

The Dalles Daily Chronicle.

THE DALLES OREGON.
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STATE OFFICIALS.	
Governor	G. W. Meade
Secretary of State	Phillip Meacham
Comptroller of Public Instruction	E. B. McElroy
Senators	J. N. Dolph J. H. Mitchell
Congressman	B. Hermann
State Printer	Frank Baker
COUNTY OFFICIALS.	
County Judge	C. N. Thornberry
Sheriff	D. L. Cates
Clerk	R. C. Gossen
Treasurer	Geo. Ruch
Commissioners	H. A. Leavens Frank Kincaid
Assessor	John E. Burnett
Surveyor	E. F. Sharp
Superintendent of Public Schools	Troy Shiller
Coroner	William Mitchell

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The governor's message is too long for us to reprint, but we give a synopsis, which shows the principal ideas advanced. After a tabulated statement of the states expenditures, and a showing that the state of Oregon did not owe a dollar; he further stated that the school fund, per capita, had already increased from 75 cents in 1885, to \$1.45 in 1890, and the fund from \$868,735.16 in that year to \$2,203,504.86, in 1891, and that the Agricultural college fund was now \$130,289.82, and the University fund \$102,109.18. He recommends that the legislature provide for the management of the reform school, and that no further money be given to the University or to the Agricultural college, for the reason that they now have funds enough to maintain them. He asks the legislature to urge our congressmen to procure an appropriation for building the portage railroad at The Dalles, and for improving the channel of the lower Columbia, and suggests that the legislature provide for purchasing the Willamette canal and locks in 1892, as per arrangement at the time they were built. He recommends that but one mode of catching salmon should be allowed, and that by nets. He suggests that whatever assessment law is adopted that it should provide for a sworn listed statement from each property owner of all his property real and personal, with adequate penalties for refusing. That a sufficient state revenue could be raised by a poll tax of \$2 and a graduated income tax of all incomes exceeding \$1,000, and a tax upon the gross receipts of express, telegraph, telephone and insurance companies. Indorses the exemption law as it now is, and the mortgage-tax law he thinks is a just measure. He believes that if any change is made in the usury laws, that it should only be to provide a lower rate of interest. He suggests that there is no need of commissioners, and that the boards of railroad commissioners and fish commissioners be abolished. He thinks it would be wise to make all county officers salaried, and provide for their turning their fees over to the counties. He calls attention to the fact that the three political parties were pledged to the adoption of the Australian ballot system and insists that it should therefore be passed unanimously. He also gives Portland a small reminder by saying that the proposition to issue non-taxable bonds was settled at the last election. He advises the passage of a registration law. He is of the opinion that the taxing of the people to pay premiums at the district fairs is unjust, and while it is within the power of the legislature to grant the appropriations that it should not be done; and that while it is unjust to tax the people for this purpose, it would be much more unjust to raise money to be expended at fairs outside of the state, and he therefore does not think the state should expend any sum at Chicago. Laws should be passed fixing the maximum rates which railroad and telegraph companies may charge, and asserts that a provision should be made for arbitrating differences between railroad companies and their employes, and preventing railroad companies employing armed forces to intimidate employes or strikers. The governor digresses to haul the United States courts over the coals in a manner pleasing to himself, and harmless to the courts, and concludes as follows:

As the people of Oregon are as materially affected by federal as by state legislation, it is perfectly proper that the legislative assembly, by joint resolution, give instructions to our delegation in congress concerning measures of federal legislation affecting the people of its commonwealth, especially in regard to the following matters of great importance: More stringent legislation for the exclusion of the pauper hordes of China; the imposition of a graduated income tax by which the wealth of the country now entirely exempted, will be compelled to bear its just share of the public burden; the further adjustment of our revenue laws by which all tariff taxation shall be removed from the necessities of life and placed alone upon luxuries; the forfeiture of all railroad land grants not earned within the time required by law; provisions for the forfeiture of the charters of the several bond-aided Pacific railroad companies for their non-compliance with law, and for either the sale of such roads to realize payment of the debt owing to the United States or for the assumption of ownership and management thereof by the government; a postal telegraph by which the government by the exercise of its constitutional functions can relieve the business of its own departments and the business of the country from the vexations of a most unscrupulous monopoly; unalterable opposition to the granting of subsidies upon any pretext whatever; unyielding resistance to the control of the ballot box by federal judges; the abolition of federal inferior courts, or the very material restriction of their jurisdiction; the free coinage of silver; the

issuance of the government direct of all money of the country; the denial to the national banks of the special privilege now granted them of being furnished with money without interest; the discontinuance of the unjust policy by the present one, of placing with the banks a large portion of the surplus, wrung from the people by unnecessary taxation, without any charge for interest; the providing for the loaning of money by the government upon the improved farm property of the country, as is now successfully done with more than \$2,000,000 of the educational funds of Oregon, at a low rate of interest, for the benefit of the many, and the discontinuance of loans to the banks upon what the government owes, without interest, for the enrichment of the few.

There can be no more commendable way for us who have been entrusted with the law-making power of this commonwealth to show our gratitude to our constituency for the trust confided to us than the enactment of wise and unnecessary laws. Let us act in the fear of God and without the fear of man, always mindful of the cardinal rule, that no tax should be laid upon the people that is not equal, or for any purpose other than a frugal administration of the government in its full conservation of the general good. SYLVESTER PENNOYER.

DISTRICT FAIR APPROPRIATIONS.

There are some things in our worthy governor's message that will not bear examination. One of them is his position on the matter of district fairs. He argues that it is unjust to tax the people of the whole state to pay premiums in any locality, that the expenditure must be as general as the tax. Admit this and it will be seen that the expenditure is just that general. Eastern Oregon has two district fairs, Western Oregon one and the state fair. The state is also so districted that every person in the state is allowed to compete for the premiums, in one or the other of these fairs. There is no one thing so beneficial to the farmers and stock raisers as fairs honestly conducted, where a spirit of generous rivalry and determination to excel may be cultivated. The amount of money expended in premiums for agricultural products and stock amounts to \$9500 per year. It is fair to presume that the inhabitants of each district pay into the state treasury their proportion of the money which is handed back to them to be expended in premiums to encourage a generous rivalry in the production of fine stock, and farm produce. The amount is really too small, and the object would be more nearly accomplished by doubling the sum. We believe in the state being run on an economical plan, and that no state funds should be squandered but at the same time we believe that the expenditure of a few thousand dollars each year, in getting our farmers and stockmen together, in getting them to examine each others methods, and exchange ideas; in introducing new varieties of staple products, improving their stock, and at the same time improving themselves by broadening their ideas, is an expenditure justified by wisdom and experience. We believe the resultant good of far more value than the cost, and therefore think not only that the present law should be indorsed but that if any change is made, it shall be in the line of an increase, instead of a decrease in the amount so expended. If the governor's position is correct, how can he indorse the proposition to tax the whole people for the purpose of purchasing the Willamette canal and locks? Eastern Oregon has no interest in them and derives no benefit from them. Eastern Oregon has no particular interest in the dome of the state capitol, but recognizes the fact that it will add to Salem's beauty and pride, and therefore cheerfully acquiesces in the proposition to build it. Money expended in premiums at the district fairs is a laudable and honest expenditure for a good object, and therefore in our opinion the governor is mistaken in his position.

GOOD USE FOR CONVICT LABOR.

The employment of convict labor to complete the work at the Cascades can meet with but one objection, and that, we do not think a serious one. That is, it will be asserted that it interferes with free labor. This is in a sense true, but so does any employment in which convicts may be engaged. We claim however, that it will interfere as little with free labor as any work they could possibly be employed on.

The skilled labor would have to be most of it, "free labor," and the work as at present conducted, is of an uncertain character, and does not provide steady employment for anyone. The fact that this objection would be raised, makes the politicians afraid to propose it, or no doubt it would have been thought of and put in operation long ago. Against this position, we claim that it would be beneficial to labor, skilled and unskilled. Without something of this kind is done, the locks are liable to remain uncompleted for years to come. Until they are completed, the settlement of Eastern Oregon and Washington is sadly retarded. With the completion of the locks, the Inland Empire would soon make work for ten times its present population, and thus, by the employment of convict labor for a short time, steady employment would be furnished for a new empire with a population of 2,000,000. Unless this is done, or congress gets in and has the work completed by contract, the Inland Empire with a capacity to support a dense population will remain sparsely settled, and the work of reclaiming its soil, and making

it yield golden harvests will be left for the next generation. In the interest of free labor the convict labor should be employed.

The *Capitol Journal* has had a case of intelligent compositor and careless proof-reader, which goes towards showing that our idea of the spirit of the perverse which haunts all things animate or inanimate, lays with persistent malignancy for the offending newspaper man. The explanation following speaks for itself: "The *JOURNAL* editorial referring to Hon. Joseph Simon as "the richly-rewarded tool of the corruptionists" does that gentleman grave injustice. By error of type setting and proof reading the word which was written "corruptionists" was changed as above. We had not any intention to charge Mr. Simon with corruption."

A prominent physician and old army surgeon in eastern Iowa, was called away from home for a few days; during his absence one of the children contracted a severe cold and his wife bought a bottle of Chamberlin's Cough Remedy for it. They were so much pleased that they afterwards used several bottles at various times. He said, from experience with it, he regarded it as the most reliable preparation in use for colds and that it came the nearest being a specific of any medicine he had ever seen. For sale by Snipes & Kinerly.

S. L. YOUNG,

(Successor to E. BECK.)



DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Jewelry, Diamonds,
SILVERWARE, &c. ETC.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
Repaired and Warranted.

165 Second St., The Dalles, Or.

The successful merchant is the one who watches the markets and buys to the best advantage.

The most prosperous family is the one that takes advantage of low prices.

The Dalles

MERCANTILE CO.,

Successor to

BROOKS & BEERS.

will sell you choice

Groceries and Provisions

—OF ALL KINDS, AND—

Hardware

AT MORE REASONABLE RATES
THAN ANY OTHER PLACE
IN THE CITY.

REMEMBER we deliver all purchases without charge.

390 & 394 Second St.

Front Street Cigar Store,

THE DALLES, OREGON.

W. H. JONES,

PROPRIETOR.

Opposite the Umatilla House.

HAVE ON SALE THE BEST BRANDS OF Imported and Domestic CIGARS and TOBACCO.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Yankee Notions

PURE HAVANA CIGARS.

FINE FARM TO RENT.

THE FARM KNOWN AS THE "MOORE Farm" situated on Three Mile creek about two and one-half miles from The Dalles, will be leased for one or more years at a low rent to any responsible tenant. This farm has upon it a good dwelling house and necessary out buildings, about two acres of orchard, about three hundred acres under cultivation, a large portion of the land will raise a good volunteer wheat crop in 1891 with ordinarily favorable weather. The farm is well watered. For terms and particulars enquire of Mrs. Sarah A. Moore or at the office of Mays, Huntington & Wilson, The Dalles, Or. SARAH A. MOORE, Executrix.

\$20 REWARD.

WILL BE PAID FOR ANY INFORMATION leading to the conviction of parties cutting the ropes or in any way interfering with the wires, poles or lamps of THE ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. H. GLENN, Manager.

Notice to Fuel Consumers

MAIER & BENTON,

Have on hand a lot of

Fir and Hard Wood.

Also a lot of

CEDAR POSTS.

ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

Office corner

Third and Union Streets,


SNIPES & KINERSLY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

Fine Imported, Key West and Domestic

CIGARS.

(AGENTS FOR)



EST'D 1862.

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G. E. BAYARD & CO.,

Real Estate,
Insurance,
and Loan AGENCY.

Opera House Block, 3d St.

Carpets and Furniture,

CO TO

PRINZ & NITSCHKE,


And be Satisfied as to

QUALITY AND PRICES.

W. E. GARRETSON,

Leading Jeweler.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE



All Watch Work Warranted.

Jewelry Made to Order.

138 Second St., The Dalles, Or.

REMOVAL.

H. Glenn has removed his office and the office of the Electric Light Co. to 72 Washington St.

THE DALLES.

The Gate City of the Inland Empire is situated at the head of navigation on the Middle Columbia, and is a thriving, prosperous city.

ITS TERRITORY.

It is the supply city for an extensive and rich agricultural and grazing country, its trade reaching as far south as Summer Lake, a distance of over two hundred miles.

THE LARGEST WOOL MARKET.

The rich grazing country along the eastern slope of the the Cascades furnishes pasture for thousands of sheep, the wool from which finds market here.

The Dalles is the largest original wool shipping point in America, about 5,000,000 pounds being shipped this year.

THE VINEYARD OF OREGON.

The country near The Dalles produces splendid crops of cereals, and its fruits cannot be excelled. It is the vineyard of Oregon, its grapes equalling California's best, and its other fruits, apples, pears, prunes, cherries etc., are unsurpassed.

ITS PRODUCTS.

The salmon fisheries are the finest on the Columbia, yielding this year a revenue of \$1,500,000 which can and will be more than doubled in the near future.

The products of the beautiful Klickital valley find market here, and the country south and east has this year filled the warehouses, and all available storage places to overflowing with their products.

ITS WEALTH

It is the richest city of its size on the coast, and its money is scattered over and is being used to develop, more farming country than is tributary to any other city in Eastern Oregon.

Its situation is unsurpassed! Its climate delightful! Its possibilities incalculable! Its resources unlimited! And on these corner stones she stands.

D. W. EDWARDS,

DEALER IN

Paints, Oils, Glass, Wall Papers, Decorations, Artists' Materials, Oil Paintings, Chromos and Steel Engravings.

Mouldings and Picture Frames, Cornice Poles
Etc., Paper Trimmed Free.

Picture Frames Made to Order.

276 and 278, Second Street. The Dalles, Or.

BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

—AND—

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

FULL STOCK: STAPLE GOODS:
N. HARRIS. Corner Second and Court-st.

H. C. NIELSEN,

Clothier and Tailor,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,
hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises,
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—: For the Best Brands and Purest Quality of Wines and Liquors, go to:—

J. O. MACK,

Wholesale: Liquor: Dealer,

117 SECOND ST. THE DALLES, OR.