

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: G. W. McBride. Treasurer: Phillip Metchan. Supt. of Public Instruction: E. B. McElroy. Senators: J. N. Dulph, J. A. Levensell. Congressmen: B. Hermann, Frank Baker. State Printer: William Mitchell.

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

AN OUTRAGE.

The action of the Union Pacific with reference to the "Baker" that used to run between this city and the Cascades is of the kind that adds strength to such organizations as the farmers' alliance. Since the company got control of the O. R. & N. company's line they seem to have made a study of how to be disoblighing. The Baker it is well known, was tied up at Crate's Point last fall and notwithstanding there has never been a day since when she might not have made a trip to the Cascades and back, she has never made a trip, and yesterday word came to this city from headquarters that she must not start till May first, and our informant significantly added "maybe not then." There are at least four settlements on the Washington side of the river that are wholly dependent on water transportation at White Salmon and back of it through Camas Prairie for fully 45 miles north of the Columbia there are fruit and stock ranches, as many as seven or eight school districts with an estimated population of not less than 30 families and perhaps 200 to 300 persons. At Little White Salmon there is a population of a 150 to 200 persons. At Sprague there are perhaps 200 more. Back of Klickitat Landing there is another settlement, and these all are dependent on the river for their outlet to market or the shipment of supplies. Since last fall everything these people had to sell, and everything they had to buy with the exception of wood which was taken up river on flat boats, had to be ferried across on skiffs. Mr. Jewett of White Salmon the well known nurseryman had to ship all his trees that way, aggregating many tons in weight. It was the same with all the farm products and butter and calves from the dairy ranches. A ferryboat has lately been placed on the river at Hood River, but the cost is \$2.50 the round trip for a wagon and team, and while there may be little in it for the ferry man, ranchers cannot afford many trips at that cost. Meanwhile the boat is tied up and Jay Gould is playing "dog in the manger" with the portage. It is a simple outrage and if Washington legislators were worth a bean, which they are not, they would have compelled him to work the portage or forfeit the franchise to some one that would.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We call the attention of any of our readers who may be interested in the forfeited railroad lands to a notice from acting land commissioner Stone and the register of the land office at this city, which will be found in another column. It will be seen that all persons who intend to make application for the purchase of any of these lands must make their application on or before the 25th day of May next. No office fees are required and the applicants will have two years from the date of notice of the lands being thrown open to entry in which to pay for the lands they apply for.

LET US CELEBRATE.

If this city intends to have a fourth of July celebration it is about time a move was made in that direction. If the matter is delayed much longer the towns and districts contiguous to The Dalles will have circumvented us by making arrangements to hold celebrations of their own and then there will be nothing left for us but to fold our arms and say: "It is too late." The Dalles ought to have a celebration and ought to take steps in that direction without delay.

Notice to Settlers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, General Land Office, Washington, D. C., April 7, 1891. Register and Receiver, The Dalles, Or. Six—The third section of the act of congress, approved September 29, 1890, commonly known as the "land grant forfeiture act," makes provisions for persons in possession of any of the lands forfeited by said act, under deed, written contract with or license from the company, and persons who have settled upon such lands with bona fide intent to secure title thereto by purchase from the company, granting such persons the right of purchase not to exceed 320 acres from the government, at \$1.25 per acre, at any time within two years from the promulgation of instructions for the guidance of the local officers in the disposition of the lands. Lands to which no such right exists are subject to entry under the homestead laws. It has come to knowledge that numer-

ous persons hold contracts for large bodies of these lands, in some cases covering a thousand or more acres, and in numerous cases a whole section. The right of purchase in these parties does not exceed 320 acres so contracted for, or bought of the company, and it would perhaps be extremely hazardous for a settler to make entry for and improve any portion of such parcel of land, for fear that the other party might elect some time within two years, to purchase the land embracing his (the settler's) improvements. I have therefore to direct, with the approval of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, that you give public notice by advertisement in some newspaper having a general circulation in your district, that persons intending to claim the right of purchase provided for in said section 3 of the forfeiture act, shall come forward within sixty days from the date of notice, and file in your office a statement of their claim, properly describing the lands intended to be claimed within the period named. This will not bar entry of the land described, subject to the perfection of the right of purchase, but will avoid litigation, as the intending settler will have knowledge of the particular tract claimed under the right of purchase. Very respectfully, (Signed) Wm. M. Stone, Acting Commissioner.

U. S. Land Office The Dalles, Or., April 13, 1891.

Pursuant to instructions contained in the above letter, applicants to purchase under act September 29, 1890, are required to file within sixty days from date of this notice a description of the land which they desire to purchase under said act, within the two years allowed by the act. No fee is required.

JOHN W. LEWIS, Register. THOS. S. LANG, Receiver.

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 VI.

OF THE RECORDER AND HIS DUTIES. Sec. 50. The recorder is ex-officio clerk and auditor of the council and the judicial officer of the corporation, and must hold a court therein at such place as the council may provide, which shall be known as the recorder's court, and he shall be elected and hold his office as in this act provided. To him must be presented all claims and accounts against the city. He must keep accurate minutes of all proceedings of the council and a correct record of all judicial business by him transacted. It is his duty also to file every paper presented to him officially, and to take charge of and safely keep all the papers and records of the corporation. Sec. 51. He shall have jurisdiction of all crimes and offenses defined and made punishable by any ordinance of the city, and of all actions brought to recover or enforce any forfeiture or penalty declared or given by any such ordinance. He has the power and authority of a justice of the peace for the county of Wasco, within the limits of Dalles City, in both civil and criminal matters, and in all proceedings in his court shall be governed and regulated by the general laws of the state applicable to justices of the peace and justice courts in like and similar cases. Sec. 52. When the council orders any demand or account to be paid, if money has been appropriated for that purpose (and not otherwise), the recorder must draw a warrant upon the treasurer for the amount ordered paid, which warrant must be drawn upon the special or general fund appropriated therefor, and be signed by the mayor and attested by the recorder. Sec. 53. In the event that the mayor and recorder, or mayor or recorder, shall neglect or refuse to draw or sign such warrant for a period of two days, then and in such case the warrant may be drawn as aforesaid and signed by either the councilmen, and in either case the warrant shall be a valid claim against the city which can only be impeached by fraud or mistake. Sec. 54. Inasmuch as the former legislative act relating to the municipal government of Dalles City are inefficient and inadequate, and do not observe the best interests of the inhabitants of said city, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the governor.

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.

On Hand. J. M. Huntington & Co. announce that they are prepared to make out the necessary papers for parties wishing to file on so called railroad land. Applicants should have their papers all ready before going to the land office so as to avoid the rush and save time. Their office is in Opera House Block next to main entrance.

Chauncey Depew has refused an offer of \$100,000 a year to edit a paper in New York. That's right, Chauncey old boy, don't go to cutting rates; stand out for the regular figure; the idea of offering an editor \$100,000 a year! Why they give bank presidents and insurance men and senators that much.—Astorian.

STARVATION AND COLD. A Terrible Picture of the Privations of Fremont's Fourth Expedition. In The Century is printed a posthumous account by a survivor of the fourth expedition of Gen. Fremont. The scene is in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande del Norte. The writer, Micajah McGehee, of Mississippi, thus described the effect of the cold upon the animals: "The farther we went the more obstacles we had to encounter; difficulties beset us so thickly on every hand as we advanced that they threatened to thwart our expedition. The snow became deeper daily, and to advance was but adding dangers to difficulties. About one-third of the men were already more or less frost bitten; every night some of the mules would freeze to death, and every day as many more would give out from exhaustion and be left on the trail. It seemed like fighting fate to attempt to proceed, but we were bent on our course, and continued to advance. At one time men were sent ahead to report the prospect, and returned stating that grass appeared in the distance before them; they supposed that the snow was abating, but on coming up what they saw proved to be the tops of bushes six feet high projecting above the snow; nor did anything appear upon which the animals could subsist. The corn we had packed along for them was already consumed. Sometimes we would attempt to move on, and the severity of the weather would force us back into camp. In one of these attempts, before we could beat our way half a mile against the tempest, our guide, Old Bill Williams, was nearly frozen; he dropped down upon his mule in a stupor and was nearly senseless when we got into camp. A number of the men came in with their noses, ears, faces, fingers and feet partly frozen, and one or two of the mules dropped down and froze to death under their packs. Poor mules! It was pitiable to see them. They would roam about all night, generally, on account of their extreme weakness, following back the path of the previous day, pawing in the snow three or four feet deep for some sign of vegetation to keep them alive. They would fall down every fifty yards under their packs, and we would have to unpack them and lift them up, and that with fingers frozen and lacerated by the cold. Finally they began eating the ropes and rawhide lariats with which they were tied until there were no more left in camp to tie them with; then they ate the blankets which we tied over them at night; then they came into camp and ate the pads and rigging of the pack saddles and ate one another's manes and tails entirely bare, even into the flesh, and would come to us while sleeping and begin to eat the blankets off us; they would even tumble into our fires, over the cooking utensils. But, poor things, little relief could we afford them, for, although they suffered much, we were in no better condition.

From Buff to Necktie. The necktie, now become a purely ornamental detail of dress, was originally useful. It was intended to protect the throat. Its history may be traced from the time of the Stuarts in England, when immense ruffs, which served as neckcloths and collars, were worn. Later neckcloths or cravats were adopted, and no doubt were a welcome change from the stiff, uncomfortable ruff. They were of Brussels or Flanders lace, tied in a knot under the chin, the ends being allowed to hang square. Still later they were worn much longer, the ends being passed through the button holes of the waistcoat. The lace neckcloth was succeeded by small cambric bands, but was reintroduced in Queen Anne's reign, and did not go out of use entirely until about 1795. Then a broad silk ribbon, tied in a large bow in front, was worn, and this in turn was followed by white cambric stocks buckled in the back, and by muslin cravats, which were tied in front in an immense bow. In the early part of this century the stiff linen collar had begun to be worn, and the cravat was passed twice around the collar and tied in a fanciful bow in front. About 1820 cravats were made very wide in the center and tapered off toward the ends. Thirty years ago stocks and cravats began to disappear, and scarfs began to take their place. From these scarfs, gradually growing smaller, was developed the modern neat necktie.—Youth's Companion.

Superstitions About Eggs. In olden times, in the French rural districts, the parish priest would, very early on the Easter morning, visit from house to house, and bless each in turn. In payment for his visit and blessing he always received eggs, and sometimes it was a serious question how to dispose of so large a number. Among the French royalty, in a similar period, baskets trimmed with green leaves and filled with golden eggs, after the celebration of high mass, on Easter morning, were brought into the king's cabinet and distributed to the court by the chaplain. Indeed it was an article of faith in Normandy that when the church bells ushered in the Easter morn, angels descended to the homes where little children dwell, and left eggs as an assurance of their visit.—Emma J. Gray in Good Housekeeping.

A Pretty Table Scarf. A very pretty scarf for table or dresser came to my notice lately. Linen of rather fine quality was hemstitched on ends and sides, and grouped in twos and threes with some single flowers were dogwood blossoms without foliage. The edge of each petal was outlined in white silk and then closely darned across the same silk, a single thread of floss being used for the darning and two for the outline. The lines of darning were as close together as could be made and the stitch was taken as short as possible on the wrong side and quite long on the right, so an almost solid silk flower in appearance was the result when finished, which was extremely pretty.—Washington Star.

S. L. YOUNG, (Successor to E. BECK.)



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You can cut any Garment With it in any style, any size to fit any person perfectly, without altering one stitch. It is the most convenient, simple, and complete Ladies' Tailoring System in the world. MRS. G. H. BROWN Is now prepared to teach this system of Dress Cutting. Anyone wishing to learn can call at her residence. Gor. Fourth and Union Streets.

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

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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.

REMOVAL.

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

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.

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