The Dalles Daily Chronicle.

8 8	SUB	SCRIPTIO	N RA	TES.		
BY	CAIL, PO	STAGE PRE	PAID, I	N ADVA	NCE.	
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Daily, 1	year month					680

ECLE," The Dalles, Oregon.

OFFICE HOURS

CLOSING OF MAILS trains going East..... 9 p. m. and 11:45 a "West..... 9 p. m. and 5:30 p

*Stage for Goldendale. 7:30 a. m.

"Prineville. 5:30 a. m.

"Prineville. 5:30 a. m.

"Dufur and Warm Springs. 5:30 a. m.

"tLeaving for Lyle & Hartland. 5:30 a. m.

"Antelope. 5:30 a. m.

FRIDAY, - - - - FEB. 9, 1894

THE CHINOOK.

There is no mistaking the chinook. It goes about its work like an Indian runner on the trail-strong, keen, steady and tireless. All through the wintry night it sends the clouds skurrying across the face of the wan moon and the peeping stars, and when the day is far advanced its noisy voicings are still heard upon the hills and far down in the valleys.

Welcome as angels' visits was its coming in pioneer times. Long time the snow had lain deep upon the ranges. The gaunt stock shivered by frozen pastures, and the rancher who had fed out his last precious store of fodder carried a heavy heart within his bosom. Perchance he had gone to his bed with the stars shining cold and crystalline in the zero weather, and was awakened before morning by the unmistakable pipings of the long-desired west wind. Sweeter music never fell upon the ear of the stockman. For in its shrill treble and moaning cadence he heard a song and poem of the returning springtime. To him it brought hope, and to his cattle life and fatness. Ten hours later the brown earth came out of the snowbanks, the famished stock was grazing on the uncovered bunchgrass, and everywhere was rejoicing.

To the Indian mind it assumed the importance of a spirit. He named it the chinook, because it came to him from the land of the Chinooks who dwell upon the shores of the great salt water. When the winter was long and frozen, and his children and ponies were dying around him, he had resource to his rude religion. The Mighty Spirit was asked to send quickly the mild spirit of the west wind, and around the flaming campfire the priests wrought their incantations, and the warriors danced the mysterious ghost dance.

And thus the chinook has become a part of the history and mythology of the Pacific northwest, and will continue forever one of its most pleasing and poetical characteristics.-Spokane Review.

The total value of the crops of the U. S. during 1892 is figured at \$3,000,000,000. of which the largest item is \$750,000,000 worth of hay. The animal products, including meats, dairy products, poultry and eggs. and wool, are put at \$965,000-000 more.

A bushel of corn makes four gallons of this the government gets \$4, the railroads \$1, the manufacturer \$3, the vendor \$7.60 and the farmer 40 cents; and the man who drinks it gets the deliring tremens and the headache thrown in for good measure.

The Minneapolis Times tells of a dry goods store in that city which has engaged three teachers to instruct its cash girls in writing and arithmetic, and has set apart a portion of its store as a school room. The pupils are divided into two classes of twenty-five girls each and the sessions are from 8:30 to 10:30 in the morning. This firm shows keen foresight and business ability in introducing this practical, helpful, phase of instruct-

A bill that abolishes the postal notes now in use has passed both houses of congress. Instead of the postal note the new bill creates a money order system by which orders can be secured at rates as low as those now charged by express companies. For orders not exceeding \$2.50 the charge is three cents, and the fee increases until it is thirty cents for sums over \$75, and under \$100. July 1st next is fixed as the date for the new law to take effect.

The per capita consumption of wool in the U. S. has grown from 4.49 lbs. in 1840 to 5.58 lbs in 1850, 6.84 lbs in 1860, 7.93 hs in 1870, 8.52 hs in 1880, and 9.07 lbs in 1890. The late statistician of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department thinks the limit of production in wool has been reached in the leading wool countries, such as Australia and Argentine Republic, and that in the near future the supply will hardly keep pace with the demand.

GENTLEMEN,—I am subject to periodical attacks of sick headache of the worst possible type, and commenced taking Krause's Headache Capsules last summer. They cure it in every instance, and since that time I am enjoying spiendid health and have gained ten pounds in weight.

Yours very truly,

F. M. DANIELS,
Corw th, lowe.

Sold by Blakely & Houghton.

ON A CHERRY STONE.

A Talented Convict Carves His Petition Gesa Berger, the actor and newspaper man, has a picture in caligraphy that has a remarkable history. It is in size thirty by forty-two inches, and is the work of Joseph Loew, the most noted counterfeiter that the Austrian

government ever knew. When an application is made for a pardon in Austria the red tape policy of that country compels the applicant to address the emperor with all his titles. Emperor Ferdinand had about forty titles. Loew engraved all of these names, together with his petition for a

pardon, on a cherry stone. The letters were so fine that it required the aid of a powerful microcope to decipher them. One day when the emperor visited the prison Loew in person presented a cherry stone to the emperor and told him what it contained. The emperor made an examination and was so amazed at the work that he gave him an unconditional pardon. Not only did he pardon him, but gave him a position as a detective to trail down counterfeiters. Loew was a well informed man in all the arts and rascalities of counterfeiters, and in less than two years after his pardon he ran to the earth almost every counterfeiter in Austria, and died a few years ago covered with detective honors. The picture, although make fifty years ago, is in a remarkable state of preservation.

SPARE THE BIRDS.

A Protest Against the Wanton Deatros tion of the Feathered Tribe.

An American dealer sold last year two million bird skins. All were used for ornamenting woman's attire. Women ought to cry down this vanity that feeds and pampers the destruction of the feathered tribes. The birds sacrificed are, of course, those of richest plumage, and, of course, also, those

that will be least easily replaced. In fact, if this thing continues American bird life of the gentler order will pretty soon become extinct. Is not the warfare the American Humane society has opened upon the bird-skin traffic wholly justifiable? We think so. The destruction referred to contributes not one whit to human need nor human comfort. It adds nothing to the intellectual, nothing to the mental. It is simply wantonness practiced at the beck of fashion, and as silly and meaningless a fashion, too, as ever was spawned from the brain of a man mil-

There are birds in plenty that shed their plumage, to supply the vain de-mand for flaming headgear. Why should the fashion monarchs be inexorable, and also demand the bodies of our feathered songsters?

The Moth as a Decorative Artist-

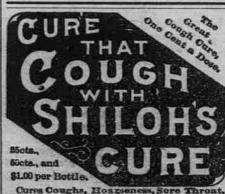
Few persons suspect that the common moth may be utilized as a decorative artist, but he may be if only one be watchful, patient and acquainted with the creature's habits. The larva of the moth has a habit of spinning about itself a sort of sac from the material upon which it feeds. As the worm grows it enlarges this sac by the process of splitting it and inserting new material. Now, if a moth worm that has inclosed itself in red flannel be afterward transferred, sac and all, to white flannel, the growing insect will slit its red flannel covering and enlarge it with a portion of the white flannel. If, then, the worm and the sac be transferred to blue flannel, the creature will in course of time enlarge the sac with blue flannel, and thus clothe itself patriotically in red, white and blue. Entomologist Southwick, of the park department, says that it is no great trouble to put a moth worm through this performance.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surewhiskey, which retails for \$16. Out of ly do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from la grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and thorough recoveay. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Snipes & Kinersly's drug store. Large

> Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for dyspepsia, torpid liver, yellow skin or kidney trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 74c by Snipes & Kinersly, druggists.

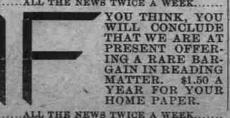
Hot clam broth at J. O. Mack's every day at 4 o'clock.



Cures Coughs, Hoazseness, Sore Thront, Croup promptly; rolleyes Whooping Cough and Asthma. For Consumption it has no rival; has cured thousands where all others falled; will curn you if taken in time. Sold by Drugsists on ayuarantee. For Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S PLASTEE. 25 cts.

CHILOH'S CATARRH Have you Cataurh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price 50 cts. Injector free For sale by Snipes & Kinersly.

ALL THE NEWS TWICE A WEEK.



OLD FEUDAL CUSTOMS.

Some That Still Survive in Portions of Canada.

Seigniories Near Quebec Still Run on the Principles Laid Down in Paris Four Centuries Ago and Repealed as Long Ago as the French Revolution.

Parkman and others have told us all about the mild feudal system which prevailed in French Canada down to 1854. The seignior received a grant of wild land from the king on condition that he should put settlers upon it. He had to preserve the oak timber for ship-building, and the red pine for the manufacture of tar, and to notify the king's agents if he found minerals on the seigniory. He had to go through the form of paying homage and fealty refund the money? Why not do to the king's agents at Oueke to the king's representative at Quebec the same when you buy medicine? when he entered on possession, sometimes oftener, and to pay a fifth of the purchase money if he sold the estate to the royal coffers, though he was allowed a rebate of two-thirds for cash down. The censitaire or habitant, who held the land under the seignior, had to pay the annual cens et rentes, often eggs for each arpent. The land of the censataire passed to his heirs, but, in case he sold during his lifetime, the lods et ventes came into play, and onetwelfth of the purchase money went to the seignior. By the droit de retrait the seignior could compel a pur-chaser within forty days of the sale to transfer the property to him at the price paid if he thought it had not fetched enough.

The censitaire had to get his wheat baked at the seignior's oven, paying a toll in each case; to give a tithe of the fish he caught to the seignior, to do corvee or road work, and to get out stone and timber for public purposes. Seigniors who could afford to support a local magistrate were empowered to administer superior, mean and inferior justice on their estates, but as a class they were very poor and this right fell into desuetude.

In 1854, says the New York Post, the parliament of Canada bought out the seigniors. There were 160 of them, in possession of 220 fiefs, embracing 6,000, 000 acres of cultivated land. censitaire was given his choice of two things-the cens et rentes were capitalized, and he could either pay the capital sum to the seignior, in which case, of course, he got a clear title to his holding, or continue on as a tenant at a rental equal to 6 per cent. of the capitalization. The tenant I came across, or his father before him, had, like many more, chosen the latter course. The other seigniorial rights were settled by the government at a cost of about \$5,000,000. The system would have been abolished before 1854 only the Roman Catholic church was afraid that in the debacle, as timid souls called it, the tithes and fabrique taxes which she collected by authority of law might be abolished, too.

The landlord of whom I have spoken was good enough to let me look at a batch of old papers and books in which the doings of his predecessors in the seigniory and of their censitaires are recorded for 150 years. These papers enabled one to form a tolerably good idea of the sort of life the people led.

First as to prices: In 1667, as other documents show, wheat sold in the markets of Quebec at 80 cents per bushel. A creditor was bound to accept it at that price. Beef sold for 8 cents and pork for 6 cents per pound, the fourpound loaf for 10 cents. Prices had dropped a little by 1738. Wheat was then worth 62 cents. In 1742 it fell to 40 cents. There had been a good crop in the region east of Quebec on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, which was regarded as the granary of New France. Capons sold for 10 cents each in 1746, but when paid as cens et rentes their conventional price was 20 cents. Most of the deeds called for "good fat capons of the brood of the month of

In 1740 carpenters and blacksmiths got from 60 to 80 cents a day, unskilled laborers 40 cents. Cloth of all kinds except homespun was dear. The foreign trade of the colony was confined to France and French possessions, but there was a good deal of smuggling by land and water from New England and New York. Twenty yards of "fine woolen cloth" cost 62% cents a yard in 1746. The censitaires and the common people generally clothed themselves in homespun, l'etoffe du pays, made boots out of green beef hides, got their sugar from the maple, and had, as a rule, plenty of game and fish. Most of them had a vegetable patch. They ex-changed timber or furs for store goods as they required. The well-to-do seigniors imported wine, brandy, velvet, lace, jewelry, etc. An all-velvet suit with a dress-sword, ruffles, buckles and a gilt snuff box thrown in, cost \$52 in 1770. The poorer seigniors lived much as their censitaires lived. Their wives and daughters were forced to work in the fields to save the cost of hired labor, which was scarce. Just before the British conquest the colony was flooded with depreciated paper money, and the crops failing at the same time the price of wheat ran up to \$1.90.

There were no books save among the clergy and seigniors; printing was not introduced until nearly a century and a half after the first printing press had been set up in New England. There were no schools in the rural parishes and no semblance of municipal government either in town or country. Public meetings were not allowed lest they stir up sedition.

A Curious Coptic Custom. The Coptic patriarch of Alexandria is never allowed to sleep more than fifteen minutes at any one time, and if the attendant should allow the holy one's nap to extend beyond the allotted time the penalty is decapitation Upon being aroused at the end of each quarter hour the patrihrch prises and spreads his rug upon the floor, kneels apon it, bows his head three times to the east, and again retires.



HOW DO YOU DO

covery is sold on that plan. It's the only blood-purifier so certain and effective that it can be guaranteed to benefit or cure, in every

case, or you have your money back.
It's not like the ordinary spring medicines or sarsaparillas. All the a sol (cent), or half a sol, with half a medicines of the system, life pint of wheat or a few live capons or year round, it cleanses, builds up, and invigorates the system. you're bilious, run-down, or dyspeptic, or have any blood-taint, nothing can equal it as a remedy.

The worst cases of Chronic Catarrh in the Head, yield to Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. So certain is it that its makground at the seignior's mill, and on some seigniories to have his bread ers offer \$500 reward for an incurable case.



Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored. WEAKNESS. NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Stople natural parthods, Stople natural parthods. ERIE MEDICAL CO.

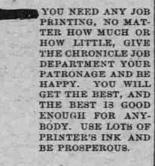
Guardian's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of Wasco County, Oregon, guardian of the person and estate of Lars Larsen.

All persons having claims against said Lars Larsen are notified to present the same with the proper vouchers to the undersigned, at the office of Mays, Huntington & Wilson, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated at Dalles City, this 6th day of Jan., 1894. 100% ptl

W. T. WISEMAN.



SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Wasco.

J. D. Parish, Plaintiff, Matilda Parish. Defendant.

To Matilda Parish Defendant:

To Matilida Parish Defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon, You are hereby required to appear and answer the Complaint filed againt you in the above entitled suit within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, if served within this county; or if served within any other county of this state, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you; or if served upon you by publication, then you are required to appear and answer said Complaint on the first day of the next term of said Court, after six weeks', publication of this Summons, to-wit: on Monday, the 12th day of February, 1894, and if you fail to appear and answer, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the rolled prayed for in said complaint, to-wit: for the dissolution of the marriage contract now existing between plaintiff and defendant, and for his costs and disbursements herein.

You will further take notice that this Summons is served upon you by publication by order of the Honorable W. L. Bradshaw, Judge of said Court, said order being dated December 21, 1893.

MAYS, HUNTINGTON & WILSON, d23wtd

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at The Dalles, Or., on March 6, 1894, viz: R. D. Pitcher,

d No. 2553, for the SE1/4 of Sec. 26, Tp. Homestead No. 2553, for the BEM of Sec. 26, Tp. 4 S. E. 13 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. V. Woodruff, C. L. Morris, J. E. Wing and C. E. Hayward, all of Tygh Valley, Or. j27m3 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., Dec. 7, 1892.

Notice is bereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at The Dalles, Or., on February 10, 1894, viz.:

Jacob D. Roberts, Homestead No. 2516, for the SEL of NEL, and NL of SEL, and SW14 of SEL, of Sec. 1,Tp. 2 S., R. 12 E. W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.:

R. E. Stoughton, M. C. Painter, J. N. Patterson and C. H. Stoughton, all of Dufur, Or. 48j5w6 JOHN W. LEWIS Register

New York Weekly Tribune

-AND-

Dalles Weekly Chronicle

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D. BUNNELL. Pipe Work, Tin Repairs and Roofing

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Shop on Third Street, next door west of Young & Kuss' Blacksmith Shop.

IHEDALLES

Wasco County, - - - Oregon,

The Gate City of the Inland Empire is situated at the head of navigation on the Middle Columbia, and is a thriving, pros-

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 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 last year.

ITS PRODUCTS

The salmon fisheries are the finest on the Columbia, yielding this year a revenue of thousands of dollars, which will be more than doubled in the near future.

The products of the beautiful Klickitat valley find market here, and the country south and east has this year filled the warehouses, and all available storage places to overflowing with

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 pos-

sibilities incalculable. Its resources unlimited. And on these corner stones she stands

Common Sense.

This invaluable quality is never more apparent in man or woman than when shown in his or her choice of periodical reading matter. First in order should come the Local Newspaper, so that pace may be kept with the doings of the busy world. It should be a paper like THE DALLE* WEEKLY CHRONICLE. which gives all the latest Home News as well as the General News, Political News and Market News, with seasonable Editorials on current topier. No one can get along without his home paper. The newspaper should be supplemented by some periodical from which will be derived amusement and instruction during the evenings at home, where every article is read and digested. Such a paper, to fill every requirement, should possess these qualities.

First—It should be a clear, wholesome paper

First—It should be a clean, wholesome paper that can safely be taken into the family. It should be illustrated with timely engravings. Second—A paper that is entertaining and instructive while of sound principles. Its moral tone should be beyond question.

Third—A helpful paper, one that tells the housewife of home life, thoughts and experiences, and keeps her in touch with social usage and fashion.

fourth—A paper abounding in original charac-ter eketches, bright sayings, unctuous humor and brilliant wit. Fifth—It should contain good stories and pleas-ing matter for young people, that the children may always regard the paper as a friend. Sixth—Literary selections and stories suitable for older people should be given, for they, too, like to enjoy a leisure hour.

Seventh—In short, it should be a good all-round Family Journal, a weekly visitor which shall bring refreshment and pleasure to every member of the household.

We offer to supply our readers with just such a paper; one of national reputation and circulation. It is the famous

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS, The Largest and Best Family Weekly Newspape in America.

The FREE PRESS has just been enlarged to Twelve Large Seven-column Pages each week. It is justly famed for its great literary merit and humorous features. To each yearly subscriber the publishers are this year giving a copy of THE FREE PRESS PORTFOLIO OF

MIDWAY TYPES."

This artistic production comprises twenty photographic plates, 8x11 inches, representing the strange people that were seen on the Midway Plaisance. The faces and fantastic dress will be easily recognized by those who visited the fair; others will find in them an interesting study. The price of The Free Press is One Do.lar per year. We undertake to furnish

THE DALLES WEEKLY CHRONICLE

THE WEEKLY DETROIT FREE PRESS

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Is called to the fact that

Dealer in Glass, Lime, Plaster, Cement and Building Material of all kinds.

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To be found in the City.

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John Pashek, The Merheant Tailor,

76 Court Street.

Next door to Wasco Sun Office.

Has just received the latest styles in Suitings for Gentlemen, nd has a large assortment of Foreign and Amer-can Cloths, which he can finish To Order for hose that favor him.

Cleaning and Repairing a Specialty.

DULL Times makes it all the more necessary to advertise. That is what the most progressive of our iness men are the most prosperous at all times. If you wish to reach all the reople in this neighborhood you can't do better than talk to them through the columns of the Daily Chronicas. It has more than double the circulation of any other paper, and advertis ng in it pays big