

The Weekly Chronicle.

THE DALLES - OREGON

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STATE OFFICIALS.

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

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge..... Geo. C. Blakeley
Sheriff..... T. J. Driver
Clerk..... A. M. Kelsay
Treasurer..... Wm. Mitchell
Commissioners..... Frank Kincaid
Assessor..... A. S. Blowers
Surveyor..... Wm. Mitchell
Superintendent of Public Schools..... Troy Shelley
Coroner..... W. H. Leeds

THE OUTLOOK.

In about one month, says the New York Tribune, the important elections of this year will make a record of public opinion. It will be in some respects highly important, although most of the elections will not directly affect national policies, as the candidates are for local offices. In some cases, as in New York, the election of United States senators may turn upon the complexion of part of the legislators chosen this fall, but in the main, local issues predominate in the elections of this year. Democrats do not forget, though their opponents often do, that an important influence will be exercised by these elections, through their effect upon the confidence of the two parties. It is therefore proper to impress upon the public mind the fact that changes in the form of local issues, and resulting changes in the popular vote in different states, do not imply corresponding changes on national questions. Thus in New Jersey the democrats have nominated a candidate for governor who has borne an honorable name, as Governor Werts had before he was elected, and it is claimed that he will not sink into a mere tool of corruptionists and partisans, as Governor Werts did. If under such conditions there should be smaller majorities for republican candidates than were cast for republican congressmen last fall, it would not be evidence that New Jersey had changed its mind about the questions which congressmen have power to decide.

For reasons of general application, it is not improbable that the democratic party may make a better resistance this year than it did last fall. The country was then in the depths of industrial and business prostration, from which it has partly merged. It had then barely begun to feel the effects of the new tariff, and could not realize how far the defeat of free traders in congress on many points had saved industries from present destruction, nor how far, on the other hand, the partial accomplishment of free trade designs would harm industries. In place of general apprehension as to all branches we now have certainty of injury as to some, certainty as to others that the injury is less than was apprehended, and the natural hope that others still may in time escape serious harm. These changes tend not so much to alter the judgment of men about the democratic policy, which was partially thwarted, as to lessen the intensity of their feeling regarding the new tariff.

The outlook is nevertheless highly encouraging for republicans. In New York and New Jersey their good tickets and strong platforms, and the practical control of the democratic party by its worst elements, notwithstanding all pretenses of reform, have given republicans reason to believe that thorough work and a full vote will insure victory. In Pennsylvania the democrats do not imagine that they have a chance, and in Maryland they are filled with dismay at the prospect. A defeat there would mean a greater disaster than they sustained last year. In Kentucky also the refusal of prominent democrats to support the free-silver candidate, and the unity and zeal of the republicans, give promise of a larger victory than was achieved last year. In Ohio the republicans are at work with greater zeal and more hearty union than for years past, and though they are assailed by a combination of millionaires and skilled manipulators, they are helped by the revolt of the silver men against Senator Brice.

It would be surprising indeed if, with no congressional elections this year, the vote should be as full as it was last fall, and a smaller vote generally involves a smaller majority, if the division of opinion remain unchanged. It is not to be expected, either, that as many democrats will refuse in sheer disgust to support their party this year in some of the states as did refuse last fall. But while diminished majorities may, for obvious reasons, be expected where the republican success last year was phenomenal, there is ground for belief that substantial majorities will remain in all the states which republicans were able to carry in 1894, with a fair prospect that in still other states the power will be wrested from democratic hands.

At the annual diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal church held in New York recently resolutions were passed cordially indorsing the action of the city government in enforcing the

Sunday closing of saloons. A resolution was offered, which, while recognizing fully the personal liberty of all the clergy, yet urgently recommended the practice of total abstinence; but it was lost. A resolution was also presented favoring the change of the name of the church; but it was withdrawn in view of the fact that there was no time for full discussion. Bishop Potter, however, was understood as cordially approving a change. Dr. Clendenin, the mover of the resolution, said that he should prefer the name Holy Catholic Church to correspond with the creed.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

Japan is making such progress in the world of commerce that every day brings intelligence of some new pursuits taken up by the ambitious Islanders, so lately emerged from the darkness of superstitious. The late war with China strengthened the government of the Mikado as in early times the wars with the Persians cemented for a time the discordant elements of the Grecian cities. War has proven to be a necessary circumstance in the history of civilization, and the conflict between China and Japan will result beneficially to both countries, as it destroys the one and allows a new order of things to eventually be instituted, while it will increase the progress the other has been making in recent years. Among the many industries which are being vigorously pressed in Japan is copper mining. Mr. Fuyoka, who is in the employ of the Ashio Copper Mining Company, the largest in Japan, is now in this country, and from his statements can be gathered some idea of the extent to which his countrymen are prosecuting copper mining. This company is equipped with modern machinery, and produces about 600 tons of black copper a month. The mines are worked by adits, the vein of copper sulphide being from three to four feet thick, which samples in copper from eight to twenty per cent. The rich ore goes to the concentrating works, while the low grade ores are concentrated by jiggers and buddles of American manufacture, and also by hand washing in wooden bowls, for which women are employed at about ten cents per day. The best grade ore will assay 21 per cent, copper 23 per cent, iron 27 per cent sulphur and only a trace of silver. These mines have been worked, according to authentic records, since 1610, but until the present management took charge and employed modern methods the output was very small.

Not in copper alone, but in the production of other minerals, is Japan making headway. The increase in the output of coal the last season was very great, and the lead mines are yielding satisfactory results. Considerable shipments of manganese ore were made last year to the United States. The iron industry, though as yet small, is capable of great expansion.

The great stimulus which manufacturing industries has obtained in Japan will cause that country to be taken into account in the commercial world as its recent legislative changes has given it place in the political world, and its military victories caused it to have military recognition. Japan can be called a neighbor to the United States, and the fostering of commercial intercourse between the two countries, and especially between Japan and the Pacific coast, will be a problem upon which the great mercantile concerns of this country can well spend time working.

The amount of woven goods exported from Germany in the months of January, February and March, 1895, was 80,611,200 pounds, while the amount exported during the same months of '94 was 71,715,600 pounds, an increase of 8,895,600, representing a gain to Germany of \$5,500,000. Of this total amount exported \$3,24,200 pounds came to the United States under the working of the tariff system, which Prof. Wilson claims is doing so much for this country. As a system to aid the manufacturers across the ocean our present one is a great success.

Sheriff Houpt of Hot Springs is a business man of the brainest sort. Until the interference of higher authority his scheme was to allow the prize fighters, with their retinue of admirers, to congregate at Hot Springs, and just when all was in readiness, stop the fight. In this way \$500,000 would have been spent in the town and the law not broken. Some of the railroads which are continually going into bankruptcy should secure the services of Mr. Houpt.

The management of the Salem Statesman is considering the plan of issuing an eight-page paper every day. Such a move would do more to advertise the city than any other means. All the Statesman asks is an increased circulation, and the people will act wisely if they see that it gets it. Good newspapers make a town.

The Wasco News is doing good work for the people of Sherman county in throwing the weight of its influence for the Rattlesnake road. The News is able to see that more than one way is needed for the products of a farming country to reach a competitive market. The quicker the proposed road is built, the better it will be for Sherman county, even for those who are opposing the plan.

MR. CLEVELAND AND A THIRD TERM.

Some prominent democrats are on record as favoring a third term for President Cleveland. Senator Gray of Delaware is one of them, and much weight is given his words because of his close intimacy with Mr. Cleveland.

The only question of immediate importance, says the Independent, is whether the democrats will make him their nominee for a third term and for the fourth time. Senator Gray says he is "the logical candidate of the party next year." What he means, we suppose, is that the circumstances of the times, the condition of the democratic party and the record of Mr. Cleveland combine to point to him rather than to Secretary Carlisle, Senator Hill, Congressman Morrison, or any other possible candidate, as the man the exigency demands as the democratic standard bearer in 1896.

The democratic convention may see the case as Senator Gray puts it, and make Mr. Cleveland its nominee; but there is one thing the party cannot do, and that is make him president. The people will settle that question at the polls. They will decide whether they want the present incumbent to serve another term. The unwritten law that no man should have more than two terms in the presidency was not violated for so exceptional a hero as General Grant; is it likely to be for Mr. Cleveland? The cry in 1880, "No third term," frightened some and decided many. Absurd arguments were drawn from it which could have weight with no sensible man. What gave it force against General Grant was chiefly the feeling that there had been enough of "militarism," and that a trained statesman should be at the head of the federal government. So far as the principle is concerned, we can conceive of cases where a third term might be very desirable. But the first exception in the history of our government is not likely to be made until we have a president whose second term ends in a blaze of glory, who commands the enthusiastic admiration of the people, and who stands as the pre-eminent representative of some great principle which the nation desires to vindicate.

Has Mr. Cleveland's second administration been brilliantly successful? Far from it. Few deny that it has been singularly unfortunate. The country was plunged into trouble almost as soon as he came into office. Industries were wrecked, business prostrated, and our national finances fell into a deplorable state. An enormous increase in the national debt, an odious and unconstitutional income tax measure, the colossal blunder known as the Cleveland Hawaiian policy, and a disastrous tariff revision stand against Mr. Cleveland and his party. If it be said that the tariff measure was not what he wanted, the reply is, what he wanted was less protection, and if congress had adopted his ideas in full, there would have been even less revenue than now, and therefore a larger deficit.

Since the illustrious Washington would not take a third term, since his eminent successors did not ask for a third term, and since the popular hero, Grant, could not get the nomination for a third term, will the democratic party ask more for Cleveland than Washington would take, or Grant could get? We do not believe it. It would be far wiser to let him retire to private life upon the remarkable record he has already made since he became mayor of Buffalo.

The republican party had regard enough for General Grant not to lead him to defeat. The democratic party ought to give equal consideration to its eminent leader.

It will be remembered that the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1888, refused to admit several women who had been elected as lay delegates to seats in that body. The general conference of 1892, voted to submit a proposition, implying a different construction, for a change in the constitution which, if carried, would have the effect of restricting membership to men. The form of the proposition has been severely criticised. While the fall conferences are generally voting on it, they are also voting on a proposition known as the Baltimore Colorado plan, to change the constitution so as to allow lay delegates to be men or women. The vote so far of the fall conferences on this proposition is almost overwhelmingly in favor of it. The Cincinnati conference casts its entire vote—133—in the affirm-

ative; the Michigan conference gives 214 to 2; the Nebraska conference, 100 to 1; the California conference, 138 to 9; the Detroit conference, 185 to 9, and so on. The western conferences are very strongly in favor of the admission of women, while in many of the eastern conferences the sentiment is strongly the other way. The Ohio conference has elected as one of its lay delegates a woman, Mrs. Bashford, the wife of President Bashford, of Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. The coming woman is something more than a skilled bicycle rider.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmon incident is the means of drawing the governors of the different states into more prominence than they have enjoyed since the time when the governor of South Carolina asked the governor of North Carolina to take a drink.

The Durrant trial has been continued for a week, owing to the sickness of Counsel Deuprey. From all the good Mr. Deuprey seems to be doing the defendant he may as well be sick all the time.

WHAT NEIGHBORING EDITORS HAVE TO SAY.

Wasco News: Now that the county court has granted the road down "Rattlesnake," it should be built in the very best shape. It is liable to be used to a considerable extent, and its promoters cannot afford to let it be built in a slipshod manner.

Arlington Record: If sympathetic meetings would avail, Cuba would be an independent nation. What they are most in need of is guns, ammunitions and provision, and one or two well equipped battalions to hold Spain back while the patriots are making room for themselves. If Americans wish to render aid it should be of a substantial form. The Cubans can pray for themselves.

Klickitat Agriculturalist: The county commissioners were in session this week regarding the matter of exchanging county warrants for funding bonds on all the outstanding warrants up to March 9, 1893, and to advertise for bids for same. The amount of bonds proposed is \$72,200, in 17 series running from \$200 to \$8000, over a period of 17 years, expiring in 1915. Bidders will name the price which they will pay, and rate of interest they will accept. Application will be made to A. C. Chapman, county treasurer. Bids will be opened and the exchange made on November 8th next, if accepted.

COMMENTS FROM NEIGHBORING PAPERS.

Baker City Democrat: Senator Hill was right when he said that no democrat had any cause to refuse to support the democratic state ticket in New York, and that none were doing so. If the democrats do not carry the state it will be the fault of complications in the city of New York.

Pendleton Tribune: It now remains to be seen how earnestly the democratic party of the country will call for the name of his consecrated highness (Cleveland) to lead them on to their political graves in 1896. Their overthrow will be none the less emphatic by the nomination of any other democrat, as the whole fabric of democratic power and democratic policy is crumbling swiftly into ruin, and no one understands this fact better than the democratic leaders themselves.

East Oregonian: General Miles, now commander of the army, is a bosom friend of Watson C. Squire, United States senator from the state of Washington. A newspaper correspondent argues that owing to this relationship, Seattle will secure the military post which is to be located somewhere on the Sound. Sentiment largely is the ruling force in politics which is the reason that what is done by politicians is sloven, expensive and burdensome.

WHAT THE NORTHWEST PRESS HAS TO SAY.

It is now practically settled that Pendleton will have a woolen mill. This is the direct result of the enterprise of the citizens of that town. They begin to realize the truth of the maxim that cities are the product of the efforts of the people and are putting it into effect. —East Oregon Republican.

Secretary Lamont denies that he ever said General Miles was a "newspaper soldier." General Miles does not consider it worth while to deny that he ever uttered the statement which was alleged to have provoked Secretary Lamont's remark, but no sensible person who knows the warrior believes that he did utter it. —Evening Telegram.

In explaining trespass upon the Cascade forest reservation steal, to John Butterworth, Dan R. Murphy, U. S. attorney for the district of Oregon, says that it is trespassing to "drive cattle thereon" for pasturage, etc. He does not mention sheep at all. Perhaps Mr. Luminox holds that all sheep are cattle, in the sense that our towering forest is like the hazel bush he has been accustomed to seeing. —Moro Observer.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the County Treasurer of Wasco County, Oregon, for the six months ending on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1895, of money received and paid out, from whom received and from what source, and on what account paid out:

Table with columns: Date, 1895, Amounts Received, General Fund, School Fund. Includes entries for Mar 31, To amount on hand from last report, To amounts received from Sheriff, taxes, etc.

Semi-Annual Statement of Treasurer—Concluded.

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Includes entries: To amount received from Sheriff, per et. col. tax, To amount received from Clerk, Co. warrant, etc.

AMOUNTS PAID OUT.

Table with columns: Description, General Fund, School Fund. Includes entries: By amount paid out on county warrants, By amount paid out on School Supts. warrants, etc.

SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX FUND.

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Includes entries: Amount on hand, special school tax fund, Amount received for taxes, etc.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Wasco—ss.

I, William Mitchell, 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 30th day of September, A. D. 1895.

Witness my hand this 30th day of September, A. D. 1895. W. M. 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 30th day of September, A. D. 1895:

Table with columns: Date, 1895, Amount. Includes entries: Oct. 1, 1895—To amount received in coin and currency during the month of April, To amount received in coin and currency during the month of May, etc.

Oct. 1, 1895—By amounts paid County Treasurer as per receipts—

Table with columns: Date, Amount. Includes entries: April, May, June, July, August, September.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Wasco—ss.

I, T. J. Driver, Sheriff of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

Witness my hand this 1st day of October, A. D. 1895. T. J. DRIVER, Sheriff of Wasco County, Oregon.

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 April, 1895, to the 30th day of September, 1895, both inclusive:

Table with columns: Description, Amount Allowed. Includes entries: For salaries and fees of County Judge, Commissioners, Clerk, Sheriff, District Attorney, School Superintendent, Assessor, Treasurer, etc.

Total amount allowed and drawn..... \$18,673 70

Outstanding Warrants Unpaid—

Table with columns: Description, Principal, Interest. Includes entries: Outstanding unpaid warrants October 1, 1895, Estimated interest thereon.

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, for the six months ending on the 30th day of September, 1895, on what account the same was 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 5th day of October, 1895. A. M. KELSAY, County Clerk. By SIMON BOLTON, Deputy.

SEMI-ANNUAL SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the financial condition of Wasco County, State of Oregon, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1895:

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Includes entries: October 1, 1895—To warrants drawn on the County Treasurer outstanding and unpaid, To estimated interest accrued thereon.

Total liabilities..... \$87,964 28

RESOURCES.

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Includes entries: By funds in the hands of County Treasurer applicable to the payment of county warrants, By estimated delinquent taxes applicable to the payment of county warrants for 1894, etc.

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 5th day of October, A. D. 1895. A. M. KELSAY, County Clerk. By SIMON BOLTON, Deputy.