

The Dalles Daily Chronicle.

THE DALLES OREGON. Entered at the Postoffice at The Dalles, Oregon, as second-class matter.

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor S. Pennington, Secretary of State W. M. McPherson, Treasurer Phillip Metcalf, Sup. of Public Instruction E. B. McElroy, J. N. Doherty, Senators J. H. Mitchell, J. B. Hermann, Congressman Frank Baker, State Printer Frank Baker.

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County Judge C. N. Thornbury, Sheriff G. L. Gates, Clerk J. B. Crossen, Treasurer Geo. Rich, Commissioners H. A. Leavenworth, Frank Kincaid, Assessor John E. Harcourt, Surveyor Shurtz, Superintendent of Public Schools Troy Shelley, Coroner William Mitchell.

The Chronicle is the Only Paper in The Dalles that Receives the Associated Press Dispatches.

HOSPITALS VERSUS PENITENTIARIES.

The East Oregonian seems to think that all crimes are but the evidence of a diseased state of mind and that criminals, instead of being confined in the penitentiary should be sent to some kind of a hospital. That paper seems to think that it is very bad to take a cold blooded murderer and hang him. The poor dear man should be taught "economy and ethics" as a means of reformation and when graduated turned loose again. The paper of course rejoices that Sandy Olds got off so cheap, and must have a high conception of the ethical and economic erudition of the Hillsboro jury, whose only qualification for the office of jurors, as it seems to one untrained, we suppose both in ethics and economics, was a stolid, stupid ignorance of passing events, as dense as that of an inhabitant of an African jungle. The man capable of thinking that crime is always evidence of disease and that it should be treated remedially and never punitively—well, we suppose the Almighty made him for some purpose but to use an Irish bull, if we were hanged we couldn't see what that purpose is.

MORE VETOES.

Governor Langton of Washington seems to have vetoed about every bill passed by the last legislative assembly, whose object was to give the people any relief from the railroads. He has also vetoed what was known as the anti-Pinkerton bill, which provides that no person, corporation or association or their agents should organize, maintain or employ an armed body of men in the state for any purpose whatever, under a penalty of from \$1000 to \$5000, and a like sum for each day they should continue to offend. This latter measure is one being demanded by labor associations throughout the whole United States and is perfectly just and fair and should have been approved. It is to be hoped that the farmers and laboring classes will take care of Governor Langton, if he ever asks anything at their hands again.

A YEAR'S FOREIGN TRADE.

From a valuable article in the March number of the Youth's Companion we extract the following:

The exchange of products between this country and lands beyond the sea increases steadily. The returns showing the extent of the foreign trade for the calendar year 1890 have recently been issued. They show that goods were imported to the value of eight hundred and twenty-three million dollars; the value of domestic goods exported was eight hundred and forty-six millions.

Of the importations of the year 1890 rather more than one-third of the value consisted of goods free of duty. The value of free goods was two hundred and eighty-eight millions; of those subject to duty five hundred and thirty-five million. The largest single item of importation was coffee, of which more than eighty-four million dollars' worth was received during the year. This, however, was but one million dollars more than the value of sugar and molasses, which has heretofore always held the first place on the list.

The value of textile goods imported is also very large, in spite of the efforts made to secure the market of these goods to domestic manufacturers. Woollens and worsted goods imported were worth fifty-four millions; silk, forty-one millions; cotton thirty-three millions; linen, hemp and jute twenty-seven millions. Other important items of importation are chemicals and drugs forty-six millions, and iron and its manufactures forty-four millions. The articles we have mentioned represent quite one-half of the total value of imports. There are no other articles of nearly so much importance as any of these.

On the export side the trade is even more closely confined, in its large items, to a few articles. Not less than two hundred and fifty-four millions of dollars was the value of cotton exported, and this alone stands for thirty per cent. of the total.

Provisions is second on the list, one hundred and forty-three millions; bread-stuffs third, one hundred and forty-two millions; and petroleum, erude and refined, fifty-one millions, in next. There is no other class of goods which reaches as much as forty millions. But the merchandise enumerated includes nearly three-fourths of the value of American exports.

Where do we buy, and where do we sell? The returns of trade by countries are not complete, but the character of the foreign commerce does not change much from year to year.

By far the greatest amount of trade is with Great Britain. One-fourth of all the imports are from that country, and one-half the exports are sent there. Germany is second and France third,

counting the trade both ways; but the imports from the West Indies are greater than those from France.

There are three things which public men are now trying to effect, in connection with the foreign trade, namely, to increase the amount of exports of manufactures, to augment the trade with Central and South America, and to restore a part of the carrying trade to American ships. During the year 1890 less than one-seventh of the imports and less than one-tenth of the exports were carried in American vessels.

FEDERAL MONEY FOR OREGON.

Senator Frye Thinks This State Beats All for Getting Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Senator Mitchell sat in the same restaurant a few days ago with a party of friends, when Senator Frye, chairman of the senate committee on commerce, entered and sat down. After the senators had exchanged greetings, Mr. Frye asked Mr. Mitchell when he was going home.

"In a month or two," remarked Mr. Mitchell. "I have some cases in the supreme court, and am at work preparing briefs."

"When is Dolph going home?" asked Mr. Frye. "Oh, he will be here for some time yet," responded Mr. Mitchell.

"Well, the treasury of the United States will not be entirely safe until the Oregon men have gone home," remarked Mr. Frye. "That state has a way of getting money in appropriations which beats anything I ever saw."

"It is a fact that the success of Oregon in the matter of appropriations during the present congress has caused a great deal of talk at the capital."

Rev. Willard Scott, of Omaha, thus sums up the outcome of the work of the majority of the late Nebraska legislature:

A residence of sixty days at the capital has wrought a transformation which was not expected by the alliance men themselves nor by others, and the prompt withdrawal by investment companies of all money offered for loans has made the transformation permanent. The legislators do not now think as they did in November when they were elected, especially those who have come from the outlying districts. The atmosphere of a city of 55,000 people, with four universities and scores of professors and professional men, has been wholesome and corrective. Many of these teachers are students of social and political science, and have developed the thoughts of the city and neighborhood to their way of thinking. A dozen other special schools in this section of the state have done the same. Entering upon this atmosphere, the alliance men have first begun to doubt their own ideas, and then to change them, and before the local states over state officers was settled sufficiently to enable them to come to the consideration of new laws, they were unwilling to carry out the plans they had come to the city to make. Visitors sitting in the gallery could see a change from week to week, and the men themselves felt it. The legislature has ceased to be a radical body.

Is Disease a Punishment? The following advertisement, published by a prominent western patent medicine house would indicate that they regard disease as a punishment for sin:

Do you wish to know the quickest way to cure a severe cold? We will tell you. To cure a cold quickly, it must be treated before the cold has become settled in the system. This can always be done if you choose to, as nature in her kindness to man gives timely warning and plainly tells you in nature's way, that as a punishment for some indiscretion, you are to be afflicted with a cold unless you choose to ward it off by prompt action. The first symptoms of a cold, in most cases, is a dry, loud cough and sneezing. The cough is soon followed by a profuse watery expectoration and the sneezing by a profuse watery discharge from the nose. In severe cases there is a thin white coating on the tongue. What to do? It is only necessary to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in double doses every hour. That will greatly lessen the severity of the cold and in most cases will effectually contract it, and cure what would have been a severe cold within one or two days time. Try and be convinced. Fifty cent bottles for sale by Snipes & Kinersley, druggists.

The Cincinnati Times-Star tells a story of a wealthy westerner whose wife died a few days ago. Her parents, who reside in Cincinnati and in straightened circumstances, notified him that they wished to have her remains sent to that city for burial. The wealthy son-in-law boxed up all that was left of his wife and sent the same to them by express, marked C. O. D. Until further notice this man is entitled to wear the belt as the champion mean man of the United States.

So Sandy Olds gets "one year" in the penitentiary for a cold blooded, willful and deliberate assassination—just the same as no punishment at all. Well, that is the kind of a verdict that makes lynch law in this country. So long as red-handed murderers succeed in finding juries that will give such verdicts, and judges that will impose such sentences, so long will people occasionally fire of the farce and do a little wholesome hanging on their own account.—Astorian.

If General Palmer's selection will force more aspirants for seats in the United States senate to go before the people, it will work good in the legislature. It will check the present habit of choosing brainless aristocrats and rich nonentities to constitute an American house of lords. It will destroy a pernicious system by which the American senate has been largely turned over to plutocrats and millionaires, who no more represent the sovereign American people than a gilded Chinese josh represents divine omnipotence.—Capital Journal.

When you obtain anything yourself for half-price, somebody else (says Ruskin) must have paid the other half.

The worth of a State, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it.

ODDS AND ENDS.

It costs the Americans about \$1,000,000 a year to stop their teeth.

A petroleum motor tricycle has been invented that will run forty miles on one gallon of oil.

Everybody cannot grow rich, especially if he had his growth before becoming wealthy.

King Humbert of Italy has often said, "I should wish to be a journalist were I not a king."

Mrs. Pauline Lucea is now 46 years old, and has decided to retire from the operatic stage.

There is a diminishing demand for elaborate funeral devices, and the tendency toward more simplicity is manifest.

George Eliot composed "Middlemarch" between the ages of 46 and 51, and since then "Daniel Deronda."

Humboldt states that the eruption of a South American volcano in a dry season sometimes changes it to a rainy season.

The British Balloon society has entered a sturdy protest against the threatened choice of Jerusalem as the prime meridian of the world.

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, is said to be the only man who has ever had the audacity to smoke a pipe within the sacred confines of the senate.

Sleeplessness caused by too much blood in the head may be overcome by applying a cloth wet with cold water to the back of the neck.

Statistics show that men of thought live on an average three years and a half longer than men in ordinary vocations.

A. M. Hart, who has just returned to St. Louis, says he knows several rivers in Alaska richer in gold deposits than the noted Feather river of California.

When Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, was recently in Washington he was given the privileges of the floor of the senate, an honor rarely accorded even to distinguished visitors.

A Law Student's Banking.

One of the more prominent of the younger men of the Philadelphia bar had been talking about the various methods pursued by young men to save money. "I chanced upon an odd case of saving the other day," he continued, "and the general uniqueness of it warrants my telling it to you."

"I was spending Sunday at the home of a young friend of mine, a law student. I noticed in his room a child's saving bank, and upon picking it up the merry jingle from within told me that bank had not recently suffered a 'run.' Knowing that the father of my friend was a man of means I could not conceive what the young man wanted to save small coins for, so I asked him. And here is the answer he gave me: 'Well, you see, father allows me \$35 a week pocket money and gives it to me every Sunday. Frequently when Tuesday morning came I was 'broke.' The rigidity of father's rules kept me in this undone state for the remainder of the week, for not another cent could I get till the following Sunday."

"Three or four Mondays of luxury with ensuing weeks of penury caused me to commune with myself, the result of which was that I leveled this scheme. Twenty-five dollars a week amounts to a fraction over \$3.57 a day; so when I leave home in the morning I place \$3.57 in my pocket, under no circumstances taking any more. When I return home at night penniless, all right, for I have enough money for the next day, and the next, and for every day till the following Sunday. But if I don't spend all that \$3.57 my iron rule is to place the balance in the bank. Some days that bank gets \$3 and some days it doesn't get a cent. Then at the end of the month I open it and have cash galore. Last year that bank averaged \$45 per month and never 'broke' nowadays."—Philadelphia Press.

Recent Mine Accidents.

Accidents in mines whereby many miners have lost their lives have not been infrequent within the few months. The Aspen copper mine near Leadville, Nov. 23, 1889, and seven men were killed. The Union mine in Calaveras county, Cal., caved in Dec. 28, 1889, and seventeen men lost their lives. The fire damp in the Nottingham shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal mine at Plymouth, Pa., caught fire Feb. 1, 1890, and a terrific explosion followed, killing seven men and fatally injuring six more. Just a month later the timber which lined the shaft in one of the mines belonging to the South Wilkesbarre Coal company caught fire, and shut off the means of escape of eight men who were at that time in the mine, and were starved or suffocated or burned to death.

Then followed the gas explosion in the Nanticoke mine April 2, 1890, by which four men were killed and five more seriously injured. Then came the cave-in of the Ashley mine, near Wilkesbarre, May 15, in which thirty-one miners were imprisoned, twenty-nine of whom were burned to death. One of the most terrible of recent mining disasters was that at Abercrombie, in Mountcoushshire, England, Feb. 6, 1890. By an explosion of gas 300 miners were imprisoned, and for several hours no communication was had with them. When they were finally reached nearly two-thirds of them had perished from suffocation.—Chicago Times.

A Brush for Typewriters.

Seldom does an invention receive such a welcome as will be given by the thousands of typewriters throughout the country and abroad to a device which effectively serves the purpose of saving the loss of time and patience and the smearing of the fingers and injury to the alignment involved in the ordinary method of cleaning this type of the typewriting machine. An invention has been brought out which claims to do all this, and it consists of a hand brush applied at right angles to the type bar. When in place the rotating brush is held directly over the type center, so that by pressing any key the type is brought into contact with the brush.

It is cleaned, smoothed, instantly, when it is released and another key is struck, and so on until all are cleaned. One hand turns the crank while the other presses down the keys in order that all are finished. When not in use the whole attachment is swung out of the way, and it can be at any moment readjusted in an instant. If this attachment meets the prevalent want of a handy and effective type cleaner it will be a pronounced success.—New York Telegram.

The Wind Cave of the Black Hills.

A new discovery was made in the wind cave last week by which openings were found that look a seven hours' tramp to one of the subterranean chambers and return. This cave is surpassing the famous Mammoth cave of Kentucky in magnitude, and will be a principal object of attraction to visitors of the Black Hills.—Deadwood (S. D.) Pioneer.

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Has Opened a

Lunch Counter,

In Connection With his Fruit Stand and Will Serve

Hot Coffee, Ham Sandwich, Pigs' Feet,

and Fresh Oysters.

Convenient to the Passenger Depot.

On Second St., near corner of Madison.

Also a

Branch Bakery, California

Orange Cider, and the

Best Apple Cider.

If you want a good lunch, give me a call.

Open all Night

MAIER & BENTON,

PROPRIETORS OF

The Dalles Ice Co.

Are putting up an additional ice house near the freight depot on the track. They will have better facilities for handling ice than any other firm in town, and one buying ice from them can rest assured that they will be supplied through the whole season, without an advance in price.

MAIER & BENTON,

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Carpets and Furniture,

GO TO

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And be Satisfied as to

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\$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BLAKELEY & HOUGHTON, Prescription Druggists, 175 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 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.

W. E. GARRETSON, Leading Jeweler.

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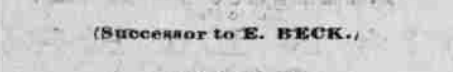
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Filings, Contests,

And all other Business in the U. S. Land Office Promptly Attended to.

We have ordered Blanks for Filings, Entries and the purchase of Railroad Lands under the recent Forfeiture Act, which we will have, and advise the public at the earliest date when such entries can be made. Look for advertisement in this paper.

Thornbury & Hudson.