

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCO COUNTY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge: Geo. C. Robinson; Sheriff: T. A. Ward; Clerk: J. S. Gannon; Treasurer: Wm. Michael; Commissioners: Jas. Barnhill, Frank Edwards, Carl W. Kinnick; Assessor: J. E. Sharp; Superintendent of Public Schools: Theo. Shafter; Coroner: S. M. Eastwood.

There's not an officeholder who wouldn't like to be elevated for an example rather than thrown out as a suggestion.

The snow storm continues spasmodically with an east wind prevailing most of the time. News from Sherman and this county, also from Klickitat, indicate that the ground is covered with about eight inches of snow on a level and that stock is doing well, as there is abundance of feed for another month yet.

The Wasco News thinks the senate made a serious mistake in voting down the Raley bill. That as Oregon has built one successful portage it is necessary that there should be another at the dalles in order to tap the wealth of the Inland Empire. This bill should not be allowed to be killed by a few corporation lawyers in the senate, and a few who voted against it for peculiar reasons.

The Arlington Record is out with its brand to mark the opponents to an open Columbia. A big monogram, N. G., is to be used upon two "sensors" (so called) whose opposition to the Raley bill strangled Eastern Oregon. Only one senator from the Willamette valley mustered up courage to vote to do me justice. Two Eastern Oregon senators voted against the bill, both of whom favored it two years ago. One of them made the remark that \$400,000 would buy all the country which would be benefited by the portage road.

The seventeen who voted against the Raley bill, says the Moro Observer, "were mostly residents of the Willamette valley who do not care a row of pins for the interests of the Inland Empire. But there are two traitors to eastern Oregon who were on the "opposition benches," Dodson of Baker, and Cogswell of Crook and Lake counties. These men must have deliberately acted contrary to the wishes of their constituents when they opposed the bill, and their action should be remembered."

Postmaster-general John Wanamaker created something of an innovation in official life Monday evening in Washington by giving a reception at his residence to the employees and attaches of every department of the postoffice department, as well as of the local post-office. The event was presided by a dinner to which quite a number of the friends of the postmaster-general and his wife were invited. This is the first reception of the kind that has ever been given by a member of the cabinet, and it is expected to form an interesting precedent that will be extensively followed in years to come.

The Allen faction are hunting for a compromise candidate at Olympia. Senator Frank Richards, of Whatcom, was asked to come in, but he gave his answer in such decided terms that nothing further in the way of compromise in that direction will ever again be thought of. The next name offered by King county as bait for Turner votes was that of the present congressman, John L. Wilson, but that did not work either, and so the Allen men have returned to the first principles and are still nudging their brains for a suitable man to compromise on.

It is understood that an effort will be made to have laws passed by the legislature which will reach scandals and wrongs in a more effectual manner. As the law is now, a person who maliciously destroys another's property is fined by the court, and the fine is turned into the public treasury, leaving the injured one to repair the damage done him at his own expense. A change in the law would inflict a penalty sufficient to pay for the damage and a balance to go to the treasury. It is no protection to a man who has his property damaged \$25 or more, when the guilty one is let off with a fine of \$5, which goes to the county.

Although pneumatic tubes for the rapid transferring of mail from main offices to sub-stations have been used by the post office department for some years past it has been considered impracticable, in New York to lay such tubes across East river, hence mail has continued to be transferred by wagon between New York city and Brooklyn, as of old. It is now proposed, however, to lay a large pipe across the East river bridge, within which to operate a miniature electric railway. Cylindrical cars will be built just large enough to accommodate a mail sack, and before each will be run a tiny electric motor, operated by the trolley system. It is claimed that by this plan mail can be delivered to sub-stations in less than a minute. The idea seems to open up immense possibilities in the line of transportation.

Mr. Cleveland's title is hyphenated at both ends. He is ex-president-elect.

Mr. Daniel Lambert appears to be another of the gentlemen who will have to do some lively sprinting if they mean to escape being run down by a cabinet office.

If some genius would come along and perfect a device whereby ice could be burned as fuel and coal used to keep refrigerators cool, how much better off the world would be.

"Mr. Cleveland might enjoy life better if he had a little tiger of his own," observes the Washington News. If we are not mistaken he was given a tiger in Chicago last June with three cheers.

Judge Gresham says he would not accept an appointment from Cleveland, but he does not say that he proposes to quit flirting with the populists, which would be much more agreeable news.

Texas prides itself upon having fifty-seven counties each of which is larger than the state of Rhode Island. Well, what of that? Are there any of them which can get up a Rhode Island clam-bake?

The conservative element in Canada is alarmed over the growth of sentiment in favor of annexation. This opinion substantially agrees with that of the Tory element in New York society.

An English journal vouchsafes the interesting information that "ladies at the theater in America take off their hats and use them as fans." Go to an English writer if you want the exact truth about anything in this country.

A telephone designed for service on all floors of high buildings by traveling up and down a chute is the latest economic idea of the Engineering Record. A traveling telephone that will go out and deliver messages is the crying need of the times.

Last Wednesday Irvin Bird rode to Pendleton from Bear creek after medical attendance for a very sick child in the family of Wes Smith. Mr. Bird had a cold ride, it being twenty degrees below zero when he started, at one o'clock in the morning.

Some time ago it was reported that Queen Victoria was practicing on a typewriter. Now a London magazine has been suppressed for publishing one of the royal lady's poems. Let the typewriter get in its work before we have a chance to hear from the Prince of Wales.

There is an instinctive desire on the part of every college boy to speak of his alma mater as old—old Harvard, old Yale, etc. It is even said that some of the students of the University of Chicago, which was opened last October, are beginning to refer to it as "Old Chicago."

The Willamette paper learns that range stock in the Grand coveys are in a bad fix just now. There is a crust on the snow which cuts the horses' legs when they paw for grass and as soon as the wounds become severe enough they are unable to hunt feed. It is probable that quite a loss will be experienced from this cause unless spring opens quickly.

The Seattle Telegraph says "the Allen men feel confident of one thing: If they can hold out until the end of the session their man will be appointed by the governor, and so they will win any way, temporarily at least." But that does not justify their conduct in forcing upon the people a man whom they do not want, and it can not be said that they want Allen so long as a majority of the members of the legislature decline to vote for him. Besides, you can take our word for it: if Allen should be elected by an appointment from Gov. McGraw, the seat of his parliaments will never again warm his chair in the senate chamber, because the law plainly makes it the duty of the present Olympia assembly to choose his successor.

The Spokane Review takes decided exceptions to the report of Capt. Symonds, accepted by Gen. Casey, chief of engineers, for the proposed improvement of the Columbia. It says: "While this recommendation is good as far as it goes, it merely follows out the idea suggested, of making the river a feeder to railroads. Persons living far remote from these lines of transportation will not be benefited at all. The river flowing through Stevens county, and along the northern boundary of the Big Bend, with the exception of the 15 miles north of the Canadian line, is left unimproved, and the people remain without hope of reaching a market for years to come. Bordering the stream along this portion of its course are lands which, when covered by orchards, will make Washington famous as a fruit producer, but which will, for the most part, be undeveloped until the shipment of produce becomes possible. An open river from the boundary to the sea is demanded. That this demand will be granted some day there is no question, and the sooner it is done and the Columbia flows unchecked to the Pacific the better it will be for the prosperity and welfare of the state of Washington, and the Inland Empire."

NOT AN ACCEPTABLE MOVE.

If the appointment of Judge Jackson to the place made vacant by the death of Judge Lamar should be confirmed, it will make the court stand five republicans to three democrats, with two members of the court, one over 74 and the other over 72, sure to retire within a year or two. In this case, this democratic appointment by Harrison would provide the democratic majority for the court, thus putting at peril all the legislation growing out of the war and delivering the court over to the control of men believing in free trade, southern ideas and prejudices, and opposed to the system of pensions to Union soldiers. The republican senators who opposed the appointment will probably try to prevent the confirmation, and it appears to be a strong probability that they may succeed, unless advantage is being taken of the custom of "senatorial courtesy," which discourages delay in action on the nomination of an ex-senator. The matter will be forced to the front with promptness. If confirmation is secured promptly, it is expected that the president will nominate Judge W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, to succeed Judge Jackson on the circuit bench. The responsibility for the failure to nominate a republican is said to lie with twelve republicans in the senate who were determined to oppose any nomination proposed by the president. It was at first his intention to nominate either Judge Emory Speer or Judge Purdie. On making inquiries among the republican senators, as to which would be the most apt to secure ready confirmation, he discovered there were about twelve republican senators who would oppose any confirmation, partly on account of their personal antagonism to the president and partly on account of their desire to bring other matters to the front in the senate.

Wasco county is entitled to a fifteen-hundred-dollar hole in the ground. Where shall it go down?

A few days since in the United States senate on motion of Mr. Sherman the senate went into executive session for the purpose of discussing French and Swedish extradition treaties. Incidentally the Hawaiian matter came up and was debated. There is almost a unanimous feeling in favor of interference, but a difference of opinion as to whether annexation or a protectorate is best. A concurrent resolution from the legislature of Oregon requesting the senators from that state to use all honorable means to secure annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States was presented and referred.

There will be an important gathering of populists at Washington February 22. Four organizations will assemble at that time, the bimetalists, the industrial legion, the industrial alliance and the reform press association. An effort will be made to amalgamate the branches of the peoples party with a view to effective work in the way of securing desired legislation during Cleveland's administration. It is believed that, in view of the strong showing in the last campaign they can make both the old parties recognize their claims; if not it will clear the way for an effective campaign in 1896. Delegates will be present from every state and territory in the Union.

Mr. Raley, in presenting his bill for the construction of the portage railway at the dalles of Columbia, did not support the bill with the strong arguments that he presented two years ago, probably, says the Oregonian, for the reason that he did not think it necessary to repeat what he said so fully then; but it was necessary, as the sequel showed, for by many senators the subject had not been considered more than superficially, if at all. But now, since the vote has been reconsidered and the bill taken from the table, it is hoped that Mr. Raley and other friends of the measure will use in its behalf the arguments which they are so well prepared to advance. The bill ought to pass. Western Oregon ought to join hands with Eastern Oregon in this matter so important to both.

An Illinois farmer named Kost, living near Bethel, last month took a notion into his head to test the relative qualities of wheat and corn as fat-producers in hogs. He weighed twenty shoats recently and placed a value upon them of six cents a pound. He fed them on wheat for seven days, keeping accurate account of the amount consumed, re-weighed the hogs noted the gain and then put them upon a diet of corn for a similar length of time, keeping a like accurate account of corn consumed. He weighed the hogs for the third and last time and looted up the results. He noted that the gain for the week the animals fed on corn netted him 75 cents a bushel for the product contained, while during the week they were fed on the wheat diet the gain was such as to give him 80 cents for each bushel of wheat fed. If these deductions should prove true in all cases as it did in Mr. Kost's, there is no use in farmers selling wheat at from 30 to 40 cents a bushel when by feeding it to the present high-priced hogs they can realize 80 cents, and more, per bushel.

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WHY I AM A PROTECTIONIST.

Southern Iron Men Don't Know How to Let Well Enough Alone.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—In 1882 the south produced 350,439 tons of iron. Under republican protection in ten years it reached to 1,534,590 and the current year will go over 2,000,000 tons. This is an advance of over 400 per cent. But go right along; smash the robber's tariff, and ten years hence take an account of stock and see whether it is 400 per cent better. The iron men of the south don't seem to know enough to let well enough alone. Had it not been for protection, Chattanooga and Birmingham would have been struggling villages, with men sitting on dry goods boxes whittling on pine sticks, or figuring what they would get for ruin next year. Protection made them just as free as free trade will unmake them.

The signs of the times are of a conservative character. Manufacturers will keep close to the market demand, and brokers will restrict loans to business necessities, and avoid all speculative tendencies. In railroad construction only such work as is considered absolutely necessary will be done. There is but one meaning in all this, and that is a curtailment of the employment of labor, and the cheaper and more common grades will be the first to feel the effects, while skilled workmen must come in for their share of the burden by wage reductions. An example of this is found in the fact that the Weaver falls tool company has reduced the wages of its employes 50 per cent. This is a sweeping cut, and is due to uncertainty as to what will be done with the product in the event of the adoption of a free trade policy.

News From Salem.

It is very difficult to obtain an intelligent idea of anything going on in the assembly at Salem. Senate bill No. 59, which was given to readers of Tax Chronicle in full yesterday, may be considered one of the most important measures now pending, but its fate rests somewhat with the delegation from Multnomah, as they are said to be divided in respect to the reduction. This opposition is liable to cause amendments to be made in the bill which may exempt counties of 16,000 or over in population. There is but one sentiment in the Inland Empire respecting this matter, and that is that the fees of sheriffs and clerks, when added to the salaries now allowed, are altogether too high, and taxpayers generally demand the salary system, and that fees be turned over to the county.

House bill No. 206, introduced by Mr. Gowen to encourage irrigation, has passed. This is a step in the right direction and does not put the state to any great expense. Oregon has an immense area that could be irrigated, with a consequent increase of wealth and population. Under its provisions the sum of fifteen hundred dollars is appropriated out of the general fund to each county of the state of Oregon containing arid lands, for the purpose of sinking one experimental artesian well therein; any county in the state which contains at least one township of arid lands in compact form in accordance with the United States survey thereof, and which said lands were at the time of said survey, or at any time thereafter, subject to entry as desert land, act of March 24, 1877, shall be allowed the sum of \$1,500, as hereinbefore provided. The county courts of the several counties, coming within the provisions of this act shall, upon a petition signed by at least 100 legal voters, and filed in said court, locate a site for such well where, in their judgment the experiment can be most effectually and economically made, within their county; and shall let by contract, receiving bids after thirty days' public notice in some newspaper of general circulation in such county, to the lowest responsible bidder, for sinking such artesian wells.

Blackman's bill to distribute the \$95,000 fund among the counties according to area received a nearly unanimous vote in the senate, and immediately after King's bill for the same purpose came in from the house, and was immediately passed under suspension of the rules. The bill, therefore, only awaits the governor's signature to become a law.

A lengthy road bill introduced by Cross passed the senate. It provides that all counties may make an annual levy of not over 5 mills for road purposes, and contains various other provisions that Cross thinks will make and need roads.

History is All Right.

Portland Dispatch: The defeat of Senator Raley's bill for the Celilo portage road is a matter of regret to the people interested. No doubt some of the senators voted against the measure under the impression that the general government will construct this road. It is to be hoped that such will be the case and before the next legislative session steps will be taken to that end. The people of Eastern Oregon have a strong friend in the senate in the person of Senator Raley. No blame can be placed on him for the failure of this important measure.

In Goodmough of Portland has begun a suit in the state circuit court to test the legality of the increase of the county assessment made by the state board of equalization.

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