battle field, and emphasized it with their blood and their lives. A half million of them left lifeless bodies on southern battle-fields, and when at last the fratricidal strife was over, they came home scarred, maimed and broken in health, to be honored with the plaudits of a proud nation, and permitted to go to work to pay off all their share of the war debt, and that of John Jacob Astor's class too. They were patriots and submitted to this most damnable outrage.

Our school histories, in treating of the late war, devote considerable space to the fact that Vanderbilt presented the government a fine steamship, costing $150,000 or more. It is said that it was a great gift, a magnificent gift. Perhaps it was; but weighed in the scales with some others, it was as the floating down of the thistle in the scales against a universe. Aye! there were 500,000 gifts beside which Vanderbilt's was nothing; gifts that loosened heart-strings, instead of those of the purse. When the noble American mother, moved by divine patriotism, clasped her yet beardless boy to the breast that nourished him, and sanctifying him with her tears, sent him where duty called, she gave him to her country and her country's God. She gave a priceless treasure. And when in the van of battle that young life went out as a candle in the wind, what a gift was his! No more will the brave heart beat within that breast! No more will the warm blood leap through artery and vein! The sun will rise, but never again will those waxen lids quiver beneath its glorious rays! The bugle will blow, but Gabriel alone can awaken sound within those closed ears! The mother's caress, the voice of love, the gladsomeness of children round his knees, the high ambition, the plaudits of men—all that men hold dear, shall never be for him. The grave, where even his identity is lost, the trench of the nameless dead; these only are his reward. What think you of the two gifts? What think you of the two kinds of patriotism? Think you the example of those who rebel at the trifling levy made upon them to meet the debt then made, will stir the younger generation to patriotic deeds? Alas, no!

Let our wealthy class not so soon forget their debt to those who gave up all. Let them set the example of patriotism by meeting cheerfully, willingly and anxiously the full and heaping measure of their share of maintaining our grand government. They owe it to the country, but they owe it doubly to themselves, for the time will come when the country will need defenders, and who is there that will bare his breast then to defend those who in time of peace forgot their duty and refused to bear their share of the expenses of running the government. Let them beware of the day when the cry of "Wolf!" "Wolf!" shall be heard unheeded.

The Telegram is finding fault with the Sun for re-printing an alleged copyrighted dispatch, the property of the Associated Press Co. The dispatch contained the startling intelligence that "the British officers were taking advantage of their occupancy of Corinto to take notes about the Nicaragua canal." The dispatch implies that the British were totally ignorant of the lay of the country, and were stealing information. The truth is, there is nothing secret about the affair at all. The route has been used, traveled for hundreds of years, and is open now for anyone who wants to go over it. It is about of a piece with the rot the Associated Press is furnishing, only perhaps a trifle below the average.

We read in the dispatches yesterday that gold was being deposited in the United States and currency taken out, and that this state of affairs was due to the fact that the people had confidence in the ability of the Morgan syndicate to keep the reserve up to its limit and that therefore the credit of the United States was good. This is fine reading, but it strikes us that the country is poor indeed when 75,000,000 people are compelled to have their promise to pay indorsed by a syndicate of bankers. The next thing someone knows Rockefeller or Brice or Astor, or some of those fellows will be roping us country editors in to indorse their notes. We give notice now that we will renege if they call on us with any such designs.

THE MARKETS.

We quote as follows:

WHEAT—38 cents per bushel.
OATS—75 cents per 100 pounds.
BARLEY—55 cents per 100 pounds.
FLOUR—$2.25 per barrel; retail $2.50.
CHOP FEED—$15.00 per ton.
BRAN—$10.00 per ton.
POTATOES—40 cents per sack.
CHICKENS—$2.50 to $3.00 per dozen.
EGGS—8 cents per dozen.
BUTTER—30 to 40 cents per roll.
WHEAT HAY—$9 per ton.
OAT HAY—$8 per ton.
TIMOTHY—$12 per ton.
WOOL—8½ cents for best grade.
WOOL BAGS—39 cents.
SHEEP PELTS—5 cents per pound.
HIDES—6 to 6¼ per pound.

Advertised Letters.

Following is the list of letters remaining in the postoffice at The Dalles uncalled for May 4, 1895. Persons calling for the same will give date on which they were advertised:

Adams, Thos (2)	Burham, A
Brewster, C J	Bond, L C (2)
Bowden, E	Davidson, John
Graves, Chas E	Godfrey, Chas
Golden, Shelby	Hardwick, Mrs J
Jackson, Miss Stella	Jakway, L
Mack, W A	Martyn, Miss Anna
Moses, C S	Palmer, T H
Ring, Miss Cora	Schwartz, M
Sparks, E S	Stephenson, W F
Schouleber, Christ	Weekly Sun,
Shyrock, S W J	Tisher, J G
Walker, C O	Watson, W H
Ward, T E	Webb, J A
Young, Miss Frankie	Quirk, Mary

J. A. CROSSEN, P. M.

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, 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. ARCHER, 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." EDWIN F. PARDEE, 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 MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

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

Closing Out Sale

of DRY GOODS

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

Past or present values cut no figure, as goods

MUST be SOLD LESS than COST.

The C. P. and P. D., French Woven, Hand-Made, Dr. Warner's Health, Coraline, French Model and other makes of Corsets will be closed out at extremely low prices. Call and be convinced. You will be surprised at our low prices.

J. P. McINERNY.

Hi There!

JUST RECEIVED.

Men's Straw Hats,
Boys' Straw Hats,
Misses' Straw Hats,
Ladies' Straw Hats.

Largest Assortment in the City.

ROBERT E. WILLIAMS,

Blue Front Store, Opposite Diamond Mills.

RUPERT & GABEL,

Wholesale and retail manufacturers and dealers in

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Collars,

TENTS and WAGON COVERS,

And all Articles Kept in a First Class Harness Shop.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE. Adjoining Joles, Collins & Co.'s Store,

THE DALLES, OREGON.

New - Umatilla - House,

THE DALLES, OREGON.

SINNOTT & FISH, PROP'S.

Ticket and Baggage Office of the U. P. R. R. Company, and office of the Western Union Telegraph Office are in the Hotel.

Fire-Proof Safe for the Safety of all Valuables.

LARGEST : AND : FINEST : HOTEL : IN : OREGON

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A full line of all the Standard Patent Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Etc.

—ARTISTS MATERIALS.—

Country and Mail Orders will receive prompt attention.

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CHARLES S. MOSES.