## The Dalles Daily Chronicle.

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OFFICE HOURS merai Delivery Window ..... 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. brey Order "..... 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. nday G D. ".... 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. CLOSING OF MAILS

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" West. 9 p. m. and 5:30 p. m.
"Stage for Goldendale. 7:30 a. m.
" Princyille . 5:30 a. m. \*Except Sunday. 5:30 a. m \*Tri-weekly. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday. 1 Monday Wednesday and Friday.

TUESDAY, - - - APR 3, 1894

### VOORHEES CLAPTRAP.

The tariff debate has begun in the senate. In his opening speech Senator Voorhees makes use of two arguments at least which anyone can see are fallacious. Referring to the wool schedule he said:

If the farmer should get an increased price for his wool by reason of a tariff for its protection, he will pay it all out and much more, to the manufacturer as a duty on woolen goods when he next buys a flannel shirt, an overcoat or a pair of trousers.

The farmer of Oregon who raises sheep has all the way from 500 to 25,000 head. How can Mr. Voorhees seriously assert that the difference between free and protected wool, amounting to hundreds or thousands of dollars, will be paid out by the farmer in the higher cost of a suit of clothes or an overcoat? As a matter of fact farmers wear cotton all the year round, except possibly on gala days, when the "town" suit is brought carefully out from its place in the closet and dusted. The suit may possibly have cost \$15 dollars and lasts for years. It is an insult to the farme'rs intelligence to try to reconcile him to 7 cents a pound for wool by this kind of buncombe.

Mr. Voorhees also complains of the bounty to sugar producers, and says if it is not repealed it will confer as a mere gratuity more than \$20;000,000 per year on a small fraction of our population engaged in no public service, but in their own private enterprises. This is true enough, but it is not contemplated that the law is to be in force more than a year or two. It is designed to repeal it. The beneficence of the bounty on sugar law does not consist upon it being on the statute books for an indefinite time. For hundreds of years the American people have been paying two or three times as much for sugar as they should. because it has been transported from foreign shores. We consume more sugar per capita than any other nation, and to stop this perpetual drain upon the pockets of the American workingman, and the immense amount of gold leaving as yearly to pay for it, the government offers inducements for the American farmers to raise sugar beets and sugar cane in favored localities, to the temperature falls to its lowest about consists of an elevator tower, into and that this important product may be one or two o'clock a. m., while the which the grain is directed through a produced within our own boundaries and to furnish it to all consumers at a half or a third what they have been paying. The largely increased payments of are not altogether dependent upon the bounty only attest to the success of the supply of nourishment. Exercise has law, and the republican party may be relied upon to repeal the bounty when it is time to do so. When they do 30 pounds of sugar may be bought for a dollar, and it will not be China sugar

If Prendergast is saved from hanging the Ashland Tidings believes a new maxim of law should be adopted to aid the profession of criminal protectors. No man insane enough to murder a fellow man is sane enough to be hanged. This would fit most cases and be a step of progress in the crystallization of the law into a vast enginery of obstruction to justice.

It is a fact that Coxey's army is composed in great part of that indolent and vicious class of humanity called tramps. The movements of the army will be closely watched and if any overt act is made by the crank advocates of flat money, or his followers they will be given a chance to exhibit their valor or lack of it, as measured against United States troops. At first the movement was amusing, but now that the novelty has worn off they had just as well disband and seek free work.

Mr. Bland was a regular visitor on the senate side while the debate on his bill to coin the seigniorage was going on. He was always seen in one of the vacant seats on the democratic side, listening intently to every argument made for or against it. He was a conspicnous mark while Mr. Vilas was speaking, and several times the Wisconsin senator apparently addressed himself exclusively to the house silver leader. Mr. Bland is rather stoic than demonstrative in his nature, and had the faculty of being able to sit without a tremor of his nerves under the withering fire of opposing senatorial oratory. Mr. Bland's well-known stoicism has truly been a compensating gift of nature.

Sure Shot Squirrel Poison at Snipes &

For Sale. A fine phaeton single harness, nearly new. Inquire at this office.

BEAR AND SERPENT:

A Strange Battle Witnessed in an Indian

Some clenchers were setting their nets for game in an Indian jungle when their attention was attracted by hideous noises-roars of pain and rage, and a prolonged hissing, like the escape of steam from an engine. They hastened to the spot—or toward it, as seems most likely—and beheld what the Madras Mail describes as a "Homerie conflict." A jungle bear was fighting for his life with a colossal serpent. Probably the scrpent had been sunning itself in the game track when the bear came along, and as neither animal would yield the path to the other, a contest became inevitable. What the clenchers saw is thus described:

The serpent wound its enormous folds around the bear; the bear dashed from side to side and rolled on the ground in its frenzied attempts to get free, roaring angrily all the while and snapping its jaws like castanets at the serpent's folds. It could not reach them, however, on account of the way in which they were tightened around

the bear's quivering body.

Thus engaged, the combatants swayed to the brow of a hill, down which the bear cast himself with a velocity that plainly disconcerted the serpent, for it unwound two or three of its folds and threw its tail around a tree, hoping so to anchor the bear. The maneuver resulted in its own undoing,

in more ways than one. The rigid, outstretched line of tail gave the bear a chance to seize its assailant, a chance which up to this time had not been afforded. The bear was quick to seize its opportunity, and fastened its jaws in the snake's quivering flesh. The hissing was now frightful, as the snake rapidly unwound itself and struck savagely at the bear's

By way of response the bear roared furiously, dashing from side to side. and worrying the mouthful of serpent in its jaws in paroxysms of rage and Once more the serpent wound itself about the bear, the bear howled and gasped, and both, still struggling, rolled out of view into the high grass of the forest.

Their track was marked with pools of blood; and when they were again seen they had parted. The snake was coiled in an attitude of defense, with its head crect, and hissed apprehensively. It had had enough, and wished

only to be left alone. Not so the bear. Though almost crushed to death, it would not retire from the combat. After a moment's pause it rushed upon the serpent, seized it by the head and dragged it about with roars of triumph.

The undergrowth was beaten flat by the convulsive strokes of the great serpent's tail as the bear crushed its head. to pieces, and finally it lay dead beneath the assaults of its vindictive

### HEAT OF THE HUMAN BODY.

The Variations of the Temperature Are Influenced by Food and Exercise

Owing to the common use nowadays of the clinical thermometer, most persons are aware that the normal temperature, of the human body is about 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit. It is, however, subject to important daily fluctuations, which have to be considered in estimating any decided alterations, says the Fortnightly Review. It is suffisome time in the afternoon. These variations are influenced by food, but as they occur in fasting persons they a decided effect in raising the temperature, a fact of which every one is conscious. The application of cold, as by of the internal organs, as it causes an increased volume of blood to be forced serve to keep the rubber belt curved in into them. In hot countries the bodily temperature is raised-at all events, in

Perhaps the most wonderful phenomenon connected with the bodily temperature is the preservation of its general level under all external circumstances of heat and cold. This power seems to exist in man in a higher length of the second story of the ware ics the temperature often rises through causes it to be dropped into the recepa large portion of the year to 110 de- tacle when that receptacle is reached. prove intolerable.

## A Claret-Drinking Dog.

A tiny West Indian hound, owned by Charles R. Price, of St. Ann's avenue, New York, has a history. The dog was born at St. Thomas, West Indies. When the ready-made cruiser America, which was fitted out in that city for the navy of Brazil, to fight Admiral Mello, touched at St. Thomas, Gunner's Mate John D. Price, of the ship. a brother of the present owner of the animal, bought the dog. He was then but nine days old, and when he was taken aboard the America the sailors initiated him into a life of sin by feeding him claret for breakfast, beer for dinner and whisky for tea. The dog was brought to that city by Gunner Price, who resigned from the America at Pernambuco. Since his arrival he has been cut down on his allowance of liquor and cats like other dogs, although for three months after his birth he lived a life of constant intoxication. The animal is very valuable and takes kindly to New York's cli-mate. He has been named Mello, after the rebel chieftain.

AMERICAN SHIPS CROWDED OUT.

Fruit Carried from Cuba to New York by European Vessels Entirely. A large fleet of small steamers, principally of English build, and sailing under the Norwegian flag, have worked a revolution in the Cuban fruit trade at New York, says the Tribune. Only

a few years ago American schooners. small, graceful eraft, went down to Baracoa, Gibara and other ports, loaded with anything which would pay freight rate; and usually in about a month or five weeks they would come backs with holds full of bananas or oranges or pineapples. With the de-lays incident to all sailing eraft, it was no uncommon circumstance for them to land their perishable cargoes in a more or less damaged condition, and "wind and weather permitting" was a qualification to an agreement respecting delivery. While the passing of the schooner may be regretted, it is a fact that the service is greatly improved, and the business has increased enormously; and this state of affairs would be an unmixed blessing were it not that foreign capital and labor have reaped a large part of the reward. The little steamers are run at small expense, the ship's company making wages on which American seamen could not support their families. They will make a round trip in fifteen or eighteen days, and deliver their cargoes in good order. The fruit can be picked much riper than before, as it is reasonably sure that it will be delivered in New York in a week; and as it is landed direct into the cars on floats alongside the steamer, it is for sale in

inland cities in less than half the time

formerly required to reach port. these steamers will get out of port after arriving here is a constant surprise. It is not an uncommon occurrence when the "rush" season is on for one to come sneaking up New York bay with the first sign of daylight and warp in at her pier. Off come the Letters of Credit issued available in he hatches and the top layer of hay is pitched out; this has prevented the fruit from being bruised by the pitching and rolling of the steamer. "handlers" begin their work of lifting out the fruit. Meanwhile, the captain has had his breakfast. He goes ashore. the vessel's manifest is entered and she is "cleared" for her return. Consignees come to the pier for their share of the cargo, and while bananas are going out on one side coal is coming in on the other, and by the time the hold is empty the bunkers are full. A stray scorpion or tarantula may linger around, but no attention is paid to it. The water tanks are filled, the same crew signs over again and by three o'clock in the afternoon the sharp steel nose of the alien craft is cutting through the waters of the bay, bound for Cuba and more bananas. Italian venders, British shipbuilders and Norwegian owners and Spanish growers make good livings, and, in many cases, snug fortunes; and the ambitious Yankee, neglecting the day of little things, lets them do so, and is apparently content with the cheap fruit, while South street is fringed with idle sailormen.

## A RICE ELEVATOR.

New Orleans Claims the First One Ever

Erected in the World. What the New Orleans papers call "the first rice elevator in the world" has just been erected in that city, says cient here to notice that the human the Scattle Telegraph. The "plant" maximum daily temperature occurs movable chute from the loaded railroad cars and from which it is transferred by machinery to the bins and barrels of the warehouse, the latter be-ling connected with the elevator tower. Can be found at Jacobsen's Music store, No. 162 ing connected with the elevator tower by a covered bridge. The rice, on reaching the summit of the tower, is spilled out on a rubber belt some sixty feet in length, running at a high rate of speed a cold bath, lowers the temperature of between rollers inclined at an angle of the skin, but raises temporarily that sixty degrees. These rollers are losuch a manner that the rice is not spilled while in transit. This belt terminates just within the wall of the warehouse, where the grain is received in a hopper. At the bottom of this hopper is an aperture opened by a trap door, through which the rice is spilled on to a screw conveyor traversing the amount than in most other animals, house and passing over a series of bins since he cannot only support but enjoy designed to receive the grain. By a life under extremes which would be delicate arrangement of scales and fatal to many. The accounts of degrees of cold frequently sustained by the hopper. At regular intervals rubarctic voyagers are almost incredible. ber belts similar to the one running We read of temperatures 80, 90 and from the elevator tower receive the even 103 degrees below the freezing rice from the screw and carry it across point. On the other hand, in the trop- the bins. An ingenious contrivance grees, or even higher, and we know A single man can operate this apparatus that workmen can remain in furnaces and thus control the movement of each at a temperature of 300 degrees or class of rice, till it is finally deposited more without inconvenience. In all, in its appropriate bin. Its travels are these cases the air must be dry and by no means terminated at this point. still; similar extremes of heat or of Sixscrew conveyors traverse the ceiling cold, accompanied by moisture, would of a lower story. Opening the trap doors in the bottom of the bins on the story above, the rice enters the spirals of these machines and is borne across the building and received upon another rubber belt. This leads directly to the milling department, where the husks are stripped off and the grain prepared for the market. The capacity of the elevator is estimated at about eight hundred barrels per hour, which is equivalent to twenty four hundred bushels, or four loaded cars. The warehouse can accommodate ninety thousand bushels of grain.

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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 their products.

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.

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## The Dalles Daily Chronicle.

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Terms of Subscription 

#### TIME TABLES.

Railroads. In effect August 6, 1893.

EAST BOUND. No. 2, Arrives 10:55 P. M. Departs 11:00 P M. WEST BOUND.

Arrives from Portland at 1 P. M.
Departs for Portland at 2 P. M.

## STAGES.

For Princeville, via. Bake Oven, leave daily For Antelope, Mitchell, Canyon City, leave For Dufur, Kingsley, Wamic, Wapinitis, Warm springs and Tygh Valley, leave daily, except sunday, at 6 A. M.

For Goldendale, Wash., leave every day of the seek except Sunday at 7 A. M.
Offices for all lines at the Jms\*illa House.

### FROFESSIONAL.

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DUFUR, & MENEFEE - ATTORNEYS - ATLAW-Rooms 42 and 43, over Post
ince Building, Eutrance on Washington Street
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#### SOCIETIES.

WASCO LODGE, NO. 15, A. F. & A. M.—Meets first and third Monday of each month at 7

DALLES ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NO. 6.— Meets in Masonic Hall the third Wednesday of each month at 7 P. M.

M. Hood Camp No. 59, Meets Tuesday even-ing of each week in Fraternity Hall, at 7:30 p. m. COLUMBIA LODGE, NO. 5, I. O. O. F.—Meeta every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in K. of P. hall, corner Second and 'Court streets, 30journing brothers are welcome. H. CLOUGH, Sec'y. H. A. BILLS, N. G.

REIENDSHIP LODGE, NO. 9., K. of P.—Meeta every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in schanne's building, corner of Court and Second streets. Sojourning members are cordially intied.

E. JACOBSEN,
D. W.VAUSE, K. of R. and S.

C. C.

A SSEMBLY NO. 4827, K. OF L.—Meets in K. of P. hall the second and fourth Wednes-

lays of each month at 7:30 p. m. WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERENCE UNION will meet every Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the reading room. All are invited.

THE DALLES LODGE No. 2, L.O.G.T.-Reg ular weekly meetings Friday at 8 P. M., & K. of P. Hall, J. S. WINZLER, C. T. DINSMORE PARISH, Sec'y.

TEMPLE LODGE NO. 3, A. O. U. W.—Meets in Fraternity Hall, over Kellers, en Second street, Thursday evenings at 7:30. J. H. BLAKENEY, W.B MYEES, Financier. M. W.

JAS. NESMITH POST, No. 32, G. A. R.—Meetz every Saturday at 7:30 P. M., in the K. of P.

A MERICAN RAILWAY UNION, NO. 40.—
Mests second and fourth Thursdays each month in K. of P. hall.

W. H. JONES, Sec'y.

J. W. RRADY,
Pres. B. OF L. E.—Meets every sunday afternoon in the K. of P. Hall.

GESANG VEREIN-Meets every Sunday B. OF L. F. DIVISION, No. 167—Meets in K. of P. Hall the first and third Wednes tay of each month, at 7:30 P. M.

## THE CHURCHES.

ST. PETERS CHURCH—Rev. Father BRONs-7 A. K. High Mass at 10:30 A. M. Vespers at 7 P. M.

ST. PAULS CHURCH — Union Street, opposite Fifth. Rev. Eli D. Sutolifie Rector. Services every Sunday at 11 a. M. and 7:30 r. M. Sunday School 9:45 A. M. Evening Prayer on Friday at

PIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. O. D. Tay-LOB, Pastor. Morning services every Sab-bath at the scademy at 11 A. M. Sabbath School immediately after morning services Prayer meeting Friday evening at Pastor's res-lence. Union services in the court house at

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. W. C CURTIS, PASTOT. Services every Sunday at 11 a. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School after morning service. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. J. WHISLER, pastor.
Services every Sunday morning at 11 a. m.
Sanday School at 12:20 o'clock r M. Epworth
League at 6:30 r. M. Prayer meeting every
Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended by both pastor and people
to all.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—REV.P. H. McGUPFFY Pastor. Preaching in the Christian church each Lord's Day at 11 a. m. and 7:35 p. m. All are pordially invited

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