

The Weekly Chronicle.

THE DALLES - OREGON
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Secretary of State..... H. R. Kincaid
Treasurer..... Phillip Metcahan
Supt. of Public Instruction..... G. M. Irwin
Attorney-General..... C. M. Idleman
Senators..... G. W. McBride
J. H. Mitchell
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Congressmen..... W. E. Ellis
State Printer..... W. H. Leeds

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Sheriff..... T. J. Driver
Clerk..... A. M. Kelsey
Treasurer..... Wm. Mitchell
Commissioners..... Frank Kincaid
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Assessor..... F. H. Wakefield
Surveyor..... E. F. Sharp
Superintendent of Public Schools..... Troy Shelley
Coroner..... W. H. Butts

OUR FOURTH OF JULY.

The Dalles has invited the people of the surrounding country to celebrate the Fourth of July with us. It behooves the town, from the standpoint of hosts, as well as from the standpoint of business men, to see to it that no one who comes shall regret their coming. Let the celebration be a rousing one, befitting the event which we celebrate. The Dalles is dependent for its prosperity, in a large degree, upon the people who will be our guests. Let their welcome be such that they will appreciate our kindly feeling toward them and know that their enjoyment is our pleasure.

MONEY AND LABOR MARKET.

Yesterday's dispatches indicate that there is an unusual congestion of money in London and other commercial centers of Europe. No loans can be found which are satisfactory to the capitalists; railway bonds and other like securities are distrusted and find no takers. At the same time an unusually large number of laborers are in want for the means of subsistence both in Europe and America. Between these two elements of prosperity is a wide and deep gulf of distrust. Just the cause of this condition every demagogue and politician thoroughly understands. One declares it is because there is too little silver need for coinage purposes; another that there is a threatened excessive use of silver for the same purpose; another that the trouble lies in too great restrictions upon trade by reason of tariff duties; another that there is too little protection of home industries. Those who know least of the real cause of the trouble are very apt to have the most elaborate theories; but all agree that someone else is at fault, and each abuses that other as the common enemy of mankind—a dishonest flat silverite; a scheming, thieving cornerer of gold; an unpatriotic Cobdunit; or a tariff robber. None are honest but ourselves.

Is it not possible that all are right, and all are wrong; that the real cause is lack of faith in the future and in the stability of commerce; that this want of faith arises in the mind of each by reason of a fear which is unreal, the fear in each having more or less encouragement from the peculiar ideas of each upon monetary or commercial question? The disaster anticipated is usually far greater than the disaster which comes. Men go from the extremes of reckless speculation to unwise and unprofitable hoarding quickly.

We are not of those who know all about it; but we believe a firm confidence in the common honesty of mankind, faith in the common wisdom of statesmen, and the general fruitfulness of the earth, a willingness to venture something of wealth, which is useless, when idle, for the welfare of labor, which is dangerous when unemployed, will again bridge the chasm, and wealth and labor will again commingle and give mutual aid, resulting in mutual profit. This condition is returning, and whatever tends to increase in men generally this faith, will hasten its return.

SILVER QUESTION IGNORED.

Many of the opponents of free silver will boast of the victory of the anti-free silver people at the Cleveland convention; it was rather a victory of common sense over unwise enthusiasm. We believe that all of the conservative silver people joined the anti-silver men to prevent the convention doing what it had no business to do, and thus all resolutions which properly belong to the national convention for consideration were side tracked. When the national republican convention refuses to declare for anything but a reliable medium of exchange, the 16 to 1 silver men will be defeated; until then the opponents of free coinage must "look a little out."

We believe that by the time the national convention meets the free silver agitation will have worn itself out, but it behooves every voter who wishes to avoid a silver standard, to cast his vote on every occasion for men who believe as he does, in order that that result may be brought about.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Interest in the Cuban revolution is increasing throughout the United States. Notwithstanding the precautions of the

United States government to head off the enthusiasts, many are leaving and joining the revolutionists. Last Sunday Rev. J. A. Wilson, a prominent New York clergyman, openly espoused the cause of the Cubans, and from his pulpit eloquently denounced Spain's treatment of Cuba.

It needs very little to move Americans to espouse the cause of Americans against a European government, and the time will soon come when we shall again be called upon to recognize a neighboring republic which has thrown off a monarchical yoke. We sincerely hope it may be done with more grace and promptness than in the case of Hawaii. America has little use for monarchies, and we hope Cuba will soon show itself truly American.

DARK CLOUD OVER THE BIG BEND COUNTRY.

The Big Bend Empire, speaking of the bright prospects for an abundant harvest throughout the Big Bend country, says: "But across the clear field of this bright prospect one cloud still comes to cast dark shadows as it expands in the summer sky. That is the transportation problem." And indeed it is a dark cloud to the people of that country. Although surrounded by the grandest of rivers, they are shut in and dependent upon rail transportation after hauling their products twenty-five to fifty miles over sandy roads. With an open river, this great country, with its magnificent possibilities, would be favorably situated as to market, and its increasing trade would pass up and down the Columbia.

Not only will that country be benefited beyond calculation, but the commercial cities of Oregon—Astoria, Portland and The Dalles, will compete for its trade. All of Oregon and Washington must stand together for the opening of the river and let no opportunity pass to call the attention of congress to the great necessity of these improvements.

PRaise FROM THE OREGONIAN.

A remarkably fine piece of descriptive writing, both in diction and spirit, was the article entitled "Old Mount Adams" by Professor W. D. Lyman of Whitman college, Walla Walla, published in the Sunday Oregonian of June 23d. The enthusiasm of a lover of the great things of nature is expressed in the easy and full language of the scholar who writes without pendency or bombast. The Oregonian ventures the opinion that not another one of our great mountains has been so finely described.—Sunday Oregonian.

It is seldom the Oregonian praises anyone so highly as it has Prof Lyman, but the commendation is none too lavish. Mr. Lyman is a son of that sturdy pioneer, Rev. Horace Lyman, who had a great part to play in the upbuilding of Oregon, and is himself a man of rare ability and power as a writer. The writer considers it a great privilege to have been under Prof. Lyman's instruction while at college, and is glad to see the Oregonian recognize true merit as it has done in praising the writer of "Old Mount Adams."

We used to pay \$3.40 per ton for the transportation of wheat from The Dalles to Portland; we now pay for the same service \$1.25, a saving of \$2.15 per ton, or over 6 cents on every bushel. During the three years and a half that the river boats have been operated the stockholders have received a dividend of 10 per cent, less than 3 per cent per annum upon their capital. The producers of wheat last year alone were benefited more than 20 per cent on the wheat marketed, and yet many farmers believe that the monied men of this city are not well disposed toward them. The boat line is a good thing for the town; it is a good thing for the country; and nothing more clearly demonstrates that the interests of the town and the tributary country are identical than this transportation question.

The opening of the great German canal suggests that it is none too early to consider plans for the proper celebration of the opening of the canal and locks at the Cascades. No better opportunity will ever be offered to Oregon to bring to the attention of the eastern states and Europe the advantages, resources, climate and scenery, than a fitting celebration of this important event, now fast approaching. We propose a joint action by the commercial bodies of Astoria, Portland, Vancouver and The Dalles in preparing a suitable celebration. It is none too early to lay the plans for it.

A representative of the Southern Pacific railroad is in the city today, and made the statement that the Southern Pacific is in the field for trade from Eastern Oregon. The San Francisco merchants have looked with longing eyes towards getting a market for their goods in the Inland Empire, and the prospects of their doing so are exceedingly bright. The wool business is also what they are after, and, if necessary to obtain it, a large warehouse will be built and a storage department operated. All this will be done with the aid and co-operation of the D. P. & A. N. Co.

Excursion.

Steamer Regulator will leave The Dalles for Cascades Sunday, June 30th, at 9 a. m. Returning arrives at 6 p. m. Round trip 50 cents. d3t-w1

THE ERA OF CANALS.

While the eyes of the civilized world are turned toward the little strip of sand that connects the Danish peninsula with the continent and the big ditch therein dug to protect and advance German commercial interests, it will be well for us to look at one of the most important engineering projects in the world's history, now rapidly approaching completion in our own land. Twenty-four million dollars are expended, or contracted for, and before 1896 will have past, the "old order" will have returned—or more properly, geologically speaking, one of the old orders—and the waters of the great lake system of our continent will resume their ancient outflow through the Illinois river and through the Mississippi into the gulf. This ancient outflow was before the ice of the glacial era had melted from the east end of the lakes, setting free the opening toward the Atlantic. This present work was primarily undertaken as a sanitary measure, to dispose of the sewage of Chicago, but the requisite size of the canal, before legislative consent could be obtained, was to be of sufficient capacity to carry ten thousand cubic feet of water per second, and provide at the same time for deep water navigation. No where does the surface of the land rise more than eight feet above the lake level. The possibility of this construction is secured by one of the most marvelous adjustments in the world.

The great glacialist, George Frederick Wright, says: "The three great lakes, Erie, Huron and Michigan, are practically on the same level, 580 feet above the sea, though Lake Erie is seven or eight feet lower. The basin of these lakes may be compared to a great saucer about 500 miles in diameter from rim to rim, with three necks on different sides, through any one of which drainage may be directed by very slight changes of level. If the region about Chicago were to settle fifty feet, the drainage would all be diverted to the Mississippi. Lake Erie would be its tributary, and Niagara would be a dry bed. The level of the rock rim at the head of the Niagara river is only thirty feet below that separating Lake Michigan from the Mississippi basin at Chicago." The amount of water to be discharged will raise the level of the Mississippi at St. Louis one foot, and provide free navigation without locks for the lower 200 miles of the Illinois. Major Ruffner's estimates are that the future probable enlargements may require as much as 15 or 20 per cent of the water now flowing over Niagara. Our own government has just expended \$2,000,000 to deepen the channel in the lakes two feet. It is not strange then that the government has just appointed three commissioners, of whom Major Ruffner is one, to determine the facts and proper remedies, while the Dominion of Canada has appointed a similar commission to protect their own interests.

In old times the phraseology used to be "Oregon or the states," and we might be pardoned if we took scanty interest in the goings on in "the states." Now happily, thanks to the iron bands, we are one of them, and what benefits one is a gain to us all. More especially do we on this coast derive great benefit in the wonderfully increased mechanical appliances developed by this great work, and which will render more certain and easy the fulfillment of our own great hope, the completion of the Nicaraguan ship canal in the near future. No fear there of lowering either Atlantic or Pacific to anybody's detriment.

A WORD OF PRAISE.

The good words said of Baker City by all visitors certainly indicate that we have one of the best towns in the Northwest from a business standpoint.—Democrat. One of the best institutions Baker City has to boast of is its bright and able newspaper, the Morning Democrat. Nothing tells quicker the business standing of a town than its local journal, and the Democrat, by its able editorials and breezy local pages reflects credit on the people of Baker City. The La Grande Chronicle is another paper which is of great benefit to the section in which it is published.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.

The democrats of Kentucky, at their state convention, held on the 25th, stood clearly and positively against free silver. With the great conventions, the greatest newspapers, and the greatest statesmen all standing against the free coinage of silver, it will not be long until the question will be settled as a political issue. We are of the opinion that the question is becoming wearisome to the people generally.

While not wishing to interfere with any arrangements the executive committee for the celebration has made, yet there is one thing that seems to THE CHRONICLE an oversight. We are to have a visiting company of militia, who very kindly have promised to make the long trip from Wasco, and it would be fitting that a prize be offered for a competitive drill. Both companies A and G have done a great amount of practicing, and a public drill would show their proficiency and stimulate interest in the militia. Besides, there is no good reason why prizes should be offered for horse contests and none for the militia.

We hope the committee will provide for a contest between the companies that are present on the Fourth, and award a suitable trophy.

If a New Englander should be told that bushels of cherries could be gathered in many of the cherry orchards near this city, each single cherry of which would measure from 3 to 3½ inches in circumference, he would say: "That's another western story of the same character as your fish and big tree stories." But a visit to any of the orchards along Dry Hollow or 3-Mile creek will demonstrate that such a statement would be no exaggeration. We doubt if cherries grow to greater perfection or with finer flavor elsewhere in the world than in Wasco county.

Notwithstanding new and wonderful discoveries in illuminating appliances and materials, the production of petroleum for export was larger during the past year than ever before, exceeding that of 1893 by 100,000,000 gallons. The production of better lights by means of electricity seems to increase instead of lessen the demands for what almost seems an ancient means of illuminating.

A Lawn Party.

Quite a number of the young folks enjoyed themselves Tuesday night at a lawn party given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Glenn, on Union street. The invitations had been issued by Miss Grace Glenn in honor of Miss Anna Wentz of Portland, who has been visiting for several weeks in this city. The weather, although warm in the day time, was delightful in the evening, and the clear sky and balmy night made it very pleasant on the grassy lawn. The grounds were decorated profusely with Chinese lanterns, and the whole effect was very brilliant. After a number of interesting games, interspersed with singing, the guests were served with a delicious lunch.

Nothing could be more hospitable than the entertainment given the youthful guests. At a late hour they departed, having spent a pleasant evening. Those who were fortunate enough to receive invitations were: Jessie Butler, Annie Wentz of Portland, Lena Thompson, Hattie Cram, Lena Liebe, Grace Hobson, Sybil Cushing, Florence Sampson, Lizzie Bonn, Effie Bolton, Vesta Bolton Edythe Fisher, May Barnett, Emma Oaland, Maud Gilbert, Winnie Williams of Portland, Grace Glenn, Hattie Glenn, Paul French, George Ruch, Willie Fields, Willie Frank, Archie Barnett, George Weigle, Leo Newman, John Fritz, Lawrence Hudson, James McCown, Victor Sampson, Fred Olson, Portland, Bart Prune, Charlie Schmidt.

Twenty Dollars and Cents.

The case of the State vs. Clarence Murray and Frank Heater was decided last evening by Justice Davis. The charge was one of assault and battery preferred against the defendants by George Sandman. The evidence went to show that there had been some trouble between the parties over a pipe which was claimed to belong to Murray and which Sandman held in his possession. Words soon brought on blows and Murray had Sandman down, when Frank Heater took a hand and according to the evidence tried to separate the combatants. Sandman had some beautifully blacked eyes and it will be quite a while before his bruised cheeks will regain their normal hue. Three witnesses were examined on the part of the state and several testified for the defense. The case against Heater was at no time very strong and Dep'ty Pros. Atty Phelps dwelt mainly on the evidence against the other defendant. He made a forcible speech and insisted that a street fight was not the proper mode of determining the ownership of a pipe. Mr. Dufur for the defense made a vigorous fight for his side and brought out all possible points in the defendant's favor. Justice Davis took the matter under advisement and rendered a decision dismissing the charge against Heater and fining Murray \$20 and costs, which were paid and the trouble dropped.

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