

The Weekly Chronicle.

THE DALLES - OREGON

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STATE OFFICIALS.

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

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge..... Geo. C. Blakeley
 Sheriff..... T. J. Driver
 Clerk..... A. M. Selway
 Treasurer..... Wm. Mitchell
 Commissioners..... (Frank Kincaid)
 S. S. Blowers
 Assessor..... F. H. Wakefield
 Surveyor..... E. F. Sharp
 Superintendent of Public Schools..... Troy Shibley
 Coroner..... W. H. Butts

ARE AMERICANS LITIGIOUS?

Mr. Joseph Choate, the celebrated lawyer of New York, stated recently that England has only thirty-two judges to attend to the wants of 30,000,000 people, while the state of New York alone has 140. This contrast is an instructive commentary on the litigious disposition of our people. Two-thirds of the litigation in our courts is without valid excuse. We rush to law for nothing, and a large part of the contentions in our courts do not rise in dignity or importance above the quarrels of schoolboys.—Oregonian.

We question the assertion that the people of the United States are of a more litigious disposition than the English. The condition of their property and the courts and bar are so unlike that of the people of England that any comparison in this respect does an injustice to Americans. In this country almost every head of a family, except in larger cities, has, or claims to have, an interest in real property; many own small tracts of land; estates are divided among heirs upon the death of the owner; conveyances of real property are frequent, and contracts pertaining to the sale of real property are much more frequent; real property is easily encumbered; and in many other respects transactions out of which litigation arises, though less in importance, are far greater in number in the United States.

Again, litigation, except perhaps in equity, is much more readily disposed of there. An Oscar Wilde is tried twice, sentenced and imprisoned within a few days. A case of that importance here would have occupied weeks in a single trial. In England the ablest lawyers only are placed upon the bench. In many of the states men of little experience are frequently elevated to the bench. Such men will require days to try a case which should occupy only a few hours. Again, lawyers are easily made in this country, and the expense of litigation to litigants is less; but trials are on this account far more frequent. Nothing helps a trial court to correctly try a case so much as able lawyers; nothing renders appeals necessary so much as ignorant and inexperienced lawyers.

The trouble is not with the disposition of our people so much as with the courts and bar. More care in the admission to the bar and in the selection of judges for both the trial and supreme benches would greatly reduce the work of the courts.

DEATH OF A. N. TOWNE.

In the death of A. N. Towne the Pacific coast loses its ablest railroad manager. Whatever may be said of the policies of the Southern Pacific railroad, everyone, both in and out of the employ of the company, who knows anything of the management of its affairs, concedes that a most successful executive in railroad matters has been taken. For forty years he has been in the service, working his way from freight brakemen to general manager of the greatest railroad corporation doing business on the coast. He left an estate of about three-fourths of a million, yet he was one of the men with whom English snobs would not, if they are consistent, associate, because he could not say he had never earned his living by manual labor. Although rich, few men worked so hard, or were so entirely a servant.

His success was due to industry, care and intelligence. In America he was a gentleman and a laborer; in the eyes of an Englishman, who lives, like tramps, upon the labors of others, he would have been a laborer, and not a gentleman. The nobility of a man who raises himself from freight brakeman to a position like Mr. Towne's, is not to be compared to that of the Prince of Wales; it is as much more real as is the natural rose when compared to the tissue paper imitation.

PRICE OF WHEAT.

The East Oregonian remarks that it is surprising that the promise of republican success in 1896 does not have some effect on wheat as well as on wool. The price of wheat, we claim, is affected. It is about twenty-five per cent higher than it was eight months ago; and the change would be still greater if wheat was a commodity which required one or two years in which to reach the consumer, or which was a commodity of import, like wool, instead of export. Wool goes up because there is a good prospect that it will be protected by the time the goods to be manufactured from

this clip will be placed on the market. Wheat goes up now because the restoration of manufacturing increases the demand for breadstuffs the world over. But give us a protective tariff, and wheat will be all right, at least so far as this country is concerned, and wool will be as much higher as the amount of the tariff.

SHERMAN AND THE PRESIDENCY

John Sherman says he is not a candidate for president. It is not probably he could be nominated and less likely he could be elected.—Eugene Guard.

This is undoubtedly true and yet in days gone by a more suitable man for the presidency than John Sherman could not have been found. Cool headed, able and patriotic he had none of the demagogue in him, but stood as a rock of strength in any emergency. Sherman never had in him the qualities that would make a popular candidate for president, but had he ever attained the executive chair the country would have had a clean, forcible, American administration. We do not always choose our best men president as the defeats of John Sherman in repeated conventions and James G. Blaine at the polls plainly show.

MIDNIGHT CLOSING OF SALOONS

"Citizen" in yesterday's issue suggests the closing of saloons from midnight to 6 o'clock in the morning. This has been found to be a very salutary regulation in other places, and ought to be the law everywhere. No man has any need of a saloon after midnight, and when trouble arises in them it is oftener after than before midnight. As suggested by the communication referred to, the better class of men in the business would no doubt be glad to close at midnight, if all were required to. Let us have such an ordinance.

There seems a discrepancy in the report just submitted by Major Post regarding the Cascade locks, and the statements from time to time given out by the contractors. Major Post speaks of the enormity of the undertaking, and closes with the hope that boats may pass through the canal by June 30, 1896. This is considerably later than the time set by Mr. Day, and would turn the Christmas gift into a Fourth of July offering. But we will not murmur; either date will be satisfactory to the people of Eastern Oregon, and all we ask is that the locks be ready for next year's clip of wool and crop of grain. The Regulator line has made waiting bearable.

The recommendations a man gets from his friends after he has helped some other fellow into an office sought by his sponsor, are more sincere, if not more accurate, than those which boosted him into prominence. McCowan now thinks that if the president could have cast his eye upon the countenance of Henry Heppner, that the aforesaid Henry would not now be in a position to turn down so ignominiously the aforesaid McCowan. We wonder what McCowan said to Secretary Carlisle when he placed the collector's indorsements in his hands. It makes a heap of difference where we stand when we look at a man's character and qualities.

The attention of every thinking person is centered on Chicago, where the great Horr-Harvey debate is now in progress. It is a pleasing thought that the two champions of different sides can meet together for intelligent discussion and seek to find out the truth above all things else. No matter which side proves the stronger the result will be a triumph for the breadth of American thinking and a universal desire of free, intelligent discussion of important questions. If only the speakers will seek to prove their statements and not merely make declarations many minds now muddled on the silver question will be shown the light.

The debate of Messrs. Horr and Harvey will attract much attention, but it will be read with far less interest now than if it had taken place eight months ago. Business is starting up, and people are astonished to find that there is plenty of money with which to do it; besides, many are now too busy earning a dollar to stop to discuss, or read discussions, about whether the ratio between silver and gold should be 16 to 1. When fish are running well, as Columbia river fishermen say, we don't stop to develop theories why they don't run, we hustle to catch them as they go by, and leave discussions for off years when fish don't run.

Grain speculators in Chicago continue to "monkey" with the wheat market, and it is utterly impossible to determine what is the real condition of the market. If it were made a crime to deal at all in grain not now in existence and ready for delivery, or to sell what the seller could not deliver within a week's time, the producers and consumers of the country would be much better off.

In the United States there are now two classes only; the nobility, composed of all those who earn their bread by honest toil, and the tramps, composed of those who live without working. We had a third class, composed of agitators, but they have either joined one or the other of the two classes or gone to jail; the country had no place for them.

WOOLEN MILL NEEDED.

The wool clip for 1895 has been sold for the most part, and the larger portion of it has been shipped away from our warehouses. With it went from three to four million pounds of grease and good Oregon dirt. For the shipping of that grease and dirt to Boston we have paid from \$28,000 to \$30,000 to the transportation companies. If a cleansing establishment could be paid one-half of what it would save on freight and could have for one season the cleansing of the entire clip marketed at this place, it would pay for its plant and have something left, unless a plant would cost more than we suppose.

We ship our wool to New England and the middle states, pay the freight on it and ship the manufactured goods back, paying another tribute to transportation companies, and usually paying, in addition to freights, a profit to the jobber; nevertheless we have here all the conditions requisite to the cleansing, weaving and manufacturing. The Dalles should have these industries; who can suggest the way to get them?

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS SHOULD BE FUNDED.

There probably has never before been a time when there has been so much idle capital seeking safe investments in Wasco county as at present. The low price of wool and wheat during the past two years has withdrawn much capital heretofore invested in these industries. The funding of the debt of the city has released a considerable amount and some other local causes have tended to release money from employment. Had the county followed the example of the city and funded its debt, as it might have done by act of the legislature, there would have been no trouble in placing its bonds among local capitalists to as equally good advantage as did Dalles City, thereby saving about \$2000 per annum to the taxpayers. If Wasco county is properly represented in the next legislature this will be done.

Stanford University is in a hard row of stumps. It is being prodded by the ministers of Chicago as well as the Oregonian. Mrs. Stanford's ideas upon the liquor question are not approved by the clergy and the free silver notions of one of its professors is distasteful to the Oregonian; so its days are numbered. Too much silver and too much brandy are dangerous to the youthful and the ignorant, always, and this young college will have to quit its brandy and its silver, or shut up shop; otherwise the Oregonian and the other preachers will do it up.

The great debate in Chicago promises to be one of the notable meets of recent years. The champions of the two financial beliefs have put forth their gladiators and the combat is to be a merciless one. Every word the two men utter will be read the world over and the good that results will be lasting. The only danger in such a contest is that the debaters will be prone to make personal thrusts and wander from the main issue into sallies of wit and sarcasm at one another's expense. Such proceedings would serve to take away what influence the debate would otherwise possess.

The wool market throughout the world is still active. American buyers are conspicuous in the London market, and are shipping in large quantities to the United States. Present prices in Boston range from 11 to 14 cents. With a tariff of 2 or 3 cents per pound, the government would realize more on wool this year than it has, or will, from the income tax by several dollars, and there would have been distributed among wool producers who market in this city from \$120,000 to \$180,000 more than what has been paid. Thus free trade helps the sheep industry.

The loose rock in our streets remain where they were some weeks ago, an annoyance to people driving and riding and a menace to bicyclers and bicycles. Can't our combined marshal and street commissioner round up enough hobos to clear these away? Mr. Officer with the combination name, please confer this great boon upon a long suffering community and we will applaud to the echo.

Within a short time two merchants from a neighboring, and to some extent rival, city have located in The Dalles. We welcome them here, and wish them success. They evidently see into the future, and appreciate the promising outlook for our city.

If the saloons had been always closed at midnight a former nightwatchman would have been less likely to have been held up, as happened in The Dalles some time ago. Men have been known to lose their guns by being on duty in saloons between midnight and morning.

The American people will undergo more discomfort to find comfort than one unacquainted with them would suspect. Just consider the campers along the Columbia this chilly weather trying to be comfortable about a camp fire. We are almost happy that we can't afford to go camping.

A year ago almost every day the papers contained an announcement that this or that railroad had gone into the hands of a receiver. Today almost no new receivers are being appointed. This is another evidence of returning prosperity.

The "horrid" bloomers are no where at this season of the year; just go to the beach and look at the bathing suits. But who was ever so bold as to suggest that the ordinary bathing suits are immodest.

WHAT ANIMALS ARE TAUGHT.

Intelligent Trainers Instruct Them In Movements Natural to Them.

A celebrated trainer says: "Animals are never forced to execute, at the command and will of the intelligent trainer, any movements which are not natural to them in a free state." Monkeys love to swing in the tropical creepers, therefore they are placed on a trapeze; goats seek pointed rocks, hence they are natural equilibrist; dogs instinctively rise on their hind legs; so they are taught to maintain themselves in that position. A trainer is guided by the force of fear, devotion, hunger and habit. Watch for these points when you see the Great Wallace Shows.

Nansene School Report.

To THE EDITOR:—Following is the term report of the Nansene school, Dist. No. 34, Wasco county, Or., beginning April 15th and ending July 11th: Number of pupils enrolled, 15; number of days attendance, 788; number of days absence, 64; number of times tardy, 34; number neither absent nor tardy, 1; term average, 13. Those receiving 100 for excellent lessons and behavior are: Vena Moore, Mabel Woodford, Lottie Butler, Hattie Adams, Dora Moore, Bessie Gaunt, Daisy Butler, Rhoda Adams, Clara Moore, Jessie Gaunt, Belle Adams, Berniece Gaunt and Pearlie Woodford.

NELLIE HUDSON, Teacher.

The Training of Lions.

There is one fact which no one would suspect—that it is easier to train an adult lion taken in a snare than an animal born in a menagerie. The civilized lion would soon be spoiled for work, and the inherent deviltry would break forth with awful disaster. Another strange fact is that the older an animal grows, particularly of the feline family, the more dangerous it becomes. The Great Wallace Shows have both animals born in captivity and those taken in their native jungle.

Are You Going to the Coast

This summer? If so, take the Regulator line. Tickets on sale for the season at rates lower than ever. Connections made with all steamers leaving Portland. Through tickets, and baggage checked to destination. (No transfer charges at Portland).

W. C. ALLAWAY, General Agent.

The Wasco Warehouse Co. have on sale at their warehouse Seed Wheat, Feed Wheat, Barley, Barley Chop, Oats and Hay. Are sole agents in The Dalles for the now celebrated Goldendale roller mills flour, the best flour in the market and sold only in ton lots or over. 9-17

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 When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
 When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



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Large Stock, Fine Goods, Prices Way Down.

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