

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 Metcalf
Supt. of Public Instruction: G. M. Irwin
Attorney-General: C. M. Idlemann
Senators: G. W. McBride, J. H. Mitchell, J. B. Hermann, W. R. Ellis
Congressmen: W. H. Leeds
State Printer: W. H. Leeds

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

- County Judge: Geo. C. Blakeley
Sheriff: T. J. Driver
Clerk: A. M. Kelsey
Treasurer: Wm. Mitchell
Commissioners: J. A. S. Blowers, F. H. Wakelind, W. H. Butts

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

THE CHRONICLE is in receipt of a letter from the assistant secretary of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, asking that the call be published for the coming congress, to convene in Omaha on Monday, November 25, 1895.

The body of the call reads as follows: Acting under authority of the last congress, the executive committee hereby announces that the next session of the congress will convene in Omaha on Monday, November 25, 1895, and will probably continue four days.

The territory embraced in the representation to the congress includes all states and territories lying west of the Mississippi river and those portions of Minnesota and Louisiana which lie east of it.

The objects of the congress are to secure such national legislation as is calculated to promote the business interests and development of the resources of the states and territories lying west of the Mississippi river; to increase reciprocal trade among them; to discuss such questions as are naturally suggested by its objects; to cultivate acquaintance, fraternal feeling and hearty co-operation among the various commercial bodies represented.

It is the desire of the committee to confine discussion to questions of common interest, and to exclude, as far as possible, all subjects which are local in their character. Thus far the following have been suggested: Irrigation of Arid Lands; The Hawaiian Question; Nicaragua Canal; Bi-Metalism; Construction and Improvement of Waterways and Deep Water Harbors; Trans-Mississippi Freight Tariffs and Discriminations; Rail and Water Communication between Western Cities and the Seaboard; Construction and Maintenance of Levees on the Mississippi and Tributaries; A National Bankrupt Law; Restriction of Immigration; Relief of Agricultural Depression; Admission of Territories to Statehood; Disposition of Public Lands.

The governor of each state or territory may appoint ten delegates; the mayor of each city one delegate, and an additional delegate for every 5000 inhabitants, provided, however, that no city shall have more than ten delegates; each county one delegate through its executive officer; every business organization one delegate and an additional delegate for every fifty members, provided, however, that no such organization shall be entitled to more than ten delegates. The governors of states or territories, members of the U. S. congress, and ex-presidents of this congress are ex-officio delegates, with all privileges of delegates, except those of voting and election to office.

SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

Senator Brice is one of the conspicuous examples of individual success in this country. He began life a poor boy, that is to say, and has accumulated a big fortune and gained national prominence in politics. His early struggles were a duplication of the experience of thousands of others—in fact the majority of American citizens, in fact—living from hand to mouth, and hoping for something better, with little sign of encouragement. It was not until he was 35 that he began to thrive in a positive sense; and now, at 50, he is worth millions and wields a tremendous power in the affairs of the country, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. There are some things in his record that will not bear close inspection, it must be confessed. He has not always been scrupulous in his business and political methods, and it would hardly do to set him up, in a general way, as an example for the imitation of young men. Nevertheless, there is something to be learned from him as to the secrets of honorable success. He has not secured his wealth and his position entirely by discreditable means, we may be sure; and it is worth while to listen to him when he talks about his ordinary business habits and theories. We may find in his ex-

planation of his success a lesson of useful philosophy, without indorsing the doubtful processes that he is said to have employed in certain instances.

"I have never planned for ahead," he says, "but have always aimed to do what was directly in front of me, with not much thought for the far future."

In other words, he has concentrated his efforts on present facts and conditions, and thus has avoided the grave mistake of frittering away his energies on irrelevant and impracticable things. Moreover, he has always maintained his mental equilibrium, thereby escaping much of the wear and tear to which disappointment and failure are largely attributable. "I have never worried," he says, "but have gone ahead doing the best I could with the things before me." He ascribes his success mainly to these two qualities—concentration and equilibrium. Instead of dissipating his strength, he has brought it all to bear upon the immediate situation; and when troubles have intervened, he has not permitted them to disturb his peace of mind and put him at the mercy of adverse influences. It is so with all truly successful men in business, in politics, and in everything else. They do not plan far ahead, but strive to make the most of what lies nearest to them; they do not fret and mope under misfortune, but surmount it by that serenity which is but another name for practical wisdom. The matter is to some extent one of temperament to be sure; but it is more one of discipline and development, which is to say that, in the full meaning of the words, every man is master of his own material destiny, if he will but require himself to make the best use of his own faculties and opportunities.

ALASKA'S DEVELOPMENT.

THE CHRONICLE is in receipt of the souvenir edition of the Alaska Mining Record, a handsome, illustrated magazine, published at Juneau, the fascinating city of the far North. Alaska is the one portion of the United States about which there still clings the romance of the frontier. The mass of the people of this country are not informed concerning the wealth and possibilities of the land which Secretary Seward purchased in the face of strong opposition, but which has brought to this country returns many times the purchase price. Juneau, the chief commercial city, was settled in 1880, immediately following the discoveries made by Richard Harris and Joseph Juneau, of gold-bearing deposits in Silver Bow Basin. The gold discoveries made by these two men are distant from the town about two and one-half miles northeast. The first house built in Juneau was framed in Sitka and brought to Juneau on the steamer Favorite December 3, 1881, and put up on the following day, and that night occupied. The first log house was known as the "Flag of All Nations," from the fact that nearly every miner then coming into the country accepted its hospitable shelter for a night or two while looking up and staking out a lot on which to build.

The present white population of Juneau is 1500, with resident Indians to the number of 500. The amount of general merchandise handled by Juneau merchants for the year 1894 is conservatively estimated at \$400,000. This sum does not include a large amount of supplies shipped in and consumed by various mining corporations. The amount of coal consumed will reach 600 tons. Juneau's principal exports are furs, minerals and Indian curios. Of furs she ships about \$60,000 worth annually.

The mines of Alaska are proving richer than the most enthusiastic prospectors ever dared to dream. The Treadwell, near Juneau, is one of the most productive gold mines in the world, an immense capital being invested in costly machinery for the mine's proper development. The lumber industry is yet in its infancy, but contains great possibilities. The pursuit of agriculture will always be one to be conducted in limited scope, yet there are fertile lands sufficient to sustain a large population.

A great deal of interest is now being centered on this northern country because of the present boundary dispute between the United States and Great Britain. In the face of contradictory reports, which from time to time come from Alaska, brought back by disappointed miners and traders who sought, perhaps, to obtain wealth at a greater rate than anyone should expect, it is pleasing to read in the Mining Record evidences which show conclusively that the land is well worth saving, and that the government at Washington should use every endeavor to prevent England encroaching upon our rightful territory. Alaska promises to be one of the bright stars in the country's cluster.

WHO WILL IT BE?

The question as to who will receive the presidential nomination next spring is beginning to agitate the minds of politicians to a considerable extent. It is clearly shown that McKinley, Reed and Allison are active candidates, with Harrison as yet not in the role of a seeker, but willing undoubtedly to forsake the quiet ease of private life for another bout in the political field. Should Harrison not be actively championed, the contest between Reed and McKinley promises

to be an active one. Reed is handicapped by the locality from which he comes, though such an argument is one that should have little effect in determining the result. At the same time, McKinley cannot bring the solid support of the West to Chicago. The friends of Senator Allison are making great claims for the Iowa statesman. Besides the delegation of his own state, Chairman McMillan, an ardent supporter of Allison, expects the support of Nebraska, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, New Mexico and Wisconsin. The claim is further made that the East will divide its strength between Reed and Allison. The probabilities are that, with Harrison not a candidate, Reed will come to the convention with a strong eastern support; McKinley with the delegations from the late states and a strong southern and far western support, while Allison will receive the votes of states already mentioned as favoring him.

If the convention were to be held tomorrow, the result could not be predicted in advance; so the political prophets for next spring are totally at sea. One thing is certain, the republicans of the country will be harmoniously united in favor of whatever man the convention names. The friction of the administration and anti-administration forces, which at the last convention was so prominent, will be lacking next year, and the nominee will be hailed with enthusiasm by republicans throughout the land. The man who receives the nomination can read his title already clear to a seat in the White House.

By the death of George J. Ainsworth, which is announced in today's Oregonian, there passes from life a young man of far more than ordinary worth. Although the son of a very wealthy man, his character never suffered from its influences, and he used the money that came to him as a means, and not an end. When, at an early age, he was entrusted with the management of vast interests, and thrown into the vortex of business life, he guarded his actions so that every man who worked under his charge bore the kindest of feelings toward him. Mr. Ainsworth was one of the first white children born in Oregon, and his life has been one that every Oregon boy could emulate. His battle against the dread consumption shows how little, after all, money can do to prolong life when consumption's fangs have once taken hold. The old employes of the O. S. N. Co. will learn of Captain Ainsworth's death with deep regret.

In the recent Geographical Congress General Greely is reported to have declared that during the past two centuries the Arctic regions have supplied to the world products worth an enormous sum. Most people have been puzzled since then to guess what those products are. There are the whales, to be sure, but when we endeavor to think of other Arctic products the effort proves too much. The New York Times has now come to our rescue, and says that the products are fossil ivory, the mineral cryolite, rich in aluminium; the furs of seals, bears, foxes, and a few other animals; small quantities of gold—and about there the list begins to become difficult to lengthen, though specialists could probably continue it through a line or two more.

The treasury department has presented a statement for last month showing receipts somewhat over \$3,000,000 in excess of expenditures. The Economist pronounces this statement a cheat, and continuing says: "The sugar producers of the United States have not yet been paid the \$5,000,000 due to them, the authority to pay which was given by the last congress. It is a just debt owing by the government, and so long as \$1 of it remains unpaid the administration cannot claim that its revenue exceeds the needs of the government. The September statement is false. While Uncle Sam owes money to the sugar producers, or to any one else, a surplus of revenue cannot be claimed. False balance sheets represents nothing but Democratic chicanery."

The last issue of the Prineville Review announces a change in management whereby J. N. Williamson retires from the editorship and is succeeded by I. N. Liggett. We are sorry to lose Mr. Williamson from journalistic companionship since he is a writer of more than usual ability. Under his management the Review has taken high rank among the papers of this state and his editorial utterances frequently quoted. Especially noticeable has been the fair and kindly spirit in which the Review has treated The Dalles, never showing any of that foolish jealousy so often borne by one city towards another. If his successor, Mr. Liggett, shall keep the Review up to its present standard he will be doing good work.

A Chicago paper has been investigating the religious views and affiliations of the governors of the states and territories, and finds that twenty-nine of them are church members, and that ten more of them attend services regularly, although not professedly religious. There are more Presbyterian governors than of any other denomination, only one Baptist, one Christian, three Unitarians, four Methodists, five Congregationalists, and five Episcopalians. The Chicago paper might add that they are all religious to the extent of violently opposing prize fights.

BUSINESS POINTERS FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Rural Northwest: Frank Chandler of Hood River sold ninety one boxes of fancy Gravenstein apples in Portland a few days ago for one dollar per box, and W. J. Baker of the same place twelve boxes at the same price.

Independence West Side: There's a pointer for energetic Americans in the announcement that Japanese capitalists are about to establish a line of steamships between Japan and the United States.

Oregon Blade: Every day teams are loaded with winter supplies for the interior at Baker City's large mercantile establishments, and it is no unusual thing to see half a dozen six-horse teams start from the sawy together, loaded with the necessities of life.

Eugene Register: Stand by your home business men. Every individual who is in a position to buy a dollar's worth of goods is in a position to assist in stimulating the home market to just that extent.

COMMENT FROM EASTERN OREGON EDITORIALS.

Grant County News: Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt and the Duke of Marlborough will be married before the end of the year. The date of the divorce is yet uncertain.

Pendleton Tribune: The reason why the Southern states object to the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight is probably because they hope to have the opportunity of lynching them. There are states in the South that would not hesitate to call out the militia to stop a glove contest, whose people and officers of the law would stand idly by and witness the brutal butchery of some suspected negro criminal, that would turn the unspeakable Turk green with envy.

La Grande Chronicle: One hundred and forty-three days work and \$200 will not complete a good road between La Grande and Starkey, but if this amount was doubled by the citizens of La Grande the fund would be sufficient to do a whole lot of good. It is time for something to be done.

Prineville Review: Since Durrant's testimony in his own behalf, it is apparent that it will only be a short time until he will be engaged in the only occupation he is fitted for—stretching hemp. It might be fitting to suggest that if there are any flowers to be donated from this section of the state yet remaining on hand, they had better be shipped at once, for it is a long way, and no time to stop over.

Eugene Guard: The Portland exposition is well attended considering the financial situation of the people. The managers are business men, have prepared attractions, and have let it be known.

Spokane Review: For more than a century American educators and writers have made the mistake of inciting too much desire, while they have neglected to give sufficient force to the need of the habit of plodding. It is important that young men and women learn that success is usually the ultimate of long application and efficiency in the small things of one's profession rather than in ambitious striving to an end.

Oregonian: It is futile to discuss plans for realizing upon the government's claim on the Pacific railroads, when the government has only a second mortgage, and the roads will not sell for money enough to pay the first. The government gave away all its rights in these roads when congress consented to turning of its first lien into a second. It must pay for this blunder with loss of the money lent.

The Rattlesnake Road.

By request of the writer and several citizens who are interested in the Rattlesnake road, we publish the following letter which appeared in yesterday's issue of the Wasco News. The writer is appreciative of the generosity of The Dalles business men and is determined that the people of Sherman county shall know who their friends are:

THE DALLES, Or., Oct. 14, '95. EDITOR NEWS, WASCO, Or.:—Please allow space for brief report on The Dalles subscription to the Rattlesnake free bridge road. With thanks to The Dalles citizens and business men who have either subscribed to, or expressed a friendly interest in the proposition, we have succeeded in over reaching the \$500 mark.

In company with Mr. Sharp, Wasco county surveyor, we expect to make an investigation of the proposed route on the 15th, preliminary to a grade stake survey on the 25th, after which (preliminary) we hope to be able to ascertain by Barometer measure the altitude and probable ascent of the grade.

We wish to remind the citizens of Sherman county of the generosity and good will The Dalles people have manifested toward us, and trust that in our trading and business trips to their town we will remember especially those whose names appear upon the contribution list which we propose to publish in this paper, with their occupation and amount subscribed, later.

Also do we wish to remind you that our part must now be performed, and we unhesitatingly say that no person with farm interests in Sherman county, can afford not to subscribe to the interests of this road. As it is our only means to free ourselves from the unjust rates charged on our produce and consumption that must necessarily travel over the O. R. & N. Co. line, and one of the greatest incentives to stimulate the building of a railroad to, and through our wheat farms. So I repeat, let us not question further, but remember that our interests are identical. The necessity is great and by putting our mites in we will gradually accomplish the end. We know of certain parties who will have donated three weeks or more if necessary to this cause ere it is completed, with only as normal interests as any one. But the end in view is already being realized in our wheat market, and the consummation of our project will leave thousands of dollars in Sherman county annually that have hitherto been unjustly taken from us. We propose to build the grade immediately, we have the money. Will we do our part? C. W. B.

A Plea for the Rattlesnake Road.

To THE EDITOR: Will you kindly publish these words addressed by a resident of Sherman county to the farmers of the same section. The question is one of more importance to the farmers of Sherman than a superficial observer might think. Free Roads, Free Bridges, Fair Rates and Compensation vs. Toll Roads, Toll Bridges, Exorbitant R-R Road Rates and Monopoly. The ring of the following letter is one which will not commend itself to a free and intelligent people:

PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 14, '95. MR. WM. BARNETT, WRECO, Or.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of the 9th, would say, that taking effect today, we make a reduction of 50 cents per ton in the rate on wheat from Biggs, Deschutes and Rufus, and have also reduced the rate on salt and sugar from Portland to Biggs, as a temporary measure at least.

If the warehousemen and others interested will now do their share, I do not think any more wheat ought to go from Sherman county to The Dalles. Yours Truly, B. CAMPBELL.

We read between the lines that as soon as our wheat is delivered in the warehouses the old rates may, and probably will, be resumed. The writer of the letter "does not think any more wheat should go to The Dalles;" but the unjust and extortionate rates will be continued at the highest point that will keep wheat from going to The Dalles. Gentlemen, it is not The Dalles we seek. That city has natural advantages to put her in the lead, and will continue to keep them till enterprise overcomes them. We are loyal to Sherman county and its interests, and what we seek is a competitive market, made and sustained by the honest management of the D. P. & A. N. Co. A comparison of wheat rates between now and the time of the institution of the boat line will show what enormous advantages The Dalles has as a selling market because of the D. P. & A. N. Co.'s steamers. Wheat rates from The Dalles to Portland prior to the transportation competition were \$3.40 per ton; they now are \$1.50 per ton. The boat line does not carry all the products to Portland; but it stands as a mighty power, demanding and enforcing cheap rates, while the railroad continues to carry the bulk of our produce, a fact not to the credit of the Wasco county farmer, who should patronize his friends. Again, from The Dalles to Biggs, a distance of twenty miles, the rate on wheat is \$1.70 per ton, and when equalized with the competitive rate from The Dalles to Portland, on a mileage basis, should be 35 cents, thus saving \$1.35 per ton to the producer.

We ask where would there be a mortgage today against a Sherman county farmer had we been granted just rates? It is not because we do not have the greatest wheat-producing county (area considered) in Oregon; but because our county is discriminated against. The completion of the Cascade locks we hope for, but still the time may be far away, while we may never live to see a canal or transfer at Celilo and Dalles rapids, however much we may hope. We are not able to build such a transfer; but we are able to build and maintain a good wagon road to a competitive market. Nor yet is this all. We need an unobstructed highway to wood, lumber and milling facilities. Our neighbors, the citizens of The Dalles, have generously offered us assistance. One third of the amount necessary has been raised in The Dalles, conditional that we, the people of Sherman county, do our part. It is merely a matter of a little energy on our part, and the undertaking will be accomplished. We can, we must, we will free ourselves from the discrimination so unjustly practiced against us.

To the Sherman county business men we say that we regard your interests as identical with ours. Can you hope or expect your business to prosper among people who are slaves to monopoly? We have but to look over Sherman county to see once happy little homes now deserted, the occupants compelled to leave, and the farms turned over to the mortgage companies. We feel that you can afford but to unite with us in a common cause to retain and utilize the profits within the county, and help us to be a free people, proud of our inheritance.

In conclusion we say: It is no longer a question of doubt that the proposed Rattlesnake road forms the most feasible route yet known from Wasco to Sherman counties. Feasible because we have a good bridge and good grades can be made with the nearest route. Practical because we have the means to develop and can utilize it. Then be not deceived by promises made for the present only. We must have a permanent competitive market. What the Regulator is to The Dalles will a free road be to Sherman county—a living force demanding and enforcing recognition. Let us have earnest, prompt and united action in the matter. Yours loyal to every honest interest in Sherman county AN EARNEST SOLICITOR.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Telephone Line to Prineville Wanted.

The building of the telephone line from The Dalles to Dufur has been the cause of a desire being expressed by the newspapers or sections farther south, to have the benefits of quick communication given to them also. The Prineville Review has been one of the foremost in uttering this opinion and its latest comment is worthy of reproduction. Under the caption of "One of Our Needs," Prineville's paper says:

Crook county has, in The Dalles, the best market for its wool on the Pacific coast. A large portion of our beef product also finds a market, a shipping point at least, at The Dalles, as does all our merchandise both to and from. The Dalles is our port of ingress and egress to the world at large and will continue so to indefinitely. Therefore it is but a business proposition that there should be more rapid communication established between this section of country and that point. A telephone line between here and there should not be delayed longer than another season. A telegraph line would be better, but the telephone is cheaper and would answer every purpose. Thousands of dollars worth of additional business would spring up between Prineville and The Dalles upon the inauguration of a telephone service. Way and terminal business would be facilitated and increased, making of it both a convenient and paying investment as well. As the clouds of business adversity that have been hovering over us for some time begin to disappear, this is one of the first matters to be taken hold of and pushed to an early consummation. Let it be done during the coming summer by all means.

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. ARDRE, M. D., 121 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." JAMES F. FAY, 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 MARTIN, D. D., New York City.

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

News From Mosier. To THE EDITOR:—Mrs. Edgar of Hood River spent a portion of last week in Mosier, visiting friends and relatives. Mr. John Evans returned to Hood River on the 19th. He has been here on a visit.

On account of indisposition Rev. Mr. Stark was unable to preach last Sunday. Quite a number of people from Mosier are attending the Portland exposition. Mr. J. M. Carroll is among those taking in the great show. RUSTLER, Mosier, Or., Oct. 20th.

No more BOILS, no more PIMPLES. Use Kibersly's Iron Tonic. The Snipes Kibersly Drug Co. Telephone No. 3.

Portland Telegram: Lady Sholto Douglass' announcement that she finds it necessary to return to the variety stage, may be accepted as a confession of debility. The American girl who weds a British title before she is able to support a husband is simply guilty of obtaining goods under false pretense.

WE GIVE AWAY

A Sample Package (4 to 7 doses) of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets

To any one sending name and address to us on a postal card.

ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR. Hence, our object in sending them out broadcast

ON TRIAL

They absolutely cure SICK HEADACHE, Biliousness, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Don't accept some substitute said to be "just as good." The substitute costs the dealer less.

It costs you ABOUT the same. HIS profit is in the "just as good."

WHERE IS YOURS? Address for FREE SAMPLE, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.