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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1894

FOR ELEMENTARY POLITICIANS

The effort is made in this article to adopt a style neither too difficult for a populist to understand nor yet too simple for the more advanced democrat.

Silver is a product, and an article in the market—worth just its market value and no more—the same as wheat or beef or potatoes, and in no way different, viewed from a commercial standpoint.

Yes, silver is a product; it is also a precious metal and can be coined into money. It has been called the dollar of our daddies, and we are still in favor of it being daddy's dollar, and mammy's dollar, and the children's dollar; but we want it to be worth a hundred cents whosever's dollar it is.

The republican members of the senate committee in foreign affairs have signed the report on the Hawaiian investigation written by Senator Morgan, but the other democrats declined to do so, and will submit a minority report.

The senate in ordering an investigation of the circumstances connected with the change of contractors for the publication of the Patent Office Gazette have frightened more people than those connected with this particular contract, and if the committee can succeed in getting at the bottom of this business a startling case of favoritism, if nothing worse, will certainly be exposed.

What is a greenback if it is not money? A greenback is a note payable on demand. It has no intrinsic value. It is a kind of a sight draft and is called paper money by some, but it is not money. There is no money but metallic money, and that metallic money belongs to the person who owns the metal that it is made of, not necessarily the man who dug it out of the ground; it may have been sold to other parties.

One of the grievances complained of in the Declaration of Independence against the mother country was that George III. would not hear the petitions of his subjects in America. Wonder if the Wilson bill democrats ever read that document. If they have they must be George-the-Thirring it.

William Ewart Gladstone has occupied a niche of his own in English politics for more than a generation. He has always been the plain, matter-of-fact commoner, scorning all pretensions to title and desiring no other appellation than Mr. Though he has failed to attain the labor of his life, the cause of home rule, he has refined and purified the politics of England more than was possible for any other man of contemporaneous times, and as premier of England has compelled a deference which could not be commanded by any other personage.

Haworth, printer, 116 Court St.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Defeat of the Wilson Bill Getting to Be a Probability.

From our Regular Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1894.

Republican senators are now beginning to regard the defeat of the Cleveland tariff bill as possible, if not very probable. The objecting democratic senators, notwithstanding Mr. Cleveland's attempt this week to silence them, who will oppose the bill, unless given what they demand, have grown numerous enough to have succeeded in hanging up the bill in the sub-committee. No democratic senator will now predict when the bill will be reported to the finance committee. The reason is plain. They do not dare to get the bill before the senate in the condition in which Mr. Cleveland and the cuckoo senators wish it to be passed; so it is being held back while fresh attempts are being made to harmonize the conflicting interests represented by objecting democratic senators.

Already propositions have been made to the republicans to vote with the objecting democrats to have the bill re-committed, should it be reported to the senate in anything like the condition in which it passed the house, but republican senators are not making any promises at this stage of the game. They only need five votes, even granting that all the populists support the bill, to defeat it outright, and if there is any chance to defeat the bill they do not propose to throw it away for the temporary triumph of having the bill re-committed. The feeling between the free trade democratic senators and those who want protection for the industries of their own states daily grows more bitter, and Mr. Cleveland by putting his car in stands a good chance to lose several of the staunchest supporters he has had in the senate.

The republicans are jubilant over the unprecedented majority Pennsylvania gave Hon. Galusha A. Grow and the democrats are damning Mr. Cleveland because he compelled them to put up a candidate and expose the weakness of the party on the tariff question, which was the sole issue of the campaign. Speaking of the result, ex-Speaker Reed said: "When we get at these fellows next November, there won't be separate burials; they will be buried in trenches." Representative Burrows, of Michigan, says: "The result is simply indicative of the wrath to come. It is the forerunner of an overwhelming victory this fall throughout the country, to be followed by the complete triumph of the republican party in 1896."

Mr. Cleveland undoubtedly lost prestige in congress by the rejection of Peckham, although it resulted in the supreme court getting a much better man, in the person of Senator White of Louisiana, than either Peckham or Hornblower. Hill stock has gone up about 100 per cent with democrats in congress.

The senate in ordering an investigation of the circumstances connected with the change of contractors for the publication of the Patent Office Gazette have frightened more people than those connected with this particular contract, and if the committee can succeed in getting at the bottom of this business a startling case of favoritism, if nothing worse, will certainly be exposed. It is charged that Mr. Josiah Quincy, who was made assistant secretary of state for the sole purpose of dismissing republican consuls and appointing democrats in their places and who succeeded in demoralizing the consular service to an extent that was not deemed possible before he was compelled to resign because of a disagreement with Secretary Gresham, is charged with having manipulated this contract and with having a money interest therein.

The administration, through Attorney General Olney, struck the silver men in the house, who have been trying for more than two weeks to get a quorum to pass Mr. Bland's bill for the coinage of the seigniorage in the treasury and the issuing of silver certificates against it as fast as coined, a blow below the belt by making public an opinion, said to have been given by the attorney general at the request of Secretary Carlisle. The opinion says that silver certificates are not lawful. While the opinion of the attorney general will not be accepted as law by anybody it will cast a doubt upon the silver certificates that will be calculated to injure silver, and that is what the silver men are charging that the opinion was intended to do. The senate has adopted a resolution calling for an official statement of facts concerning the opinion from the attorney general.

Mrs. Emily Thorne, who resides at Toledo, Washington, says she has never been able to procure any medicine for rheumatism that relieves the pain so quickly and effectually as Chamberlain's Pain Balm and that she has also used it for lame back with great success. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton, druggists.

SOME SHEEP STATISTICS.

Figures Giving the Depreciation of Sheep and Wool in the Last Year.

THE DALLES, Or., Feb. 27, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—I beg leave, through your valuable paper, to offer some facts and figures for the benefit of all, but more especially our democratic sheep men of Eastern Oregon. According to the latest statistics received from the department of agriculture at Washington, which has been corrected up to Jan. 1, 1894:

Number of sheep in U. S. 45,048,017. Av. price Jan 1, 1893, \$3.25. \$146,406,055.25. Av. price Jan 1, 1894, \$1.98. \$89,186,110.00. Difference in value of sheep Jan 1, '93 and '94. \$57,219,945.25. This is the increased value we were promised by democratic speakers and newspapers before the election of Mr. Cleveland and the democratic party.

Let us examine the facts and figures as pertaining to our own state: The sheep and wool raisers of Oregon have lost, by depreciation in value, within the last year according to statistics above mentioned, in regard to number and value of sheep in this state, Jan. 1, 1894, the following amounts:

2,529,759 sheep, average price Jan 1, 1893, \$3.50. \$8,854,142.00. 2,529,759 sheep, average price Jan 1, 1894, \$1.75. \$4,427,088.00. Difference in value of sheep. \$4,427,054.00. 17,000,000 lbs wool average price Jan 1, 1893, 13c. \$2,210,000.00. 17,000,000 lbs wool average price Jan 1, 1894, 7c. \$1,190,000.00. Difference in value of wool. \$1,020,000.00. Total diff. in value sheep and wool \$5,447,054.00. This represents the loss in value to the state of Oregon, in this industry alone, as everyone is aware who has any knowledge of the sheep business, that the money received from the sale of sheep and wool is not sent out and put into circulation among our own people. There are several sheep men, with whom I am well acquainted, voted the democratic ticket; they offered to wager any reasonable sum that within twelve months after election, "if Mr. Cleveland was elected both sheep and wool would advance in price and times would be better than ever before in Eastern Oregon."

Mr. Cleveland was elected, and the democratic party successful in obtaining control of the government. More than twelve months have rolled around. Now, how about the advance in the price of sheep and wool, and where does the increased prosperity and better times exist? This can be answered by any one, from the humble shepherd, who pursues his lonely and solitary life in the mountains and on the deserts of Eastern Oregon, to the shrewdest and most intelligent capitalist or bank president in our richest cities. They can all answer truthfully that it does not exist at all. The herder or laborer can answer intelligently from experience of his present condition of lower wages and that of being poorer fed and cared for. The capitalist can answer with good reason, that under the present conditions of democratic rule and policy, it is unwise and unsafe to put his money anywhere except in the vaults of the banks, and not always safe there, would submit to the loss of interest rather than risk losing the principal. It seems to me that the voters of Oregon with their present sad experience and severe lessons now being taught them would vote to send to congress such a man as Mr. Ellis and others whom they know, by their past records, would defend and care for the interests of this state and especially those of Eastern Oregon.

Yours Respectfully, A. M. KELSAY. STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. 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. 1893. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. HALL'S Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Stockholders' Meetings. Notice is hereby given that there will be an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dalles, Portland & Astoria Navigation Company held in the Chronicle hall on Saturday, the 7th day of April, 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing seven directors and transacting any other business that may properly come before said meeting. By order of the president. SAM'L L. BROOKS, Secy. The Dalles, Feb. 28, 1894. 2-27-94

John Pashek, The Merchant Tailor, 76 Court Street, Next door to Wasco Sun Office.

Has just received the latest styles in Suits for Gentlemen, and has a large assortment of Foreign and American cloths, which he can finish To Order for those that favor him. Cleaning and Repairing a Specialty.

NO CHANCE TO BE PIOUS.

A Mule-Driving Mountaineer's Reason for Never Attending Church.

The circuit rider in the West Virginia mountains one day overtook a mountaineer driving a pair of mules along the road and engaged him in conversation, as was his wont, says the Detroit Free Press.

"You will excuse me," said the good man, "but I am the preacher on this circuit, and I want to know the people who live here. I suppose this is your neighborhood?"

"Yes, sir, I live down here on Greasy, just beyond the forks," was the prompt response.

"I don't think I saw you at church last Sunday, did I?"

"No, sir; but I usually aim to get thar. Had a spell uv sickness last week an' was laid up."

"I am glad to hear you are a church-goer and I hope you are a member."

"Well, mister," and the native's face showed some regret. "I hain't got so fer along as that yet. 'Bout the best I kin do is to go to meetin' and take chances on the balance."

"But why don't you become a member?"

"Caze my business is agin it."

"What do you do?"

"I'm a teamster."

"Why, that is no reason why you shouldn't join the church."

"But I drive mules, mister, an' after ten years at it I'm here to say that mule drivin' an' the Christian religion won't gee fer shucks, an' thar ain't no use tryin' to make 'em. I'm just as glad to see you, though, mister, an'—whoa, thar, whoa," he broke in on himself as his team went into a chug hole, and before he got on to hard ground again the preacher was convinced that the native was more than half right.

HOW STREET URCHINS GAMBLE.

Their Mysterious Game of "Craps" Briefly Described.

"Shooting craps" is the way in which newsboys, bootblacks and street urchins gamble with their small earnings. The police break up these games when they see them, but in quiet corners the urchins enjoy their sport undisturbed. The game is a curious one, and few people know exactly how it is managed. Among negroes it is a special favorite, but few others but street gamins play it.

The only paraphernalia required, says the New York Journal, are two ordinary dice, which are shot or thrown from the hands of the players, instead of from dice-cups. The stakes are pennies. The player throws two dice, and the total of their faces is counted. If 2, 3 or 12 turns up, he loses a cent to his opponent. If 7 or 11 he wins one from the other. In either contingency he continues to shoot until the dice register one of the other six numbers. When one of these turns up, that is called his "point," and he continues to throw for a repetition of that count.

If it comes he wins another cent, and starts fresh, as before. Though lucky before, after the "point" has been decided the number 7 becomes unlucky, and when it is thrown the player "craps out." He loses a cent, and the dice are passed to his opponent. The other scoring figures, 2, 3, 11 and 12, do not count when throwing to duplicate a "point."

Sometimes a lucky shooter will keep the dice for some time. When the "point" is decided his opponent is to be seen in the favorite and typical attitude of "crap" players. Bent over the dice, he will be seen snapping his fingers vigorously, and anxiously crying: "Come a seven! come a seven!" which he firmly believes will force his opponent to "crap out."

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 news may be kept with the doing of the busy world. It should be a paper like THE DALLES WEEKLY CHRONICLE, which gives all the 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 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 household 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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ALL THE NEWS TWICE A WEEK. THE AMERICAN FARMER, which is now entering upon its 75th year, is the pioneer farmer's paper in the country. It is a large eight-page paper, and contains 56 columns of the choicest agricultural and literary matter, plentifully embellished with fine illustrations. It is NATIONAL IN CHARACTER, and deals with farming and farmer's interests on broad, practical lines. It EMPLOYS THE BEST WRITERS IN THE COUNTRY, and everything that appears in its columns is of the highest character. Every department of the farmers business is discussed in an earnest, practical way, looking to the greatest profit and benefit to the farmer and his family. It appears on the 1st and 15th of each month, and is furnished at the low price of 50 CENTS A YEAR in advance. This makes it the cheapest agricultural paper in the country. FARMER LEGISLATION. During the coming year there will be an immense number of matters of the most vital interest to farmers dealt with by Congress and the Executive Departments at Washington. It is highly important that the farmers be kept promptly and fully informed as to what is being planned and done affecting them at the National Capital. They should all, therefore, take THE AMERICAN FARMER, which, being on the ground, has better facilities than any other paper for getting this information, and devotes itself to this duty. They will find in it constantly a great amount of valuable information that they can get in no other paper. THE AMERICAN FARMER and THE CHRONICLE will be sent one year for \$1.75.