#### The Dalles Daily Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF DALLES CITY.

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Post-Office. meral Delivery Window...... 8 a. in. to 7 p. m. oney Order "..... 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. nday & 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.

"Princytile ... 5:30 a. m.

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

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

"Intelope ... 5:30 a. m.

"Except Sunday.

Except Sunday.

Tri-weekly. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday.

Monday Wednesday and Friday.

Prince Colonna wanted to thrash a few of the New York editors for giving him so much unfavorable publicity. It is needless to say he was easily dissuaded by his attorney. It is to be hoped he was not afraid of meeting some irate American newsboy on his belligerent

Wheat at 623% cents per bushel in New York is the lowest price ever recorded for it in the history of the country, and this in spite of a decrease in the vield. A few days before Cleveland's election 73% was recorded. At this time there was a tremendous clamor for a change and "republican oppression" was the battle cry with both democrats and populists. The change has been the other way. Now these demagogues claim the price of wheat has nothing to do with politics. If they are honest now they were dishonest a year ago. The truth is that politics have a wide bearing on price, and not only wheat, but wool attests to the fact.

The report of the senate committee on the Hawaiian mess is remarkable for one thing-it finds a good word for every one of the Americans prominently mentioned during the long controversy about the Sandwich Islands and Queen Lilliuokalani. Neither Cleveland, Blount, Stevens or Captain Wiltse is criticized, and an excuse is found for Willis for any possible indiscretion. They have missed both Scylla and Charybdis by some of the most remarkable political engineering ever recorded and the testimony taken by the committee covered over 700 pages. True the republican minority find a few minor faults, such as declaring the appointment of Blount unconstitutional, hauling down the flag, etc., but they express accord with the essential findings of the main report. Altogether, the matter presents a happier solution than was even hoped for.

It would be amusing now if one could see some of the transparencies that were fall of 1892-"Vote for Grover Cleveland and \$1.25 per bushel for wheat." "Vote for Grover Cleveland and steady employment at increased wages." "Down with the robber barons and up with the working people." If these mottos were gathered out of the woodshed and dusted off for use today revised to suit the facts, they would not be recognized by their most intimate friends. One engineer had on his engine running from The Dalles to Portland a few days after the election this motto:

"Hurrah for Grover, Not in soup but clover."

In less than six months of democratic rule, wheat went down from 70 cents to as low as 33 cents, the U. P. railroad employes who voted for Grover to get steady employment at increased wages, found half of their number discharged from the service, the wages of the remaining half cut down 30 per cent. and the road in the hands of a receiver. The grammar: engineer who hurrahed for Grover "not in soup but clover," is now more than likely sawing wood in the backvard of some second class soup house to earn soup for himself, with this motto on his gust came before election day arrived. saw-buck :

"Old Grover is still in clover, His friends are in the soup. If the thing was to do over, From me he'd'get no whoop."

On Trial.

That's a good way to buy a medicine, but its a pretty hard condition under which to sell it. Perhaps you've noticed that the ordinary bit or miss medicine doesn't attempt it.

science. In every disease where the fault is in the liver or the blood, as Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, and the most stubborn Skin, Scalp, and Scrofulous affections, it is guaranteed in every case to benefit or cure, or you have your money back.

#### Winter Fuel,

We still have a large supply of Hard Wood, including Oak, Ash, Maple and Crab Apple, all dry and suitable for family use to be sold cheap.

Febuary, 1894. Jos. T. PETERS & Co.

#### POLITICS IN POMPEIL

How Municipal Elections Were Managed Before the Eruption.

The Ward System and Primaries Were the Same as Those of Our Modern Citles - Ballot-Box Stuffing

Known to the Ancients. The Pompeiians were in the midst of a hot political campaign when the city was destroyed by lava and ashes, A. D. 79. Dr. James C. Welling, president of the Columbian university at Washington, has been studying the features of this ancient election, as they are recorded upon the walls and billboards which in those days took the place of newspapers. In a very interesting lecture before the Anthropological society, he gives a description of ward politics in Pompeii more than eighteen hundred years ago. It sounds astonishingly like the story of modern elections, with ward-meetings, primaries and appeals for candidates. The city seems to have had a thoroughly TUESDAY, - - - FEB. 27, 1894 equipped political "machine." Politthem were evidently composed of "the boys;" the Little Thieves, for instance, the Late Topers and the Sleepy Heads. Municipal elections were held once a year, and any citizen was at liberty to ing his name on the billboards and an alley, made a "handsome basket forgets all about his body above by renting it for bulletin that, for the time being, anyhow." along an alley, made a "handsome thing"

After a candidate's name had been posted for some time, he could tell pretty well whether he stood any chance of winning. If he saw that he did not, he went to the chief selectman and asked to have his name withdrawn; list," after which there was no back-

The system of wards and primary elections was practically the same as that followed in New York to-day. The electors chosen at the primaries met at the Forum on election day to deposit their ballots, and fell into line as men do at the polls now. There were three judges of election, and each candidate was permitted to station one of his own men at the ballot box, to see that no intimidation was practised.

The ballot box was very closely

watched, a fact which seems to show that ballot box stuffing was not unknown even then. The candidate who carried a majority of the wards was elected. It will be seen that this gave the "machine" a fine opportunity for a gerrymander.

The Pompeiians "whooped it up" for their candidates in the true modern style. Thus the Late Topers, who had their headquarters opposite the forum. announced their preferences on a bill board as follows: "The Late Topers beg their friends to vote for Marcus Lavinius Vatia for ædile."

Vatia, who was a favorite in sporting circles, evidently had some money to spend in the legitimate expenses of | will take my chances with cyclones or his campaign, for all his notices and announcements are well got up. His forest again." rival. Popidius, either did not look after his campaign, or else had no money to employ a competent billcarried in democratic processions in the poster, for his notices are misspelled, and in all respects unequal to Vatia's.

Thebus, a tavernkeeper on the Via Storta, wanted C. Gavius Rufus and M. Holconius Priscus elected duumvirs. They had probably promised to get his taxes lowered, or that the police should let his place alone. Therefore Thebus had all the walls in his neighborhood decorated with "Thebus and his customers nominate C. Gavius Rufus and M. Holconius Priscus for duumvirs."

The electors did not mind stirring up candidates who expected their friends to do all the work for them. One inscription reads: "O Eubonius, keep your eyes open!" And Infans is prodded as follows: "O Infans, you are fast asleep, and yet you say you are electioneering!"

There was a tavern in the first ward where a primary was probably held. At any rate, a large crowd had assembled, and the landlord very obligingly provided seats. For this he was rewarded by an inscription on the wall. The sentiment was better than the

"O, landlord, you did great to get us

them chairs!" Unluckily, Dr. Welling could find no record of how this election turned out. Probably the 23d and 24th of Au-

#### THE YIDDISH DIALECT. A Corruption of Hebrew That Exists in

Every Community Where Jews Live. Yiddish will defy the definition of the smartest lexicographer, for not any one of these could state in & few

words what constitutes the dialect. which is neverthelesss perfectly clear to every Jew. It evades definition because of its mixed nature, and because The only remedy of its kind so remarkable in its effects that it can be sold on this plan is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As a blood-cleanset strength-restorer, and flesh-builder, there's nothing like it known to medical the property discovery the strength of London, though the latter is based in a very large measure on the based in a very large measure on the

former. In other words, says the Jewish Chronicle, it is influenced by its anvironments, an expression of which the evolutionists are so fond. The basis of Hebrew words, with their ancient To every sufferer from Catarrh, no matter how bad the case or of how long standing, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy say this: "If we can't cure it, perfectly and permanently, we'll pay you \$500 in cash." Sold by all druggists.

encrustrations of who knows what which have clung to them in their wanderings through all climes and through the centuries, still goes on gathering new influences day by day as it needs them, and so Yiddish is, like all other languages, an ever-shifting element, only perhaps more to encrustrations of who knows what element, only perhaps more so. But all this we have known for a long

> . It is perhaps not so generally known, however, that this same Yiddish in its turn exercises a considerable influence over its neighbors and flowers the language of the Gentiles among whom it dwells by many a telling and significant word and phrase.

STRIKE FOR THE STOMACH.

How to Attack Your Opponent When Forced Into a Quarrel "If you get into a quarrel with a man and see that you can't get out of it without a fight right then and there, forget that he has a head, pick out the second button of his vest, and smash him on it as hard as you can. In ninety cases out of a hundred you'll win the battle without another lick." Ned Donnelly shifted a bag of boxing gloves under his arm as he delivered the injunction to a writer for the Washington Post. "There is no foul about a stomach blow; it's only when you get below the belt that you are open to criticism. Of course, you are liable to hurt a man by hitting him in the stomach, but that is what you are there for. Most people who get into a sudden row-I am speaking, of course, of those who have never been taught how to take care of themselves-go at each other hand over hand like a sailor climbing up the rigging, and they invariably try for each other's heads. As I said before, forget your antagonist has a head if you are ical clubs were numerous. Some of forced into a fight. Just take aim at the place where you think his chest protector stops and let drive at it. There is not one man in ten thousand can stand a crack there. It takes months of training to make a man's run for office. His intention to do so stomach hard enough to receive even a was made known by his friends post- medium blow there. Then if you want to spoil his beauty and leave your viswalls about the city. One Titus Gemarius, a baker, who had a shop on a black eye, you can doit at your leisure, corner with a side wall running back for the fellow who is hit in the bread

FLEEING FROM FOREST FIRE.

The Experience of a Visitor to a Lumber Camp in Northern Michigan. "The most exciting experience I ever had," said T. E. Spencer to a writer for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat,"was but if he thought his chances pretty good, his name was put on the "white had visited a small lumber camp and retired to rest in one of the bunks provided for the choppers. I was awakend by a strong light from the north, and, going outside of the wooden shanty, it seemed to me that the entire world was on fire. It cracked and snapped, danced and jumped as if the demon of fire was holding a high carnival and celebrating the end of the world. From every side could be heard sounds like the firing of cannon and the shricks of human beings. It was the falling of the boughs and the sighing of the wind, but I never heard so horrible a sound, nor witnessed so weird and terrible a sight. Hastily awakening the other men in the camp, mounted a horse and fled from the flames. But the horse could not keep pace with the progress of the fire. The lurid heavens looked as though they were at molten heat; the air was stifling; the smoke almost suffocated me, while falling leaves and boughs burned my horse, and the sickening odor of burning flesh added to the horror. Within two or three hours I was in an opening, where I was no longer in danger; but my horse was badly injured, while my clothing was full of holes where embers had struck me. I earthquakes, but not with a burning

What Goes to Make Paper.

Paper can be made out of almost anything that can be pounded to pulp. Over fifty kinds of bark are, employed, while old sacking or bagging makes a out of banana skins, from bean stalks, pea dishonest store, inclose price in letter, vines, cocoanut fiber, clover and timothy hay, straw, fresh-water weeds, sea weeds and more than one hundred different kinds of grass. Paper has been made from hair, fur and wool, from asbestos, which furnishes an article indestructible by fire; from hop plants, from husks of any and every kind of grain. Leaves make a good, strong paper, while the husks and stems of Indian corn have also been tried, and almost every kind of moss can be made into paper. There are patents for making paper from sawdust and shavings, from thistles and thistle-down, from tobacco stalks and tan bark. It is said that there are over two thousand patents in this country covering the manufacture of paper. No matter what the substance, the process is substantially the same; the material is ground to a pulp, then spread thinly over a frame and allowed to dry, the subsequent treatment depending on the kind of paper to be made.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, 88.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. Frank J. Cheney.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. Gleason, [Seal.]

Notary Public.

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CAUSE OF MANY DISEASES.

Bacteria and How They Are Cultivated Surgeon General Sternberg showed a large gathering of military men at the Army and Navy club recently how cholera and other disease germs are cultivated at the Army Medical mu-seum, says the Washington Post. Experiments in bacteriology are being conducted here under Dr. Sternberg's supervision, and he himself has an en viable record as a discoverer in this science. The lecturer began with a short historical account of the discovery of the germs of typhoid fever, glanders, tuberculosis, leprosy, pneumonia, diphtheria, lockiaw and other diseases. which, he said, were propagated in one way or another by small germs. These are classed as micrococi, when they are round as in diphtheria, as bacilli when they are straight as in tuberculosis and as spirilli when they are shaped like a corkscrew as in the cholera germs. All these 'are so small that when magnified two thousand times they have a diameter of sufficient size to be photographed. These germs are cultivated at the Medical museum in different mediums, chief of which is beef tea mingled with salt and gelatine. The lecturer showed how the germs were taken from dead bodies and safely planted and transplanted so that they could be studied. There seemed to be some doubt in the minds of his hearers about the absolute safety of handling the deadly cholera germs, but the doctor said that they were very easily killed, and in some respects less to be feared than other germs. He said that heat was a wonderful germicide, and that no germ could live after being exposed to a temperature of one hundred and forty Fahrenheit. Some one suggested that if a man could stand the boiling it would be very easy to rid him of the cholera. The doctor said that the cholera germs died on exposure to the sunlight for twenty-four hours, but to make assurance doubly sure we were in the habit of killing him with a sledge hammer. The bacillus of typhoid fever and of tuberculosis were very tenacious of life, which explained in part the prevalence of these diseases. All germs became attenuated when they were cultivated outside the human body, so that after awhile they lost their power to attack the subject violently. The germs lived in water sometimes for a long period and when drank produced mild forms of disease. When reproduced in the body they recovered their vi-tality. Dr. Sternberg said that influenza or the grip was found to be a germ disease and its prevalence was due to the fact that people give it off in their breath and take no precautions to prevent it. The popular idea that tobacco was a preventive of this class of disease was a mistake, for a

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE

student once experimented and found

that bacteria would flourish in a tobac-

co culture. Some germs could be killed

by immersion for a long time in alco-

hol, but the average germ would only

laugh at old Kentucky or commissary

The Great English Remedy.

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Promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Sperm atorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.

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we will send by return mall. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamph-let in plain sealed envelope, 2 cents postage. Address The Wood Chemical Co.,

161 Woodward avenue, Detroit N Sold in The Dalles by Snipes & Kinersly.

#### 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 topics. 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 clean, 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 in-structive while of sound principles. Its moral tone should be beyond question. Third—A helpful paper, one that tells the house-wife of home life, thoughts and experiences, and keeps her in touch with social usage and fashion.

Fourth—A paper abounding in original character sketches, bright sayings, unctuous humor and brilliant wit.

Fifth—It should contain good stories and pleasing 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.

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