

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCO COUNTY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge.....Geo. C. Blakely
Sheriff.....T. A. Ward
Clerk.....J. B. Crossen
Treasurer.....Wm. Mitchell
Commissioners.....Jas. Darricelle
.....Frank Kincaid
Assessor.....Joel W. Koonitz
Surveyor.....E. F. Sharp
Superintendent of Public Schools.....Troy Shelley
Coroner.....N. M. Eastwood

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

President Harrison has again brought to the attention of congress and the nation the necessity of more stringent laws regulating foreign immigration.

But Asiatic cholera is by no means the worst evil coming to us through imperfect immigration regulations; the Pacific States fully appreciate the situation because of their experience with the Chinese question; they have suffered much more, and have therefore, been more persistent in demanding and more successful in obtaining protection at the hands of congress than any other portion of the United States; and the question, so far as we are directly concerned, is about disposed of; the pauper labor of eastern Asia is excluded: every Chinaman within our borders must stand, be numbered and registered, and when he once returns to his native land he generally has not the courage to attempt to get back.

The Atlantic States have been further removed from the evil of unrestricted immigration, and until recently have little felt the danger; but with increased facilities of travel, the danger has become more real, and its accompanying scourge, a terrible disease, calls the nation's attention directly to it, and now for the first time, the people of the entire country sympathize with us in our opposition to the Chinese. Ignorance, immorality, physical deformity and weakness, distorted views of political, social and religious life are quite as disastrous to national safety and happiness as are the contagious diseases which originate and best thrive in the home of these less easily quarantined evils.

Two thousand per week is not a large estimate of the number of undesirable population which have passed from the decks of the great immigrant transports to our shores during the past year; and every male among them who is not, at the time he lands under 16 years of age, may, in five years, exercise every right of citizenship; except that of holding some of the offices; ignorant of every principle of government, with distorted social ideas, even vicious in a large number of cases, unable to speak our language, much less to read it, he takes his place beside the best citizen of the land and has as much voice in the government.

Had the Chinese worn a less yellow skin, and therefore been eligible to American citizenship under the constitution, and had they been as eager to be naturalized as are the Russian, Italian and Bulgarian paupers who are now seeking to land here, the Pacific States at one time would have rebelled and refused to be governed by a class of people so utterly devoid of every qualification to exercise the functions of American citizenship; yet who will say that we would have been worse off than are many portions of the cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans?

The problem is both serious and difficult and will tax the ability of our legislators and diplomats during the next few years as no other question; a wise solution by the incoming administration of this problem will do more for the ultimate welfare than any measure that will be brought before it. Already several plans have been suggested; absolute exclusion is neither practicable nor politic, and any plan which is likely to be adopted, will be found inefficient until after experience has enabled us to perfect it. But some plan is imperatively necessary.

What use will there be in the senate of the future for satire or invective when the opponent can be simply and effectually discomfited with the remark that opponent's hat is not on straight?

If all the gentlemen who feel sure of becoming members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet shall eventually get there, Mr. Cleveland will have to open his cabinet meetings with a battalion drill.

Lieut. Peary wants to pave the way for another rescuing expedition. Why not send the rescuing expedition first, and save time and money?

There seems to be a distressingly large quantity of ghoulish glee just now among those demure individuals, the prohibitionists.

What Mr. Ingalls thinks about Mrs. Lease's candidacy might be liquefied and condensed into a fine quality of vinegar.

The important question as to the liability of a debtor who contracts for one thing and receives something else has been decided in a London court. A Mr. Lampson, it seems besought an artist in repute and high standing to paint a portrait of Mr. Lampson's wife and daughter. The artist went to work and in due season presented a canvass showing his idea of how the wife and daughter looked. Therewith he turned in also a bill for \$5,000. Mr. Lampson upon a critical review of the picture condemned it as unsatisfactory and emphatically refused to liquidate. It was not a good portrait he claimed. The artist maintained that it was a work of art, and Mr. Lampson intimated that what he wanted was not a work of art but a portrait of a family group. The case was taken into court, where one critic said that the portrait was an accurate likeness and two other critics said it was not. Mr. Lampson, moreover, who is presumably something of a judge as to his family's personal appearance, declared his views. The court, however, has returned a verdict compelling him to pay the \$5,000. Mr. Lampson does not know whether to take this as a proof that the portrait is really a likeness or as a punishment for employing an artist from the Royal Academy. The case, however, opens up an interesting speculation as to who is the best judge of likeness. The defendant in this case wanted not the artist's idea of how his wife and daughter looked, but his own idea of it. To one of them the originals of the portrait looked thus; to the other they looked so. Both observers may have been sincere, and in a way both right. In the circumstances the very best thing Mr. Lampson can do is to buy a kodak and make the pictures himself.

We incidentally learned that remonstrances are being circulated throughout Eastern Oregon setting forth the impracticability of a portage railway from Celilo to this city. It is easy to see who has the hidden hand. We understand that one Norton has the scheme in charge and will, when the proper time comes, present them to the legislature through the medium of some trusty, for the purpose of defeating legislation for a state portage around the Celilo and dalles obstructions. There has been enough of that kind of foolishness, and our people of Eastern Oregon know it. The portage road at the cascades has saved for the producers of this and Klickitat county, in Washington, not a cent less than \$175,000 since it was built. Enough in reality to have paid for the road three times over. If the state will build the Celilo portage it will pay for itself in two years, we believe, by reducing freights and increasing the wealth of the producer and stockmen. As we said the other day, the general government will not build a ship railway, that is a foregone conclusion, and the state must relieve the farmers of extortion on freights by giving them an open river.

The Oregon state food commissioner, has been having a great deal of trouble with the milkmen at Portland recently on account of watering milk. He has now discovered a new method of making butter. Rennet is used, and the butter maker is enabled to get 37 1/2 per cent of butter, while by the ordinary method but 15 per cent. can be obtained. The rennet being a very strong substance. The butter made with it is of a good quality, but under the state law cannot be retailed unless it is labeled in the same manner as oleomargarine. State chemist Shaw, in a letter to Mr. Baker, says that there is a man at Eugene selling the rights for emulsifying cream on the Australian method. Mr. Shaw says that the plan is to mix 50 pounds of butter with 50 pounds of milk, and then add the rennet, and 100 pounds of good butter is the result.

It is not generally known that California, at its last election, November 8th, adopted a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by the people, but such is the case. California is the first state to begin a reform in that direction. It is hardly possible that many other states will follow her example, preferring to wait and see the result of the experiment. There is a growing opinion, however, that all elective officers should be chosen by the people direct, and not by proxy. That the president also should be elected by a popular vote, and not by state electors as the constitution now provides. This is a question that is under discussion which will be decided sooner or later through the pressure for reform.

The recent long-distance riders from Berlin to Vienna merit the castigation of some Annie Laurie. The event, after the manner of other unworthy events, has passed into history. The gallant horses which participated are dead or crippled. The winning horse, it is related, was sustained on copious draughts of brandy. After an abstemious and upright life he was inspired by the demon rum to gallop to his own ruin. He galloped, and, while yet in the throes of the aftermath of debauchery, expired. The horse could not be blamed, being only a horse, but the rider did not have for his cruelty even the poor excuse of being drunk.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The International monetary Council of Brussels have been debating another week on the great problem of the currency of the world, and have accomplished nothing. Mr. Rothschild gave expression to a great truth when he said that "what is best for the world generally, most prove best for individual interests." That gold does not sustain the same relation of value to silver is an established fact. Silver has been becoming cheaper and gold dearer. Which has changed most is not easy to determine. Mr. Rothschild's plan was to promote an adjustment, ostensibly looking to the end, that England and India would have the lion's end of the adjustment, that is to say that India currency should have pre-eminence in the settlement of the monetary question, also that the United States should continue its purchase of 54,000,000 ounces a year, and that the European governments should together buy an amount equal to 25,000,000 for five years at not to exceed \$32 per ounce.

It was also proposed that the legal tender of silver in England be raised so as to cover the \$5 note. The gold standard in England he held to be the only possible one, as the commerce of the world is so largely carried on by bills of exchange on London, payable in gold. No universal arrangement of the currency question was possible, as the conditions in the various countries are so different. Unless something of this nature were done by the conference, he urged, the price of silver would fall, and a disastrous monetary panic would follow. The committee of thirteen, to whom the scheme of Mr. Rothschild was referred, by a vote of 7 to 6, rejected it, but by a large majority favored that of Mr. Moritz Levy, which proposed a gradual withdrawal of all gold coin under value of 20 francs and all bank notes under 20 francs, except in case of silver certificates.

Mr. Rothschild's plans were withdrawn, and after a good deal of skirmishing, regrets were expressed, thinking that the Americans could be conciliated, and that some agreement could be settled on. The fact is that the English are determined to compel the Americans to agree on some basis by which there shall be a free coinage of silver and still continue the present purchases east. Our American delegation have them on a lively string, and are adroitly at work, which is looked upon suspiciously, as foreshadowing the repeal of the silver laws by the present congress, which would paralyze the Anglo-Indian trade tenfold. This apprehension has put them on another scheme, which will be developed on the assembling of the council today. Tomorrow Senator Jones will wind up the debate and in his argument will stand by his American principles and make some declarations. Bimetallism in the Council appears to have a poor support, and it is scarcely possible that any agreement will be reached at all. It is charged that if there is an ultimate failure of the conference, it will be due to France and the Latin union.

Mr. Cleveland appreciates the fact that there is trouble ahead for him in the distribution of government offices after he takes his seat the 4th of March. He is preparing ahead for the occasion and when opportunity afforded has not hesitated in expressing himself in the matter. When it comes to making appointments there will be a great many disappointed politicians. There are not a few populists who expect recognition and some pay for their services in the fusion game. The democratic managers in Oregon expect a great deal for having taken one vote away from the republicans.



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Steamboating is becoming quite interesting of late on the lower Columbia. The Telephone and Gatzert are to run in connection with Parkers steamer Astorian, and Jacob Kamm will put the Undine on the run in connection with the Larline, and with the U. P. boats, which these other lines are running against. Navigation between Portland and Astoria will be exceedingly tropical.

Monthly Meteorological Report.

Weather bureau, department of agriculture, Station, The Dalles, Oregon, for the month of November, 1902. Latitude 46° 36' 18". Longitude 121° 12' 34" west. Altitude 116 feet above sea level.

Table with columns: DATE, Wind, Rain, Snow, Clouds, Humidity, etc. for the month of November.

Mean barometer 29.971; highest barometer 30.468 (date 12th); lowest barometer 29.156 (date 28th). Mean temperature 45.2; highest temperature, 69 on 3d, lowest temperature, 28, on 27th. Greatest daily range of temperature, 28 on 7th. Least daily range of temperature, 4 on 23d.

MEAN TEMPERATURE FOR THIS MONTH IN 1873.....46.5 1883.....44.5 1888.....39.6 1874.....45.9 1879.....47.5 1884.....45.5 1889.....40.5 1875.....40.0 1880.....39.0 1885.....42.5 1890.....41.5 1876.....39.5 1881.....43.0 1886.....38.7 1891.....46.0 1877.....42.0 1882.....54.0 1887.....39.2 1892.....45.2

Total excess in precipitation during month, for 18 years, 24 inches. Total deficiency in precipitation since January 1st, 4.84 for 18 years. Number of cloudless days, 5; partly cloudy days, 7; cloudy days 18. Dates of frost 13th, 20th, 27th (killing). Faronometer reduced to sea level. T indicates trace of precipitation. Solar halo on 1st, 27th with parhelia. Lunar halo on 29th.

SAMUEL L. BROOKS, Voluntary Signal Corps Observer.

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