

## The Dalles Daily Chronicle.

THE DALLES OREGON.

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

### STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor.....S. Penney  
Secretary of State.....G. W. McBride  
Treasurer.....Phillip Metcalf  
Supt. of Public Instruction.....E. B. McElroy  
Attorney General.....J. N. Doherty  
Commissioners.....J. H. Mitchell  
State Printer.....Frank Baker

### COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge.....C. N. Thornbury  
Sheriff.....D. L. Cates  
Clerk.....J. H. Cates  
Treasurer.....J. H. Cates  
Commissioners.....J. H. Cates  
Assessor.....J. H. Cates  
Superintendent of Public Schools.....Troy Shelly  
Coroner.....William Mitchell

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

### SHARP NEWSPAPER WORK.

A good piece of newspaper engineering has been successfully carried out by the *Oregonian*. Some time ago \$100,000 was raised as a bonus for a democratic paper in Portland. Just as soon as it looked as if the movement for a new paper was really being made in earnest the *Oregonian* made arrangements with Captain Moffett, of St. Paul, to take the *Telegram* which was owned by the big daily and with it fell a long felt want in the way of a democratic organ. Under the new management the *Telegram* was made a bright and readable and thoroughly democratic paper, and the readers of that faith found that they were favored with a paper that voiced their sentiments and the aforesaid readers were not asked to contribute a fund to establish a daily paper. Captain Moffett gave them without money and without price what they would have had to have paid \$100,000 for and naturally those who had subscribed to the fund began to withdraw their subscriptions, and though a few sore heads kept threatening to start a big daily it does not scare the *Oregonian* a particle. It has played its cards to win and has done so. It has been the means of making a good paper out of the *Telegram* and scaring a rival out of the field and Scott and Pittcock—the long and short of it—have reason to congratulate themselves on the success of the brightest piece of journalism they have ever yet undertaken.

### CONDITION OF THE U. P.

The report of Jesse Spaulding, the government director of the Union Pacific railway company, is interesting. He has just finished an inspection tour of Oregon and Washington. After lengthy eulogistic remarks regarding our resources, etc., he says:

"I have dwelt upon the Pacific northwest thus far because I would like to have you share in my opinion that whatever attention can be paid to that section will be well bestowed. I do not think it can receive any too much of your thought. The cities of the Columbia and Puget sound district are certainly to become points of vast importance in the near future. The Oregon lines were not in highest condition when I passed over them, but the local managers were exerting themselves to bring them up to the standard. These lines had only recently fallen into the possession of the Union Pacific company; they had been allowed to run down for several years, and the roadbed, ties, rails, bridges and viaducts all required careful and constant attention. Over 80,000 new ties had been laid up to the time I passed over the Oregon lines; the old bridges in many instances, had been replaced by new and substantial ones; new culverts were being put in; repairs were kept up, and I noticed, with a great deal of satisfaction, that the criticisms of the patrons of the road were less severe when I left Oregon than when I first entered it. This was mainly due to the fact that a special committee of the legislature, after making a thorough inspection of the line, had reported its condition to be much improved and safe. Yet it was far from what it should have been, and far from what its patrons in western Oregon are entitled to in view of the constant growing importance of the traffic which it is intended to accommodate. Western Oregon and Washington points are entitled to as perfect a railway service as any service as any section of the country now."

The *Moscow Gazette* speaks with respectful sympathy of American claims in the Behring sea, and says that it is time that England was taught that the possession of a powerful fleet does not entitle her to treat every bit of open sea as her peculiar property. The *Gazette* proposes that America and Russia settle the question without reference to England.

### The Hunt System.

Salem Statesman.

The *Telegram* gives a history of G. W. Hunt and his system of railroads, which shows that he is a regular bull in a china shop, so far as railroad building is concerned. His great "system" began nowhere, and ended nowhere. He knew enough to ring in people all along the line, in aid of his scheme, and even managed to work Portland for a couple of millions, but when real railroad men got a swipe at him, the bottom fell out of the thing, and the great "Hunt" system of railroads instantly collapsed.

### THE SINGLE TAX.

An Advocate Tells How It Will Benefit the Farmer.

PORTLAND, May 12.—(To the Editor of the *Oregonian*)—Your issue of May 7 contains an extract from The Dalles *Chronicle* headed "A Question for Single Tax Men," which several individuals have shown to me as an unanswerable challenge to the merits claimed for the single tax. If all the property in Wasco county is assessed at \$2,500,000 and \$62,500 is collected by an assessment on both real and personal property, the same amount can be collected through a single tax on land. To illustrate: The assessor might say to the editor of the *Chronicle*: "I want a poll tax of \$1 from you; I want \$10 from your suit of clothes worth \$50 and \$20 from your purse, worth \$100." In this instance the editor would pay \$31 in taxes, assessed on and collected from three different objects. A single tax of \$31 could be collected as a poll tax, or a single tax of \$31 could be collected from the suit of clothes or a single tax of \$31 could be collected from the purse. If the editor can pay \$31 tax, it would be more economical for him to have a single assessment and a single collection instead of a dual or triple, for the reason that there would be less bookkeeping and less clerk hire, for all of which the taxpayer is bound to pay. So, if a man own a lot on which is a house filled with furniture, his taxes can be paid in one lump by an assessment on his lot and he will save time and money in having but a single assessment and a "Single Tax."

No single-tax advocate has claimed that the tax would be reduced on "farmers and land-holders." They do claim that the farmer would pay less taxes, but he is not the principal land-holder. They claim that the taxes on valuable town and city land would be increased, and so would taxes on valuable timber, mineral and water-power land. But, mark you, the farmer is a different kind of land-holder. The city land-holder, under our present system, would be benefited by a certain kind of single tax, which required him to pay all his taxes—state, county, city and school—at one time, at one place, and in one sum.

The reasoning of the *Chronicle*, concerning the increase from \$250 to \$416 on each \$100 worth of land is based upon a misapprehension of the single tax argument. There is land, I dare say, in The Dalles, that is, town property, worth \$1000 per acre, that is assessed at \$200 an acre, while farm land a short distance away from The Dalles, worth \$50 an acre, is assessed at \$25. In the former case the assessment is 20 per cent. of real value, in the latter 50 per cent. The trouble is that the assessments are disproportionate to values, and the single tax "theorist" wants the land taxed according to its value, i. e. a land-value tax. In this way the assessment in the town will be raised, and in the country lowered, and thus the farmer, under the single tax, will pay less taxes than now, because the assessments will be equalized. The millionaire must pay taxes, even if money is exempted from taxation. If twenty millionaires were to move into The Dalles it would certainly increase the value of land in and about The Dalles. The increase is caused by the presence of the millionaire. Now, if the land is taxed according to its value, and the value is increased by the millionaire, the millionaire will be taxed, though you don't collect 1 cent from money as money. Horses brought to The Dalles will increase the value of land because horses consume oats and require attention, which employ labor, and labor adds to population, and population increases the value of land. No money, no horses, no horses no labor and oats, no oats, no farmer—and thus we go on. The very fact that Wasco county has \$1,500,000 of assessable real property is because a certain number of men, horses, dollars, etc., are congregated in the county. Let these men, horses, dollars, etc., be taken away from the county and the \$1,500,000 of realty will dwindle down to nothing. As a matter of fact the landowner should be willing to pay all the tax, because a tax like a fine, keeps away manufacturers, improvements, etc., and the presence of these always increases the value of land—a conclusion arrived at by one of the largest land owners of Pennsylvania, who advocates the single tax for the reason that under it his land would be more valuable.

No single-tax advocate will attempt to raise \$62,500 from a 25-mill levy on \$1,500,000 worth of real estate, but he probably will raise the real estate assessment above \$2,500,000 and get the \$62,500 on even a lower assessment. But this would thin out some of the mosquitoes who own valuable property and keep it unimproved because of the low assessment placed upon it. The house-builder, the manufacturer, the merchant, the business man and laborer all contribute to enrich the same rich mosquito and pay his taxes too. The measure of the mosquito's wealth, and of the land speculator's, too, is merely the measure of taxes they are able to shoulder, under a bad system, upon the real wealth producer, who builds towns and cities, and makes the country what it is, better as that may be.

The following statement from Mr. W. B. Denny, a well known dairyman of New Lexington, Ohio, will be of interest to persons troubled with Rheumatism. He says: "I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for nearly two years, four bottles in all, and there is nothing I have ever used that gave me as much relief for rheumatism. We always keep a bottle of it in the house." For sale by Snipes & Kinnersly.

Irate father—I never gave my father impudence when I was a boy. Son—Maybe your father didn't need it.

All the open street-cars at this season are grip-cars.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

FRED DREW & CO.

Have fitted up a first-class

Barber Shop

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Bath Rooms

At 102 Second Street, next door to Freeman's Boot and Shoe store.

HOT and COLD BATHS.

None but the best artists employed.

Do Not Forget the Place.

Non-Conductors of Heat.  
Ground cork and some other better, and the sawdust of the soft woods, as well as the charcoal made of these substances, are very good retainers of heat. Lampblack also works well. When the thing to be kept hot is at a very high temperature, some light, incombustible powders are very suitable. Among the best of these are fossil meal and the calcined magnesia and magnesium carbonate of the druggists. Fossil meal consists of the silicious skeletons of microscopic vegetables, called diatoms, exceedingly various in shape and size, the very largest of them hardly reaching the length of the hundredth of an inch. It is found abundantly in some peat meadows and in the bottoms of ponds. Both fossil meal and magnesium carbonate have been largely used in covering steam pipes.

Obviously, when the same light substance is tried in both the first and second apparatus above mentioned, and the results differ, it must be owing to the inability of the substance to hold the included air still in the first arrangement. So powdered plumbago or black lead, which is very slippery, shows nearly twice as much transmissive power in one case as in the other. Loosened asbestos fiber also lets through about twice as much heat in the vertical arrangement as in the horizontal. Yet this fiber may be split up exceedingly fine, but the great difference in its behavior as compared with cotton or wool must be owing much less to its own greater specific conducting power than to the smoothness and inelasticity of its fibers.—Professor John M. Ordway in *Popular Science Monthly*.

The Handkerchief in France.  
Lace was used to ornament handkerchiefs in France as early as 1634. In 1648 they were embroidered and had tassels at each of the four corners. In the time of the Directory, that period of fashionable eccentricity, they underwent many vagaries. Those ladies who did not care to wear the pocket attached to the girdle and wished to have the hands at liberty tucked the fan into the belt, slid the purse into the corsage, and had the handkerchief carried by a gallant, to whom it was necessary to apply when it happened to be needed. If the handkerchief carrier could not be found, or was insidiously flirting with another woman, and the nose imperatively demanded blowing, the case was serious.

When the French blow the nose, it should be remembered, it is for all it is worth. No one who has not witnessed the performance could ever believe the nasal passages possessed of such a sonorous quality, and when the effort is several times repeated one might easily imagine himself listening to the Angel Gabriel rehearsing for the last judgment. The French fashion in this respect is not to be recklessly imitated like Paris styles in laces, silks and satins, fans, dresses, bonnets and other things pertaining to female attire.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

### Victims by Thousands.

Records of great earthquakes fill a large space in the world's history, and instances where people have perished by thousands from this cause are mournfully numerous. An earthquake accompanied by a volcanic eruption destroyed the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum and buried most of their inhabitants in the ruins in the year 79, A. D. The entire world was shaken from pinnacle to foundation stone in the year 543. In 537 Constantinople suffered terribly from an earthquake, which killed thousands of its inhabitants. In 742 an awful shock visited China, India, Persia and Palestine, killing hundreds of thousands of human beings, besides beasts beyond calculation.

In 1158, 20,000 persons perished from an earthquake shock in Syria alone; in 1268, 60,000 were killed or buried alive in Cilicia. In 1456, 40,000 were killed in Naples. In 1531 Lisbon, Portugal, had her first great shock—that which killed 80,000 people. In 1636 Naples was again visited and had 70,000 of her people taken away by the earthquake demon. The next year the Schanaki was constantly rocked by earthquakes for three months, during which time 80,000 persons were killed.—*St. Louis Republic*.

### A Difference in Boys.

There is a vast difference between the ways and ideas of amusement of the small boy uptown and the small boy downtown who makes his living by selling papers, shining muddy boots or being messenger. For instance, the downtown newsboy scorns to throw snowballs as a usual thing. He will shake dice, "match" coppers or smoke cigarettes and discuss some melodrama playing in his favorite Bowery theatre, but he absolutely declines to throw snowballs. On the other hand, his more innocent brother seven or eight miles higher up on the island still clings to the good old fashioned sport of "pasting" everything and everybody with a snowball. That's all association, of course.—*New York Tribune*.

### Borrowed Skates Saved Mr. Flower's Life.

"Like all boys, I had my trials and vicissitudes," said Mr. Roswell P. Flower. "While skating one day I slid into an airhole. I would have drowned had not my companion, at considerable risk to himself, succeeded in rescuing me after several attempts, during which he was more than once on the point of sliding in with me. When we reached the village he tried to say that he could not have pulled me out if he had had his skates on, but what he eventually did say was that he would have let me sink if I had not had his skates on."—*Epoch*.

### Eggs of Crabs and Lobsters.

Crabs and lobsters are hatched from eggs, resembling upon birth nothing so much as the animalcules shown by the microscope in a drop of ditch water. They are as unlike the shellfish they are to become in mature life as a grub is unlike a butterfly. In the case of the crab the egg clusters are attached beneath the animal after extrusion, while with the lobster they become fastened to the tail, which, by its fanning motion, increases the stream of oxygenated air through and among the ova.—*Washington Star*.

## S. L. YOUNG,

Successor to E. BECK.



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Stage Leaves The Dalles every morning at 7:30 and Goldendale at 7:30. All freight must be left at R. B. Hood's office the evening before.

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Madison's Latest System,

Used in cutting garments, and a fit guaranteed each time.

Repairing and Cleaning

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We are NOW OPENING a full line of Black and Colored Henrietta Cloths, Sateens, Gingham and Calico, and a large stock of Plain, Embroidered and Plaided Swiss and Nansooks in Black and White, for Ladies' and Misses' wear.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF Men's and Boy's Spring and Summer Clothing, Neckwear and Hosiery. Over Shirts, Underwear, Etc.

A Splendid Line of Felt and Straw Hats.

We also call your attention to our line of Ladies' and Children's Shoes and the big line of Men's and Boy's Boots and Slippers, and plenty of other Goods to be sold at prices to suit the times.

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Canned Goods, Preserves, Pickles, Etc.

Country Produce Bought and Sold.

Goods delivered Free to any part of the City.

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Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes,

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In Connection With his Fruit Stand

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Hot Coffee, Ham Sandwich, Pigs Feet,

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Convenient to the Passenger

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On Second St., near corner of Madison.

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Branch Bakery, California

Orange Cider, and the

Best Apple Cider.

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

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The business will in the future be conducted by

N. B. Whyers who will pay and collect all partnership