The Dalles Daily Chronicle.

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

Local Advertising.

10 Cents per line for first insertion, and 5 Cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
Special rates for long time notices.
All local notices received later than 3 o'clock will appear the following day.

TIME TABLES.

Railroads.

EAST BOUND.

No. 2, Arrives 12:01 A. M. Departs 12:06 A. M.
" 8, " 12:30 P. M. " 12:50 P. M.

WEST BOUND.

No. 1, Arrives 4:25 A. M. Departs 4:30 A. M.
" 7, " 6:00 P. M. " 6:20 P. M.

Two local freights that carry passengers leave one for the west at 7:00 A. M., and one for the east at 9:15 A. M.

STAGES.

For Prineville, via. Bake Oven, leave daily at 6 A. M.
For Antelope, Mitchell, Canyon City, leave daily at 6 A. M.
For Dufur, Kingsley, Wamic, Wapinitia, Warm Springs and Tygh Valley, leave daily (except Sunday) at 6 A. M.
For Goldendale, Wash., leave every day of the week except Sunday at 8 A. M.
Offices for all lines at the Umatilla House.

Post-Office.

OFFICE HOURS

General Delivery Window.....8 a. m. to 7 p. m.
Money Order " .....8 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Sunday G D " .....9 a. m. to 10 a. m.

CLOSING OF MAILS

Trains going East.....9 p. m. and 11:45 a. m.
" " West.....9 p. m. and 5:30 p. m.
Stage for Goldendale.....7:30 a. m.
" " Prineville.....5:30 a. m.
" "*Dufur and Warm Springs..5:30 a. m.
" †Leaving for Lyle & Hartland..5:30 a. m.
" " " †Antelope.....5:30 a. m.
*Except Sunday.
†Tri-weekly, Tuesday Thursday and Saturday.
" Monday Wednesday and Friday.

FRIDAY - - - - - MAY 20, 1892

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU.
THE DALLES, OR., May 20, 1892.

Altitude 116 above sea level.

Pacific Coast Time,	BAR.	Tem.	Relative Hum	D. t'r of Wind	Rain.	State of Weather
8 A. M....	30.14	57	64	N E	.00	Clear
3 P. M....	29.95	87	26	East	.00	"

Maximum temperature, 88; minimum temperature, 46.

Height of River, 3 p. m.....19.1 feet;
Change in past 24 hours.....0.0 foot.

Total precipitation from July 1st to date, 11.55; average precipitation from July 1st to date, 13.63; total deficiency from July 1st, 1891, to date, 2.08; inches.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

FAIR

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20, 1892.

Weather forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday; Fair weather, slight changes in temperature.

FINLEY.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

If you want the news,
You want THE CHRONICLE.

If you are not a subscriber, please read this and hand in your name.

The warm weather of the past few days, ripens fruit rapidly.

Mrs. Hilton has returned from a pleasant visit to Astoria and the coast.

The Regulator band, A. Bettingen, br. leader, will furnish music to the excursion tomorrow.

An alliance picnic will be held at the farm of Mr. Sam Creighton, of Threemile tomorrow.

We regret to hear that John Hampshire, purser of the Regulator, is seriously ill at his mother's residence in this city.

Wool is beginning to arrive at the warehouses at a lively gait and advance reports indicate that it will reach its flood tide next week. Only a few small lots have yet found a market at prices averaging about 15 cents a pound.

Uncle Jemmie Farris arrived in the city yesterday from an extended visit to old Yakima. Uncle Jemmie has nothing to say against the Yakima country. He simply thinks there is no place like Wasco county and that is where he is eminently correct.

Major Ingalls had a telegram from Portland last evening informing him that "Oregon on wheels" was expected to arrive in Portland this morning. The Major will endeavor to obtain from the owners of the mineral exhibit a donation of, at least, a part of it for a permanent exhibit at Portland.

Mr. Linus Hubbard returned from Portland last night where he went to visit the government cruisers the Charleston and Baltimore. Mr. Hubbard spent between five and six hours on board, taking in everything that was to be seen. He says the mechanical finish of the Charleston, which was built at San Francisco, is markedly superior to that of the Baltimore which was built in Philadelphia. He brought back with him two handsome photographs of the cruisers.

Anderson Bros. have a park, three miles from this city, accessible by river steamers, railway, and carriage, that would make a beautiful location in which The Dalles people could picnic together, and the children romp and play. Those sturdy, wide-spreading oaks, and that inviting fringe of foliage lining Chenoweth creek, those "umbrageous grottos and caves of cool recess," are just what God designed for public breathing spots, and the free use of them would enable the human family to throw physic to the dogs. As between the two, drug stores or parks; give us the parks. How many people are there in The Dalles who have ever paid a visit to the lovely retreat above spoken of, surrounded by giant cliffs and gently slooping to the Columbia, "within a stones throw" of the court house, so to speak?

Republican Rally.

Hon. W. R. Ellis, republican candidate for congress for the second Oregon district addressed a large meeting of the citizens of the Dalles last night at the court house. Mr. Ellis was accompanied by Judge F. A. Moore candidate for supreme judge, Hon. H. B. Miller, of Grant's Pass and Judge J. C. Moreland, of Portland. He was introduced by Mr. J. B. Huntington and spoke as follows: He was glad to have another opportunity of getting acquainted with the people of The Dalles who had always treated him with marked kindness, especially so when he had, as on former occasions, come before them to ask their suffrages. He was not going to speak of the past record of the republican party. It had been, to a large extent, the history of the United States for more than thirty years and the newspapers of the country which all read had placed his audience in a position to be as familiar with this record as he was himself. He was not not going to ask the support of the people for the republican ticket because of the party's record but on the ground of the principles enunciated in their platform. Four parties were before them asking their suffrages. First, the republican party of which he was proud to be a member; second, the democratic party, represented by his friend Slater, of Le Grande; third, the people's party represented by his friend Luce from the John Day country, and fourth, the prohibition party, represented by Mr. Bright of Sherman county. The republican party came before the people with a platform, as well as a record that no man need be ashamed of. The 51st congress, in which the republicans had a majority, passed the anti-trust bill, the anti-lottery bill, the dependant pension bill, and last but not least, the McKinley bill. The democratic party had succeeded by falsehood and deception in obtaining a majority in the present congress and now that they have been at work since last December what have they accomplished? They have been digging so long at a bill that contains between 700 and 1,000 items and yet have actually attacked only about half a dozen of them. The first of these was the clause that related to pearl buttons. The democratic party thought the duty on pearl buttons was too high. Then they attacked tin, because they had discovered that the working man's dinner pail was taxed 5-12 of a cent. It was estimated that the McKinley bill saves annually to each family in the United States about $3. Admitting that the laboring man paid 5-12 of a cent. tax on his dinner pail he was still $2.99-7-12 ahead. The wool tariff had been attacked. He believed wool should be protected. He did not believe in a tariff for revenue only. He believed in a tariff for actual protection, not incidental. Democrats wanted to place the farmer's wool on the free list and protect the manufacturer's cloth 39 per cent. Why should the Rhode Island manufacturer be protected and the wool grower of Oregon exposed to competition from Australia and the Argentine Republic? Extracts from a published letter of Mr. Slater were read, in which that gentleman took the ground that this country does not need the revenue from wool, it was more revenue than it wants, and declaiming against the wool grower because he asks protection for his wool from a government that gives him free pasture for his sheep. Mr. Ellis held that the country needed a large revenue for internal improvements. He said the democratic party was not alone in condemning the McKinley bill.

Our British cousins were doing the same thing. He read an extract from the London Engineering *News* in which the writer said that the McKinley bill was entirely satisfactory from an American point of view. It was doing the very thing it was intended for, namely: to stimulate and build up American industries. The speaker hoped a change would be brought about by the restoration of the democratic party to power, when the "sting," the protection feature, would be abolished. "It is for this reason," he adds, "that the hopes of the democratic party are so largely shared by the English people." The speaker said these hopes would be crushed when Oregon would be heard from on the 6th of June. When the tariff is narrowed down to a question as to our best interests, or those of the people of England, it is easy to make choice. If it were even a question that related to the interests of Oregon on one hand, and New York on the other, he would decide in favor of Oregon, first, last and all the time. He was even in favor of a law with a "sting" in it. England never hesitated to sting this, or any other country, to subserve her interests.

The republican party were in favor of internal improvements. The democrats were opposed. In this respect they had abandoned Jefferson and followed Grover Cleveland. The speaker favored liberal appropriations for internal improvements. He believed in the opening of the Columbia river, not because he was a candidate and it was expected of him. Those who knew him knew that he had always been an earnest advocate of the scheme. If elected he would do everything in his power to this end. With an open river Eastern Oregon, would take the place that belongs to her, a place she will never take till the Columbia river is spened to the sea. He was entirely in favor of letting the work by contract and would be proud to work for that object.

Democrats had raised the cry of economy, but this was a billion dollar country and proof was being made every day that it could not be run by a ten cent congress. Democratic economy was well illustrated when a bill was brought before the senate recently to refund the dollar and a quarter per acre excess paid by those who had pre-empted or commuted lands inside of railroad grants that wer afterwards forfeited to the government. Every republican in the senate, save one, voted for the bill. Every democrat, without exception voted against it. And what was their excuse? They pleaded that an election was coming on and that they must practice economy. "That money," said Mr. Ellis, "belongs to the people by right and justice and would be theirs today but for a democratic congress.

Another class of politicians ask to be put in office who are going around the country preaching what Chauncey Depew calls the gospel of dispair. They tell us the country is going to destruction and that our banking and financial system is the worst in the world. Mr. Ellis was old enough to remember the character of our banking system, before the republican party came into power. Money was not only hard to get but if one started to market with a ten dollar bill, worth its face when he left home, before he got his purchases made it might not be worth ten cents. Every merchant in those days carried a little book called a bank detector and when you presented him with a bank bill he took out his little book and told you how many cents on the dollar your bill was worth. Thanks to the republican party every dollar in the country, whether in gold, silver or bank notes, was on a parity with every other dollar. He had no sympathy with the school of dispair. Luce who is preaching to the people beyond the raging John Day, tells them (figuratively speaking, he supposed) that the farms of Oregon are plastered with mortgages six feet deep. Mr. Ellis had attended court recently in Mr. Luce's own county and out of eighty cases on the docket there was only one mortgage foreclosure. He knew Gen. Weaver years ago as a zealous republican and Weaver's zeal for republicanism never left him till the party refused to elect him governor. Then, all at once, he discovered something wrong in the party and he joined the greenbackers. They rewarded him by running him for president. Afterward as half-and-half greenbacker and democrat, he was elected to congress. Then he went over to the democrats again. Then he turned prohibitionist and now, in partnership with the man who has been trying to prove that Shakespeare didn't write his own plays, he is preaching calamity and woe and blaming the republican party for it all.

If elected to congress Mr. Ellis would vote with his party on all party questions, but his first duty would always be towards his constituents. He would be the servant of all without respect to party. He had told his hearers where he stood and if they believed their interests and the interests of the people would be safer in the hands of Mr. Slater or Mr. Luce or Mr. Bright, it was their duty to vote that way. The party to which he belonged had been entrusted with the people's interests since 1861, saving four short years. Four years of democratic rule was found to be enough. He believed the republican party would be retained in power and if so, the interests of the people would be best served by one in harmony with the administration. If elected to the office to which he aspired his highest ambition would be to serve the people in an acceptable manner.

Judge F. A. Moore was then called on but he said the ethics of the judiciary precluded him from saying anything.

The next speaker was Judge J. C. Moreland, who said he had drank in republicanism with Horace Greely in the dark ways of 1856. He believed in the record of the republican party. If the democratic party had ever done any good for the country he would like some one who knew what that good was to get up and tell it. The democratic party had no stable policy. They had been the enemies of the country's progress and had fought this progress at every stey. He expected to stick to the republican party as long as that party leads in the path of public progress. The war tariff started in 1861. In 1883 a republican congress reduced the tax on wool and every democrat in Oregon raised a howl. In 1888 the "Stuffed Prophet" said wool should be free and the democrats bowed in meek submission. If the Chinese are excluded because they cannot be assimilated, because our laborers cannot live on Chinese wages why permit the products of the pauper labor of the world to come here free and compete with our higher paid labor? He believed in a tax sufficient to improve our waterways. With an open river the Inland Empire is capable of sustaining a population of a million inhabitants. Democratic economy had induced Cleveland to veto the river and harbor appropriations, and thus put back public works for two years. Man made the railroads, but God made the rivers, and we need money and means to open them. He urged his hearers to vote for the party that had helped them in the past. That party came before the people with a platform and candidates that no man need be ashamed of. He had known Judge Moore for 20 years and had known him to be a clean, honorable and capable man. Every candidate on the ticket was as good a man, at least, as his opponent on the democratic ticket. The eyes of the United States are fixed on Oregon. As Nelson said at the battle of Trafalgar, "England expects every man to do his duty" so the republican party all over this broad land expects every Oregonion to do his duty. He believed their expectations would not be disappointed.

The last speaker was Hon. H. B. Miller, of Grant's Pass. Mr. Miller said the great question between the rival parties was largely an industrial one. Four parties are in the field; but three of them may be lumped together as far as this question is concerned. Judging the democratic party by its platforms reminded him of the answer given by a negro to his colored brother as to the meaning of the word platform. "It was the plank used to get from one car to another, but it was dangerous to ride on the platform." It was dangerous to the democratic party to judge it by its platforms. The speaker then read extracts from the various national platforms of the democratic party from 1856 down to 1888 showing the vacillating policy of the party on the protection question. The republican party had held to protection, without wavering during all the years of its existence. The same vacillating policy with regard to internal improvements was pointed out in a similar manner. In 1856 the party declared that appropriations for the purpose of internal improvements were unconstitutional. The same opinion was reaf firmed down till 1880. In 1884 the party declared in favor of appropriations for the Mississippi and "other rivers." The republican party had always been in favor of internal improvements. No nation can ever become great without developing all her resources. During 500 years England maintained the severest protection laws ever known in the history of the world. Free trade will suit us when we are in a position similar to England; when our resources are all developed and we have to send abroad for bread to sustain our people. The McKinley bill had reduced the tax on every trust product. It had taxed agricultural products for the benefit of the agriculturist. Since the bill became a law the importation of agricultural products have decreased fifty millions. We have the most magnificent resources of any country in the world, but we need protection to fully develope them. It was the laboring man who drove back the Chinese hordes, not any particular party. Why should we admit the fruit of their labor free when we refuse to admit themselves? He had seen Chinese granite used as paving for the streets of Portland. He advised his hearers to study the platforms of the parties and vote where their interests and the interests of the nation lay. The foregoing from Mr. Miller is the barest outline of a very able address.

Mr. Huntington then announced that Hon. Chas. W. Fulton of Astoria would speak at the same place on the evening of the 28th inst., and the meeting closed.

Association Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Alumni Association of the Wasco Independent Academy tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Geo. Ruch. All members are requested to be present. By order of the President.

5-20-d2t NONA RUCH, Sec.

Suspended 175 Feet High by His Mitten.

Nils Johnson, a workman at a Monson slate quarry, had a close call a few days ago. His business is to swing the boom of one of the derricks. In swinging out over the pit, with a chain attached, the hook of the chain caught in the wrist of his buckskin mitten, dragging him over the pit, where he hung by his mitten over a depth of 175 feet. He did not dare to try to grasp anything with his other hand for fear the bent iron should slip from the chain or the mitten give way, so he hung motionless till his fellow workmen came to his rescue and slowly and steadily swung the boom to a place of safety.—Eastern State.

His Fortune to Unborn Heirs.

The will of Michael Reilly, the Wheeling millionaire, is the most remarkable document of the kind ever made in the state of West Virginia, if not in the country. By its terms his last surviving grandchild must die before the estate can be touched, and then it must be divided among his grandchildren's descendants only. As the youngest of the grandchildren is but six months old, and the family is known for its longevity, the prospects for a division of the property within the next seventy-five years are remote.—Cor. Washington Post.

Both Changed Their Minds.

Two men recently spent an evening together. One had put in an application for a divorce from his wife, and the other expected to be married soon. Neither one would possibly admit that the other's talk had any influence on him, but the next day the man who expected to be married broke his engagement, and the one who had put in an application for a divorce withdrew it and made up with his wife.—Atchison Globe.

Money Talked Through His Hat.

Edward Burk was arrested at Mount Carmel on a charge of robbery and house breaking. While being searched his hat fell to the floor. The justice picked it up, and finding it somewhat heavy, examined it closely. In the lining was found $300.—Cor. Philadelphia Record.

Jos. T. Peters & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Rough and Dressed Lumber,

and a full line of Builders' Supplies, all of which are carried constantly in stock.

Call and see us at our new store, southwest corner of Second and Jefferson Streets, before buying elsewhere. Our prices are as low as the lowest, and on many things below all competitors.

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Fine Millinery !.

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NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE !

STONEMAN & FIEGE,

114 SECOND STREET.

We have just received a large assortment of C, D and E widths of Ladies' fine shoes and a full assortment of the celebrated "Gans Shoes" already well known to the wearer.
Leather and findings for sale.

Repairing Neatly and Expeditiously Done.

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Largest Line of Baby Carriages, Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments.

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Practical Painters and Paper Hangers. None but the best brands of the Sherwin-Williams and J. W. Masury's Paints used in all our work, and none but the most skilled workmen employed. Agents for Masury Liquid Paints. No chemical combination or soap mixture. A first class article in all colors. All orders promptly attended to.

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FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS.

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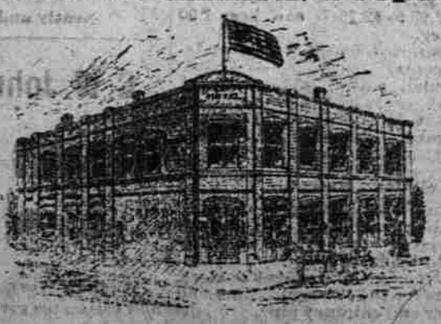
SKIBBE HOTEL.

W. L. SKIBBE, Propr.

Only Brick Hotel in the City.

THE DALLES, OREGON.

One Block from the Railway Depot.



BEST DOLLAR A DAY HOUSE IN NORTHWEST.

This building has been refitted since the fire of September 24, and the rooms are first-class in every particular. The table is supplied with the best the market affords.