

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCO COUNTY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge, Geo. C. Blazey
 Sheriff, T. A. Ward
 Clerk, J. H. Crockett
 Treasurer, Wm. Mitchell
 Commissioners, Jas. Barnhill, Frank Kincaid, Joe W. Koontz
 Assessor, E. F. Sharp
 Supervisor of Public Schools, Troy Shalley
 Coroner, N. M. Eastwood

The Chicago and Boston newspapers are discussing the Armour bequest to Chicago in heated spirit. As usual, the pork is on top of the beans.

J. P. Cooper has been heard from at Astoria. The Examiner has several cards from the nondescript reformer who does not dare to give his name, in public or private.

A town on the island of Sardinia is said to have "no police, no postoffice, no registrar's office and no town council." The people who colonize Utopias will be pleased to learn that their Bellamyist plans have for once been anticipated.

Tammany requires nearly \$60,000,000 every year to run the city of New York, or \$120,000,000 for the period covered by the "billion dollar congress." In other words, Tammany spends one-eighth as much upon a single city as is required for the support of the government of the United States—army, navy, pensions and all. Yet Tammany's voice was loud in the recent campaign in denunciation of "republican extravagance."

Many persons regard themselves as tolerably well informed on most public questions will be surprised to be told, for example that in the state of Illinois, alone, it has been estimated that the loss sustained by farmers and owners of horses and wagons generally from bad roads, is placed at \$16,000,000 a year. Throughout the whole country it is thought that the loss from this source, at the very lowest figure, cannot be less than \$200,000,000 a year.

According to the Klamath Express, there are no fish in Crater lake. McDonald Parque, the gentleman who put the boat on the lake last summer for the benefit of tourists, endeavored in every possible manner for a period of two months to discover evidences of the finny tribe in that wonderful body of water, but without success. The lake can be stocked easily enough, however, as Prof. James A. Richardson of the Hison hatchery has some young trout which are his exclusive property and he is willing to donate a stock placed in the lake.

According to dispatches from Olympia, while matters are far from being harmonious in the republican ranks, white-winged peace is not hovering over the democratic camp to any great extent. The fact that it required three ballots in caucus before it was deemed safe to center on Griggs as the nominee, created much comment at the time, and since then the low mutterings of discontent have swelled into a roar of openly expressed disapproval, amidst which the brethren can be heard applying to each other such pet terms as cheap liars, traitors, political scavengers, etc., all of which would be very amusing to the republicans if they were not engaged in about the same kind of a skirmish.

Hon. John R. McBride, who was elected to congress from Oregon thirty years ago, has been in Salem for a few days past, visiting relatives. He is the elder brother of Secretary McBride, and once represented Yamhill county in the state senate, and was also a member of the constitutional convention. He has since filled the office of United States district judge in Idaho. His residence for more than twenty years has been in Salt Lake City. Judge McBride was one of the founders of the republican party in Oregon, and was elected to congress during the war by a very large majority for the young state, over 3,500. He was a staunch defender of the union in congress, sustaining President Lincoln in his noble efforts to carry on the war and overthrow slavery.

The asylum scandal investigation at the capital has revealed a rottenness unparalleled in any state institution heard of. Gross negligence is charged on the part of the management by the board of corrections. Lewdness and immoral conduct by some of the attendants, and the visitation of outside persons of uncertain reputation has been going on in the institution unobserved for months since Dr. Howland has had the superintendency. The doctor, in his good nature, has never suspected anything wrong, and could not believe that those under him would abuse the confidence he reposed on them. The policy of the superintendent residing away from the institution is all wrong. He should make it his duty to remain on the ground and devote his entire time to the work. Then, again, a better selection of attendants should be made. Favoritism should not be known. No family connections should be allowed a position on the force of attendants. A reform in this branch of the state service is necessary for the public good.

OPINIONS ON IMMIGRATION.

Notwithstanding the interest now attaching to the organization of state governments, the election of United States senators and other important occurrences at the capitals of the various commonwealths, the debates on immigration at Washington tends the public mind very closely to that matter. Joined with this debate is the notable series of articles appearing in the magazines which give the best arguments very tersely and in the language of men who have studied the situation with care. In this serious discussion so auspiciously begun the distinguished senators at Washington can learn much that will be of value to them. We find Senator Mills declaring in congress that the immigration bill "is not intended to prevent the spread of cholera, but to prevent the spread of the democratic party." While the suspicious senators are thus searching for partisan motives in the actions of their political opponents with regard to this great question, other able gentlemen furnish arguments to the country seeking only to establish truth, and cast out error.

Many students of the question will find a new and curious aspect of the subject in certain side-lights thrown upon it from Europe. The movement here to restrict immigration has its counterpart in a movement in Germany and Austria-Hungary to restrict emigration. The governments of these two countries have manifested marked objection to the increase in the number of outgoing natives. The reichsrath has recently adopted several stringent measures of restriction. Apparently these measures are made not with a view to stop this rapid depopulation so much as to protect the emigrants themselves. One enactment of the reichsrath provides, for instance, that "any person who promotes emigration by false pretenses is liable to imprisonment for a period varying from one month to two years and to a fine which may amount to 4,000 florins."

The justice of the enactment is more apparent when attention is called to a report spread through Europe of 800 Dutch colonists who came here to take lands in Colorado which they had purchased of an emigrant agent. There were no such lands and the agent was simply an ingenious confidence man. Such restrictions do not look to any general limitation of emigration, but there are indications that the foreign governments are no fonder of the transfer of their citizens to this country than are some Americans. If this sentiment is to grow on both sides it will be interesting to see how far political authority can prevail against the wishes of individuals seeking a country where opportunities are more free.

Salem dispatches inform us that the committee selections in each house were received with much satisfaction. Fulton appears to have been particularly happy in his selections. Hirsch, his active opponent in the republican caucus, he rewards with the most prominent chairmanship, that of the ways and means committee, and the second place on enrolled bills and fishing. Then he gives McGinn, Hirsch's chief supporter, two chairmanships, and Cogswell, who received the democratic complimentary vote against him, a chairmanship of high standing in the committee on federal relations. Another of his apparently clever innovations is recognizing the peoples party by giving its exponent, Vanderburg, the chairmanship of the committee on agriculture. Speaker Keady's selections have been well distributed and give general satisfaction.

Since the republican party is soon to pass out of power, it is a business proposition to take an invoice of the assets of the nation in order that we may look back in the year to come and give the democratic party credit for whatever it may bring in the way of prosperity or disaster. A few days ago the Review quoted statistics on business failures compiled by the standard authority, K. G. Dun & Co. These showed the greatest measure of prosperity recorded in this country within the past fifteen years. Now Bradstreet's, another high authority, publishes a review of New England mills and manufactories for the past year. It finds that 1892 "was remarkable for the large number of new mills built, the heavy increase in the amount of goods manufactured, and the low prices which ruled in nearly all branches of trade." Of course if many new mills were built, a great deal of additional employment was given to labor; and, of course, if low prices ruled the consumers got the benefit. The observations of these standard authorities are widely at variance with the calamity talk of the democratic party, but they will form the material that will be used by the careful political and economical student of the future.

With cholera, diphtheria and the hoop-skirt headed for this devoted country the Chicago fair year will not be a season of unalloyed bliss.

The people of Lexington are enthusiastic over their prospects for securing a railroad. A committee has been appointed to solicit subscriptions for the subsidy required and every indication of success is given.

THE WASHINGTON SENATOR.

Nobody doubts but that a republican will be returned to the senate, but whether it be Mr. Allen to succeed himself, there are some doubts. On the first ballot cast on the 17th, twenty-seven democrats stood firm for Chas. Griggs, and nine populists for Governor Teate, while seventy-five republicans divided and destroyed the effectiveness of their vote by giving Allen forty-nine and Turner twenty-six. The men who are in favor of caucus rule have done heroic work to bring about harmony during the past ten days, but without success, and it is feared this vote marked the beginning of a deadlock that may last through the session.

The most bitter opponent that Mr. Allen has is the Spokane Review. It says it is opposing Mr. Allen because it thinks an Eastern Washington senator should be independent of the dictates of Boss Hunt and his real estate ring, and because the record shows that Senator Allen asked for \$500,000 for the Kirkland ditch and only \$141,500 for all the rest of the rivers and harbors of the state. When Mr. Allen, or one of his supporters, will undertake to deny this indictment of his record, it may be time to question the motives of the Review. Of the vote for Mr. Turner it says: "No taint of suspicion clings to the gallant band which voted yesterday for George Turner. Its members have risen above the taint of bribery and corruption influence. They are for Mr. Turner because they know him to be the better and the ablest man—not because he has patronage to dispense or committee chairmanships to pass around."

Popular opinion appears to be divided whether the head on the souvenir coin is that of Lieft, Gladstone or Columbus.

The various gentlemen who are about to get themselves elected to the United States senate by state legislatures are rated higher, as a rule, by the commercial agencies than they are by fame.

Mrs. Custer, the widow of the famous general, is reading in public in New England a paper called, On the Plains, which gives a most interesting account of the life she lived when she was with her brave husband in the wild west.

Mr. J. J. Cozart, one of Grant county's large stock men arrived in the city last evening. In conversation with him he says that the people are getting wild on division of counties all at once. A proposition is on foot by those on the eastern part of Grant to cut off a portion and add it to Baker thereby putting all the best mineral belt of Grant within the Baker boundaries. Over on the north and middle fork of John Day there is another scheme, to create a new county from Grant and Morrow, which is gotten up for the benefit of a certain few interested through selfish motives. The same thing occurs on the south, by those on the boundaries of Harney and Grant. Should the legislature be foolish enough to pass these county division bills, there are hopes that the governor will veto them on general principles, as he ought to do.

Considerable speculation is being indulged in among the numerous lawyers of democratic persuasion, and republicans as well, as to who will be selected to succeed Judge Deady as judge of the United States court for this district. The passage of this bill will not only relieve Judge Deady of weighty duties, but will probably be the means of prolonging his life several years. Next May he will be 60 years old, and one year later he could according to law, retire on full pay for life. The salary attached to the office is \$5,000 per annum, and the aim of the judge's life has been to serve in the position until he had passed the retirement limit. Of late his health has broken so rapidly that he and his friends have become so thoroughly concerned that it was decided to anticipate the regular workings of the law and permit him to retire at an early date. His successor will be one of Cleveland's earliest appointments. Among the various possibilities are four lawyers known throughout the northwest as able men and honest, who appear to find the honors about evenly divided. They are Hon. Lewis L. McArthur, Hon. Zera Snow, Hon. L. B. Cox and Hon. C. B. Bellinger. Either one of them would make an excellent judge, and the people of this state will, indeed, be fortunate if either of them is appointed.

A bill has been introduced in congress for the enlargement of the Erie canal, with a view to its conversion into a waterway large enough to admit vessels of considerable size. It is to be 20 feet deep. The cost will be one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. This is a grand project, and would be of immense benefit to the great west. It would make ports of entry for foreign commerce at all the different harbors along the lakes, extending westward 1,100 miles beyond Buffalo.

A League for Good Roads.
 WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The national league for good roads met this morning. Forty delegates were present. Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, in the chair, made a brief address, stating the inception of the movement which led to the convention and its object.

A fine lot of furniture going very low at Crandall & Burgert's new store.

MINING NEWS.

Another Strike in the Greenhorn District—Snowslides, Etc.

Long (Creek Eagle) Corv.
 GRANITE, Dec. 29.—There has been a late strike of an excellent quality of high grade ore. Andy Larson, who has been running a crosscut tunnel for the last two winters, cut the ledge that he had been in search of. Sample pieces that I have seen equal the best ore that has yet been found. It is identically the same as that which Wm. Schuarr is getting from the Polar Star. Larson is certainly entitled to the discovery he has made, for he has shown great perseverance and confidence in the prospect that he has labored so faithfully to find. Men to work in the mines are in great demand at present. In the spring this demand will be far greater, as most of the mine owners expect to work large forces of hands.

A few days ago there occurred a tremendous snowslide on the south slope of the mountains which caught three men in its track and carried them a distance of a few hundred feet. Fortunately they saw the slide when it started but it came with such great rapidity that they were unable to get to a place of safety and were carried down the mountain with the tons of snow, timber and rocks. Two of the men were fortunately able to extricate themselves with little exertion, but the third man was completely buried, with the exception of one hand, with which he was able to attract attention. He was taken out of the snow without having sustained any injury. Only the day previous the mail carrier was caught in the same manner, and as the snowslide was small in comparison with the first named, he, also, was fortunate to come out without a mishap. The first mentioned parties were located in the section of the mountains where snowslides often occur, so rather than risk any serious accidents they concluded to abandon their claims for the present and move to a safer place.

Legislative Proceedings.

Representative Paxton has introduced a measure changing labor day from the first Saturday in June to the first Monday in December.

The speaker has appointed as members of the joint committee for the state of Oregon and Washington on Columbia river legislation, Messrs. Myers of Multnomah, Coon of Wasco and Benton of Clackamas.

Senator Brown of Morrow has introduced a joint resolution for a committee of five on portage railroad at the dalles, which was adopted. Also, to tax all incomes exceeding \$1,000, one per cent; \$2,000 to \$5,000, two per cent.

House bill No. 396 was returned by the governor with his objections thereto. This was a road bill appropriating \$127,000 of the five per cent fund from sale of lands. There is now in the treasury the sum of \$63,389. This was one of the last acts of the 16th general assembly.

Representative Campbell's bill amending the pilotage and towage act is designed to put legislation on that subject back where it was in 1888, before the action of the legislature of the following session. Mr. Campbell claims that this will give the river a good service, which it does not now have, and encourage foreign ships to come here. He says it will do away with the conditions under which ships have had to beat about the mouth of the Columbia for three weeks, as was instanced by the vessel recently towed off the Washington coast by the Willapa.

Noted to Death.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—A remarkable accident occurred this morning on a railway line between Slatonsk and Samara. A train loaded with recruits was going at full speed when the forward car took fire. For some reason the engineer did not stop and the entire train was soon in flames. As many of the recruits as could jumped from the car windows. Some landed in deep snow banks and escaped injury; others struck the ground and were killed. Many were fearfully burned before jumping. Numbers were burned to death in the cars, which were entirely consumed. When the roll was called it was found that forty-nine were dead and twenty terribly burned or otherwise terribly injured. An investigation will be held to determine the cause of the fire, but it is supposed that the soldiers, skylarking in the front car, upset the stove.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 17.—The first section of the California limited on the Santa Fe was derailed five miles east of Dedell, Mo., this morning. The dining car rolled down the embankment, caught fire and was burned. William Ross, a colored waiter was roasted alive. Six or eight were seriously injured. A broken rail caused the wreck.

The length of the reserve made in the Cascade mountains of Oregon for park purposes is 254 miles. The area is 7,020 square miles, embracing 44,492,800 acres. The park reservations proper include Mount Hood and its surroundings, and the rugged mountains and lakes adjacent to Crater lake reserve.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The French steamship St. Marie, from Marseilles to Havre ran down an Italian bark off Villafranca Monday, during a heavy sleet storm. The bark went down with all her crew of 15 men.

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