

The Dalles Daily Chronicle.

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

STATE OFFICIALS.
Governor..... S. Penneyer
Secretary of State..... G. W. McBride
Treasurer..... Phillip Metcahan
Supt. of Public Instruction..... E. B. McElroy
Judges..... J. N. Dolan
Senators..... J. H. Mitchell
Congressman..... B. Hermann
State Printer..... Frank Baker

COUNTY OFFICIALS.
County Judge..... C. N. Thornbury
Sheriff..... D. L. Cates
Clerk..... J. B. Crossen
Treasurer..... Geo. Ruch
Commissioners..... H. A. Leavens
Assessor..... John E. Barnett
Surveyor..... E. F. Sharp
Superintendent of Public Schools..... Troy Scheller
Coroner..... William Mitchell

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

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

It is no exaggeration to say that the meeting which closed its proceedings yesterday at Portland was the most important event that ever happened in the history of that city and the whole Inland Empire. The business men and capitalists of Portland have at last awakened to the realization of the fact that Portland's commercial supremacy depends upon an open river to the sea; and that city has volunteered to contribute a million and a half to accomplish this object. A transportation company has already been incorporated with a capital stock of two million dollars divided into eighty thousand shares at twenty-five dollars each. As at present outlined it will be emphatically a people's transportation company and the fact that the shares are placed at so low a price will place them within the reach of men of limited means. Thus what Eastern Oregon has so long prayed for seems at last within our reach. When hopes deferred made the heart sick with impatience how often was it said: "When Portland wants an open river we shall have it and not till then." Portland wants it now beyond a question, and we shall have it beyond a reasonable doubt. It is no time for recrimination but for congratulation and an open river is none the less welcome because Portland's necessity has become our opportunity. Henceforth Portland's interests will be ours and her commercial supremacy our glory and her success our pride.

DO WE NEED AN OPEN RIVER?

There is an old proverb which says the nearer the church the further from grace, which might be parodied in this fashion and applied to the Union Pacific: The nearer the place of shipment the higher the freight. Last year a man in Nebraska shipped three car loads of corn, one to Spokane, one to The Dalles and one to Portland. The rate to Spokane was seventy-five cents a hundred to The Dalles fifty cents and to Portland fifty cents. A Portland merchant shipped a cargo of freight from Bemen to New Orleans, thence by rail to Portland at a less rate than the same goods could be shipped from Portland to Walla Walla. A Dalles merchant shipped a lot of merchandise from New York by way of the Horn to Portland. The cost from Portland to The Dalles was within a small fraction of being as great as the cost from New York to Portland.

Time was, and not long ago either, when the rate on wool from The Dalles to Boston was \$6.00 a hundred; at the same time it was \$2.15 from Portland to Boston. Today the rate on wool from Portland to Boston is half a cent a pound cheaper than it is from The Dalles to Boston, and the same is true vice versa. Maybe we don't need an open river.

Now that a portage road around the obstructions at The Dalles seems assured it behooves the people of this city to bend every effort to have it placed on the Oregon side of the river. The advantages that The Dalles would reap by having this city the western terminus of the road are too apparent to require mention. The managers of the new corporation will, however look upon the place of location in a purely business light, and the mere question of a little extra cost will not likely cut my important figure. We are by no means satisfied that a road could not be built as cheaply or nearly so on this side of the Columbia as on the Washington side. Be this as it may we must not quietly acquiesce in its location on the other side till we have satisfied ourselves that its location in Oregon is impracticable. Apart however from any advantage The Dalles might receive from its location here there are many other considerations that might be urged. It is essentially an Oregon scheme. It will be built largely by Oregon money and Eastern Oregon will always contribute more to its support than Washington, because it has more to contribute. As we have before suggested a branch line running to Wasco in Sherman county or to a point still farther south would absolutely control the entire traffic of the magnificent agricultural county of Sherman, while the road now being surveyed from this city to the Fossil coal fields will tap a timber, agricultural and stock country of immense territory and resources. These two roads together with

the portage from this city to Biggs or Grant's as might be found most convenient would make a system that would undoubtedly pay from the moment of its existence and would itself warrant the whole proposed outlay of two millions if no other territory ever contributed a pound of freight.

THE NEW CHARTER.

An Act To Incorporate Dalles City and to Define its Powers.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

CHAPTER IV.

Sec. 39. Any other officer of the corporation may be removed at any time and his office declared vacant for misfeasance or malfeasance or nonfeasance or any incompetency or negligence or misconduct or misbehavior in office, and the council shall be the judges as to what shall constitute the same, and charges may be made and filed by anyone. Before any such officer can be removed and his office declared vacant under this section the charge or charges must be substantially reduced to writing and verified substantially the same as a complaint in any civil action in the circuit court of the State. The charges must be filed with the recorder, and at the next regular meeting after such charges are so filed the recorder must call the attention of the charges filed; if the council shall then deem the charges of sufficient importance they shall then or at some subsequent time fix a time and place for hearing the charges by a written resolution and at the same time direct the recorder to forthwith prepare and certify a copy of the charges and a copy of the resolution and deliver them to the marshal for service. The marshal shall forthwith serve such copies in substantially the same manner as a summons is served in a civil action in the circuit court of the State, and shall attach his return either to the original charges or resolution. A certified copy of the charges and resolution shall be served upon the accused at least six days before any hearing is had thereon. On the arrival of the time fixed for the hearing, by the resolution, if the accused has been duly served, the hearing shall be proceeded with at once; if due service has not been made the council shall fix some future time for the hearing, by written resolution, a certified copy of which shall be served upon the accused as in the first instance, and so on from time to time until due service has been made. Whether the accused shall appear or not the proof of the charges must be submitted to the council. No officer against whom charges are preferred shall preside over the council nor vote upon the question of his removal. In the event of the absence or refusal of the mayor or the president to preside, the council shall appoint one of their number to preside, who shall not thereby be deprived of his vote. The presiding officer shall pass upon the relevancy of the evidence, but if any councilman shall express a desire to hear any evidence excluded by the presiding officer, such evidence shall be given and admitted. The recorder or anyone authorized to administer oaths under the laws of this State may swear any witnesses. After all the evidence is all in the presiding officer shall then say: "The question now before the council is: Have the charges been sustained?" The recorder must then call the roll and if five councilmen vote aye, the presiding officer must the announce that the charges have been sustained and the accused is removed and his office vacant. If five councilmen do not vote aye, the presiding officer must then announce that the charges have not been sustained. The charges shall be entitled "Dalles City vs. A. B. (naming the person accused)." The council shall have the power and authority to compel the attendance of any person as a witness to give evidence before them on such trial, and to compel any person to produce any book or papers for their inspection that the council may deem material. The recorder, under the direction of the council, must issue subpoenas under his hand and the seal of Dalles City, which subpoena in a criminal action in the circuit court of this State, and such subpoena shall be served by the marshal. The acts and determination of the council under this section shall be final.

Sec. 40. The council has power and authority within the limits of the corporation:

1. To make, pass and enact by-laws and ordinances not repugnant to the laws of this state or to the laws of the United States.
2. To provide for the punishment of any person who shall fail, refuse or neglect to obey any subpoenas when duly issued and served under their direction.
3. To assess, levy and collect taxes, annually, not to exceed one-half of one per cent. per annum, upon all property which is taxable for county or state purposes, as a general fund for said city, and to assess, levy and collect taxes, not to exceed one-twentieth of one per cent. per annum, annually, as a special tax for the purpose of paying the interest upon certain bonds of the city, hereinafter mentioned and designated as "bridge bonds," and to provide a fund for the redemption and payment of such bridge bonds; and to assess, levy and collect annually the additional sum of one-half of one per cent. for the payment of the interest and redemption of what is known as Dalles City water bonds, or other bonds which may hereafter be issued by said city authorized by this act.
4. To tax, license and regulate brokers, wharfingers, auctioneers, drummers, commercial travelers, hawkers, peddlers, book agents, insurance agents, pawn brokers, theaters, operas, all kinds of shows, boarding houses, hotels, car, state shows, steamboat runners, junk dealers, dealers in second hand articles, billiard, pool or pigeon hole tables, bowling alleys shooting galleries, all kinds of swings, run by horse or steam power, livery or boarding stables, hacks, carriages, cabs, carriages, wagons, carts, buggies, trucks, drays or other vehicles used for the transportation of persons or passengers or any kind of goods, wares, merchandise, material or things whatever within the limits of the city, in whole or in part, either with or without hire, and to prescribe the rates to be charged for such hire. For the purpose of this act the council may declare what constitutes any of such places, callings, trades, employments, professions, entertainments, amusements or other things.

What are the many wrinkles in a merchants' forehead? Trade marks.

Staid in Bed Twenty-seven Years. One of the most remarkable cases ever known is that of John Bond, of Mitchell, a negro about 50 years old, who has been in bed about twenty-seven years.

When quite a young man he, with his mother and two sisters, lived on a farm near Paoli, Ind. The mother determined to sell the farm and move to Mitchell. This raised the ire of the son (John), and he then threatened if the farm was sold he would go to bed and never get up. No attention, however, was paid to his threats, and the farm was sold and the family moved here. On the night of their arrival John retired as usual, but in the morning he refused to get up, and no amount of entreaty could persuade him, and for twenty-seven years he has stubbornly carried out his purpose not to get up, with one exception, that being when his mother died a few years ago. In the middle of the night, as the neighbor women were watching with the corpse, they were startled out of their wits by a ghostly figure appearing and silently kneeling by the coffin side. Some of them, not being aware of John's existence, supposed it was a real specter. When he first took to his bed it caused a great deal of comment. Physicians examined him and pronounced him in perfect health. Every means was tried to get him up, but all failed. A cry of burglars did not move him, and an alarm of fire did not cause him to budge. As the years have passed the people have lost interest in the case, and are only reminded of his existence by seeing him carried on a stretcher to the polls on the occasion of some important election. His health has been gradually failing him for the last few years, and he lies in his bed, speaking to no one unless spoken to, when he will give intelligent answers to all questions addressed to him.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Boy's Brave Act.

Dennis F. McCarthy, a 16-year-old Brookline lad, performed an act the other day which not only displayed courage, but a rare presence of mind, in the saving of the life of a 2-year-old child of Mr. Joseph Cariero.

Young McCarthy was at work repairing the roof of his father's barn off Boylston street, which abuts on the village brook. A platform leads from Mr. McCarthy's house to the top of the barn. The child walked along this platform to the roof, and before he was noticed fell into the brook, a distance of about twenty feet.

The water was about three feet deep, and the current was quite strong.

The child's cries attracted McCarthy's attention, and, realizing the situation, he jumped from the building to the Boston and Albany railroad track.

In order to save the child's life he had to act promptly, for the arch where the brook enters the tunnel was only 100 yards away. McCarthy ran down the track and reached the culvert just in time to jump into the brook and grab the little one, who was being carried along to certain death.

By this time a large crowd had collected, and every one was loud in the praise of McCarthy's courage and presence of mind.—Boston Herald.

Don't Kill Snakes, Dogs.

I had occasion to call upon one of the most eminent physicians of this city, and he alluded to the reported bites of mad dogs in East Orange, N. J. "Why did they kill the dog?" said he: "It was a crime to do it. Very likely the dog was not mad, after all. When a dog bites a person, the proper way is to catch the animal and keep him in custody, with good treatment. If he is mad, it can soon be discovered, and vice versa. Should the dog turn out to be uninfected with hydrophobia, from what an agony of apprehension would the bitten person and his friends be saved."

Now, as to this affair at East Orange, the dog having been killed, there is no way of determining whether he was mad or not. The persons bitten will be likely to worry themselves into such a state of nervous excitement that their health will suffer, and all of the society would probably have been removed in a few days had the dog been taken care of and watched, for the probabilities of course, are that he wasn't mad after all. I mean hydrophobic madness, of course. It struck me that the doctor's remarks were wise.—New York Star.

A Battle Between Doctors.

Although the matter has been to a great extent kept secret, a battle between homoeopathy and allopathy has raged over the sick bed of Princess Henrietta of Prussia, precisely similar to that which occurred at the commencement of Lord Beaconsfield's fatal illness. Her mother, who is an ardent homoeopathist, called in Dr. Martiny, the head of that school of medicine, and all the eminent orthodox physicians declined to meet him in consultation. The attitude they assumed necessitated the summoning of a provincial practitioner by telegraph, and has given a wonderful opportunity to a young and able military doctor, who considers obedience the first duty of his calling.—London World.

A Noble Mouse.

A. McIntosh has the finest specimen of mouse ever brought to La Prairie, Ill. The animal when alive weighed 1,400 pounds. The large blades are 14 inches across; it is 4 feet 10 inches between the horns, and has fourteen small prongs. Particular care was exercised in dressing the carcass, so that the hide is complete to the hoofs. Mr. McIntosh will send it to Detroit, where a prize of \$100 will be offered for the (ill.) mouse.

Still Unsettled.

Mr. Brown, of Virginia, spoke of Mr. Hough, of Tennessee, as if the name were pronounced "Hoo," which he claimed was very proper for him to do, but Mr. Hough resented it and one received two bullets and the other three cuts, and the one is still unsettled. Mr. Brown insists that when a man wants to be known as Mr. Huff he needn't go all around the alphabet to accomplish it.—Detroit Free Press.

S. L. YOUNG,

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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.

REMOVAL.

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

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