

The Dalles Chronicle.

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WILL NOT BE BARRED

Alaska Military Reservation
Open to All Comers.

REPLY OF SECRETARY ALGER

Any Company May Operate at St. Michaels Upon Obtaining the War Department's Consent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Senator McBride, of Oregon, saw the secretary of war and the president today regarding the report that the new military reservation in Alaska would create a monopoly for the two transportation companies now operating between that territory and points in the United States. He was assured there was no such intention in the order; that no one would be excluded from the territory or prevented from engaging in any business on the reservation. Secretary Alger said he would telegraph the chamber of commerce of Tacoma to that effect. The intention of the order was solely that of protecting life and property in the territory, and any company or person entering the territory would be given the same rights and privileges allowed companies or persons already operating there.

Senator McBride said he had no doubt there would be no trouble for any persons operating in Alaska, and the assurances of the president and secretary were sufficient to quiet all apprehensions that might be felt either in Oregon or Washington.

The first formal protest against the creation of St. Michaels military reservation reached the war department from Tacoma as follows:

"Hon. Secretary of War—We ask for a reconsideration of your order setting apart a military reservation at St. Michaels, believing that should it stand it must work to the detriment of thousands of our citizens and give a monopoly to the two companies now located there.

"Citizens' Committee, Tacoma,
"By George Brown, Secretary."
Secretary Alger made the following reply:

"Telegram received. The military reservation at St. Michaels was established in the interests of the security of life and property, the preservation of order and the protection of legitimate business interests. No monopoly was given or intended to any company or persons. Any proper company or person who desires to conduct a legitimate business there will, on application to the war department, be given permission to do so."

NEMESIS ON HIS TRACK.

Trouble Probably Ahead for Weyler the Recalcitrant.

New York, Oct. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

General Weyler has been ordered by his government in Madrid to remain in Havana until General Blanco arrives. This may mean that Weyler is to be sent home under arrest for refusing to obey the order to give his command to General Castellanos. General Weyler wanted to sail two days before General Blanco could reach Havana.

General Castellanos, in the face of General Weyler's resistance, was absolutely helpless so far as assuming command was concerned, but he sent a special messenger to Key West and telegraphed the whole situation from there to his government. It is owing to this discussion that General Weyler has been told to wait for General Blanco.

General Weyler is using every means

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to win sympathy here. On the way he employs the power he has concentrated depends to a very considerable extent the stability of Spain in Cuba. If he chooses to resist Blanco's authority, the latter will need a strong force behind him before he can land in Havana. If there is not serious trouble it will be because Senor Sagasta and his ministers bend their knees to General Weyler, for the indication is that Weyler will not submit quietly to them.

That the Spanish government anticipates a disturbance is evinced by the fact that it has telegraphed to General Weyler to disband the volunteer forces.

This morning the captain-general called to the palace the colonels and read them a telegram from Minister of the Colonies Moret, stating that the services of the volunteers would not be longer required, and that they were to be disbanded.

After an excited consultation the colonels agree to send a considerable dispatch to Senor Moret expressing their indignation and stating that they would not be responsible for the actions of the men if the news was conveyed to them.

If trouble does occur here it will not be a matter of a day; it will be a matter of only two or three hours.

Next to a man-of-war, Americans here would like to see Consul-General Lee.

WHALERS STILL HAVE A CHANCE

Icebound Vessels in the North Sea May Get Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Arctic navigators and operators of whaling vessels say there is still hope that the Belvedere, Orca, Fearless, Rosario and Jeanie, the five vessels that were caught in the ice west of Point Barrow, about October 1, will get out, but that hope is a very faint one. Their release from the ice pack would have to come very soon after they were inclosed by floes or their bones would before spring be drifting in the prevailing westerly currents toward the Siberian coast. Nothing but heavy southeasterly gales, which would drive the ice back from the land, would save them, and at this season of the year such winds are very rare in the Arctic circle.

The Newport, the Jesse H. Freeman and the Wanderer, that spent last winter in the Arctic, were to come home this fall, but nothing has been heard of them west of Point Barrow, and it is thought that they, too, have been caught in the ice.

There are no supplies of any kind at the Point Barrow station for the frozen-in whalers. Should they require assistance the nearest point to which they can look for relief is Herschel Island, 400 miles away.

When the fleet of 1889 was frozen in off Herald's the United States government equipped a relief station at Point Barrow and laid in a beautiful supply of provisions. Not long ago the govern-

\$200000

Perhaps we really oughtn't to say that Schilling's Best baking powder is the best in the world, because there are baking powders in the world that we haven't heard about.

It is though.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco

ment came to the conclusion that the place was a useless expense and sold everything for \$5000. The last of the supplies went on the Jeanie to the Pacific Steam Whaling Company's vessels at Herschel Island.

THE MAN WHO BOARDS.

Some Things That Make Him Contemplate Matrimony.

The troubles of a man who boards begin with A and end with Z and between is a Pandora box full of difficulties.

Now there is the question of towels. Jones is decent enough to take a bath at irregular intervals of some 24 hours and has some fine, large "altogether" bath towels which he intends shall cheer but not irritate after he rises, dripping like a mermaid or a half-drowned cat, from the chill morning tub. But they disappear and in their place he finds some heavy pocket handkerchiefs, with large holes in them, which he ascertains are sufficient to dry him down to the third floating rib when he uses extraordinary prudence and the remote and fringed corners. Otherwise he must start the day feeling as though he was in a heavy perspiration. It discourages the aquatic duty of a citizen.

Then there is the matter of matches. This is a small but at times a burning question. When a man comes in tired, puts on slippers and gets out the lightest novel on his shelves and smuggles down in a big chair for a long, quiet evening and a pipe, and carelessly reaching for the match safe finds it empty, he sits for a moment in a feverish frame of mind. Then he rises solemnly and goes down three flights of stairs for matches, but finds the box is empty and the landlady gone to bed.

In the darkness of the lower hall, alone with some dozen vicious rocking chairs clustered around his unprotected ankles, he murmurs a blessing on the lady and her assistant and laboriously ascends to search the bathroom. Foiled there he prowls into another room, which he finds has a new and feminine occupant and precipitately retires, feeling that worst of anguish—humiliation. He curses the pipe and throws the book into a corner, and the lamp then displays a fading tendency.

Grim, haggard, furious, he stands watching the glow turn a sickly pallor and flicker, then burn in a ring of smudgy fire at the wick. He remembers that he has asked the chambermaid at four different and fervid times to keep that lamp full of oil and even slipped a quarter into her hand hoping it would work a change. Again is he in the darkness and all the evil that is in his nature (or has been instilled there by having to eat warmed-over rare roast beef under the guise of steak) seethes in his chest.

Some of the troubles are small, like the piece of chicken at the Sunday dinner, and there are others which are great and vast like the Monday block. With Jones one of these latter is a difference of opinion respecting the most convenient, desirable and altogether choice location for the washstand. He has certain preferences which in his timid, hesitating way he exhibits by putting the stand where he wants it. He takes a proud, complacent survey of his domestic domain as he leaves in the morning. At night he returns to find that the washstand is occupying another site. He puts it back and continues doing it for three successive nights and then comes a time when flesh can bear no more and he tramps downstairs and demands to see the chambermaid.

She is out and he forgets it in the morning, but that night his furniture is in the prim, maddening regularity which he detests and the maid is arraigned. She could not open the wardrobe door, she explains, with the washstand where it was. Open the wardrobe door! What was that girl going into that place every day for and getting his coats white with lint from her dust cloth?

And then Jones goes away and sulks and meditates matrimony.—Chicago News.

Underground City.

In Galicia, in Austrian Poland, there is a remarkable underground city which bears out this description, as it has a population of over 1,000 men, women and children, scores of whom have never seen the light of day. It is known as the City of the Salt Mines, and is situated several hundred feet below the earth's surface. It has its town hall, theater and assembly room, as well as a beautiful church, decorated with statues, all being fashioned from the pure crystallized salt rock. It has well-graded streets and spacious squares, lighted with electricity. There are numerous instances in this underground city where not a single individual in three or four successive generations has ever seen the sun, or has any idea of how people live in the light of day.



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SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT of the State of Oregon for Wasco County.

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Oregon, Plaintiff,

vs.

Thomas J. Bulger and — Bulger, his wife, whose given name is unknown to plaintiff; D. L. Cates, George Gardiner and Fannie E. Gardiner, Defendants.

To Thomas J. Bulger, — Bulger, whose given name is unknown to plaintiff, George Gardiner and Fannie E. Gardiner, defendants.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before the first day of the term of the above entitled court following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, to wit: on or before the 8th day of November, 1897, that being the first day of the next regular term of said court, and if you fail to so appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the judgment prayed for in said complaint, to wit: For the condemnation and appropriation for a right-of-way for a railroad of a strip of land one hundred feet wide over and across the following described lands: Commencing at a point 1190 feet north from the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section six, township two north, range eight east, in Wasco county, Oregon, thence north 70 feet to a point; thence north 56 degrees 34 minutes east, 250 feet to a point in the north boundary of the right-of-way of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, now Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's right-of-way; thence southwesterly along said north boundary of said right-of-way to the place of beginning, containing 22-100 acres. Also another tract of land situated in said section six, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the south boundary of the right-of-way of the said Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, which point is 1175 feet north and 290 feet east of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section six, township two north, range eight east; thence north 36 degrees and 34 minutes east, 315 feet to a point on the south boundary of the said right-of-way; thence on a curve to the left with and along the said boundary of said right-of-way in a westerly course to the place of beginning, containing 47-100 acres; said land to be used for the relocation of the railway of said plaintiff's across said premises as provided by section 3241, Hill's Annotated Laws of the State of Oregon. And plaintiff will also take judgment for its costs and disbursements in this action.

This summons is served upon the defendants above named by publication thereof in THE DALLES CHRONICLE by order of Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of the State of Oregon, made at chambers in Dalles City, Oregon, this 25th day of September, 1897.

W. W. COTTON,
J. M. LONG and
W. H. WILSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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