

The Weekly Chronicle.

THE DALLES - OREGON

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MR. CLEVELAND'S BITTER PILL.

Here is the way the Spokesman Review speaks of President Cleveland and the prospective revenue bill he may be called upon to sign:

The republican congress is going to pass a revenue bill up to President Cleveland. Will he sign it? After calling for help in his financial dilemma, and the republicans having tossed him a life buoy, will he accept the tender, or will he go on clamoring for another kind of help, knowing, as we must know, that the republican party is not going to follow the dictation of one who is chiefly responsible for the prevailing distress?

The help which the republicans will extend to Mr. Cleveland will carry a restoration of the duty on wool. Now, Mr. Cleveland has been especially severe in his denunciation of the wool tariff. He has sent message after message to congress expatiating on the delights of free wool, and denouncing the protection which aims at higher priced clothing. It will be hard for him to swallow so many messages of the past, but his troubles are great, and desperate men cannot stick too close to pride.

Mr. Cleveland is not to be allowed to dictate the legislation to be passed by the republican congress. The republicans propose to do their duty and give him a bill that will ease the strain and restore the solvency of the treasury. The president must take it, or accept the consequences. It will be that or nothing.

If Mr. Cleveland should conclude not to veto the proposed revenue bill, he would have democratic precedent to justify his action. The tariff bill of 1842 was signed by President Tyler, and the Morrill tariff bill received the signature of President Buchanan. Then, as now, the administration was confronted by a condition, and not a theory, and the existing condition is sufficiently troublesome to give Mr. Cleveland deep concern. His position is not enviable, but he has made it.

GENERAL MILES' VIEWS.

The talk in this country about war between America and England over the Venezuela question is having a most salutary effect in calling attention to the condition of the military and naval forces of the United States. The people of the United States—statesmen and common folk—have been so engrossed with matters of business and politics that the military progress of the country has fallen far behind the advance in other lines of national greatness. Now, when there is a possibility of war, attention is directed to our army, navy and coast defenses. Not only in unofficial, but also in official circles, is the deficiency of our means of defense and aggression openly commented upon, as the following statement from General Miles will show:

"I have returned from an inspection tour of the southern coasts and, like those of other sections of the country, I find them in an entirely defenseless condition. If war should break out at present all we have in the south, or in fact, anywhere else, with a few exceptions, will be a lot of obsolete guns on rotten carriages, which would fall over before they could be of any service. The country is in a deplorable condition for defense. There are only three modern guns in position in this country. Two of these are at the entrance to New York harbor and the third at San Francisco. If congress will make a liberal appropriation therefor the coast could be put in condition for defense in about two years. The work would cost about \$80,000,000. It would take in the neighborhood of a year to manufacture the tools necessary for the construction of the guns, and another year for the manufacture of the guns themselves."

A NEEDED MEASURE.

Representative Ellis has introduced into the house of representatives a bill for the relief of the settler upon our western lands. The measure is eminently a just one, and should receive the favorable consideration of congress at an early date. As can be seen from a perusal of the bill, the two vital points are, first, that actual residence shall not be required in order to obtain a patent; and secondly, that tracts of land not contiguous may be purchased, provided they do not exceed 320 acres in the aggregate. Both these provisions are equitable, and Mr. Ellis will confer a substantial benefit upon intending purchasers of railroad forfeiture lands

should he succeed in having his bill become a law. The text is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, and for other purposes,' approved September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and the several acts amendatory thereof," approved December twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: That section three of an act entitled 'An act to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, and for other purposes,' approved September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and the several acts amendatory thereof, be, and the same is, amended so as to extend the time within which persons entitled to purchase lands forfeited by said act shall be permitted to purchase the same in the quantities and upon the terms provided in said section, at any time prior to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven; Provided That actual residence upon the lands by persons claiming the right to purchase the same shall not be required where such lands have been fenced, cultivated or otherwise improved by such claimants, and such persons shall be permitted to purchase two or more tracts of such lands by legal subdivision, whether contiguous or not, but not to exceed three hundred and twenty acres in the aggregate; and provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to interfere with any adverse claim that may have attached to the lands, or any part thereof, prior to the settlement, cultivation or improvement made by the person seeking to purchase.

OREGON'S GOLD YIELD.

The following is given as Oregon's gold yield by counties for 1894: Baker, \$447,995.72; Benton, \$2,045; Coos, \$106,353.77; Crook, \$1,050; Curry, \$8,800; Douglas, \$70,879.38; Grant, \$128,583.09; Harney, \$1,500; Jackson, \$167,646; Josephine, \$143,676.61; Lane, \$22,500; Linn, \$2,000; Malheur, 13,500; Marion, \$982.27; Union, \$1,059,070; total, \$5,213,356.42.

The house of representatives acted promptly upon the revenue bill prepared by the ways and means committee. Upon a strict party vote, with two exceptions, the bill passed by a vote of 205 to 81. Upon the subject of wool, which is the important one to the people of Eastern Oregon, the bill is in line with the wishes of wool-growers, and restores sixty per cent of the McKinley rates on wool and woolsens. By their prompt action the Republicans have shown themselves ready and willing to act for the country's good, and the effect of the emergency bill will be to restore confidence throughout the country. The present bill is a good forerunner of the one which will pass when the Republicans are again placed in control of the government, which the Democrats have so terribly mismanaged.

The ways and means committee strikes at the root of the matter when it says that it "regards the chronic deficiency of revenue for the past two years and half as a potent cause of the difficulties which the treasury has encountered; an important factor in the creation and promotion of the serious distrust which has paralyzed business and dangerously shaken confidence, even in the financial operations of the government." The language is strong, but it could be made stronger. The lack of revenue caused by a democratic tariff reduction has been the destroying disease from which the country has suffered, and nothing but a return to the tariff conditions that existed just prior to 1892 can be of permanent benefit.

If the dispatches can be believed, the Cuban insurgents have Havana almost within their grasp. The success of the revolutionary party has been greater than even its leaders anticipated, and challenges anew the admiration of the world. Spain is about to lose another of her western prizes and Cuba will be knocking for admission to the circle of American republics.

The safe arrival of the steamer Strahnevis at Port Townsend is almost a miraculous deliverance from the sea. The announcement of her arrival will relieve the tension of shipping people on the coast, who had given the steamer up for lost. The anxiety is transferred to the Miowera, which it is possible, found destruction in an attempt to save the Strahnevis.

The curious anomaly exists in congress of the Republicans assisting in carrying out the president's suggestions, while the effort is being bitterly opposed by the Democrats. Cleveland has very little in common with his party anyhow, except long association.

One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It affords instant relief from suffering when afflicted with severe cough or cold. It acts on the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs and never fails to give immediate relief. Snipes-Kinersly Drug Co.

FINAL NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

We are fast approaching the end of the year 1895, the time fixed for a revision of our subscription lists, and parties who fail to receive the paper after that date will know their names have been dropped, and that prompt payment of their accounts will be necessary in order to save costs of collection by an attorney. Much as we dislike to reduce our subscription list, we have found such a source necessary to the success of our business. In justice to all we can make no exceptions to this rule, but each and every subscriber upon our books who is one year or more in arrears must, if they wish the paper to continue, make a settlement of the past due account, either by cash payment or satisfactory security. Many have recognized the justness of our demands, and have paid up their accounts during the last month, and to all such we desire to express our thanks and appreciation.

THE CHRONICLE believes that it pays to pursue a liberal policy toward subscribers, and therefore makes the following announcement:

Any person who subscribes for the SEMI-WEEKLY CHRONICLE for one year, whether at present a subscriber or not, at any time between now and January 1st, 1896, make payment in advance at the regular subscription price of \$1.50 per year, may order any five volumes from a list of books which we will furnish on application, and they will be mailed, postage paid, absolutely free of charge. The bulk of these books retail at prices ranging from 20 to 50 cts. each, consequently the person who takes advantage of this offer will not only receive the SEMI-WEEKLY CHRONICLE for a year, but will receive also the full value in books of the amount of money paid. This offer is bona fide and means exactly what it says!

FROM NEAR AT HAND.

Goldendale Sentinel: Smith, Dustin, Preaby, Brooks, Spalding, Maddock, Darch and VanVactor would like to be the next judge of Klickitat county, so Dame Rumor informs us. In the words of the celebrated Thomas Lynch, the tonsorial artist, "Next."

Antelope Herald: Stockmen inform us that grass on the range has been growing considerably since the snow and rain have set in. This is a much better condition of affairs than was expected, and we hope an open winter will be experienced this year. Nearly all the sheepmen in this section, however, are supplied with enough hay to feed their bands for sixty or seventy days, and it is hardly probable this amount of feeding will be required.

Moro Observer: The Arlington movement for an open Columbia, regardless of the immaculate Bd. of U. S. Engineer, is assuming definite shape. Information is somewhat meager, coming from "a passenger from The Dalles," but the scheme is to call for a subsidy from counties along the river. Sherman is expected to put up \$25,000. No names are mentioned in connection with the scheme, which produces in this office a mistrust as to the efficiency of the purpose.

LITERARY NOTES.

The January Forum, among many other interesting features, will contain an article by Col. Carroll D. Wright, Superintendent of the Census, on "The Great Census," an article by Mr. William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, entitled "The Development of Sculpture in America," and a paper by Mr. James H. Penningham of Philadelphia on the "Criminal Crowding of Public Schools."

The first edition of the January McClure's is 300,000 copies—an increase of 170,000 in three months. It is easy to understand these great strides in circulation when one has read, in this number, the remarkable story of Lincoln as the manager of Denton Offutt's sawmill and country store at New Salem, the victorious wrestler against the champion of Clary's Grove, the student, between whiles, of Kirkham's grammar, a candidate for the legislature, and a captain of raw recruits in the Black Hawk war; and when one has inspected the twenty-five pictures which help to vivify this most engaging chapter of Lincoln history. We have been advised heretofore that the history of Lincoln's early years was lost. This can be said no more; for Miss Tarbell has recovered it for McClure's down to its smallest detail.

The Wheat Market.

The wheat situation is a puzzler to the man who is holding for a higher price. In The Dalles, just at present, the wheat market exists only in name, as no movement has been noticed for some time. By Christmas it was expected that the price of wheat would rise a few notches, but it hasn't done so nor can it be said there is any immediate prospect of an advance. Some farmers, who have held this long, will not be able to hold for a greater period, and some sales may result at current prices. The Commercial Review of Portland has the following report which gives a resume of the situation. The report is dated December 24th:

The market for wheat is quiet and weak, and prices have made a decline of about 2c on the week. The movement from the interior showed a falling off on account of the severe snow storms in Eastern Oregon, but the volume of grain received at this port is fully ample to meet all requirements. Vessels in port are receiving prompt dispatch, and it looks as if by January 1st all vessels in port engaged will be cleared. Exporters are not buying very heavy, as we have formerly stated that they have plenty of wheat on hand for all engaged tonnage, the same has been verified by the prompt dispatch of seven ships

the past ten days, having on board 275,000 cents of wheat and 25,000 barrels of flour. Shippers are paying here 40 1/2 c @ 90c per bushel for Walla Walla, and valley 52c. Arrivals of grain tonnage are decreasing rapidly, and giving exporters plenty of time to obtain wheat for future requirements. General wire advices from the East and Europe throughout the week were mainly of a bearish character, with little in the situation of an encouraging nature for the holding interest, and our local conditions will hardly be changed unless foreign markets should move up sharply, of which action, at the moment, no signs are visible.

FOREIGN MARKETS. Foreign advices during the week brought little encouragement to wheat-holders. While there was a slight recovery in values, the improvement appears to be merely nominal, as any advance in asking prices is met by a withdrawal of bids. The quantity on passage in quarters is as follows: To the U. K., 2,280,000; to the continent, 1,130,000. Farmers' deliveries of wheat for the week ending December 14 were 29,000 quarters, at an average price of 24 1/2 90 per quarter.

Broomhall says that the tone of the market remains very subdued; however, all the time there is an undercurrent of strength prevailing the situation, the fact being that in spite of the lack of speculative sentiment, there is yet a very large consumptive business passing. British mills this season will have the task of rendering into flour something like 26 million quarters of foreign wheat, and will consequently have the handling of 3,000,000 sacks more flour than was the case in 1893-74, a considerable increase in trade in so short a time as 12 or 18 months. For the remainder of the season the U. K. trade will require at least 500,000 quarters of foreign grain weekly, while nearly another 400,000 quarters will be required by continental countries. Now, when there is only one-half of Russia's ports capable of shipping, the remainder being ice-bound, and the Danube being threatened with a like visitation from the frost king, there remains only a part of Russia and the Atlantic American ports whence Western Europe can go to supply her pressing wants.

Meeting of the Trustees Last Night.

The trustees of the commercial club held a meeting last night, at which a great deal was accomplished. Necessarily where there are a great many things to be done, it takes a great deal of time to arrange all details. It has been no small task to get the club started and attend to the thousand and one things which have to be done when any new enterprise is put upon its feet. It can be said that everything is progressing favorably and each day will see the commercial and athletic club rooms rapidly nearing completion. The meeting last night was an enthusiastic one and no time was lost in vain discussions. The reports made hold out the promise that New Year's day will see the social rooms ready for occupancy. President Schenck appointed the following committees, who are clothed with authority to execute their respective commissions. On the bowling alley—E C Pease and W H Wilson. Billiard tables—H J Maier, H A Bill. Social rooms—E C Pease, R B Sinnott. Gymnasium—H A Bill, R B Sinnott. Membership—J S Schenck, W H Wilson, H J Maier. The committee appointed for the gymnasium were allowed \$300 to spend upon this branch of the organization. The committee on billiard tables and on the bowling alley will meet today and take steps towards the securing of these adjuncts of the club. The papering of the social rooms is completed and the paper-hangers are working on the hall today. The electric lights are being put in with all possible dispatch. The carpets have been chosen and are being cut to fit the rooms. Altogether everything is moving along satisfactorily and the members look forward to soon being able to move into the club's attractive quarters.



BUDS, Society buds, just entering the doors of society or womanhood, require the wisest care. To be beautiful and charming they must have perfect health, with all it implies—a clear skin, rosy cheeks, bright eyes and good spirits. At this period the young woman is especially sensitive, and many nervous troubles, which continue through life, have their origin at this time. If there be pain, headache, backache, and nervous disturbances, or the general health not good, the judicious use of medicine should be employed. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best restorative tonic and nerve in this time. The best bodily condition results from its use. It's a remedy specially indicated for those delicate weaknesses and derangements that afflict women kind at one period or another. You'll find that the woman who has faithfully used the "Prescription" is the picture of health, she looks well and she feels well. In catarrhal inflammation, in chronic displacements common to women, where there are symptoms of backache, dizziness or fainting, bearing down sensations, disordered stomach, moodiness, fatigue, etc., the trouble is surely dispelled and the sufferer brought back to health and good spirits.

"WOMAN'S ILLS." Mrs. W. R. Bates, of Dillsboro, Transylvania Co., Ohio, writes: "A few years ago I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which has been a great benefit to me. I am in excellent health now. I hope that every woman who is troubled with 'women's ills,' will try the 'Prescription' and be benefited as I have been." No more BOILS, no more PIMPLES—Use Kinersly's Iron Tonic. The Snipes-Kinersly Drug Co. Telephone No. 3.

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