

The Dalles Chronicle



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THE DALLES, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1896.

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NOMINEE AT CHICAGO

Stevenson May Be Named for President.

JONES OF NEVADA WAS THERE

Bland's Friends Calling on Boies With Assurances of Friendship—Other News.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Considerable personal feeling has been aroused by the appearance of Governor Boies, and the managers of other leading candidates openly declare that it is contrary to precedent for a candidate for the presidency to personally attend a convention.

Some administration Democrats are advocating nomination of Adlai Stevenson for president. They have as yet received no encouragement from the silver advocates and are, to all appearances, making no headway. Governor Altgeld said Stevenson could not carry a single silver state.

It is settled, as far as anything can be, that the national committee will not name Hill for temporary chairman. It is also certain that the silver men will not accept Hill and will probably vote in a temporary chairman of their own.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, is among the recent arrivals. He is ranked as a Populist, but he has been circulating among the silver Democrats. He tells them that if they will only nominate a silver man upon whom all the silver men can unite he will be with them for the nominee.

"What we want," he said, "is the unification of the silver forces. The Democratic party has an opportunity now to put itself in condition to control the affairs of this country for forty years, but if it fails to avail itself of the opportunity offered it is doomed."

Senator Jones had a long conference with Governor Altgeld during the afternoon.

There are about a half dozen delegates in the New York delegation who are giving Messrs. Hill, Whitney and Flower no little trouble on account of their predilections in favor of silver. They are headed by C. L. Lockwood, of the thirty-second congressional district, who openly defies the leaders, saying he will vote for a silver candidate and a silver platform if he gets the opportunity. The silver men from New York and Pennsylvania are preparing to act together.

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, called on ex-Governor Boies today to pay his respects to the Iowa candidate. Senator Cockrell says he went as Mr. Bland's representative, and assured Boies that it was a friendly competition that they were engaged in and that they were anxious for silver first, and then to secure the most popular man for president.

Editor Holden, of the Cleveland Plaindealer, who is a delegate-at-large from Ohio, says that he will offer a resolution endorsing Teller for secretary of the treasury, if no other delegate makes any such proposition.

A BRAND-NEW BOOM.

Wharton Barker an Aspirant for Presidential Honors.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Wharton Barker, the Philadelphia banker, and a Republican free-trader and free silverite expects to be nominated for president by the Democratic convention at Chicago. John Lorimer, member of the Manufacturers Club, and a well-known builder of textile machinery, said in talking about the Barker boom:

"Mr. Barker, if nominated by the Democrats on a straight bimetallic platform, would certainly be elected. I have talked with prominent men from different sections of the country, men of all shades of political belief, and firmly believe that Mr. Barker would be elected. I have been in close touch with manufacturers, and I tell you they want bimetalism. I think Mr. Barker will secure the nomination. We have information that the leading silver men look kindly upon his candidacy. I believe Mr. Barker to be the man destined by the Almighty to lead us out of the wilderness and I shall support him for the presidency in every way possible."

Wanted to Lynch Him

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Two thousand children tried to lynch John Ketnen today on Howard street. Ketnen celebrated the day by beating his wife and taking her child from her by force. The woman screamed, and some children though he was attempting to steal the child. A big crowd gathered and Ketnen explained that it was his own child he was accused of stealing. The baby was restored to its mother, and Ketnen was arrested for wife-beating.

DANIELS IS CHAIRMAN

The Contest Was Between Him and Hill.

THE NATIONAL DEM. CONVENTION

Opens with Some Very Heated Speeches The Silver Men Have the Upper Hand.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The National Democratic Convention commenced assembling at 10:30 and was called to order at 12:50. Harrity reported Hill for temporary chairman amidst great cheering. Clayton of Alabama moved that Daniels name be substituted. There was an immense demonstration preceding the calmer discussion of the motion. New Jersey delegates advocated the choice of Hill. Waller of Connecticut advocated Hill for temporary and Daniels for permanent chairman.

Mr. Waller said: "I can stand any candidate the convention may nominate. The gold men are here to stay and ask only for courtesy and fair treatment and the upholding of Democratic precedents. If Hill is turned down I tell you the Eastern Democrats will fight." [Cheers and hissing by all.] It was now 1:30 p. m. Thomas of Colorado, Waller of Alabama and Tarpey of California advocated the choice of Daniels in speeches altogether consuming fifteen minutes of time. Fellows of New York was another who advocated the choice of Hill, when there was great cheering at mention of his name. He appealed to the convention not to violate precedents and trample on the rights of the majority. [Cheering again and again.] He made the point as to the reason why the convention should be willing to accept all the rest of the recommendations of the majority of the national committee and turn a Democrat like Hill down.

2:20 p. m.—Marston of Louisiana cannot speak owing to the confusion. The chairman warns the convention to keep quiet. Marston retires. Ladd, of Ill., advocates Daniels and says if Hill should make a speech he would keep the party explaining till election came. St. Clair advocated Hill. His reference to free silver was cheered. He says if the silver men are afraid of having the question discussed by Hill what will outsiders think.

2:45—Call of states ordered.

3:20—The vote resulted in favor of substituting Daniels for Hill, 552 against 343; including territories, ayes 554, noes 345. The announcement of the vote causes great cheering throughout the hall. Daniels takes the chair.

3:40—Daniels in his opening speech referred to Hill as a great senator. [Cheers.] Also referred to Teller. [Great cheering.] Advocated free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

4:35—Roll of states ordered for appointment of committees.

4:45—Convention adjourned till 10 a. m. tomorrow.

POINTS TO A DEADLOCK.

It Would Take a Shrewd Prophet to Name the Nominee.

CHICAGO, July 6.—On the eve of the Democratic National Convention, which convenes tomorrow in the Coliseum on the lake front, all is confusion. One thing looms up like a searchlight in the fog that hangs over the situation, and obscures the vision of the wisest and most far-seeing of the leaders. That is that the convention will be for silver, at 16 to 1.

As for candidates, the convention is still groping in the dark. The din of the Bland and Boies boomers is deafening, and so infectious at times that it almost carries the public off its feet. Bland is unquestionably in the lead, so far as actual votes are concerned, his strength approximating 250, a liberal estimate, with Bland moving along at his heels with about 200, but neither is able to demonstrate as yet how he can win.

In this chaotic condition of affairs gossip and speculation cast about for dark horses. William J. Bryan, the boy

orator of the Platte; Vice-President Adlai Stevenson, John R. McLean, the Ohio journalist; the Bluegrass orator, Senator Joe Blackburn of Kentucky, and Senator White of California, all share the distinction of being canvassed. Even Senator Hill, of New York, is talked of, and his famous Elmira speech of 1892 is recalled as an evidence that he is a bimetalist and would make a strong compromise candidate. The name of ex-Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohio, is also heard.

The Penney boom from Oregon was formally launched today, and ex-Congressman Joe Sibley, of Pennsylvania, announced his candidacy.

Advertised Letters.

Following is the list of letters remaining in the postoffice at The Dalles un-called for July 5, 1896. Persons calling for the same will give date on which they were advertised:

Adams, Eleanor	Moore, Wm S D
Beard, Green	Martin, N O
Backenst, Hale	Marr, J W
Core, Lee	Martin, P F
Chapman, Joseph	Mays, Jos
Campbell, Wm	Munsfield, W H
Cran, F A	Murston, Jennie (6)
Castleman, W R	McClung, Chase
Densmore, Robt	McDonald, J M
Davidson, Derward	Oreweiler, J
Evans, Levi K	Parrish, J E
Geer, Lester	Parker, Dan
Green, C A F	Piercen, A
Hibney, Jennie	Rand, Marrin
Heighton, F	Roton, Roy J
Helgren, Oscar	Ralston, Richard
Harrington, W L (2)	Robesson, Mary
Harrington, Edith	Smythe, Irene
Jackson, Stella	Smythe
Kenwerthy, John K	Stockwell, Geo
Lish, Robt	Stringer, C A
Lander, Wm	Tavis, C W
La Mo, F D	Temple, Thos
Leungger, W M	Haward, Raseu
Leminger, Gomie	Wiley, Linne
Milleo, J M	Walker, John M
Mitchell, Walter	Williams, C F
Murphy, Josephine	Weaber, George
Walker, John M	

J. A. CROSSEN, P. M.

Did You Ever.

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters in the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents and \$1.00 at Blakeley & Houghton, Druggists.

Rappings in the Pittston Mine.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 6.—A report received here from Pittston indicates some of the men in the Thru shaft may be taken out alive, the rescuing party having heard shortly before midnight distinct rappings which have been made by some of the entombed men.

\$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. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

Dr. A. S. Bernstein, 173^{1/2} Morrison street, Portland, blood poisoning, nervous prostration, rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles, cured.

Mrs. Wm. Druschel, Canby, Or., total deafness, cured. Her son, E. W. Druschel, 323 Third St., Portland, will vouch for the truth of the cure.

Dr. Darrin can be consulted at the Umatilla house, the Dalles, Or., where he will remain till Aug 1st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., daily. Charges low and reasonable, according to ability to pay. Most cases can be treated at home after one visit to the doctor's office. All business relations with Dr. Darrin are strictly confidential.

When you take Simmons Liver Regulator this spring for your blood and for malaria, be sure to note how well it works, and how quickly you find yourselves improved in health and spirit. "I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator, and its action was quick and thorough. It impaired a brisk and vigorous feeling. It is an excellent remedy."—J. R. Hilland, Mooros, Iowa.

Anheuser beer on draught at the Midway.

TOO ENGLISH, YOU KNOW.

Stilted Phrases Do Not Sound Well in Children's Mouths.

The Transcript has been appealed to in a matter that has proved perplexing in other families than that of the mother who asks for advice. It is the question of teaching children to refrain from saying: "Yes, sir," and "No, sir," and have them repeat the name of the person addressed in replying, as, "Yes, Mrs. Smith," "No, mamma," and the like. English children are taught that this is correct, the reason assigned over there being that the endlessly reiterated "Sir" and "Ma'am" belong to the servants and tradespeople, and is indicative of inferiority. As the correspondent points out, however, in France, where class distinctions also exist, the monsieur and madame are not left off in polite society.

It is laborious, as many will testify, both to the small child and his listener, to hear the struggles with his manners in this respect. He is often not sure of the new name, and in his effort to do as he has been told the artless talk of the child becomes priggish and cumbersome, or if he abandons the attempt altogether, his "Yes" and "No" sound curt and unmannerly. A compromise that has been known to be effective is to teach the children of a household to use: "Yes, mamma," "No, papa," "Yes, Uncle Ned," and so on, with the familiar names of the family connection, leaving the "Ma'am" and "Sirs" for the strangers who may come. This distinction, says the mother who offers it, is for the children while they are young. When they are in their teens it is easy to make them understand the little niceties of courteous speech and follow them correctly.

In summing up the matter, we refer again to the Boston controversy, this paragraph is used: "No doubt there is such a thing as being too lavish in our following of English manners, and the listener is half inclined to think that this may be one of the good many matters in which it might have been just as well to declare our independence as in the matter of paying taxes on tea."—Boston Transcript.

HOW SHE GOT EVEN.

A Gently-Bred Woman Administers a Telling Rebuke.

As it is a well-established fact that men are always in the prime of life, while women begin to get over it at the age of 35, the gentler sex are naturally averse to point d'comments upon their years. A blustering man, whose too convivial habits have conspicuously wrecked his wife's health and peace of mind, was recently introduced to a visiting lady of less than 50 years, but of remarkably youthful and fresh appearance. With fatal intent to be gallant, the blundering man remarked:

"Glad to meet you, madam—glad to meet you. You are very well-preserved for your years."

No answer was returned, the visiting lady having been naturally shocked at being thus classed among the aged.

Not disconcerted, the talkative gentleman went on: "You look young, madam, indeed you do. Pray, tell me what is the secret of it?"

A picture of the harassed wife of the rude questioner came to the visiting lady's mind, and she retorted, gently, but pointedly: "There is but one secret of what you are pleased to term my youth and good looks. I have a husband who has never given me an unkind word or cost me an anxious thought."

Reporters Assault Boer Names.

During the Jameson trial in London, the stenographic reporters had a hard time with the Boer names that came tripping off the tongues of the witnesses. In one instance a place is mentioned which appears in the depositions as Van Uithous Winkelspruit. The nearest the Evening Standard reporter got to it was Van Nit Hookswinkel Sprint; the Globe gentry modified this to Van Nit Hoorswinkell, while the Sun simplified it to Van Oudshoorn's, and the Evening News boldly made one fearful word of it, thus: Vanoudshoornswinkell. The rest of the reporters, like prudent men, declined it altogether.

The Tables Turned.

In England it is a common thing to see clergymen's wives inviting ladies to come to them as general servants for the honor and glory of the thing, but the tables have been turned by three ladies in a London suburb, who have advertised for a gentleman to do the work of their cottage. The gentleman required must, according to the advertisement, not only be strong, active and an early riser, but must be a clergyman's or professional man's daughter. A critic remarks that the advertisers would doubtless feel degraded by sleeping in a bed made by the hands of a young woman whose father had been in trade.

Bird Caught in Colt's Tail.

Birds that employ hair in the building of their nests come to grief in strange ways. A gentleman who possessed several colts one day noticed a small bird entangled in the tail of one of his colts. It had evidently been on a search for hair and had become ensnared. Cases of birds getting their feet entangled in wool or string are well-known and death usually ensues if human help is not forthcoming.

Subscribe for THE CHRONICLE.

QUEENSLAND.

It Is Hot There, But the People Are Happy.

"No rain had fallen for eight months, and the hot air was thick with a stifling haze of dust. The mighty Flinders, a vast river, of sand, with water beneath, mocked the parched township, the dusty downs and the burning limbs of the population.

"Frequently all the doors and windows of the wretched tin and wood houses had to be hurriedly closed to keep out the hateful sirocco. The almost bare downs rolled away into the distance, with pillars of dust a thousand feet high, travelling along in the searing whirlwinds, at a few miles distance from each other, like giants striking through the land, rearing their dim heads into the brass-colored sky. These dust storms are only a few feet in diameter for hundreds of feet up. They come eddying along, sometimes lifting even oil tins and corrugated iron; and was betide the houses they take in their track, for they fill them with dirt and rubbish, making a clutter on the roof. Even if people are on the alert to close all the apertures as they see a column of dust approaching, they are filled with fine dust, and the very book covers curl up with the heat. The people are as happy as anybody else. They live and toil, make lots of money, marry and are given in marriage. They have their amusements—the shearing season, dancing and race meetings. All the vices and a few of the virtues belonging to the rest of the world are to be met with in that dreary, searing wilderness."

SOMEWHAT MIXED.

He Knew There Was Trouble Waiting for Him at Home.

He was a pale-faced, red-whiskered man, and he was leaning against a horseless wagon, which was lying on its side near the road fence, says the New York World.

"Stranger," he began, as I approached him, "ken ye tell me wher I am at?"

"You are about three miles from Grassville village and four miles from Lifford town," I replied.

"Kin yer tell me the time?"

"Seven o'clock."

"Mornin' or evenin'?"

"Mornin'."

"Then it's me," he said, with a sigh.

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"Well, stranger," he began, "jis fore you come along I woke up an' found meself lyin' under this yere wagon, an' fer the life of me I couldn't tell which one of two things I had gone an' done—lost a horse or found a wagon. Now I know that I have lost a horse; now I know that I'm the great big gawk that left Grassville for Lifford with a load of taters yesterday mornin', an' left Lifford for Grassville with a skinkful of whisky last night."

"Stranger," he continued, "take a good look at my face now, an' then jist wait here till I come back from Grassville with the horse, an' you'll git a purty good idee of the fightin' qualities of my ol' woman."

I did not wait.

BOUNTIES IN SEALS.

Maine Still Pays a Bounty and Last Year Raised It.

Maine paid bounties on 1,662 seals and on 305 bears in 1895. In 1894 only 385 seals and 550 bears were killed. The increase of seal killing is due to a 50-cent increase of the bounty, making it one dollar. The bears have been thinned out by extensive killing. Why there should be a bounty on seals is plain, says the New York Sun, to those who know that in a single year a seal consumes 3,650 pounds of fish, which would make 6,000,000 pounds saved by the killing of 1,662 seals in 1895. Most of the fish eaten are coarse-grained, such as are used in baiting lobster pots—sculpins, flounders, tomcods, etc.—but not a few valuable fish, like herring, salmon and mackerel, are killed by these animals. Much difficulty is experienced by seal hunters in securing all of the animals killed. Many badly wounded ones escape, and probably more than 2,000 seals were killed during 1895.

No one knows exactly why bounties are paid on black bears. They are harmless animals, according to competent observers, feeding on beechnuts, wild fruits of various kinds, on carrion, and roots of plants, seldom if ever molesting farmers in any way. Maine pays five dollars and New York ten dollars a head for killing these good-natured creatures.

William's Culinary Department.

The German emperor has a curious arrangement with his kitchen department. The empress arranges his menus, and he pays the cooks about two dollars for each plate, on ordinary occasions, and five to seven dollars on state occasions. Luncheon is served at two and dinner at six. The empress shares all his meals, and at luncheon they usually have company—courtiers, artists, savants, authors, or distinguished foreigners who happen to be in Berlin.

Squeezed to Death in a Stump.

George Bennett, of Eden, Ont., met with a horrible death the other evening. He was assisting in the operation of splitting large stumps with a jack-screw, and had one nearly split, when he stepped into the opening. Suddenly the jack-screw sprung out, the stump closed like a shot, catching Bennett, and he was slowly squeezed to death.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE.

They Compel Us to Believe Almost Anything Possible.

People are now familiar with the idea of storing up sound for future use so that a man's voice can be heard long after he is dead. It has recently been suggested that somewhere in the storehouse of nature the sight of all that has taken place is stored up, and that Moses got his account of the creation from a kind of kinetoscope which was disclosed to him as he stood in the cleft of the rock and saw the pictures of the progression of events pass by. As Dr. Johnson said, we have seen so much that we are prepared to believe more. When people in New York city can hear the roar of Niagara when machinery can be driven by a water wheel 500 miles distant, when we can see through boards and take photographs of a fat man's bones and the money in his pockets, when we can talk with our friends a thousand miles away and recognize the tones of their voices, when we can warm the baby's milk at night by touching a button, we must be credulous, indeed, if we refuse to believe anything. There is nothing in the "Arabian Nights" as marvelous as the things seen at the electrical exposition in New York. And yet, says the Baltimore Sun, if we apply the logic of David Hume in his essays on the miracles to these things, we should refuse to believe that a photograph of a living man's skeleton may be taken. Hume refused to credit the miracles because they are contrary to all human experience. It is a matter of curious speculation, have we reached the limit of knowledge of electricity, or are we upon the threshold of scientific revelations? Will we in time discover that apartment of nature's storehouse where she keeps the sights and sounds of past ages?

DIPLOMAT WAS CHILLED.

The French Minister at Washington Loved the Highest Place Too Well.

An interesting story is being told in Washington regarding M. Patenotre, the French ambassador. After congress passed the law empowering the president to send ambassadors to such countries as would raise the rank of their representatives, Sir Julian Pauncefote was the first to inform the president of the intention of his country to make him an ambassador. M. Patenotre conceived the ambition to be the dean of the ambassadors and communicated it to his home government, and his commission arrived before Sir Julian's. He went to the state department in the hope of immediate recognition as the first ambassador to this country. He was told that Sir Julian had anticipated him by informing the department of the action of his government. He was angry and wrote to the president requesting his intervention. He received instead a chilly letter from Mr. Gresham.

EXPENSIVE MIRROR.

Will Bring the Moon Within Thirty-Eight Miles of the Eye.

A special train brought into Paris a few days ago, wrapped in heavy felt blankets, bound with soft wood hoops, a rough block of crystal, which is to form the mirror of the huge telescope at the 1600 exhibition. In its present state the piece of glass weighs 6,600 pounds and has already cost \$20,000. It will cost \$30,000 more and take 30 months of polishing by a novel and secret mechanical process before it is finished. Its diameter is nearly seven feet, and it is expected to bring the moon within 38 miles of the eye, but the chief experts of the Paris observatory say that its images will not be so distinct as theirs are now at 94 miles, which they believe is the utmost practicable limit.

The Doctor Was Diagnosed.

The negro, Simpkins, who cut his throat with a razor, was in front of the doctor's premises at the time. In fact, he was right on the doctor's sidewalk, which is a nicely-paved and kept walk, of which the owner is rather careful. At the inquest the doctor described the horrible sight when the negro slashed his throat with the razor. "Then," said the doctor, "I shouted to him to get off the sidewalk."

Tramways in Glasgow.

Glasgow is likely to follow the example of Leeds, and adopt an overhead system of electric traction for the tramways of the city, which are the property of the corporation.