

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCO COUNTY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS. County Judge, Geo. C. Blakely; Sheriff, T. A. Ward; Clerk, J. H. Croson; Treasurer, Wm. Mitchell; Commissioners, Jas. Darville, Frank Klusoid, Joel W. Krontz; Assessor, E. F. Sharp; Superintendent of Public Schools, Troy Shilley; Coroner, N. M. Eastwood.

OREGON'S SENATORS.

A dispatch from Washington is to the effect that the appropriation for the canal at the cascades of the Columbia river was raised to \$1,229,050 instead of \$869,000, as before. This was on motion of Mitchell.

This action, though in line with the government's policy in giving the job to contractors and hastening the completion of the locks, makes assurance doubly sure, and will quicken the pulse of Eastern Oregon as a whole. The work at the locks has progressed at a snail's pace for nearly a quarter of a century, and the end has seemed like the Canaan never to be reached, an unattainable phantom, a will-o'-the-wisp, now within grasp, now in the distance, ever promising, ever elusive, until hope deferred hath made the heart sick, and here and there a stately head has bowed beneath the dust in the long years vainly waiting for the consummation devoutly to be wished, but apparently never to be realized.

Men have grown suspicious of their representatives, through ignorance of the fact that they were impotent before the vexing circumlocution at Washington. The senators have had to endure open aspersions and secret distrust; like Hawthorn's spy, have battled loyally and with stout hearts in the people's interests, but ever presenting themselves in the guise of the enemy, as a target continually. At intervals they have come back and put to rest these doubts, satisfactorily explaining their conduct and the reason of the delays, but in the minds of many suspicion lurked, ready to again leap into active life at the first provocation. We do not say all have doubted, for many have been staunch, knowing the character of these great men of Oregon. Bravely have they worked, and now they should reap their reward. All honor to Senator Mitchell, Senator Dolph and Senator Hermann, who have erected a monument to themselves more lasting than marble, that of patriotic regard to honest statesmen for all time, from all people of Oregon.

If we take Hawaii we shall own a volcano. That is something. It is said to have the largest continuously active crater in the world. We should also come into possession of some 40,000 active craters in the persons of Chinese to whom we couldn't well deny an elective, and that is something too.—Ex.

Armour, it is said, has a hundred dollars placed on his desk every morning, which he distributes in charity during the course of the day. Excluding Sundays and holidays, this makes \$31,200 a year, which, for a monopolist, is not bad, especially as it is in addition to the million or two which he occasionally drops into a free training school or something of that sort.

Not only is there no such thing as a rich National League in this country now, but there has not been such an organization for years past. The League was destroyed at the convention held in Chicago some half dozen years ago when it fell into the hands of the Triangle gang of professional Irishmen led by Alexander Sullivan, John Finnerty, Pat Egan, and the rest, who traded upon it the presidential campaign of 1888 and ought to make it a tender to the republic machine, with the expectation that Sullivan would be called into Harrison's cabinet, Egan go abroad, and the others receive relative reward. Except that gan was given the mission to Chili they were all cheated. The league, however, went to its death all the same, and as buried beyond reach of resurrection.

The Utica Herald says that "the taking of the Sandwich islands wouldn't afford the United States its first insular session. The purchase of Alaska ought to be a group of islands extending to the Pacific 20 degrees of longitude rather east than the Sandwich group of 10 degrees further than Samoa. Honolulu is nearer Washington than is it." But the Alaskan or Aleutian islands are not our only island possessions. Few people know that there is a United States colony on the island of Oahu on the coast of Hayti. First used by Yankee squatters in 1872, that zone has apparently been ratified and affirmed by the action of the United States courts in trying persons accused committing crime on the island. It is a speck of an islet, on which a gang of men is employed in excavating phosphate rock which is brought to this entry for use as a fertilizer.

General Compton is accredited with urging two appropriations for the Oregon National Guard at the hands of this legislature. The Gullixson bill, giving \$40,000, has passed both houses over the governor's veto. The Ford bill, to give the National Guard \$60,000,

in lieu of the mill tax, also passed both houses. That gives the state militia a cool hundred thousand dollars to operate with the coming two years. The governor cannot well veto the Ford bill without restoring the mill tax of both the militia and state university, and adding considerably to what they will now receive. Ford claims there was an understanding that if he would increase the sum carried in his bill from \$15,000 to \$30,000 a year, the governor's veto of the Gullixson bill should be sustained. But Gullixson and his friends went back on that and the result is a double appropriation through combinations. When the matter came before the House, of passing the Gullixson bill over the veto Ford denounced it as being in bad faith and an outrage on the tax payers of this state.

There has recently been published in Germany a remarkable pamphlet which gives with minute detail a statement of the comparative military strength of the five great powers. Coming from Germany it may be assumed that the figures have not been twisted to exaggerate the strength of the unfriendly nations. Yet this document, while confessing that in 1870 Germany was far the stronger power, alleges that France has now seventy battalions of infantry and 276 guns more than her enemy on the east, the cavalry forces being about the same on both sides. When the conflict which finally proved so disastrous to the French was waging Germany's forces were superior by 104 battalions of infantry, 130 squadrons of cavalry and 400 guns. Furthermore, the pamphlet declares that in case of an outbreak today France and Russia together could put into the field 1,000,000 men and 1,700 more guns than are possessed by the entire triple alliance. Allowing that the figures are only true in part and that the pamphlet may have been scattered with a view to breaking down opposition to the new army bills, it is evident that France is desperately prepared to attempt the recovery of her former pre-eminence in Europe. Meantime she has been extending her littoral fortifications along the Mediterranean, and despite Italy's great fleets could give vigorous battle for the supremacy of that inland sea.

This is to be a year for aluminum. It is no longer a thing of mystery. Although America has taken the lead in manufacturing the sheet metal, Germany has come to the front in adapting it to many uses. The first aluminum works were started in England in 1855, but they were never successful and were closed in 1855. The same year Germany started works, which have since flourished. The Cowles process in that year was patented in the United States. The Cowles company of Cleveland and Lockport now has a branch at Stoke-on-the-Trent in England. Under the Cowles patent the metal is reduced from alumina by the intense heat of electric currents. No one has yet discovered how to extract aluminum from common clay by any cheap process. Aluminum is nevertheless becoming so cheap that it can be used in place of steel, iron, tin and brass in many instances. When the first researches were made in 1807 the metal was valuable beyond calculation. It was simply a curiosity until 1855, when it was shown at the Paris exposition. At that time the market value was \$100 a pound. Next year the price dropped from \$91 to \$27 a pound. Since then there has been a steady decline until now it may be obtained at 70 cents a pound.

A recent dispatch from London reports that Princess Kaiulani wants her throne back. She says: "Four years ago, at the request of Thurston, then Hawaiian cabinet minister, I was sent away to England to be educated privately, and fitted for the position which by the constitution of Hawaii I was to inherit. For all these years I have patiently, and in exile, striven to fit myself for my return this year to my native country. I am now told that Thurston is in Washington asking you to take away my flag and my throne. No one tells me even of this officially. Have I done anything wrong that this wrong should be done me and my people? I am coming to Washington to plead for my throne, my nation and my flag. Will not the great American people hear me?"

The Post-Intelligencer is opposed to the rhododendron as a state flower, and says: "As a matter of common sense something should have been selected that was generally distributed throughout the state, something peculiar to the flora of this coast and something that would be pleasing to the eye from its habit of growth when worn on public days. A simple sprig of some one of our splendid timber trees peculiar to this coast would have been far better."

The sad news comes from Kentucky that in the recent contest in the legislature of that state over the choice of a successor to Mr. Carlisle in the United States senate, the Hon. Henry Watterson was once more compelled to march through a slaughter-house to an open grave.

In Japan, if a woman is not married by a certain age, the authorities pick out a man whom they compel her to marry. This may keep down the old maids, but it increases the number of male suicides.

The influx of the Russian Jews in the last year shows that these people are not coming merely to improve their condition, but to flee from persecution. It is an established custom in the old countries to acquit criminals of various charges if they will but go to America. This is cheaper than sending them to Siberia or keeping them within prison walls.

An exchange says that recently a schoolmarm in the backwoods district was teaching a spelling class. When the word "husband" was put on the blackboard none of the children could pronounce it, and in order to help them out the teacher asked: "What would I have if I should get married?" The answer was prompt, but not what she expected, and she blushed such a brilliant red that the sunlight paled.

The recent controversy between Dr. Briggs and the church will only lead to a new church being formed, composed of the followers of the two factions. Neither the world, the church nor Dr. Briggs has profited by the learned discussion, and the devil gloats as he sees a new field opening up for his operations in the rivalry.

The Weather.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Weather Bureau. PORTLAND, OR., Feb. 18, 1893.

The chief of weather bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of March, taken at this station for a period of 21 years.

TEMPERATURES.

Mean or normal temperature, 48.5°. The warmest March was that of 1889, with an average of 53.8°. The coldest March was that of 1880, with an average of 41.8°. The highest temperature during any March was 79° on the 29th, 1885. The lowest temperature during any March was 23° on the 3d, 1891. Average date on which first "killing" frost occurred (in autumn), Nov. 26th. Average date on which last "killing" frost occurred (in spring), Apr. 2d.

PRECIPITATION.

Average for the month, 6.02 inches. Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 17. The greatest monthly precipitation was 12.76 inches in 1873. The least monthly precipitation was 0.63 inches in 1885. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 2.25 inches on the 26th, 1883. The greatest amount of snowfall recorded in 24 consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only) was 3 inches on the 20th, 1887.

CLOUDS AND WEATHER.

Average number of cloudless days, 0. Average number of partly cloudy days, 9. Average number of cloudy days, 16.

WIND.

The prevailing winds have been from the south. The highest velocity of the wind during any March was from the south, 40 miles on the 31st, 1888.

E. S. PAGE,

Observer, Weather Bureau.

The Boston Operatic Concert Company appeared last night before an audience that filled every seat in the theater, and left hundreds standing, and still others unable to gain admission. That they fully deserved the patronage bestowed was demonstrated before the curtain had been up thirty minutes. The musical part of the entertainment is of especial excellence, being far ahead of anything heard of in this city before. Miss Bertha Haman's coronet solo was deservedly applauded to the echo, while the solo upon the xylophone, by her twin sister, pleased equally well. The musical program as a whole, under the direction of Miss Irene Haman, was rendered with rare taste and intelligence. Albert Hawthorne the basso cantanta, has a voice that for clearness and depth of tone, easily holds rank among the best basses of this generation. His rendition of the "Arrow and the Song" was simply grand. He was recalled time after time, and it began to look as though the delighted audience would keep him singing indefinitely. Dolph and Susie Levino, in their act which they aptly style "Rival Arts," furnished the mirth and pathos of the entertainment. Their efforts have a novelty and originality that is well nigh indescribable, singing, harp playing, drawing and story telling, all so well and briskly done, that one hardly knows where to begin. Laughter and tears, astonishment and constant surprise keep the listener's mind in constant action. The two features, however, which seemed to stand out particularly, was the singing of Miss Levino, with the harp accompaniment, and the crayon sketches of prominent men by Mr. Levino, while the lady eulogizes the subject in song, the gentleman makes a life-like crayon sketch of the features. Summed up it is the best entertainment seen here this season.

An Estray Bay Mare.

Came to my place last fall a bay mare about five years old, with small white spot on right side, also white spot on left hip, star in the forehead, with some dim brand on left shoulder, weight about eight hundred pounds. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying costs. V. J. KELLY, 15-Mile creek.

THROTTLE AND CAB.

Meaty morsels of News and Gossip for Trainmen. Harry Pickering is firing No. 593. No. 378 is looking quite handsome. Jack Wykes is doing the reverse lever act on 443.

Mike Nolan went to work as hostler again today. Geo. Landreth, who was absent a couple of trips, is again on duty.

If a pretty headlight you wish to see, watch for engine No. three-six-tee. Switch engine 1377 is again in the shops for repairs; 1395 is being used instead, the old stand-by.

Observe the beautifully polished and noble little engine 360. Keep up thy courage, Friday, old boy, you are doing well.

Engine 593, late out of the Albina shops, came up last evening manned by Engineer Lavell, pulling the pile driving outfit.

At this season of the year, while the ground is so thoroughly water-soaked, our brother fire boys are placed in a most hazardous position, and we trust every precaution may be vigorously put in force to prevent any serious accident. However, we are aware of the fact that many accidents occur which seem to be wholly unavoidable and no cause can practically be arrived at. Few people outside of railroad circles fully realize the dangerous position in which firemen are placed. Many times an accident occurs at the moment the fireman is putting in a fire, and for this reason an escape would be miraculous. However, the great confidence placed in the engineer gives them a much freer and easier state of mind, and you seldom see any one in the whole crew in better spirits than the fire boy.

A Mother's Death.

A pitiful story comes from Cathlamet, Wash.: Last Monday evening Mrs. Cardinell, living a few miles out in the country, went to the spring to get a pail of water. While stooping over she lost her balance and fell headlong into the spring. The water was only about two feet deep, but the hole was so very small that the woman was unable to extricate herself. The children, who had accompanied her, saw their mother's predicament and gazed her feet and tugged away with desperation, but they did not possess strength equal to the occasion, and after exhausting themselves, they abandoned the attempt and distractedly returned home, not knowing what to do. Next morning the eldest girl decided to walk to Cathlamet and secure assistance. After trudging through the deep snow some distance her strength gave out, and becoming frightened she returned home. So from Monday until Saturday the three little ones remained in the house, with the dead body of their mother a short distance away. The cold provisions that were left were soon exhausted, and not knowing how to cook or provide for themselves the children were in a pitiful plight when found by their father. He arrived just in time to save himself from being childless as well as a widower.

OF INTEREST TO MERCHANTS.

The suit of H. Herbring, Defendant, vs. Collins.

The suit of A. S. Collins and Mrs. A. S. Collins against H. Herbring, of this city, which was to come before the jury yesterday morning, was again postponed. This suit against one of our oldest and well-known dry goods merchants creates considerable comment in commercial circles. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Collins obtained under false pretenses and promises at the end of the year 1891, goods to the amount of \$50.80 from the defendant; but instead of paying the bill, as agreed, they shortly left the city by night and moved to California. Last spring Mr. Herbring heard that all their household goods, etc., were in the hands of the sheriff of Wasco county, and consequently placed a second attachment upon the goods held by the sheriff. A portion of these goods were sold last December by the sheriff of Wasco county, as no compromise could be obtained by defendant. And now come the plaintiffs and sue through their attorney, Judge A. S. Bennett, the defendant, for the sum of \$175. We will watch this suit when it comes before the jury, as we think it is one of great interest to storekeepers.

BILIOUSNESS.

Advertisement for S.B. Headache and Liver Cure. Includes image of a bottle and text: 'THE S. B. HEADACHE AND LIVER CURE. SAFE PHYSIC. CHEAP. If taken as directed, we guarantee satisfaction or refund your money. DON'T SICKEN. DON'T GRIPE. 50 cents per bottle by all druggists.'

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