

The Weekly Chronicle.

THE DALLES - OREGON

Entered at the postoffice at The Dalles, Oregon, as second-class mail matter.

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor..... W. P. Lord
 Secretary of State..... H. R. Kincaid
 Treasurer..... Phillip Metcalf
 Supt. of Public Instruction..... G. M. Irwin
 Attorney-General..... C. M. Ideman
 Senators..... G. W. McBride
 J. H. Mitchell
 B. Hermann
 Congressmen..... W. R. Ellis
 State Printer..... W. H. Leeds

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge..... Geo. C. Blakeley
 Sheriff..... T. J. Driver
 Clerk..... A. M. Kelsay
 Treasurer..... Wm. Michell
 Commissioners..... Frank Kincaid
 A. S. Blowers
 Assessor..... F. H. Wakefield
 Surveyor..... E. F. Sharp
 Superintendent of Public Schools..... Troy Shelby
 Coroner..... W. H. Butts

CLOUD LINING.

The free-silver people have been rejoicing over the demands of Japan on China for the sum of \$400,000,000, which it was asserted would be paid in silver, and that this would cause a sharp rise in silver. It was even asserted that the raising of this sum by China would deplete the civilized world's supply to such an extent that the white metal would go to par and perhaps even to a premium. Their dreams have been rudely shattered, for instead of the sum named, Japan will be satisfied with one-fourth of it, or \$100,000,000.

Of course the drawing of that sum from Europe in a lump would affect the market slightly but not permanently. If silver is to be again made a full and free legal tender, it must be because there is some more substantial reason for it, than the urgent necessities of a single nation caused by the settling of a war debt. It must be because the civilized nations of the world have need of it, instead of the uncivilized. It must be because not one country, but the money centers of the world want it as a redemption money and desire it placed upon an equality with gold.

We confess to being "on the fence" on the silver question, and we are in that inenviable and uncomfortable position because we are unable to determine which side of the controversy is correct. We have read arguments that to us seemed unanswerable at the time, only to find later like arguments on the other side of the question. Besides this we have read some of the vilest rot on both sides that was almost enough to condemn either. The fight is on, however, and it is going to be brought to a finish. It is going to be the issue in the next presidential campaign, and as far as the question can be settled in this country, it will be settled next year. We are firmly convinced that the experiment of free-silver will be tried, that the flame has been kindled and must burn itself out. We hope the experiment may prove satisfactory, for if it proves otherwise the hard times of the past two years will be continued indefinitely.

TO WOOLMEN.

There is being agitated on the coast the question of preparation of wool for market. Fruit men know well that the manner in which the product is handled and the character of the package has much to do with the selling. Ordinary fruit put up in first class shape will out-sell the best fruit put up in a slipshod manner. It is being argued that this is true of wool, and trade journals East and West are advocating the exercise of more care in putting up the clips to submit to the sharp inspection of Eastern buyers. The argument becomes more potent to the American wool grower when it is suggested that he must meet competition from a great variety of foreign wool being handled in this market. It has been and is coming in from all quarters in unexpected forms, and the manufacturer has several kinds to select from. Under this condition of things it is more necessary than ever before that the domestic wool growers should pay greater attention to the way in which they prepare their wools for market. Says the Wool Reporter: "This matter of the preparing of wools for market is again attracting the attention of trade and although several have adopted the suggestions given by us in previous seasons as to the method of putting up wool, there is room for great improvement in this respect. If the domestic grower is to hold his own in competing with foreign wools, it is absolutely essential that he should keep out the tags and stuffings, and that the fleeces should be rolled loosely, and tied, not with big, rough, coarse-fibred twine, which leaves splinters in the fleece, but should not be tied more than twice each way round the fleece."

One can hardly pick up a newspaper these days without running bump up against an account of some lazy lubber, who is going around the world on foot, or a bicycle, or a waver or some other mealy contrivance he has gotten up to attract attention and live without labor. We consider the whole "bill of em" worthless, cutus fakes from Nellie Bly and George Francis Train to the tramp journalists, tramp club men and tramp fakes generally. We can see no difference between a broken down ninth-rate drunken reporter, who is tramping around the world, and his prototype, the every day hobo, who is just tramping around the country. We can see no

more respectability in asking for hand-outs by the individual who has gambled that he could become a successful hobo, and the doing of the same act by Weary Watkins, who tackles the job from sheer laziness. The man who starts around the world without any clothes on ought to be compelled to finish his trip without additions to his wardrobe. The woman who is silly enough to emulate the men fools of this kind is, if anything, worse than the idiotic male. We are tired of reading the same old chestnut stories about fakes of this kind, and would much rather give aid and assistance to the highwayman, who holds up a train at the risk of his life, than to the degenerate specimens of humanity who perambulate the country, trying to hold up the people with a wretched fake. There are genuine tramps enough now, and the encouraging of the species by amateurs is not needed.

The celebrated overlap case has been on trial before Judge Gilbert at Portland for several days, and after being argued by some of the leading lawyers of the state, was submitted yesterday and is now under advisement. The suit involves about 200,000 acres of land. In 1864 the government granted to the Northern Pacific the lands in question. Later the government granted lands to the Oregon & California Co., lands on both sides of its road from Portland south, "not otherwise disposed of." It would seem clear to the non-hair-splitting mind that the Oregon & California could not lay claim under this provision of the grant, to any of the lands already granted to the Northern Pacific and that in fact it would be forever precluded from any right to the land reserved by the implications of the exemption. If the Northern Pacific had been built, the contention would never have arisen, but as it was not built the Oregon & California at once began the usual tactics of the Southern Pacific and set up claim to the lands because it now transpires that they are not disposed of. Common sense would demand that this grasping corporation would be bound by the conditions existing at the time the grant was made to it, and that it could not take advantage of conditions arising thirty years later, and which at the time the grant was made could not have been foreseen.

The reporter who wrote up the result of the trial of Rev. J. C. Read, near the end of his report says, in speaking of the defendant: "His eyes were filled with tears and while the verdict of acquittal from fear of the penitentiary must have been cheerful tidings for him, if he had any mental force left at all, the almost certain prospect of confinement in an insane asylum could not have been very cheering." That reporter knows but little of American jurisprudence, or he would have known that the acquittal of a criminal on the ground of insanity does not justify the sending of the acquitted to the asylum. That would seem to be the logical result, the common sense sequence, but common sense and common law are two distinct breeds of cats. A criminal who is caught and tried, does not enter the plea of insanity in all things, but in that particular one thing. The dethronement of reason was like Saxe's Vestal's "for that occasion only." In all other things the man is sane. He is sane in selecting good lawyers, and surely sane in pleading insanity. Rev. Read may be sent to the asylum for a short time, but that is extremely problematical.

England is evidently spoiling for a fight. She has managed to pick up two quarrels with this country by following the same course she is pursuing now, and if she desires it can be accommodated with a third. When she has gotten what she is looking for the northern boundary of the United States will be the Arctic ocean, and her merchant marine will not be largest in the world. England is so used to bullying countries weaker than herself that she occasionally makes the mistake of insulting the wrong person. She argues like a gander, but she has no business in America and will find it out if she persists in her attempt on Nicaragua.

Justices Jackson and Fields, of the United States supreme court, should be retired at once, the former because he is physically unable to perform the duties of the office, the latter because he has degenerated into a senile scold and is little better than a virago. When a justice of the supreme court can find no better reason for declaring a law unconstitutional than that it taxes his income, and compels him to give up a portion of his salary, it is time to fire him. We do not attempt to criticize the opinion delivered by the court, only the reasons advanced by Field.

Judge Moore at Spokane recently decided that all persons in Washington who had been divorced and had married again within six months, were illegally married, and consequently not married at all. As there are some forty cases of this kind, the decision has caused quite a stir. The case will be taken to the supreme court, but in the meanwhile parties whom the decision affects do not know whether to get married again, or not; and if they do not, they hardly know just what position they are occupying.

A woman never uses her husband's meerschaum pipe for a hammer more than once.—New York Journal.

COME AND SEE US.

Mr. Cleveland over rates his power in making a fight for gold, and he also shows that his perspicacity in political and personal matters at least, is conspicuous by its failure to materialize. He does not seem to be aware of the fact that he is at present held in such esteem by the American people that they gladly listen to what he has to say, in order that they may know just what not to do. What Mr. Cleveland should have done was to have accepted that Chicago invitation. He should get on this side of the western boundary of New York. He should learn from this that the United States is much larger than the District of Columbia, or King's county. He should cease his introspection, and discover that there are brains and talent in the country outside of the Cleveland family. He should become cognizant of the fact that the father of Baby Ruth is not necessarily as great a man as the "Father of the Country." He ought to learn that the Mississippi is larger than the Hudson and that Puget sound is larger and more beautiful than Butter-milk channel. He really ought to visit the Pacific coast and size up Hood, Shasta or Ranier with Katahdin or Benker Hill. He should broaden his mind, deepen his intellect, and lengthen his knowledge; for he is deficient in three directions.

The president has really a good mind if he would give it a chance, but he should cut the strings on it and let it expand. His thinker has become hide-bound and like Alexander, he wants more worlds to conquer without having seen half of this. We should like to see him, the people of the coast would like to see him glide across the continent in a Pullman car for five days, so that he might understand that Schenectady was not really such a vast distance from Skeneateles, or Tarrytown hopelessly remote from Sackett's Harbor. The people here will give him a joyous welcome, the anvils will shoot, the local democracy will spout and everybody will turn out to do honor to the occasion, and when he goes home to Washington he will know more and feel better than he ever thought possible. He will realize that as president, he is really at the head of one of the biggest things in existence, the whole United States of America; a country that can exist within itself, furnish its own supplies, create its own money, and snap its fingers at either Wall street, the world or—the president.

ARNOLD TRIUMPHANT.

Surveyor-General Arnold has given the democracy of the state of Oregon to understand that he is surveyor-general; that he purposes running the office to suit himself; that he will keep his republican clerk as long as he pleases, which he says will be during his own incumbency of the office; and that, to put it briefly, the democracy of Oregon could go to the d—l for all he cared. Mr. Arnold boldly asserts that when the administration appointed Mr. John C. Arnold, the democracy of Oregon was sufficiently recognized. He further states that the work of the office is of a "technical and scientific character," which Mr. John C. Arnold evidently thinks is reason enough why a democrat should not be entrusted with it.

We heartily agree with Surveyor-General Arnold, and admire the manner in which his sabre cuts of Saxon speech slice the Gordian knot; but, as we stated once before, General Arnold stops short of the legitimate and logical conclusions of the premises that he sets up. Arnold should set forth this same state of facts to his superior in office at Washington. He should state frankly and fully that the work of the office was of a "technical and scientific character;" that it was just technical enough for a republican and too scientific for a democrat; and he should append this statement, to emphasize it, to his resignation. If the work in the office is too technical for a democrat, and Surveyor-General Arnold asserts it is, he should turn it over at once to a republican. There may be, though, some salvation for Mr. Arnold. It was asserted at the time the administration ran its fine-toothed comb through the Oregon democracy's hair in search of talent, that the marks upon Mr. Arnold's back (political marks) were not such as to con-

vey the idea that he belonged to the old breed. In fact, the straight-out-untarried ticklers of the democratic scalp asserted that certain dark spots indicated a leaning towards republicanism that was superinduced by the fact that he had lately left that fold, and that his yearnings after the flesh pots of the old party were only permanently overcome by the generous supply of leeks and onions, manna and quail, and other toothsome morsels found in the pickings of the office of surveyor-general of the great state of Oregon; morsels which he felt would be more delectable and delectitious when the culinary department, which possessed both "technical and scientific characteristics" was presided over by a republican chief.

Of course it is none of our pie. It is a matter for the untarried, the untechnical and the unscientific to settle among themselves. It is gratifying, however, to note the charming frankness with which the local talent selected by the administration for the most obese offices in the state, with one accord come to the front and admit that they know enough to draw their salaries, but that the democratic ranks do not contain a man brainy enough to do the work. It is perhaps true, though we really always supposed the old gag about democrats not being able to read, while having perhaps a legitimate foundation in truth, was but a playful and humorous exaggeration. We are astonished, and withal pleased, that the demonstration is made that the gag was true. It makes us think better of our fellowmen, when those fellowmen are democrats, because it serves to excuse them for many acts of foolishness. We can now understand why they wanted free trade, and Wilson, and Gresham, and Queen Lil, and whole lots of that kind of trash that they had no use for.

But this is a digression. We appreciate the position Mr. Arnold is placed in, and admire his bold stand in the interests of the people. We have not the pleasure of the surveyor-general's acquaintance, but we know he is the man for the place, and so does he. He is monarch of all he surveys, and he intends to run his man Friday, to suit himself. Against his office door the stormy waves of a wild and raging democracy may beat, but they beat in vain. The storms may whistle round his fortress, but what care he? His salary is assured, and he has a principle, in fact all the principles he has behind him.

Governor McKinley says that if the republican party comes out for free silver he will have nothing to do with the nomination. It is quite probable that Governor McKinley will have nothing to do with the nomination, no matter what the republican party may see fit to do concerning silver. There are much larger fish in the republican pond than W. McKinley of Ohio, Tom Reed of Maine for one, and Allison of Iowa for half a dozen.

Judge Stephens of Portland has broken the record by actually sending Rev. J. C. Read, who was acquitted of the charge of attempting to rob a bank, on the ground that he was insane, to the asylum. Evidently the moral wave struck the feet of the goddess of Justice, for the thing is entirely out of the usual order.

Kincaid is Displeased.

It was the general understanding that the members of the state board who visited the site for the Eastern Oregon asylum last Saturday, were highly pleased with the election made by the former board. But a Salem dispatch to the Sun contains a different report, and this latter report will no doubt call for a more complete explanation from the secretary of state. The dispatch says: "Secretary of State Kincaid is greatly displeased with the site of the Eastern Oregon branch asylum. He states that the location is bad, the land low and not adapted to the raising of such articles necessary for an asylum, and the climate is anything but favorable for the benefit of the insanes' health. The other members have not returned to Salem, and their opinion on the subject has not been ascertained."

ain has no show with Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. All pain banished by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the County Treasurer of Wasco County, Oregon, for the six months ending on the 31st day of March, A. D., 1895, of money received and paid out, from whom received and from what source, and on what account paid out:

Date, 1894.	AMOUNTS RECEIVED, AND FROM WHAT SOURCE.	General Fund.	School Fund.
Oct. 1.	To amount on hand from last report	\$ 7,074 18	
	To amounts received from Sheriff, taxes	2,631 64	
	To am't rec'd from Special Col. M. V. Harrison, taxes	733 89	
	To amounts received from T. A. Ward, taxes	275 55	
	To amounts received from Sheriff, fees	156 90	
	To amounts received from Clerk, fees	1,046 65	
	To amounts received from Sheriff, Dalles City tax	162 98	
	To amounts received from Special Collector M. V. Harrison, Dalles City tax	56 38	
	To amounts rec'd from diff. persons, liquor license	1,066 61	
	To amount received from Clerk, peddler's license	5 00	
	To amounts received from Clerk, judgment	90 00	
	To amounts received from Sherman county, interest	164 21	
	To am't rec'd from School District No. 3, bonds	8,167 50	
	To amounts received from Troy Shelby, institute	48 90	
	To amount on hand from last report		\$ 2,154 04
	To amounts received from diff. persons, crim. fines		299 10
	To amounts received from Sheriff, taxes		528 62
	To amounts received from M. V. Harrison, taxes		183 48
	To amounts received from T. A. Ward, taxes		68 87
		\$21,682 34	\$ 3,232 06

Semi-Annual Statement of Treasurer—Concluded.

Date, 1894.	AMOUNTS PAID OUT.	General Fund.	School Fund.
Oct. 1.	By amount paid out on county warrants	\$ 8,593 30	
	By amount paid out on school supts' warrants		581 06
	By amount paid out on road warrants	1,108 50	
	By balance school fund on hand		2,651 06
	By amount paid on institute warrants	46 75	
	By amount paid on Dist No. 3 bond warrants	4,276 85	
	By amount paid on Dalles City warrants	262 85	
1895			
Mar 31	By balance general fund on hand	7,394 09	
		\$21,682 34	\$ 3,232 06

SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX FUND.

Date, 1894.	AMOUNTS PAID OUT.	General Fund.	School Fund.
Oct. 1.	Amount on hand special school fund	324 59	
	Amount of taxes from sheriff	378 44	
	Amount of taxes from M. V. Harrison	127 07	
	Amount paid out		830 10
			745 71

1895
 Mar 31 Balance in special fund..... \$ 84 39

STATE OF OREGON, County of Wasco—ss.
 I, William Michell, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the amounts received, paid out and remaining on hand in the county treasury of said county for the six months ending on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1895.

Witness my hand this 4th day of April, A. D. 1895.
 WM. MICHELL, County Treasurer.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Of the amount of Money and Warrants received for Taxes and Money paid to the County Treasurer by the Sheriff of Wasco County, Oregon, for the six months ending on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1895:

1894—October—In coin and currency	\$1,067 80
In warrants	1,292 04
November—In coin and currency	975 61
In warrants	648 86
December—In coin and currency	715 71
In warrants	450 70
1895—January—In coin and currency	450 70
In warrants	
February—In coin and currency	
In warrants	
March—In coin and currency	
In warrants	
Total amount received	\$3,858 58
By Amounts paid County Treasurer as per receipts—	
1894—October	\$1,067 80
November	975 61
December	648 86
1895—January	715 71
February	450 70
March	
Total paid County Treasurer	\$3,858 58

STATE OF OREGON, County of Wasco—ss.
 I, T. J. Driver, Sheriff of Wasco County, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing statement is correct and true.

Witness my hand this 15th day of March, A. D. 1895.
 T. J. DRIVER, Sheriff of Wasco County.
 By ROBERT KELLY, Deputy.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

Of the County Clerk of Wasco County, State of Oregon, showing the amount and number of claims allowed by the County Court of said County, for what allowed, amount of warrants drawn, and amount of warrants outstanding and unpaid, from the 1st day of October, 1894, to the 31st day of March, 1895, both inclusive:

On What Account Allowed.	Amount Allowed.
For salaries and fees of County Judge, Commissioners, Clerk, Sheriff, District Attorney, School Superintendent, Assessor, Treasurer, Stock Inspector and Janitor	\$ 7,523 31
For papers and county hospital	1,292 04
For roads and bridges	4,022 93
For jurors in Circuit Court	1,821 10
For fees in Justice Court	902 86
For witnesses Circuit Court	858 55
For stationery, supplies, etc., county purposes	833 74
For Court House and Jail	1,320 11
For Armory rent, O. N. G.	133 30
For bailiffs Circuit Court	224 00
For Coroners' inquests	254 61
For fuel and electric lights	115 00
For elections	10 50
For printing and advertising	127 35
For G. A. R. Relief	125 00
Total amounts allowed and drawn	\$19,384 40
Outstanding Warrants Unpaid—	Principal. Interest.
Outstanding unpaid warrants April 1st, 1895	\$99,613 84
Estimated interest accrued thereon	\$15,000 00

STATE OF OREGON, County of Wasco—ss.
 I, A. M. Kelsay, County Clerk of the County of Wasco, State of Oregon, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the number and amount of claims allowed by the County Court of said County, for the six months ending on the 31st day of March, 1895, on what account the same were allowed and the amount of warrants drawn, and the amount of warrants outstanding yet unpaid as the same appears upon the records of my office and in my custody.

Witness my hand and the seal of the County Court of said County this 6th day of March, A. D. 1895.
 A. M. KELSAY, County Clerk.

SEMI-ANNUAL SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the financial condition of the County of Wasco, State of Oregon, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1895:

LIABILITIES.	Amount.
April 1, 1895—	
To warrants drawn on the County Treasurer outstanding and unpaid	\$ 99,613 84
To estimated interest accrued thereon	15,000 00
Total liabilities	\$114,613 84

RESOURCES.	Amount.
April 1, 1895—	
By funds in hands of County Treasurer applicable to the payment of county warrants	\$ 7,394 09
By estimated current taxes for the year 1894, applicable to the payment of county warrants (Roll now in hands of Sheriff)	41,228 78
By estimated delinquent taxes applicable to the payment of county warrants roll of 1893	6,500 00
By estimated delinquent taxes applicable to the payment of county warrants, roll of 1892	3,500 00
By estimated delinquent taxes applicable to the payment of county warrants, roll of 1891	2,000 00
By estimated delinquent taxes applicable to the payment of county warrants, roll of 1890	500 00
By amount of real estate bid in by the county at tax sales	700 00
By estimated amount due from state for care of non-resident paupers.	600 00
By estimated amount due from Sherman county for criminal prosecutions	813 95
Total resources applicable to the payment of warrants	\$63,236 82
By estimated value county Court House and grounds	30,000 00

STATE OF OREGON, County of Wasco—ss.
 I, A. M. Kelsay, County Clerk of the County of Wasco, State of Oregon, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the financial condition of said County, as the same appears of record from the books of said County in my office and custody; and from the reports of the County Treasurer and Sheriff filed herein.

Witness my hand and the seal of the County Court of said County this 10th day of April, 1895.
 A. M. KELSAY, County Clerk.