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M. Honywill.

The Weekly Chronicle.

THE DALLES - OREGON

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

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

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

CONTINUE THE GOOD WORK.

As spring opens, among the topics that will be brought up for the consideration of the people of Wasco and Sherman counties will be the matter of the Rattlesnake road. Through the efforts of one or two residents of Sherman county, aided by enterprising business men of The Dalles, this project was put under way and funds subscribed to insure its completion. Most of the grade up the east bank of the Deschutes has been completed, and the work done gives promise that the grade, when finished, will fill every need which caused its construction.

From the top of the hill direct to the Grant and Cross Hollow road the route lies through an uneven country, over which, it is said, teams loaded with wool could not pass without difficulty. From the summit of Rattlesnake hill, extending in a southeasterly direction, lies Gordon ridge, a well-known landmark in Sherman county, upon the summit of which a road of light grade could be built, intersecting the Grant-Cross Hollow road immediately west of Moro, and providing a direct route to the Deschutes river for teams from Prineville and places far to the south. Traffic from these points, which crosses the Deschutes, is now compelled to travel the toll road, to obviate which condition the construction of the new grade was agitated.

At the time the Rattlesnake project was discussed it was understood, and the matter so represented to the business men of The Dalles, that this road along the Gordon ridge would be built and the full benefits from the construction of the Rattlesnake road be obtained. The opening of the road mentioned would enable the wool and freight wagons from Crook and Grant counties to reach the Deschutes over a smooth road of gradual descent, with no toll to be exacted. We are informed that only by the building of the Gordon ridge road will the full benefit of the Rattlesnake route be reaped. For this reason we trust the matter will be urged with all possible speed. Sherman county is interested in securing every possible means of communication with this city.

The opening of the locks means that The Dalles will be more than ever the wholesale supply point for the country south and east, and good roads mean less freight rates, and as a result better prices for the products of the farmer and stock-raiser, while their necessary supplies will be furnished them at cheaper rates.

The rise in wheat and its continuance at a satisfactory figure has caused plowing to be begun with expectations of good returns. While the conditions justify a belief that the harvest next season will be large and the price better than it has been since the slump of two years ago, yet the farmers should remember that it is not wise to put all their eggs in one basket. Wasco county can raise other things beside wheat. Diversified farming represents progress and offers better inducements for prosperity.

The defeat of Morrill's motion to take up the tariff bill in the senate Thursday will still further reduce that body in the

public estimation. The republicans, with few exceptions, supported the motion. Indignation will be turned, not so much against the democrats who opposed the motion through principle, as against renegade republican senators like Duboise, Teller, Jones of Nevada, Carter and Power of Montana, and others of their ilk. These men, by placing selfish interests above consideration for the nation, have prostituted the high and honorable position of United States senators and made it a term almost of reproach. Never in our history was statesmanship in the senate needed more than now, and never, seemingly, was there such a lack of it. By contrast the house of representatives is surrounded with a halo of excellence.

A PROPER USE OF WEALTH.

In yesterday's Oregonian a most remarkable statement was made in an editorial, where it was declared that the reason the charter for a certain secret society, asked for by students in the University of Chicago, was refused, was because scrupulous-minded persons desired to avoid fellowship with colleges like Chicago and Stanford Universities, "which are sustained with money acquired in corruption and dishonor, and so disqualified to hold up the highest standards of moral and ethical culture." Such a statement will wound the sensibilities of many people who, as admirers of the Oregonian and friends of that higher education of which the Chicago and Stanford Universities are in the front rank of promoters, feel that much injustice is done them.

It is true that the methods by which Rockefeller and Stanford acquired their immense wealth are questioned by "scrupulous-minded persons;" but this being granted, the institutions which have been the recipients of their generous gifts are no less qualified to do a great and lasting work in showing bright boys and girls the boundless opportunities for advancing and doing good to the world, which the fields of knowledge present. Were such logic as that of the Oregonian correct, all rich men, who by sharp practice have obtained wealth, should be prohibited from dropping in the contribution basket as it passed a title for charity or for the carrying on of religious work which teaches that the getting of wealth is not the chief end of man. Were this logic correct, the great benevolences, which can only come from the class represented by Stanford and Rockefeller, would cease, and the asylums, hospitals and schools, which every day are doing a grand work for humanity, would suffer for want of sustenance.

It is results that count, after all. Union College, one of the older institutions in New York, was founded upon a land lottery scheme, a method that persons "scrupulous minded" would condemn, and yet some of the purest, most high-minded and ablest citizens of the country were graduated from this institution, whose birth was in corruption. Were the history of our greatly endowed universities unfolded, and the methods by which their founders amassed their fortunes laid bare, it is more than likely the Oregonian would be further displeased. Johns Hopkins, who made possible the great university and hospital bearing his name, dabbled in Baltimore & Ohio railroad stock, and was spoken of in much the same way as Rockefeller and Stanford are today. Stephan Girard, whose munificence gave to Philadelphia an institution whose name and influence is world-wide, made money where other men could not, and suffered the reproach and condemnation of those who were not so fortunate as he, and yet the world is infinitely better off because Hopkins and Girard, unable to part with their money in their life time, left it for philanthropic and educational purposes. It is better that a portion of the Standard Oil Company and Central Pacific earnings be devoted to causes that are good than that it be turned in other channels.

Whatever the reason why the Omega society was not given a charter at Chicago may be, we do not know; but every college and fraternity man will be assured that there are many causes which are far more apt to be nearer correct than that given by the Oregonian.

The house has spent a day discussing Secretary Morton and his refusal to provide seeds for free distribution. The seed question itself is not of paramount importance, but in it is involved the graver consideration whether or not a ministerial officer can exercise legislative or judicial functions. The attack, both in the senate and the house, upon Morton, and the refusal of anyone to take his part, shows that congress is tired of having the veto power placed in the hands of subordinates. The country welcomes the seed incident as a relief from the senseless and reprehensible action of the silver agitators, whose buncombe and manipulation have so consumed time that the great interests of the nation are neglected.

There seems a disposition among certain newspapers to view every incident from a bitter partisan standpoint. An illustration is found in the treatment given Senator Cogswell and the comments made upon the announcement of his determination to leave the Democratic party and support the principles of protection. Cogswell is not the highest type of statesmanship which even Oregon affords, but the most creditable act of his political career has been his latest. A man, no matter what his station and politics are, should be given credit for proper motives till the absence of them is clearly shown. No one should be condemned for honestly changing his opinion, no matter how firm that opinion may have been fixed. Cogswell has done what thousands of other men in Oregon are doing, who by the sharp touch of adversity have been brought to realize what a devastating thing the Democratic policy of free trade has been. When the sun rises on the day after the November election it will be found that Cogswell is but one of a vast number who, Democrats once, are Republicans now.

With the subsidence of war talk, the dropping of Durrant into obscurity and the refusal of Chauncey Dewey to be interviewed, enterprising newspapers have been forced to go to the Arctic circle in order to feed a curious public. No fisher tale was ever sprung upon an unoffending people than the two reports, coming from points as widely separated as the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean, that Nansen had found the pole and was bringing it back with him. The public will stand a vast amount of humbuggery and relish it, as the late Mr. Barnum was wont to declare, but there are instances when newspaper enterprise can be carried too far, and the Nansen incident is one of them.

There is merit in Fitzsimmons' query to Governor Abumada when, after watching the disemboweling of three or four horses in a bull fight, he asked him if fighting with gloves were anywhere near as brutal as what he had just witnessed. Without wishing to disparage the Mexican authorities in their laudable attempt to thwart the wishes of the sluggers, we cannot help thinking their inconsistencies are certainly ingenious. Bad as a slugging match may be, it is nothing in comparison with the popular diversion of a bull fight, neither in its brutality nor demoralizing effects. The Mexicans are stalling at a gnat and swallowing a camel.

What The Dalles needs is the introduction of outside capital to bring out resources now dormant. In commercial lines we are fully developed, but are in want of the stimulus given by manufacturing. Nowhere can better opportunities for the establishment of almost any kind of industry be offered than at The Dalles. An article upon this phase of the city's needs in last evening's Mountaineer meets with our full approbation. When it comes to working for the advancement of our city, the two local papers will work as a unit.

By all means let the Fitzsimmons-Maher fight take place in London. England can have the disgrace and America will regain some of the gold she has lost during the period of export.

It not only is so, it must be so, One Minute Cough Cure acts quickly, and that's what makes it go. Snipes-Kinnersly, Drug Co.

LET EVERY REPUBLICAN TAKE A HAND.

The meeting of the Republican central committee will be held next Saturday, at which time the date will be chosen for the county convention and the call for the primaries issued. With this action of the central committee the political campaign actively opens. The convention will probably be held the last week in March or the first one in April, as the meeting of the state convention, April 9th, precludes a later date being chosen.

The time is ripe for the Republicans of Wasco county to be up and stirring, making every endeavor that the men chosen at the primaries shall be representative Republicans, who will go into the convention carrying with them a deep concern for the welfare of the party, and not bound to any clique or faction, which will feed the flames of party dissension. The Republican party in Wasco county was never in better favor with the people than it is today, at the entrance into a campaign which, it can be said, will continue until the great November election. The men who two years ago were elected to fill the county offices, have brought no discredit upon themselves or upon the party, and whether they be chosen again or new candidates nominated, no apologies need be made for the county management since the last election.

At the primaries the battle will be fought, and the entrance of the senatorial fight into the situation will make the contest a very sharp one. Upon the men selected at the primaries depends the future of the party during the coming campaign. The almost certain victory to which the Republicans look forward may cause a lukewarm feeling and carelessness upon the part of the voters in the organization which might result in a serious handicap later on. At the primaries the people are given an opportunity to make an expression of their choice. The delegates selected should be men who will guard well the trust committed to them and start the party on a victorious march. Every Republican should participate in the choice of delegates to the county convention in order that the best representatives may be chosen. A healthy interest shown in the party before the nominating convention is a good guaranty that its future course will be a satisfactory one.

The Salem hog must give way to the Russian bear. Not content with monopolizing things in Turkey, the czar has made a coup d'etat and marched 200 marines to Seoul, Corea. The king is under the protection of the Russian legation. Were it not that his services will be needed in the coming Mitchell-Dolph senatorial fight, it might be well for Judge Denny to resume his position as confidential adviser to the Korean king, and try and straighten things out a little.

Pendleton has developed a great capacity of acquisition. She has just been chosen as the place for holding the annual tournament of the Eastern Oregon and Washington Firemen's Association, which takes place next June; and is threatening to win from Walla Walla a meat packing and cold storage establishment, which was contemplated being started there. In many ways Pendleton is a good example for other cities to follow.

The agitation which is being carried on for a reduction in letter postage cannot be expected to bear fruit till after March 4, 1897. There are already enough deficits in the Democratic administration without another being caused in the postoffice department. With the enactment of a tariff measure that will revive the business of the country, and at the same time provide a sufficient revenue for the nation's needs, one cent postage may find realization.

But little over a year remains till the Democratic administration goes out of power. It is to be hoped enough bonds have been sold to tide them over this period.

SKINNING THE COON.

THE DALLES, Feb. 15, 1896.

To THE EDITOR:
I have read Representative Coon's communication in your issue of the 12th instant wondering, while, if it could, possibly, have emanated from the quiet, unassuming young man I helped to elect to his first term in the Oregon legislature. My! what a rich vocabulary of Leesean, Tillman, Populist rhetoric he has acquired since then. What a preternatural instinct for nosing out "rings," "gangs" and "combines!" Nay, what supernatural vision for discovering the shining egrets drop reconstituted into the upturned palms of "the yelping bloodhounds of the hireling press." Lucky it is, my countrymen, that hard words break no bones, else the osseous fabric of these "yelping bloodhounds" would be ground by this young Hercules into dust impalpable as the stuff that dreams are made of.

What is Mr. Coon driving at, anyway? Is his letter a vindication of himself and the other twenty-nine "legislative highwaymen?" Alas! they are unhappy, indeed, both in the vindicator and the thing vindicated. Was there not a caucus? Was not Mr. Coon—not to speak of the other twenty-nine—a member of that caucus? Did he not

pledge himself over his own signature, in palpable black and white, to enter that caucus and abide by its decision? Nay, back of all this, did he not repeatedly avow to his constituents, while the campaign was pending, that he would support Mr. Dolph because he believed that gentleman was the choice of his constituents? Nay, back of all this still, was not the campaign of 1894 a battle-royal between the economic and financial theories of Dolph-Republicanism and the outlawry, free trade and free silver heresies of Penoyer-Populism? And when the latter was hurled to the limbo beside the moon was not Senator Dolph, morally, as much entitled to reap the fruits of the victory, by succeeding himself, as if his name had been on the election ballots? So acted and spoke Mr. Coon, and so thought and expected all men, of every shade of political opinion, everywhere, from Maine to Oregon. Nay, so spoke all men, everywhere, while the battle was pending, and so was Mr. Coon supposed to speak and hold, else he never would have warmed a second seat in the Oregon legislature. Nay, so do his constituents still speak and hold, so that it is a perfectly safe prophecy that he will never warm another.

What means, then, this sudden eruption of accumulated bile? This angry, frothy, jargon? This aimless recrimination of Mr. Coon? "This whimpering as of an infant that cannot speak what ails it, but is in distress clearly in the inwards of it, and so must squall and whimper continually, till its mother take it and it get—to sleep?" Clearly the future troubles Mr. Coon no less than the past. Nay, more! For from out the murky shadows rises the vision of the legislative session of 1896. And Oh! horrors! Dolph is there. The same old "icicle" that the "thirty highwaymen" melted in 1894 to the beating of Populist tom toms and uproarious music from Jonathan Bourne's free silver cornet band. And the same old "ring" that "we give the most beautiful (thrashing it ever received in Oregon)." All there. But Coon is not there, and the "thirty highwaymen" are also conspicuous by their absence, and the righteous soul of the Hood River statesman trembles for the ark of God! But as the primal digits ("thumbs up") of the "Portland ring-master," in the vision of Coon, point vertical toward the gilded dome of the capitol, the voice of the Hood River statesman, solitary, thundering, pierces the murky shadow—To arms! "The war is already begun. Are we cattle or are we men?" Nay, Brother Coon, speak for thyself. Men are generous, and cattle, at least, negatively so. Neither will conspire in secret Star Chamber of "Professional American Citizens" to stab men in the dark! What then art thou? As for us, some of us, at least, are men who believe that promises are not like dicers oaths, made only to be broken, and that when the heads of our representatives become so abnormally swollen that they willfully scorn the behests of their constituents, it is time to sequester them in perpetuity to their primeval strawberry patch. For the rest, an infinitely worse calamity might befall the commonwealth than the election of Dolph. The nation would, in that event, have one "highwayman" less in the national senate—no trifling consideration at this particular juncture—the republican party an able exponent and unflinching advocate of its best thoughts and principles, and the state a representative whom it has already weighed in the balance of experience and has not found wanting.

HUGH GOURLAY.

In Reply to Mr. Parker.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:
As a counter irritant, to this powerful emetic gratuitously administered to the honorable county court of Wasco county (emanating from some of Hood River's sensationist citizens,) I beg leave to state a few facts and figures.
At present Hood river is "flowing unweeded to the sea." If Mr. Parker, or anybody else sees fit to float timber of any kind down said stream, he or they are at perfect liberty to do so for the simple reason that he, nor no other man can handle cordwood in Hood River valley at \$2 per cord on board cars and have any margin left, and if the H. R. L. Co. had their boom in place right now, and would run and boom his 2000 cords for 10 cents per cord, I believe he would not avail himself of such an offer with cordwood at its present price.
Mr. Parker adroitly cites you to the timber twenty-four miles up the river (mostly owned by speculators) and intimates that had it not been for the granting of this lease, that timber would be available now, for commercial purposes. At the same time knowing, as he certainly must, that that particular body of timber is hermetically sealed and of no practical value for commercial purposes without the completion of the proposed improvement of Hood river, by which time it is supposed the county court takes control of rates. As to there being "not much good timber short of twenty-four miles," the man simply makes a very large mistake. Others, who have seen that country, will say there is 20,000 acres of from fair to good timber short of the twenty-four mile limit, and tributary to Hood river. It would be just as sensible to talk about getting those logs to the front from that twenty-four mile limit, with a cant hook, overland, as to talk about driving Hood

river from that point without first expending thousands of dollars in the way of clearing the bed of the stream of obstructions, building splash dams, etc.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will say to you that Hood river is not, and never was a practical driving stream, and never will be without it is first largely improved, the statement of some of Hood River's wisacres to the contrary, notwithstanding. I have tried to drive Hood river myself and invariably came out at the little end of the horn. I have also seen others driving the aforesaid stream, and they also complained of being forced through the same small aperture. Whenever you meet a man that is enthusiastic in his desire to drive Hood river in her present condition, you can safely set him down for a tenderfoot.

Cordwood, in considerable quantities, has been driven, or rather carried, down from fifteen or twenty miles at one time, but it was five or six weeks in transit, and was in a deplorable condition when it arrived at its destination.

Respectfully,
LINN WINANS.

Antelope News.

W. Bolton of Antelope is in The Dalles this week as a member of the grand jury. W. D. Jones has rented his property here and has moved to The Dalles, where he will reside in the future.

Alex. Kirchheimer has returned from Portland, where he went as a delegate to the meeting of the Republican club. Mrs. Wm. Kelsay is quite sick with erysipelas.

A messenger arrived late Thursday night with a dispatch to W. J. Hinkle that his niece, Mabel Carter, was dangerously sick at Salem, where she has been attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle left the same night for Salem. Their friends hope to hear of Mabel's speedy recovery.

Married, at Antelope, Thursday, Feb. 13th, by his honor, Judge Keaton, Miss Mary Wackerly and Mr. John Young, both of Bakeoven.

The weekly prayer meeting was held Thursday evening at the residence of W. Bolton. A goodly number was present and much interest manifested.

The Antelope Dramatic club is preparing to give "Uncle Tom's Cabin" March 6th, at Masonic hall, for the benefit of the brass-band.

Considerable interest is felt here in the case of the State of Oregon vs. D. McKalvey, for the larceny of hay. McKalvey lived on a rented farm and fed out an undivided stock of hay to his own stock and the stock of his landlord. It is not generally believed that any crime or wrong was intended.

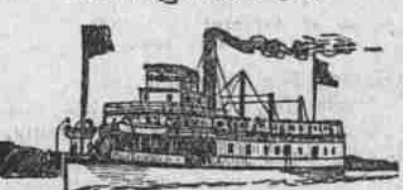
HORNETTE.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CRENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

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