

The Weekly Chronicle.

COUNTY OFFICIALS. County Judge... Robert Mays... Sheriff... T. J. Driver... Clerk... A. M. Kelsey... Treasurer... C. L. Phillips... Commissioners... A. S. Blowers... D. S. Kinsler... W. H. Whipple... Assessor... W. H. Whipple... Surveyor... B. E. Titt... Superintendent of Public Schools... C. L. Gilbert... Coroner... W. H. Butts

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

Clubbing Rates. Chronicle and Oregonian... \$2 25... Chronicle and Examiner... 2 25... Chronicle and Tribune... 1 75... Chronicle and N. Y. World... 2 00

NOT THEIR WISH.

The following has been going the rounds of the country papers, and is a harsh and uncalled for criticism:

Congressman Young of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill in the house to exempt all ex-soldiers who served as long as ninety days, from the restriction of the civil service law, allowing them to be appointed to office without examination. It would seem that this soldier mania was perhaps being carried to a greater extent than will meet a favorable response from the people. It is not one's fault that he has been born since the war closed, and the doors should not be closed to this class of citizens any more than any others.

In the first place the old soldiers are not to blame because there are demagogues like Congressman Young who are out for votes. The old soldiers do not ask or desire any such legislation. The most they have asked for in this line is a slight reduction in the per cent necessary to pass an examination. For instance, where it requires 70 per cent, that old soldiers will only be required to obtain 65 per cent.

As to the doors being closed to those born since the war, it is hardly worthy of comment. The few places are filled by old soldiers; the many by those born since the war. Besides, the term of office of the veterans cannot be very long at the best for most of them, for they are getting up to that age where they will soon have to retire from active pursuits. The youngest are now 50 years old, and there are more over 62 than under that age.

SULTAN'S ATTACK ON ENGLAND.

"Unfortunately," said the Sultan of Turkey in his interview in the World last Sunday, "the conduct of the British ambassador has been a great obstacle in the way of a good understanding" (between England and Turkey.)

These words and the rest of the World's interview were cabled back the same day that the World published them, and appeared in the London newspapers and all the leading journals of Europe the next morning. There was no question that the Sultan had used the World as his medium of serving general notice that he was out of humor with England and not afraid to say so.

The rage of the English has been growing steadily. As our cable dispatches show this morning, they are at a white heat against their ambassador to Constantinople and against the Sultan. "The first question," says the London Chronicle, "is whether the Sultan's words are correctly reported," and with just confidence in the World's reliability, it adds, "We believe they are." And it closes its long review of the interview with this epigrammatic sentence: "The emperor's jockey us and the Sultan spits upon us."

Clearly the Sultan of Turkey knew what he was about when he made the World the medium of "his private opinion of England publicly expressed."—N. Y. World.

A San Francisco grocer was recently arrested and fined \$50 for selling adulterated syrup. He has now brought an action against the Pacific Coast Syrup Company, from whom he purchased the adulterated article, to recover \$25,000 damages. That grocer has taken the adulterated food question "by the horns," and by making the manufacturers of adulterated foods responsible for damages sustained from prosecution under the law, will set a precedent,

which if followed by others, will soon make the adulterated fraud business unprofitable, and encourage honest dealing with consumers. But it is necessary that the food inspectors should be diligent in enforcing the laws against adulterations, without fear or favor.

Senator Pettigrew has introduced a bill providing for submission to a popular vote the questions: "Shall congress at once enact a law providing for the immediate free and unlimited coinage of silver," and second, "Shall the constitution of the United States be so amended as to provide for the election of the president, vice-president and United States senators by direct vote of the people." The first proposition is unnecessary, for the parties will settle that, and the second is fool-de-rol, for the senate will see that it does not pass. Most of them realize that they would now be at home if their election depended on the vote of the people, and in fact know that under that rule they never would have been heard of.

Old man Spreckles, the sugar-coated California millionaire, has brought suit against Hearst, the owner of the Examiner, for \$1,000,000 damages to his reputation. Spreckles evidently has a better opinion of himself than others have of him, since he rates his reputation at those figures. The average citizen, familiar with Spreckles and his methods, would hardly place the damages so high. A committee, unbiased and uninfluenced, would hesitate a long while before agreeing upon a sum that would adequately represent the amount of damage that Spreckles reputation might suffer. It would range from a bonus to be paid by him for total loss thereof, to a reward for anything that could possibly damage it.

Judge Bradley, in discharging Havemeyer, commented upon the duties of witnesses in general, and rich witnesses in particular. He said, among other things, that Havemeyer had answered all the questions that he could reasonably be supposed to answer without having necessary data at hand, and that he was not expected to go and examine his books and then come back and tell what he learned. From which it may be inferred that Havemeyer, in Bradley's opinion had too much money to be compelled to obey the law. Is it not possible, in view of the ruling, that Bradley got some of that same money.

The examination into the matter of the alleged conspiracy to rob the Portland postoffice is still under way in that city. So far the only testimony is that of Gautier, an ex-convict, dope-fiend and all-around tough. Thrall, the special inspector, testifies to hearing Gautier and Eppinger talking together, but he does not know what they were talking about, though he assumes it was about robbing the postoffice. It may be possible that Eppinger is guilty, but fair-minded people will want something more reliable than the testimony of such a man as Gautier before they will believe it.

The outlook for a good wheat crop and good prices has not been better for many years than now. This is, of course, from a local standpoint, and is so because the crop outlook in the world at large is bad. France will have a shortage of from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels. Germany, England and Austria all report bad crop conditions, or at least conditions indicating a less than average yield. Australia, Argentina and India are all out of competition this year, and it looks as though high prices were bound to prevail.

Senator Tillman recently made sweeping charges against members of that body, accusing them, or rather reading and repeating accusations made against them, to the effect that they were speculating in sugar stocks. One senator was mentioned by name, and his name was Smith. The dispatches yesterday show that Senator Smith rose in his place and replying to these accusations indignantly said: "It is unnecessary, Mr. President, for me to deny these charges." And he didn't.

A GAUZY SCHEME.

Congressman Fowler of New Jersey has introduced a bill providing for the establishment of "a tariff commission for the purpose of investigating federal taxation, recommending changes therein and adjusting any inequalities in existing law." The bill provides that the commission shall consist of seven members, and that they shall hold office (except the first seven, who go out one every three years) for the term of twenty one years, drawing a salary of \$7,500 per year. It is further provided that each commissioner be furnished a secretary at a salary of \$1,200 a year, and that all expenses of members be paid by the government.

The bill is a monstrosity, even considered as a New Jersey product. Its author has been very careful to throw lots of safeguards around the salary part of the bill, but does not seem to realize how such a law would place the people at the mercy of that commission. The trusts and the corporations wouldn't do a thing to it but put it in their pockets inside of six months, and long before the first report was made out.

The commission may only recommend the levying of further duty or tax, but may, with the approval of the president, suspend a part or whole of any tax. The junketing features of commission work have also been looked after carefully, for it is provided that the commission may visit different sections of the United States, and send a committee, or committees, to foreign countries for the purpose of collecting information.

One can hardly believe that Fowler was in earnest when he originated that bill, and yet it is barely possible Fowler is afraid of losing his job as congressman, and is arranging his little commission with a view to being appointed on it as a tail-ender, say for eighteen or twenty-one years.

The Oregonian states that its editor was not appointed through the recommendation nor efforts of Senator Mitchell; but that he received his appointment through the recommendation of Senators Williams and Corbett. In the vast array of the Oregonian editor's shortcomings, it is possible and probable that we were mistaken. One finite being cannot well be expected to keep track of all of them, hence we conclude the Oregonian is right and we are wrong with regard to his appointment. The "fleshy incubus" letters and other interesting matters occurring about that time, probably misled us. We wish to add that our heretofore good opinion of Senator Mitchell has been enhanced by the Oregonian's correction, and an additional reason has been advanced why Corbett should not be seated.

One week from today Theodore Durrant will suffer death for the murder of Blanche Lamont. For two years, in season and out, in the courts and out, his attorneys have fought to save his life. They have now played their last card in taking an appeal from the U. S. court to the supreme court on the former's refusal to grant a writ of habeas corpus. A special messenger has been sent across the continent to present the appeal to the supreme court; but there is little chance of it benefiting the prisoner. The chances are overwhelmingly against his being alive one week from this time.

The tariff debate has one merit at least, and that is that it is not long-winded. The list is being gone through very rapidly, and the end should be reached next week. The vote on every item so far has been overwhelmingly in favor of the increased tariff and the speedy passage of the bill, once the items have all been acted upon, is assured. Unfortunately the wool speculators have been taking advantage of the long delay to fill the warehouses with foreign wool, which will keep prices down for at least a year.

It is reported in the dispatches that President McKinley is anxious to have congress, when it gets through with its tariff amendments, take some action in regard to reforming the currency. The money prop-

osition has, in a manner, settled itself, and it would be a good thing for the country if it could be, and would be, let alone. All the country's money is kept at par, is interchangeable, and what more could any one ask or obtain?

It is stated that Mrs. Durrant, the mother of the murderer, has expressed her determination to see her son hanged. The belief in Durrant's guilt becomes much more easy knowing this, for the son of such a mother could be little else than a reptile, with water instead of blood in his veins. Her presence ought to be a comfort to him on the occasion of his taking off, for the knowledge that he had such a mother ought to reconcile him to death.

The dispatches yesterday announcing that Almighty Voice had been killed, our middle-of-the-road friends were in doubt whether to go into mourning for Tillman or tie on crepe for Watson. They were much relieved to find the name belonged to an Indian.

THE HORSE SUICIDED.

Preferred Death in the Columbia to Being Dishonored by a Saddle.

Henry Boyen had an experience Friday with a horse that was decidedly exciting.

He had taken a colt belonging to Deputy Sheriff Keiley to break, the colt being of a very vicious disposition. Henry rode him once about three weeks ago, but had not tacked him since. Yesterday having some cattle to look after in the Gilmer neighborhood, he took the horse on the Regulator to Rankin's landing near the mouth of the White Salmon. He blindfolded him and mounted, and without waiting for the blind to be lifted, the horse commenced to buck in a manner that would make a common cayuse quit, just from envy. After doing the ground and lofty tumbling act for several minutes without unseating his rider, the vicious brute reached around, caught hold of Henry's leg with his mouth and tried to pull him off. Failing in this, he deliberately bucked into the river, going in near the boat's wheel. As he struck deep water, he held his head down and sank.

At this stage of the game Henry had enough, as he didn't care to go into the salmon herding business, so he threw himself backward and floated off. As he got loose his spur tangled in the horse's tail, but placed the other foot on the animal's rump and pulled himself loose. The horse went under long enough to drown himself, while Boyen, having on all his cowboy toggery, had a hard struggle to reach the shore. The horse was pulled out, but just turned over and died, having apparently committed deliberate suicide.

Bishop Cranston's Sermon.

Last night Bishop Cranston preached before the district conference an expository sermon from incidents of Moses' career in his leadership of the people of Israel, particularly at Sinai. Introductory the bishop said he desired that the presentation of the theme should be an illustration of a type of expository preaching too rarely heard.

The theme was indexed by the text "Show Me Thy Glory," Ex. xxxiii:18; but had its bearing upon a statement of the declaration of God and three prayers of Moses found in the statement of circumstances which followed. God's declaration was "Let me alone that I may consume them, and I will make of these a great nation." Moses reply in his first prayer was: "Remember Abraham, Isaac and Israel." God's honor was at stake. The spirit of self-abrogation on Moses part and the relation of His covenant moved God to a proposition of reconciliation.

Considered in his relation to the Israelites and in his relation to God, Moses becomes a mediator and type of Christ. In this, too, is found a parallel with the experience of the ministry in all ages. Born of a Hebrew woman, transferred under peculiar circumstances to the royal household, driven from home, commissioned of God at the burning bush under a sense of inability, pleads excuse. Without military prestige, meeting the conditions of the people in oppressive slavery, they taunt him. Burdened with the care of a million people, fickle-minded, of idolatrous tendencies, of a chiding spirit, Moses must have some uplift from a superhuman source. Hence Moses second prayer, "Show me now Thy way," pleading that it was God's cause, and that the eyes of all nations were upon them.

The third prayer is found in the text, "Show Me Thy Glory." How shall the prayer be understood? Was it for a greater display of miraculous power? No. The plagues of Egypt, opening of the sea, provision of food, were sufficient in their sphere. Evidently it was for a more comprehensive view of God's character and attitude toward men, the promise was made for the following day. Directions were given for the occasion. Moses made preparation and repaired to the mount. There God's glory was

shown. May we not conclude that for forty days prophetic visions of the scheme of redemption, the transfiguration, crucifixion, resurrection, ascension, and other essential elements, passed like a panorama before the eyes of Moses, and constituted the "glory?"

The cleft of the rock from which Moses viewed the glory is expressive of the wounds of Christ, in which we find shelter, and from which everyone receives his first impressions of the Divine glory.

In obedience to God's proclamation we may prepare the tables of our hearts, ascend to the mount of communion, be held in Jesus body, and receive glorious revelations of the nature of God and the scheme of redemption, while we are enveloped in the glory of heavenly light.

E. C. A.

City Council Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council was held last night, Councilmen Nolan, Johns, Thompson, Wood, Saltmarsh and Champlin were present.

The following proceedings were had: Mayor Menefee being absent, Councilman Nolan was chosen as presiding officer.

Minutes were read and approved. Committee on streets and public property reported, recommending that the matter of labeling streets be deferred on account of the financial condition of the city.

Councilman Knack came in at this time. Committee on health and police reported that a site for animal pound could not be agreed upon, committee given further time.

Regular reports of officers were read and on motion warrants were ordered drawn for payment of officers salaries, claims as per marshal's report for labor and dogs killed.

Claims against the city were read and on motion allowed and warrants ordered drawn for the amounts.

On motion the following clerks and judges of election were appointed:

First ward—Judges, J. B. Crossen, W. H. Butts, Chris Knabe. Clerks, Dick Gorman, Victor Schmidt.

Second ward—Judges, J. H. Blakeney, J. M. Patterson, Francis Ross. Clerks, J. M. Huntington, John Gavin.

Third ward—Judges, C. E. Bayard, J. M. Marden, G. C. Eshelman. Clerks, J. Doherty, N. Gates.

BILLS ALLOWED.

- C F Lauer, marshal... \$75 00
Geo C Brown, engineer... 75 00
J J Wiley, night watch... 60 00
G W Phelps, recorder... 50 00
C J Randall, treasurer... 20 00
C F Lauer, impounding fees... 14 00
Henry Rodman, labor on streets... 5 40
A L Rettig... 2 00
James Like... 8 75
Walter Norman... 9 00
F S Smith... 16 80
J W Hubner, special police... 2 00
A J Davis, removing dead horse... 50
Sam Klein, removing animals... 1 25
S D Childs & Co, 2 doz tags... 4 75
G W Phelps, expressage... 25
E Benjamin, sawing wood... 1 80
Snipes & Kinersly, dustbr... 3 00
C Berry, 100 dog tags... 3 00
J W Blakeney, hauling... 9 25
Dalles Electric Light Co, lights... 14 60
Wm Henzie, hauling... 3 00
Dalles Water Co, water... 32 00
P F Borham, hauling... 75
Times-Mountaineer, dog tax receipts... 3 00
Mrs H Frazier, meals to prisoners... 6 80

Advertised Letters.

Following is the list of letters remaining in the postoffice at The Dalles uncalled for June 5, 1897. Persons calling for the same will give date on which they were advertised:

- Austin, M V... Andre, Jas
Brown, J Aug... Bostwick, H A
Butler, Josie... Coxa, Mrs Cora
Carna, Laura B... Davis, Col. Feed
Gibson, Mrs Mary... "Yard"
Hobart, A E... Hathaway, Fred W
Malveru, Dick... Mixer, Mrs Mary
McMinnell, E Estes... McElrath, Ruby (2)
Robinson, Jas W... Staples, C E
Skenk (hide man)... Scammon, Jess
Willard, Grace... Wood, Harry
J. A. Crossen, P. M.

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington, Ind., "Sun," writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2025 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed strength. Prices 50 cents and \$1.00. Get a Bottle at Blakeley and Houghton's Drug Store.

The Mount Lebanon Shakers have recently perfected an ingenious cure for dyspepsia. Their Digestive Cordial consists of a food already digested and a digester of foods happily combined.

The importance of this invention will be appreciated when we realize what a proportion of the community are victims of some form of stomach troubles. Thousands of pale, thin people have little inclination to eat, and what they do eat causes them pain and distress.

The Digestive Cordial of the Shakers corrects any stomach derangement at once. It makes thin people plump. Every one will be greatly interested to read the little book which has been placed in the hands of druggists for free distribution.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

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For further information apply to J. N. HARNEY, Agent, Oak Street Dock, Portland, Oregon. Or W. C. ALLAWAY, Gen. Agt., The Dalles, Oregon.

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For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on or write to W. C. ALLAWAY, Agent, The Dalles, Oregon.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. G. P. A., 255 Morrison Cor. Third, Portland Oregon

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