

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCO COUNTY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge.....Geo. C. Blakeley
Sheriff.....E. A. Ward
Clerk.....J. B. Crossen
Treasurer.....Wm. Mitchell
Assessors.....Jas. Dardelle
Commissioners.....Frank Kincaid
Surveyor.....Joel W. Koonz
Superintendent of Public Schools.....E. F. Sharp
Coroner.....Troy Shelley
N. M. Eastwood

The row in the French chamber of deputies over the Panama canal will be the means of turning a powerful search light upon the affairs of the Nicaragua canal. The American people want the canal, but they want it free from scandal. It is understood that a hot fight will be made against the proposition in congress, and that an attempt will be made to show improper scheming and gross corruption. Against this the defense will be made that British interests are intriguing against the United States, and that this fight is being directed by Englishmen. The time has not yet arrived for an expression of opinion one way or the other. The American people know practically nothing as yet of the workings of this canal enterprise. By following the debates in congress they will learn much that is now hidden, and will be better qualified a year hence to pass in judgment upon this important undertaking.

The authorities of Colorado are getting on to some of the U. P. R. tricks. A Denver dispatch says that by means of the falsification of weights by employes of the Union Pacific railway, five firms have for a long time monopolized the grain trade in Colorado. Grain is cheaper along the Missouri and Burlington and Rock Island lines than the Union Pacific, yet during August, September and October the Missouri and Burlington received only 318 carloads of grain against 1331 by the Union Pacific. A complaint has been drawn up against Otto A. Canfield, a Union Pacific clerk, charging him with forgery. It is alleged that the grain ring paid him \$50 a month to underweigh cars, and through these frauds made \$20 to \$40 a car. Other employes, some of a higher grade than clerks, are suspected of being concerned in the conspiracy.

The refusal of Judge Robinson of Olympia, to naturalize twenty-four applicants who could neither read nor write, or understand the English language, lends a new dignity and value to the citizenship of every man. Each of these applicants, in order to perfect his citizenship, must have been in the country at least five years, and yet he had not manifested interest enough in it to learn its language. He could know but little about its institutions, and evidently cared but little about them. If he knew what a vote meant he certainly was not qualified to use it. The fault was wholly his own. In this country of free schools, free thought and free speech, no man, whatever his condition, is excusable for dense ignorance of this kind.

The Telegram gives, as an illustration of the way in which freight business is being turned to the ocean carriers, the experience of a Portland hardware merchant, who ships goods to Chicago by way of San Francisco, thence around Cape Horn to New York, and from there to Chicago. He says that from Portland to Chicago the railway schedules on hardware range from \$40 to \$60 per ton, averaging about \$54. The rate from Portland to San Francisco is \$2.50, from San Francisco by water to New York \$4 and from New York by rail to Chicago \$6, making a total of \$14.50, or an average saving of \$39.50 per ton.

The News-Record publishes a list of 18,000 domestic applicants who asked a total of 5,272,043 square feet of exhibit space, in the exposition, while only 1,369,290 is available. Oregon does not appear in the list presented which, it is claimed, shows every city and town of importance, every productive interest, included in the common effort to show the people of the world the great progress the nation has made since its centennial. The names and addresses are given in each case.

Puget sound citizens are greatly elated over the prospects of the advent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad into their section. It is thought that the connecting link will be with the Tacoma and Eastern railway, which penetrates the Nisqually valley, or the Washington and Columbia river road, which might be extended across the mountains. This road is now being built through Wyoming and Montana, and the chances are very favorable.

Silver is on the advance. Souvenir coins containing less than half an ounce of the metal are going rapidly at \$1, and the first coin dropped from the mint sold for \$10,000. This shows to what extent popular demand can create values. International bimetalism would be the means of greatly enlarging the demand for silver, and that in turn would quickly restore it to a parity with gold.

Referring to the capture of the Roslyn bank robbers up in Gilliam county, the Spokane Review says these men were leaders of a large band of ignorant and lawless men who emigrated to Oregon several years ago from the lawless sections of Missouri and Kentucky. If their ancestry could be traced it would probably lead back to desperate men who operated upon the highways of England during the 17th and 18th centuries, when it was quite common for younger sons of the gentry to take to the road for their livelihood, and when even great families, whose fortunes had been dragged down by the vicissitudes of war and the changes of dynasties, occasionally placed themselves in mountain exile and preyed upon the surrounding country. Frequently men of his character, when hot pressed by the king's forces, sought safety in flight to America, where they often reformed and became useful members of society.

It is not yet assured that Grover Cleveland has secured a majority of the popular vote of the country. Since 1824 the only candidates having a clear majority of votes cast for their electors have been Andrew Jackson in 1828 and 1832, Martin Van Buren in 1836, W. H. Harrison in 1840, Franklin Pierce in 1852, Abraham Lincoln in 1864, Ulysses S. Grant in 1868 and 1872, and Samuel J. Tilden in 1876. It is probable that Mr. Cleveland has obtained the largest plurality ever given to a political party in a presidential election, except that of Grant and Greeley in 1872, when Grant had a plurality of 762,991. The next largest plurality was 406,905 for Buchanan in 1856, when the republican party was in its infancy, and the next 491,195 for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, who was in a minority on the whole vote. Lincoln had 407,342 plurality in 1864, Grant 306,456 in 1868, and Tilden 250,935 in 1876.

John Brown of the Arlington Record has the thing down pat. He says: The fearless editor may offend and lose a subscriber any time, but if he is right, in the end he will gain five. He will obtain two thereby. If he labor not to displease any one, if he tries to ride all the horses in the field, he will be unhorsed by each one of them. The editor should follow his honest, well-considered convictions, and the man he should labor to please is himself. If he does this without fear or favor, he will have a greater following and better support than he who trims his sail to every changeable breeze, and without chart or compass, purpose or principle, drifts aimlessly about with every shifting tide.

There has just been published in New York a consensus of opinion of members elect of the fifty-third congress on the question of an extra session and repeal of the McKinley bill. One hundred and eighty-eight responded out of 356 congressmen. Of that number 72 declared themselves in favor of the extra session, 78 opposed it and 38 were non-committal. On the question of tariff 75 voted to repeal the McKinley bill, 44 favored it with modifications, 57 were opposed to any change and twelve were non-committal.

It may be that there was some connection between the election and Biela's comet. Though we do not like to disagree with distinguished scientists, we would suggest that they made a mistake on the day of conjunction when it might strike the earth. The Telegram suggests that if they will look over the data again they will probably find that the right day was November 8, and that there was no small shaking up on that occasion.

Official returns from the third congressional district of California give Hilborn, rep., 13,163; English, dem., 13,138. Hilborn's plurality is twenty-five. The California legislature stands as follows: Senate, democrats 18; republicans, 25; House, democrats, 46; republicans, 33; non-partisan, 2; populist, 1; independent, 1. Democratic majority over all on joint ballot, 3.

It is reported that the trustees of the estate of Samuel J. Tilden have reached a satisfactory settlement with the relatives of the deceased, and possess sufficient funds for the erection and maintenance of the Tilden library proposed in Tilden's will.

An Astoria paper says that an inch of snow is reported to have fallen on the Lewis and Clarke river Friday. The paper adds: "Not one flake fell in Astoria. It did rain a drop or two, however; just enough to keep the streets well sprinkled."

There is an exhibition in London a kangaroo that knows how to spar. This is not the same kangaroo that participated in a knock-out in America recently is it?

It is predicted that the cotton crop will be two-thirds of its usual size this year. The prices of a great deal of all-wool clothing will probably be raised by this.

Mathematical problem: If Kansas be divided into two states in 1893 what will be the number of her political parties in 1897?

T. McF. PATTON DEAD.

Thomas McFadden Patton, one of Oregon's earliest pioneers and most prominent citizens, died suddenly and unexpectedly in Salem on Tuesday from heart failure, brought on by over exertion at the funeral of Mr. O. Dickinson, the venerable seedsman of the capital city. Mr. Patton, Squire Farrar, C. M. Parmenter, P. H. Hatch, Chas. Claggett and H. H. Stanton, all old pioneers and personal friends of Mr. Dickinson, acted as pall-bearers. After reaching the church he asked to be excused, saying he had over-lifted himself and was feeling poorly. Gov. Moody took his place, as a pall-bearer, and he went directly to Dr. Richardson's office. Not finding him in he proceeded to Dr. Bradshaw's, arriving there at nearly three in an almost exhausted condition. He was treated and received some relief. He rallied for about ten minutes, when he seemed overcome from a sudden attack and turned purple in the face, dying in a few minutes thereafter. He never became conscious that death was at hand. Mrs. Patton was at his side and he spoke cheerfully to her up to the last, saying that he was not seriously ill. His death causes a terrible sensation to his friends and to the entire community. Mr. Patton came overland in 1852, and occupied many responsible and honorable positions. At the time of his death he was eminent commander of Oregon commandery, and has been secretary of the Oregon Masonic grand lodge, and for eighteen years chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence to the grand chapter. In May, 1884, he was appointed by President Arthur consul to Higo, Japan, which position he filled until relieved by Cleveland in 1887.

Although the people of this country are very generally inclined to regard the career of the Kansas woman politician Mrs. Lease, with amused disdain, it is well worth their while to understand that she has become a distinct power, not only in her own state but in some others. As the most striking example of the American woman in politics she is worthy of study. It may be readily believed that with the widening of the scope of women's privileges and with the improvement in the conduct of political campaigns the tendency will be for members of the gentler sex who, like Mrs. Lease, are practitioners at the bar to go on the stump to teach the party doctrines which have their support. So long, however, as women do not have the right of suffrage and are not permitted to hold political offices, the women cannot expect to be more than so many Moll Pitchers in the fight. The influence wielded by Mrs. Lease in the new movement which has brought to life the peoples party is apparently due not only to the novelty of the thing, but also in large measure to her ability to present forcible arguments in a forcible way. She has shown a genius for campaigning, and in politics is a better man than some thousands of the other sex who think they have ability in that line. Some great statesmen have made serious mistakes, but who ever heard of any mistakes by the Hon. Mary Lease?

In contradiction of a dispatch yesterday relative to the coming message of President Harrison, and in view of the exigency of the near approach of the session of congress, the president has called a special meeting of the cabinet to consider the recommendations in his message. It is now his intention merely to touch on one or two points which he had in mind to elaborate, and he expects to have the document ready for presentation to congress Tuesday.

The Fossil Journal says the "detective" Sullivan, and his men did a bungling job in making the arrest of the Roslyn bank robbers. All agree that Sullivan's best plan would have been to have notified Sheriff Wilcox to make the arrests, which he could have done single-handed without any trouble. When it comes to good, solid, horse sense, we believe our sheriffs are ahead of Thiel, Sullivan, and their whole thieving outfit.

Martin McCandless, an old-time miner of Idaho, who left "the states" before there were any railways west of Indiana, saw a train at Weiser for the first time in his life last week, when he came in and bought his ticket going home to stay after an absence of 45 years, mostly a life in the mines. His astonishment when he first looked at a modern train of cars is impossible to describe. It beat Rip Van Winkle.

It is at this time of the year that the misguided but loving wife secretly buys a box of dark-brown manilla paper and smiles with pleasant anticipation at the pleasure her husband will have smoking it on Christmas.

Many republican postmasters are resigning already and the mouths of their democratic neighbors are watering more freely than ever.

Pioneer Bakery.

Having again reopened this popular bakery and employed the services of a first class baker, I am prepared to furnish the public with the very best of bread, pies and cakes on short notice. Next door to Chrisman & Corson, Cor. Washington and Second streets, The Dalles, Or. Geo. Ryon.

NOTICE. All Dalles City warrants registered prior to January 6, 1891, will be paid if presented at my office. Interest ceases from and after this date. Dated October 13th, 1892. L. RORDIN, Treas. Dalles City.

ONE DOLLAR EVERY HOUR

is easily earned by any one of either sex in any part of the country, who is willing to work industriously at the employment which we furnish. The labor is light and pleasant, and you run no risk whatever. We fit you out complete, so that you can give the business a trial without expense to yourself. For those willing to do a little work, this is the grandest offer made. You can work all day, or in the evening only. If you are employed, and have a few spare hours at your disposal, utilize them, and add to your income. Our business will not interfere at all. You will be amazed on the start at the rapidity and ease with which you amass dollar upon dollar, day in and day out. Even beginners are successful from the first hour. Any one can run the business - none fail. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business which we offer. No capital risked. Women are grand workers; nowadays they make as much as men. They should try this business, as it is so well adapted to them. Write at once and see for yourself. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, Portland, Me.

Monthly Meteorological Report.

Weather bureau, department of agriculture, station. The Dalles, Oregon, for the month of October, 1892. Latitude 45° 36' 18". Longitude 121° 12' 1/2" west. Altitude 116 feet above sea level.

Table with columns: DATE, Max. Temp., Min. Temp., Rainfall, etc. for days 1 through 31.

Mean barometer 29.94; highest barometer 30.56 (date 25th); lowest barometer 29.62 (date 14th). Mean temperature 53.2; highest temperature 82 on 3d, lowest temperature, 2, on 15th. Greatest daily range of temperature, 35 on 3d. Least daily range of temperature, 12 on 10th.

MEAN TEMPERATURE FOR THIS MONTH IN 1872.....1877.....50.5 1882.....46.0 1887.....50.5 1873.....1878.....48.0 1883.....48.0 1888.....55.3 1874.....1879.....44.5 1884.....50.5 1889.....55.4 1875.....61.5 1880.....64.0 1885.....64.0 1890.....55.1 1876.....37.0 1881.....44.5 1886.....51.0 1891.....54.3 Total excess in temperature during the month for 18 years, 1 day 7 min. Total excess in temperature since January 1st, 04.6 Prevailing direction of wind, west. Total precipitation, .90; number of days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation fell, ten.

TOTAL PRECIPITATION FOR THIS MONTH IN 1873.....1878.....1.33 1883.....0.46 1888.....0.95 1874.....1879.....0.88 1884.....1.27 1889.....0.90 1875.....4.90 1880.....0.12 1885.....0.29 1890.....1.16 1876.....2.37 1881.....2.62 1886.....0.70 1891.....1.14 1877.....1.66 1882.....2.20 1887.....0.16 1892.....0.90 Total deficiency in precipitation during month, for 18 years, 0.41 inches. Total deficiency in precipitation since January 1st, 4.10 for 18 years. Number of cloudless days, 22; partly cloudy days, 3; cloudy days 6. Date of frost (light) 16th. Barometer reduced to sea level. T indicates trace of precipitation. SAMUEL L. BROOKS, Voluntary Signal Corps Observer.

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