

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCO COUNTY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge.....Geo. C. Blakely
Sheriff.....T. A. Ward
Clerk.....J. E. Croson
Treasurer.....Wm. Mitchell
Assessor.....Jas. Bernholm
Commissioners.....Frank Kinross
Assessor.....Joel W. Koszta
Superintendent of Public Schools.....T. F. Sharp
Circuit Court.....Troy Shibley
Governor.....N. M. Eastwood

The subject of good roads of late years has been much discussed, and we are glad that it received favorable attention at the hands of the recent legislature. There is no one thing of greater importance than good wagon roads, and any sum is not too great to be wisely expended. Roads have been constructed at an expense of \$25,000 per mile in some parts of the world for miles and miles and the result has been invariably of benefit. While such a sum expended in this section is both impracticable and unnecessary, it is of the highest importance to avail ourselves of the amount appropriated by the legislature to the best possible use. Those roads over which the most wheat and farm produce and the most supplies are hauled, are the ones to be considered, since the amount is not munificent enough to cover all. The road leading to Dufur and Antelope to the top of Tygh hill are probably the most important of any to be considered. At present travel that requires these roads is obliged to come around by Biggs, a great inconvenience amounting to a large loss. In the course of a year the actual loss resulting from bad roads will amount to more than the sum that would be required to make them good.

Hawaii, the present subject of so much discussion and interest, affords one of the most striking examples of the results of missionary effort. In 1819, when the first ministers of the gospel reached its shores they found a people without an alphabet and without natural affections. Three-fourths of the children born died by the hands of their own parents. Through vice and superstition a once vigorous race was fast decaying. Not even in Africa was there a field so hopeless. Today there is not a native, possessing ordinary intelligence, who cannot read and write. In its day schools are gathered a larger per cent. of the native population than the same schools in our own states can show. Sixty per cent. of the people can be found in church on the Lord's day, and many of the sons and daughters of Hawaiians have gone forth as missionaries. This mission, which from its inception to its close cost less than \$1,250,000, in a single year buys from American merchants and ports over \$6,000,000 worth of merchandise, and exports twice that much. Surely such a harvest, though in another field, may well be an inspiration to our own missionary labors, and incite to more generous giving for the carrying of the blessings of the gospel to those who "sit in darkness and the shadow of death."

The question of the suppression of indecent literature is one which should interest, and demand the active co-operation of every right-minded citizen in the land. The corporal and mental well-being of the generations yet to come, and those growing up, is imperilled by the noxious scourge, and the sooner prompt and effective measures are taken to utterly eradicate it, the sooner will the great nation to which we belong take its place in the front rank of sturdy, moral, progressive peoples. Chicago, not often the pioneer in works of this character, is at present waging a war of extermination against the publishers and vendors of immoral works and prints. The crusade in the Lake city is not led by cranks or enthusiasts, but by the press and the thoughtful fathers and mothers of the city, by the mayor and most of the distinguished scholars of the western metropolis. Indecent literature is doing more to sap the character of the rising generation and fit it for vile tastes and vile practices, sensuality, grossness and corruption, than all other evil influences combined.

Holman, chairman of the house committee, in the remarks which he is preparing for publication in the Congressional Record, concerning the appropriations of the 52d congress, shows the appropriations of the session just closed amount to \$519,221,861. From this point of view, the appropriations of the 51st congress aggregated \$1,035,686,921, and those of the 52d congress amount to \$1,025,822,029, or \$8,864,892 less than those of the 51st congress. Holman will present statements of the appropriations made by the 52d congress as charged against it under permanent appropriations in accordance with the requirements of laws enacted by the 51st congress. These include sums aggregating in all \$154,172,040. Judge Holman states if these appropriations had not been made as required the total appropriations of the 52d congress would show a reduction of more than \$163,000,000 than the appropriations of the 51st congress.

As much sport as Oregon has over the eccentricities of her governor, Penneyer can give McGraw pointers on common sense.

HARRISON'S NICETY OF SPEECH.

There is a difference in men. If any one does not think so, let him take the stilted inauguration speech of President Cleveland and compare its language with that little speech delivered by ex-President Harrison when his friends gathered to receive him in Indianapolis on his return from Washington. There is not a high-flown word in the whole of it, and yet it is as graceful as a beautiful painting, as simply magnificent as the air of "God Save the Queen." Then there is something about it that sets one's thoughts going; for instance, the following sentence: "Not the rising and the setting of the sun, but our experiences, gives the true sense of duration." A million of men have tried to express the same thought. Not one of them has ever expressed it exactly before. Not one has used less than twice that number of words in trying to express it. The whole speech, while simply a response to words of welcome, was complete. Through it all there is not the slightest sign of disappointment, and the tone of it gives particular emphasis to the closing words, wherein he says: "I left you with but one certainty, and I return with that certainty, that I had no other motive in my heart than the honor of the flag, the sacredness of the constitution and the prosperity of all our people." In whatever else General Harrison may be weak or wrong, certain it is that he has no equal in our country in delivering impromptu and perfectly appropriate speeches, no matter what the occasion may be. If he has established one thing more than any other in the nearly five years since he became the most prominent figure in the United States, it is that there never was anything so misapprehensive as the idea that his head was not big enough for his grandfather's hat. That grandfather, in the days of his greatest glory, was but a pigmy, compared to the grandson.—Salt Lake Tribune.

One of the important bills that failed to pass the late congress was that for the segregation of the northeast corner of Yellowstone Park, in order to allow a railroad to be built to the rich mining regions around Cook City. There has been before nearly every session of congress a proposition looking to the granting of a right of way from the Northern Pacific road to the Cook county district, but so far every bill has failed. It is possible that something ought to be done, and now it seems that there is an opportunity for the Cook City district to be reached by some road coming in from Wyoming. In that event it will not be necessary to segregate any portion of the Yellowstone Park. It has always been believed that there was more or less jobbery connected with the right of way privilege across the park, and generally those wanted to get on the inside used every effort to defeat any proposition unless they were taken in. The opening up of that portion of the Yellowstone park proposed to be thrown back into the public domain would result in giving to the speculators a great opportunity in the way of mineral finds, as the part of the park to be opened is said to be very rich in minerals. Whether anything will be done at the next session of congress remains to be seen, but it is probable that the usual lobby will be retained and be at work trying to have this corner of the park cut off.

Washington will have to worry along with only one senator, owing to the foolishness of their legislature. The state could have accomplished little enough for itself with a full quota, but now it is reduced to a political cipher in the national congress. How will it look to Senator Squire, who has remained in Washington working like a beaver, while John B. Allen, who should have been there also, and who has been drawing pay for being there, has been at Olympia engaged in a senatorial fight, the most disgraceful and persistent in Washington history?

The governor of Washington today appointed John B. Allen U. S. Senator. Another page is thus added to the chapter of indecency on the recent senatorial squabble at Olympia. Allen will now present the pitiful spectacle of whining at the doors of the senate where once he entered as a sovereign. There is little doubt that his credentials will be refused, but if they are not his tenure will cease in two years and that will end his career forever, so far as figuring as a Washington senator is concerned. The republican party of the state has received a blow which will take many years of good behavior to make whole.

The secretary of state has estimates showing that the appropriations for the state institutions are lower, per capita, for the estimated number of inmates during the next two years than the lowest per capita expense ever reached in Oregon. That this is low enough is proved by the fact that Oregon's per capita expense, hitherto, has been lower than the average of the other states of the union, and lower than that of any other state of the Pacific slope. As to insane asylums, Oregon's per capita expense of subsistence was last year, out of eighty institutions recently reported, the lowest, save three, all of which are located in the southern states. The expenses there are less than in Oregon, as they require a small outlay

for warm clothing and for fuel, which items form so large a part of the expenses in Oregon.

A Spanish American city like Buenos Ayres, with a population of 625,000, pays about \$100,000 a year for its fire protective service, and although the largest and richest city of South America the latest statistics obtainable give the loss by fire in 1888 as \$423,000.

A Washington dispatch says that notwithstanding the fact that the Oregonian democrats have put in their applications early and are standing around waiting for positions, it becomes more and more apparent that they will wait some time before they are recognized. It is well to remember that when Cleveland was president eight years ago he did not make any effort to turn out the republicans in any portion of the United States, unless they were convicted of "pernicious activity" or were pronounced and bitter against the democratic party. It is also well to remember that nearly all the democrats in Oregon remained in office until their terms were about to expire, when President Harrison appointed their successors, and in many instances these did not occur until nearly a year after Harrison became president. It is not at all probable that Cleveland will break through the rule which he has established of allowing officers to serve their terms of four years. He will therefore allow the Oregon democrats to knock at the door as soon as they choose, and then will appoint whoever he desires and whenever he is good and ready. It is difficult to say who will be the democratic boss. Those men who are endorsed by Governor Penneyer will probably not be considered. It is curious to note that the democrats from Oregon who have thus far come to Washington are all pronounced anti-sever men. They all agree, without regard to their past convictions, that Cleveland's idea of finance, whatever that idea may be, is just what this country needs. Some fun has been poked at the democrats now in Washington by telling them that, inasmuch as Lotan was appointed collector of the port of Portland only a little while ago, that Cleveland will not take into account the fact that a republican served several years before Lotan's time, but that Lotan will be allowed to remain in office four years from the time he was appointed, and the men who are hungry for his place will be obliged to wait until the four years are up. The democrats, in reply to this, say that they can very easily convict Lotan of "pernicious activity" and rank partisanship, and for that reason they have no hesitancy in saying that they can turn him out.

He saw the President.

Mr. C. G. Roberts, who spent the fall and winter in the far East, has again returned to Oregon. While in Washington city recently, he had the pleasure of a half hour's chat with the great Grover and Secretary Whitney. He is more of a Cleveland man than ever since his visit, and smiles every time he is asked about his calling on the president. It seems he was one of many who were waiting to see the president, and as the crowd was very large, Mr. Roberts began to consider his chances for an interview as very slim; finally a bright idea struck him, and pencilling on a card his name, followed by the legend, "President of the Hood River Tariff Reform Club," he sent it in and followed it a moment later. It was the "open sesame." The president was much interested in Oregon, speaking particularly of its wool industry. Secretary Whitney was present and also showed a keen interest in all matters pertaining to this part of the union.—Glacier.

Broke a Trail.

Mrs. Hattie Jones arrived from the Malheur country Saturday, her experience being quite adventurous. It was 60 miles from where she started to Vail, a journey which she was compelled to take on horseback. She was accompanied to this point by her son, a mere boy. While crossing the mountains deep snow was encountered and the two were compelled to tramp down the snow which was about six feet deep, before they could proceed with the horses. They finally reached Vail, where the boy returned, Mrs. Jones proceeding by stage to the railroad and arrived at The Dalles without further event.

The Squirrel Cop.

The supposition entertained by many that the ground squirrels were killed by the cold, proves untrue. The miserable little scamps are out again. A great many of them can be seen scampering about in all directions, and the present indications are that they will be very numerous. Now is the time to begin on them while feed is yet scarce, and before they bring forth their numerous progeny to work destruction on the growing crops. Our farmers can not afford to economize in the way of "dosing" the little varmints with poison. By expending \$1 for poison now, it will save the farmer grain to the amount of several hundred dollars. It will prove an excellent investment if attended to promptly.

Joles Bros. have early Rose seed potatoes for sale.

Sixty cents a roll for Warner's butter at Joles.

AT THE LONDON ZOO.

HOW THE CHILDREN ENJOY THEMSELVES ON A SATURDAY.

Seeing the Animals in London's Great Garden Take Their Daily Meal is a Weekly Attraction in the Big City. Watching the Creatures Eat.

No day is more animated at the London Zoological gardens than Saturday, when the children appear in full force, marshaled by papas and mammas, who are doubtless glad enough to visit the scene of their own early "larks," but who try to look as if they came only as guides and guardians. The little people begin to appear early in the forenoon, some of them bringing a lunch basket, wherein may be found not only their own bread and butter but biscuit and buns for feeding the animals.

Those who are to take their noonday meal in the refreshment room, however, need not be destitute of provender for their four footed acquaintances; a bun may always be bought for a penny, and biscuit are abundant on many a convenient counter.

First comes the preliminary ramble, and then a skurry back to the fish house, where at 12 o'clock the diving birds are fed. A large glass tank of clear water occupies one end of the room, and into this precisely at noon an attendant throws a handful of tiny fish, a few of them still living. Then the side of an adjoining cage is removed, and down plunge the penguins to seize their prey. It must be confessed that their table manners are not fine. They literally gobble fish after fish, and then hurl themselves about in the water, evidently delighted with their bath.

Another bird—a slender, graceful creature, familiarly called a "darter"—is admitted alone to the tank, and his motions in eating his fish dinner are wonderful to see. He sweeps through the water like an arrow, and impaling each fish upon his bill lifts his head, and in some mysterious and lightning-like manner catches the victim and swallows it.

THE RIDE ON THE ELEPHANTS.

Later in the afternoon the pelicans are fed in the little yard where they strut solemnly all day long. A small pond occupies its center, and into this bits of fish are thrown, in search of which the birds rush pell mell, covering the water with a confusion of gigantic waving wings. As the attendant approaches to carry out this pleasing ceremony, the birds awaken from their dreamy calm, and it is a sight not soon to be forgotten if one can watch a stately old pelican lift his wings and begin an awkward curvetting in token of his joy.

In the bear pit, a deep and well lighted inclosure, dwell two bears, who are unwieldy with the fatness produced by many buns. They have been so persistently fed by visitors that when one looks over the railing his bearship calmly rises, holds out two entreating fore paws and sits in pleased anticipation of a feast.

He catches bits of bun in his mouth with the unerring skill given by long practice, and will even climb the pole in the center of the pit, if one will but hold a bun over it suspended from a stick.

"But how will he know I want him to climb?" said a little girl, who had just been provided with this plummy bribe.

"Just hold it near the pole where he can get it," said an attendant, "and he'll do the rest. He knows as much as we do."

So, heavily and with much panting, the awkward creature mounts his pole, seizes the bun, and descends to munch it in content.

The crowning joy of all perhaps for little visitors is that of riding the elephants, which, provided with great saddles, large enough for a dozen people, take their load of shrieking, laughing children and go lumbering off down the walks, waving their trunks this side and that in the hope of receiving a stray tit-bit from the neighboring crowd.

FEEDING THE LIONS.

Later in the day comes one great event, to which even the most serious grown person must be interested. At half past 4 the lions are fed! Long before the time visitors begin to pour into the building where, in large cages against the wall, lions, tigers and leopards are packed restlessly up and down. The creatures themselves need no watches to tell them dinner time is near.

At the appointed moment a man enters, pushing a barrow of bleeding meat, and wheels it past the cages to the very end of the room. At the smell and sight pandemonium breaks loose. One terrible roar, made by many voices in awful concert, fills the place. At the last cage the barrow stops, a bar is thrown back, and two large pieces of meat are thrown in. The lion seizes them in his paws and lies contentedly down, to gnaw and lick them with the deliberation of a well fed animal.

So the programme goes on, until one voice after another is silenced and the barrow is empty. One very interesting fact is always to be observed. The animals do not, on receiving their first piece of meat, retire to devour it; they wait for the second and then turn away with both held securely in their paws. They have evidently learned how much to expect and can count up to that number.

Indeed the delights of the Zoo are almost innumerable to the animal loving children. There is the monkey house, where those grave, wrinkled, half human creatures sit picking fleas from each other with an air of funny absorption. There is the chimpanzee "Sally," who will count five for her keeper by passing him the requisite number of straws, and who, at request, will eat with her fingers, as she "used to do," and then with a fork, as she does now that she is civilized. "Queer old Sally," as one little boy said, and happy children who can see her!—Youth's Companion.

Fish swallow their food whole because they are obliged to keep continually opening and closing the mouth for the purpose of respiration.

A MATTER OF COMPLEXION.

Blond Women Said to Be Growing Scarcer, Giving Place to Brunettes.

"Blond women are becoming scarcer every year," said an eminent anthropologist. "You have not lived long enough to remark the fact, but women with blue eyes and light hair are gradually passing away as a type. In each successive generation there are fewer of them than in the last. Already such a thing as a real blond, purely such, is so rarely seen in this country as to excite remark. Golden tresses are so very infrequent that real ones are usually suspected of being dyed. In short, it has become evident that before very long there will be no blond women any more."

"The same thing is true of men. Among their sex light hair and blue eyes are fast disappearing. You may judge how rapidly they are going when you consider the fact that wherever a brun man marries a blond woman or vice versa, 66 per cent. of the children born have dark hair and eyes. At that rate not very many centuries will be required to wipe out the blond type altogether. You wonder how this matter has been determined with such accuracy? Simply by including such statistical observation in the census of nations. In Germany and France the very school children are examined and have their characters recorded from an anthropological standpoint.

"Observations made in this way so as to cover millions of persons of both sexes have resulted in the discovery that the dark people bring more children into the world than do the light people. Furthermore, they have greater muscular vigor and they live longer. Thus in every point which has to do with the perpetuation of a species they are superior. The rule in nature seems to be that pigment which produces the color of the hair and eyes is an indication of force. Albino among animals and palm plants are always weak."

"After all, there are comparatively few light people in the world. All the straight haired races are dark. All the aboriginal Americans are dark, from the arctic circle to Cape Horn. All the Asiatics are dark. All the Oceanic people are dark. All the Africans are dark, except a few blond tribes in the Barbary states. Likewise all the southern Europeans are dark. The dark people have the great advantage of being able to stand any climate, while the light complexioned races cannot endure the heat of the tropics."

"An apparent contradiction to all this is afforded by the fact that wherever the light haired and blue eyed peoples have come into conflict with races of dark complexion the latter have always been defeated. The light people govern the world today. Queen Victoria has blue eyes, and the sun never sets on her dominions. Descendants of Anglo-Saxons dominate the New World. Even South America, Africa and the civilized part of Asia are fairly run by the English and Germans. Germany leads all the nations of the earth in science and learning, and three-fourths of her population are blue eyed. The yellow haired Swedes, Danes and Norwegians furnish the sailors of the world. English is the language of the globe. French has often been called the 'universal language,' but it is in fact merely a court language outside of France. The Chinese have a 'pidgin' English, but not a 'pidgin' French. All the modern jargons of the world, for trade purposes, are modifications of English."

"The blue eyed and light haired people are by far the most brave of the moderns. By their superior intelligence and bravery they have conquered the world, but their task in accomplishing this has implied an enormous strain upon their powers. So great a strain has not been conducive to the prolongation of their existence and to the perpetuation of their kind. Races of people are like breeds of horses and cattle, or like stocks in plants. They last for awhile, but not forever, disappearing sooner or later. If a severe strain is put upon them in one way or another, they will pass away so much the more quickly. The high culture we are giving our children, stimulating their mental activities to the utmost, has the effect of reducing the number and physical strength of their offspring, thus shortening the life of their race."

"So, owing to such causes as these, we find that the blue eyed and light haired people are diminishing in numbers at a very rapid rate. We take notice of it in the women particularly. Soon must we say, 'Farewell, ye golden tresses and violet orbits!' During centuries to come the dark people are destined to achieve and hold domination in the world, until, as is very likely, the cycle of complexion has gone around and the blond shall rule again."—Washington Star.

When Christ Was Born.

Speculative and philosophical writers have long since established the fact that we have no proof that Dec. 25 is the date of the birth of the Messiah. At one time the beginning of the Christian era was supposed to conform with the great event above mentioned, but it has been pretty clearly established that Christ was not born on the day we celebrate as Christmas or at any other time during a winter month.

The date now unanimously agreed upon by scholars is April 5, not April 6 of the "year of one," but April 5, 4 B. C. This error in our mode of reckoning time is supposed to have arisen from the fact that the dating of time "A. D." was not introduced until about the year 527 of the Christian era.—St. Louis Republic.

Reducing His Weight.

"I don't believe you are quite so heavy as you were," said the barber to Cumso, during the process of shaving.

"No, that was really a big slice you took out of my chin just then," replied Cumso.—New York Epoch.

Paper Floors That Will Not Burn.

Paper properly treated with chemicals and then subjected to great pressure is being used for flooring material and for general use in building as a fire resisting substance.—New York Journal.

The strongest recommendation that any article can have is the endorsement of the mothers of the town. When the mothers recommend it you may know that that article has more than ordinary merit. Here is what the Centerville, South Dakota, Citizen says editorially of an article sold in their town: "From personal experience we can say that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has broken up bad colds for our children. We are acquainted with many mothers in Centerville who would not be without it in the house for a good many times its cost, and are recommending it every day." 50 cent bottles for sale by Blakely & Houghton, druggists.

Taking Testimony.

Messrs. M. Mackenzie and M. Bohan, of Grant, were in the city yesterday for the purpose of testifying in the case of D. M. Osborne and Co. vs. MacKenzie & Somers, which is now pending. Attorneys Story and Riddell were busied all last evening in reducing their testimony to writing, to be used before the circuit court, at its next session at Moro.

Sad Looking Author of a Merry Book.

One who once set type in a great English establishment remembers the time when that most fascinating of nonsense books, "Alice in Wonderland," was put into metal from young Dodgson's manuscript. "As you saw the writer, a grave almost sad looking young man, going in and out of Worcester college, or at the office about the proofs, you scarcely think such melancholy looking authorship could produce so merry a book."—Writer.

W. H. Young, Blacksmith & Wagon Shop

General Blacksmithing and Work done promptly, and all work Guaranteed.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality

Third Street, opposite the old Liebe Stand.

YOUR ATTENTION

Is called to the fact that

Hugh Glenn,

Dealer in Glass, Lime, Plaster, Cement and Building Material of all kinds.

Picture Mouldings

To be found in the City.

72 Washington Street.

THE ARTIC CANDY FACTORY

BODA WATER AND ICE CREAM.

Candies and Nuts at wholesale quotations.

Tobacco, Cigars and Sweets Specialties

Finest Peanut Roaster in The Dalles

238 J. FOLCO

At right side Mrs. Omer's restaurant.

A. A. Brown,

Keeps a full assortment of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

and Provisions.

which he offers at Low Figures.

SPECIAL :: PRICES

to Cash Buyers.

Highest Cash Prices for Eggs and other Produce.

170 SECOND STREET.

The Dalles

Cigar : Factory

FIRST STREET.

FACTORY NO. 105.

CIGARS of the Best Brands manufactured, and orders from all parts of the country filled on the shortest notice.

The reputation of THE DALLES CIGAR has become firmly established, and the demand for the home manufactured article is increasing every day.

A. ULRICH & SON.