

The Dalles Daily Chronicle.

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

- STATE OFFICIALS.**
- Governor.....S. Penoyer
 - Secretary of State.....E. W. Melchior
 - Treasurer.....Phillip Metcalf
 - Supt. of Public Instruction.....E. B. McElroy
 - Comptroller.....J. N. Dolph
 - Commissioners.....G. H. Mitchell
 - State Printer.....B. Hermann
- COUNTY OFFICIALS.**
- County Judge.....C. N. Thornbury
 - County Sheriff.....D. L. Gates
 - Clerk.....J. B. Crossen
 - Treasurer.....Geo. Ruch
 - Commissioners.....H. A. Leavens
 - Assessor.....Frank Kincaid
 - Surveyor.....John E. Barnett
 - Superintendent of Public Schools.....E. F. Sharp
 - Coroner.....Troy Shelby
 - William Mitchell

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

OUR "BRILLIANT" CONTEMPORARY.

The *Times-Mountaineer* of last evening has the following:

The B. C. and L. B. organ heads its columns with the following: "The *Chronicle* is the only paper in The Dalles that received the associated press dispatches," and in the second local column publishes the following item of news, which occurs about ten years ago: "Robinson, the new governor-elect of Massachusetts, was sworn into office on the 3rd inst. He was warmly received at the state house by his predecessor, Gov. Butler."

There was a time, not far distant when the "retired minister" who presides over the columns of our contemporary, knew the difference between newspaper cuttings furnished by the excellent women of the W. C. T. U. and an associated press dispatch. As the brother receives only scissors dispatches from the *Chronicle* and *Oregonian* he may require to be told that the *Chronicle* does not print its dispatches in the W. C. T. U. column, but on the first page of the paper, near where he found the news about the Italian minister having been recalled, which forms the basis of his article on that subject in yesterday's *Times-Mountaineer*. But Mr. Mitchell does not require to be told that he quoted from the W. C. T. U. column, and that the words quoted are but the preface to certain moral reflections which follow, from the lips of one of the governor's named, and which plainly show the reason why the paragraph was used. In this light, his remarks are of such exceedingly bad taste that among all the words within the range of English literature we can only think of one sufficiently all-embracing to describe the man who could stoop to write them, and that word we shall not defile our pages by printing.

CHRONICLE ENTERPRISE.

The *Chronicle* received and printed, yesterday 1200 words or nearly two and a half columns of associated press dispatches, giving the cream of the news of the world up to the hour of going to press. Some of this news will not be learned by the people of The Dalles from any other source till it is seen in the *Oregonian*, which will arrive this evening. The enterprise of the proprietors of the *Chronicle* in thus furnishing the people with the earliest news at the earliest moment is meeting with the hearty response of the people in a constantly increasing subscription list. Apart altogether from any consideration, as to editorial management of which each will form his own opinion, the *Chronicle* is beyond question, by far the best daily newspaper published in Eastern Oregon, and no pains will be spared to maintain and increase this superiority.

THAT CHARTER BILL.

Very much that is at once foolish and false has been said by Mr. Mitchell concerning the Dalles charter bill which was killed at the last legislature. It has been called a "star chamber" measure and many other bad names. The men who framed this bill and asked the legislature to pass it, are so little ashamed of what they have done that they request the *Chronicle* to publish it in full. As the bill is a long one we shall be obliged to publish it in sections. We propose to commence next Monday, and continue till the whole is published. The people of The Dalles will therefore have an opportunity of knowing just what the bill contains and how much dependance can be placed on the statements of the *Times-Mountaineer* in anything. In any case, the council which that paper has so soundly abused, are willing to stand upon their record in this matter.

THE RETIRED MINISTER PRE-VARIACATES.

When the "retired minister" says that the paragraph quoted by him from the W. C. T. U. column of this journal was published as news the *Chronicle* remarks that he is a disciple of Ananias and he knows it.

A recent California bulletin says: "All bones accumulated around the home should be used in either of the following ways: (1) Put in a well kept manure pile when they will gradually decay. (2) Raw bones may be bodily buried in the soil around trees when the roots will cluster around them. (3) Pack in moist wood ashes with quick-lime when after a time it becomes a superphosphate. (4) Steam the bones for a few hours when they can be crushed and rendered fit for use."

ITALY'S IRON-CLAD AND CRUISERS.

No Man-of-War Afloat More Formidable or Carrying Heavier Guns.

Many people have an erroneous idea of the Italian navy. While it does not contain as many ships as the navy of England or that of France, it has probably the most generally efficient vessels afloat, say the *New York Herald*. Italy did not begin to build her new vessels until the experiments made by other nations had enabled her to decide upon types that even in the light of more modern naval constructions, are among the most formidable in the world. She has, either finished or well advanced, twenty-two armored ships. Of these, ten are modern build, having a displacement of 11,000 tons or more each. They have a speed of more than 15½ knots, and carry the heaviest guns afloat, namely, Armstrong breech-loading rifles of 13 to 17 calibre. Her unarmored navy afloat contains twelve modern cruisers and ten gunboats, launched since 1880, and has seven cruisers and seven gunboats building.

Italy has not only been shrewd enough to take advantage of the best designs of other nations, but has been even in advance of the other maritime powers in some of her naval productions. Thus, although two of her largest and most powerful battle ships were launched as far back as 1876-78, they are far from being obsolete.

ONE OF HER BATTLE SHIPS.

The *Duilio* is such a vessel. At the time of her launching in 1876 she was the largest warship in the world, and when the *Dandolo*, her twin, was put afloat in 1878, the two had no near rivals in any navy. The *Duilio* has a displacement of 11,188 tons, and she can carry 1000 tons of coal, which will enable her to steam 3760 knots at a speed of ten knots an hour. Her maximum speed is fifteen knots. Her dimensions are: Length, 340 feet 11 inches; beam, 64 feet 9 inches; draft, 26 feet 7 inches. She is built of iron and steel, and carries a water-line belt of armor amidships 21½ inches thick, and armor on her turrets and midship citadel 18 inches thick. Her guns are four 17-72-inch 100-ton muzzle-loading rifles, three 4-7-inch breech-loading rifles, and fourteen machine guns. She has also three fixed torpedo tubes for discharging Whitehead or other similar torpedoes. It is intended to replace the muzzle-loading heavy guns with 17-inch breech-loading rifles of 104.3 tons weight each. She has twin screws and engines of 7500 horse power.

In the design of the *Duilio* and *Dandolo* the chief result in view was to combine the thickest armor and the most powerful guns ever put into a ship. It was clearly impossible that such heavy armor as was desired should be used all over the ship; hence the midship belt on the water-line extends only far enough to protect the engines and boilers forward and abaft of the citadel.

THE ARMOR AND GUNS.

The citadel containing the two turrets carries the protection amidships up to the base of the turrets, and all the rest of the craft is unarmored. The turrets are on opposite sides of the deck, the port one being aft and the starboard one being forward, thus giving the latter a fire straight ahead and around most of the circle, while the port one has a similar fire right aft. The heaviest guns are placed in pairs in the turrets. She has one military mast or tower amidships.

The armor piercing projectile of 17.72-inch gun, propelled by 551 pounds of powder, weighs 2000 pounds and containing a bursting charge of 82 pounds of powder. The common shell has the same weight, but contains a bursting charge of 68 pounds. The initial velocity of the projectile is 1700 feet a second and the muzzle energy is 40,000 foot-tones.

The 17-inch breech-loading rifles the firing charge is 900 pounds of powder; the initial velocity is 1992 feet, and the muzzle energy is 55,000 foot-tones.

The 4.7-inch guns carry a projectile weighing 32.4 pounds, having a muzzle velocity of 1245 feet a second.

The 17-72 inch projectile has the power on leaving the gun to penetrate 28.5 inches of wrought iron and the 17-inch projectile 33.7 inches of wrought iron.

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 counteract it, and cure what would have been a severe cold within one or two days time. Try it and be convinced." Fifty cent bottles for sale by Snipes & Kinersley, druggists.

A Point for Advertisers.

Advertisers should consider the kind or quality, as well as the size of the circulation of the paper they propose to use. Nobody ever saw an advertisement of "Ben Hur" in the *Police Gazette*. A merchant who wishes to reach the family circle is throwing good money away to advertise in a "street publication"—a sheet that is bought for its cheap sensations, which is read in a hurry and the paper then thrown aside. It goes without saying that a journal which enters the homes, which is read by every member of the family, is infinitely more valuable as an advertising medium than one of double or triple its circulation, when the vast bulk of this circulation is in the saloons, the restaurants and the offices—to be scanned, not read, and then thrown into the waste-basket. Thus it is, as will be perfectly apparent, that a journal circulating 30,000 may not be half as good a medium for the advertiser as one with half that circulation.—*Cleveland World*.

Why don't they charge policemen on the street cars? Because they can't get a nickle out of a copper.

Flats in Paris.

A New York woman, just home from a two years' residence abroad, has this to say about French flats in France: "In looking for an apartment in Paris, the American housekeeper must make up her mind to relinquish certain things which on this side she considers essentials. Steam heat she will not find except in one or two recently built houses especially designed to cater to American tenants, and a passenger elevator will also be very seldom met with. Set wash tubs do not exist in French flat kitchens, and the bath rooms are not the comfortable and convenient places which the most inexpensive New York apartments have. There is only cold water for the enormous tub which stands there, hot water having to be separately heated for the bath. There is usually an oil or gas arrangement in the bath room to do this, but the whole bathing system is, to a New Yorker, extremely primitive and inconvenient.

"During the excessive and unusual cold of this winter the tenants of these flats have actually suffered from the weather, so inadequate is their heating plan. Wood and coal are so expensive that even the halls are not heated in the majority of flat houses; this is so seldom done, indeed, that where it is the fact is blazoned in the advertisements, and the concierge speaks of it with bated breath. That concierge, by the way, is another trial. Lie or she, for it is as often one as the other, rules Paris. A New York janitor is meek and docile in comparison. It was a great trial to my American independence—the manner in which I was obliged to subject myself to our concierge.

"However, these are the objections to the native French flat; they have advantages, too. First, their exquisite neatness and the feeling of security one has in buildings that do not touch the sky. A sixth floor is the highest, and this is usually given over to the servants of all the separate households under the roof. We had electric bells in one apartment, delightful, airy rooms, two drawing rooms, a tiny kitchen that would be the despair of an Irish cook, but in which a French woman can accomplish all her duties and keep in the most admirable order. The houses seem better built, too, than the majority of their American imitations. Sounds and smells are not carried so easily from one to another. On the whole, if one can get over a few of her home prejudices, life in a real French flat is far from uncomfortable."—*Her Point of View in New York Times*.

Beauty from Repeated Washings.

A woman has started a beauty shop in London whose formula for the production of good looks consists in teaching her sisters to be clean. Two or three women have told me that they make a practice of testing everything that is advertised. Fashionable doctors get frightfully pestered for recipes for beauty. What a pity women cannot see the folly of tampering with nature! They would be all the handsomer if they left her alone. Those of the fashionable world have complexions like a piece of leather at 40; at 50 they look like an apple with a shriveled skin. A veneer of paint and powder will not make a woman look pretty for long—the only way to be pretty is to be clean. This is the opinion of a lady who has recently set up as a beautifier. Her name is Miss Shepherd, and her mission is to teach women how to be clean. She told me that it usually took her a week to make a woman's face clean.

"How do you go to work?" I asked. "Of course I start by washing the lady's face," replied the little woman. "This takes time—generally half an hour. I use various waters. The first is tepid, the second is warm, the third is hot, and the fourth is almost at boiling point. Then a little cream is applied, and I massage or iron the face for fully a quarter of an hour. This is to take out wrinkles and promote circulation. Then after the massage I wash the face again, using the same number of waters as at first. Only this time I start with hot water and leave off with cold. Then, when the face has been gently dried with a silk handkerchief, I slap the cheeks till the color returns."

"But doesn't the slapping hurt?" I inquired. "Oh, no, it does not; it is pleasant rather than otherwise," replied the beautifier, "and it prevents the face getting mottled. I use an electric battery occasionally for deep lines and wrinkles. It is a very effective skin tightener."—*Miss Mantilini in Pall Mall Budget*.

The Suffrage in England.

The woman suffrage movement in England has suffered a very severe loss in the death of Miss Lydia Ernestine Baker, who for many years ably edited *The Woman's Suffrage Journal*, and was most earnest and persistent with pen and tongue in advocating the right of woman to the electoral franchise. During the last four or five years the movement has suffered even greater loss in the desertion of the cause of women by some prominent radical politicians and from the lukewarmness of many Liberals in and out of parliament, who, looking at the present state of political parties, fear that if woman suffrage be conceded in this parliament the newly enfranchised women would, in the bulk, vote Tory at the next general election, and thus, perhaps, for another seven years, prevent the accession to power of a Liberal minority.—*London Letter*.

Girls' Eyes.

The average New York girl can do more tricks with her eyes than half a dozen Boston girls. Her school of practice is the horse car, and inasmuch as she is usually set face to face with the man she wants to look at you may see how extremely difficult it is for her to use her eyes and yet pretend not to see him. "My darling," said a careful up town mother to her 18-year-old daughter, "don't, I beg of you, roll your eyes about that way in a horse car." "I must do it, mamma," was the reply, "there's a man on the other side of the car that has been trying to catch them all the way up town."—*Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer*.

J. M. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Abstracters,
Real Estate and
Insurance Agents.

Abstracts of, and Information Concerning Land Titles on Short Notice.

Land for Sale and Houses to Rent.

Parties Looking for Homes in COUNTRY OR CITY,

OR IN SEARCH OF

Business Locations,

Should Call on or Write to us.

Agents for a Full Line of

Leading Fire Insurance Companies,

And Will Write Insurance for

ANY AMOUNT,

on all

DESIRABLE RISKS.

Correspondence Solicited. All Letters Promptly Answered. Call on or

Address,
J. M. HUNTINGTON & CO.
Opera House Block. The Dalles, Or.

JAMES WHITE,

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

S. L. YOUNG,

(Successor to E. BECK.)

Successors to BROOKS & BEERS, Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Etc.

HARDWARE

Groceries, Provisions, Hay, Grain and Feed.

390 and 394 Second Street.

Remember we deliver all purchases without charge.

W. E. GARRETSON,

Leading Jeweler.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

PRINZ & NITSCHKE,

And be Satisfied as to

QUALITY AND PRICES.

C. N. THORNBURY, Late Rec. U. S. Land Office. T. A. HUDSON, Notary Public.

THORNBURY & HUDSON,

ROOMS 8 and 9 LAND OFFICE BUILDING, Postoffice Box 325.

THE DALLES, OR.

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.

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.

The Dalles Mercantile Co.,

Successors to BROOKS & BEERS, Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Etc.

HARDWARE

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Thornbury & Hudson.

REMOVAL.

H. Glenn has removed his

office and the office of the

Electric Light Co. to 72

Washington St.

—COME TO—

THE CHRONICLE OFFICE.