

The Weekly Chronicle.

NOTICE.

All eastern foreign advertisers are referred to our representative, Mr. E. Katz, 230-234 Temple Court, New York City.

STATE OFFICIALS.

- Governor: W. P. Lord
Secretary of State: R. R. Kincaid
Treasurer: Philip Metchum
Supt. of Public Instruction: G. M. Irwin
Attorney-General: C. M. Idleman

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

- County Judge: Robt. Mays
Sheriff: T. J. Driver
Clerk: A. M. Kelley
Treasurer: C. L. Phillips

THE DECISION REVERSED.

The United States court of appeals, sitting at San Francisco, has rendered a decision on the appeal of the cases of the Eastern Oregon Land Co. against Messenger and Wilcox, reversing the decision of the court below, and deciding the case in favor of the Eastern Oregon Land Co.

That in 1864 the grant was made to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the grant to cover all odd sections within certain limits, "when the United States had full title, not reserved, sold, granted, or otherwise appropriated, and free from pre-emption or other claims or rights at the time the line of said road should be DEFINITELY FIXED, and the plot thereof filed in the office of the commissioner of the general land office."

That the Northern Pacific Railroad Company did not file a map or plat of the general route of its road until the 13th day of August, 1870; that no map of definite location was ever filed by said company.

That the secretary of the interior erred in holding the grant to the Northern Pacific prior to the lands within the limits of the grant to the Dalles Military Wagon Road Co.

That at the time of the filing of the map of definite location by the Dalles Military Wagon Road Company the grant to the Northern Pacific had not gone into effect through its failure to comply with the law, and therefore the rights to the lands within the three mile limit became perfected, and the wagon road company were, under the terms of the grant, entitled to said odd sections.

It will be seen from the above that Messenger and Wilcox lose their lands; and the question of ownership as between the wagon road company and those who settled upon odd section within the limits of its grant under agreement with or consent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, is settled against the settlers. The wagon road company's title is declared perfect.

The ladies at Lone Rock, Gilliam county, have a secret society, which a correspondent of the Condon Globe in speaking of, called the ladies' Orientals. This called forth a protest from the society, in which the society is stated to be entirely different from what the Orientals are supposed to be.

After a series of conferences, extending over a period of several days, the wool growers and wool manufacturers have failed to adjust their differences over the tariff rates to be recommended to the ways and

means committee, and have departed for their homes. The manufacturers think the wool growers want too much, and the wool growers think the manufacturers want it all. The outlook for a tariff on wool is not cheerful on this account. The manufacturers have the strongest pull.

THE HARM OF CHANGE.

It would undoubtedly be a great thing if the tariff laws of this country could be arranged on some permanent basis. The eternal changing of duties opens the gates for speculation, interferes with the revenues of the government and the business of the country. Not only does the changing rates give opportunities for speculators, but speculators are forever scheming for a change in duties that may enable them by forestalling the change to reap a rich harvest at the expense of the consumer.

Previous to the going into effect of the Wilson tariff, the wool market became stagnant. Why? Because speculators, and for that matter manufacturers, would not buy wool at tariff prices, when in a short time they could purchase in the cheapest markets of the world. The result was that for nearly a year before the law went into effect the wool market was dead, factories closed and prices steadily declining, and all this to the serious loss of the wool-grower.

Now comes the other side of the picture. With the inauguration of McKinley tariff legislation will be expected, and among the first articles to be taken from the free list is wool. It is confidently expected that a duty of eleven cents a pound on foreign wools will be imposed. In consequence of this the speculators have already gone to work to take from the wool-grower all possible benefits of the law.

The dispatches yesterday announce that a syndicate has been formed that has purchased, or is to purchase, 500,000,000 pounds of Australian wool, which will, of course, be imported free of duty. This immense supply will be held until the duties are again imposed, when it will be put on the market, keeping the price of American wools down, but selling at a large increase over the cost price. By this operation the government is deprived of the revenue of eleven cents a pound on 500,000,000, or \$55,000,000, and the money is taken from the people to go into the pockets of these sharpers. After this stock is used up, it is to their interest to again work a change in the revenue, and have wool again on the free list, so that in the course of a few years the operation may be repeated.

We have taken wool simply to illustrate the operation of the law. It is the same with many other products, the speculators fattening on every change. If some system of moderate tariff, framed to produce the revenues necessary for conducting the government, could be adopted and then let alone, it would prove of inestimable benefit. It would stop speculation, would allow the business men to conduct their businesses on a known and unfluctuating basis, and it would not permit the robbery of the people by shrewd and wealthy sharpers.

It may be possible that the legislature may yet meet. A strong influence is being brought to bear from the leaders of the national party to have the legislature meet and elect a senator. It is pointed out that this is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of the party's supremacy in the senate. Then, again, the necessities of the state require the passing of the regular appropriation bills. It is claimed that the keeping up of the state institutions causes the expenditure of from \$20,000 to \$30,000 a month in Salem, and that for this reason a strong pressure is being brought to bear on the members from Marion county to assist in perfecting an organization.

The Prineville Review says that out of seventeen applicants for teachers certificates, only one failed. It points out that the percentage of failures in all the other counties was from 50 to 75, and in Gilliam county 100, and then instead of pointing with pride to the Crook county ap-

plicants' success, it boldly states that the result was reached by fraud, or that the board of examiners were not strict enough, which latter explanation is probably true. The examinations are steadily being made more difficult for the avowed purpose of raising the standard, and applicants to teach will hereafter be compelled to pass yet more difficult examinations.

THE DAVIS BLUFF.

Speaker Davis, of the placenta legislature, has had a change of mind, if not of heart. Before he was very properly, though somewhat ignominiously kicked out by the first temporary organization, he had but one opinion, one order from his bosses, and knew nothing else whatever. Then he knew that he could not entertain any motion except to adjourn until forty members answered to their names. For more than forty days he stuck to this opinion, notwithstanding that the legal advice of Attorney C. E. S. Wood was at his service then, as now. Although but twenty-one members answered to their names, Davis now entertains a resolution, the same he before refused, to compel the attendance of absent members, and suddenly discovers that he has unlimited powers to perform any and all acts.

Why did it take Mr. Davis so long to discover his authority? The answer is plain. He waited until he thought Daley, Conn and other Mitchell men had gone home, into the inaccessible regions of Grant and Harney, and that by then forcing the presence of the other absentees, the senatorial question could be settled before Mitchell could get his strength together.

The scheme will not work, for the supreme court will be called upon to decide the legal questions. Mr. Davis and the Falstaffian contingent following him knew that if all the members of the house were in Salem, the present move would not be made. That if the Benson house were to walk into the assembly room in a body, Speaker Davis, Bilyeu, Baby Jones from Shear's Bridge, U'Ren and the whole job lot, would break for the corridor like a lot of stampeded steers.

The people are getting decidedly tired of bossism, and if some member who is attempted to be arrested by alleged officers of the house will do the Corbett act on that officer's countenance, his action will be indorsed by the people. There are some things that can only be properly resented by violence.

RAN AGAINST A ROCK.

Representative Huntington yesterday received the following telegram, sent from Aurora, Or. Following the date line and address it read:

Warrant out for absentees. Will you come? Answer, 271, Seventh street, Portland.

G. O. HOLMAN, Sergt.-at-Arms.

To which Mr. Huntington sent the following reply:

G. O. HOLMAN, 271, SEVENTH ST.: House adjourned on 24th. Will not come until supreme court decides your warrant legal.

B. S. HUNTINGTON.

This sergeant-at-arms is the same Glen O. Holman evidently who figured so conspicuously in the Chinese smuggling cases as the notary whose seal was left where it could be used in the manufacture of certificates of residence. He makes an excellent tail-ender for the Davis house.

The dispatches say that Weyler, the Cuban butcher, is to step down, and General Ramon Blancoy Aronas, the Marquis of Pena Plato, or words to that effect, will succeed him. Weyler is said to be very angry because the Spanish government interfered in his treatment of American prisoners. The true reason is perhaps cowardice. Weyler is a tyrant, therefore a coward, and since the insurgents have taken to shooting at him, albeit at long range, the refuge of resignation has suggested itself to him.

In order to serve process of the Davis house, money is of course necessary. Men of the Glen O. Holman stripe do not chase over the country and send telegrams at their own expense or on doubtful security; they

get the cash first. Neither do recalcitrant members of the legislature lay around the scene of their labors for fifty days at their own expense and then suddenly become interested in the business of the state. The expense must come from some place, and it must have some object. When Baby Jones from Shear's Bridge finds his way into the house after fifty days dodging around its doors, it indicates that there is something more than the business of the state going on inside. He has shown that he had no interest in that.

Mr. Theodore Waters has been to Mt. Hood, and four columns of the Oregonian are devoted to his story of the trip. He goes out of his way to give the Hood River apples a slam, but is kind enough to say they belonged to the Ben Davis variety. The truth is, a Ben Davis apple is one of the poorest, and fortunately Hood River has few of them. Its reputation has been built up on the golden king of all fruits, the Yellow Newton. Had Waters flipped his lip over one of those, he would have had a taste of something approaching more nearly the heavenly than Mr. Waters will ever taste unless he apologizes to Hood River.

The Oregonian today has a cartoon showing everybody fleeing from the state capital at the approach of a gentleman who is labeled "Taxpayer" and who has a roll marked remedial legislation, as big as a saw log, under his arm. The taxpayer is Jonathan Bourne, with Lis side whiskers cropped, and this accounts for the hilarity of the leaf-taking.

The house passed the bill providing for an international monetary conference, yesterday by a vote of 279 to 3. This is in accord with the St. Louis platform, but we fear it will not be acceptable to some great newspaper men in Portland.

It is rumored that one of the supreme judges would not be averse to exchanging the robes of justice for the senatorial toga, naturally supposing it would be more becoming to him.

Day after tomorrow at noon it will be just Grover Cleveland. He will be an ex-president, and McKinley will be a next president.

A STORY OF SUCCESS.

The old gentleman was giving the boy advice, not so much because the boy needed it, but because he had more than he knew what to do with, and the boy might just as well have it.

"Joshua," he said, "be polite to everybody. Remember ye ain't no millionaire, an' ye can't afford to put on too many important ways."

"Well, I ain't so sure 'bout that," was the reply. "It seems to me they's lots of people standin' round ready ter impose on ye ef ye don't show some spunk."

"Ye hev ter bear lots o' things in this life. But it's work ez counts. Remember the little busy bee. He jes' keeps a-workin' an' a-workin' day in an' day out. An' they's mighty few bees I'm given ter understand ez can't look back on their lives with satisfaction an' be p'inted out ter the neighbors ez a success; an' all because they jes' keeps on a-workin' an' a-workin'."

"That's so, father. But there's one trait of character 'bout the bee thet ye ain't dwelt on."

"What's that?"

"He don't allow anybody ter sit down on 'im."—Detroit Free Press.

Fine Oranges.

Mr. Joseph Knebel presented us a couple of oranges this morning grown by Capt. Anlauf, formerly of this city, in Ventura county, California. The golden apples of Hesperides were not handsomer, and for size they were almost equal to the average muskmelon. Mr. Knebel tells us seventy of them filled a crate, a story we can readily believe when we gaze at the single-standard beauties.

Thank You.

The committee in charge of "Evenings with Dickens" wish to sincerely thank those who so kindly assisted in making the entertainments successful.

F. A. ERNST, MRS. G. C. ESHELMAN, MRS. C. E. BAYARD, MISS ROWLAND.

A GREAT HUNTING OUTFIT.

The emperor hath two barons who are own brothers, one called Baian, and the other Mingan; and these are styled Chinuchi (or Cunichi), which is as much as to say: "The Keepers of the Mastiff Dogs." Each of these brothers hath 10,000 men under his orders; each body of 10,000 being dressed alike, the one in red and the other in blue, and whenever they accompany the khan to the chase, they wear their livery, in order to be recognized. Out of each body of 10,000 there are 2,000 men who are each in charge of one or more great mastiffs, so that the whole number of these is very large. And when the prince goes a-hunting one of those barons, with his 10,000 men and something like 5,000 dogs, goes towards the right, whilst the other goes towards the left with his party in like manner. They move along, all abreast of one another, so that the whole line extends over a full day's journey, and no animal can escape them. Truly it is a glorious sight to see the working of the dogs and the huntsmen on such an occasion! And as the khan rides a-fowl-jawing across the plains you will see these big hounds coming tearing up, one pack after a bear, another pack after a stag, or some other beast, as it may hap, and running the game down, now on this side, now on that, so that it is really a most delightful sport and spectacle.

The two brothers I have mentioned, writes Noah Brooks in St. Nicholas, are bound by the tenure of their office to supply the khan court from October to the end of March with 1,000 head of game daily, whether of beasts or birds, and not counting quails; and also with fish to the best of their ability, allowing fish enough for three persons to reckon as equal to one head of game.

OUR ALMANACS.

The Tables in Them Are Made by a Blind Man.

"I had rather a novel experience last year in the matter of gathering tables showing the rise and setting of the sun, the changes of the moon, high and low tides, etc.," said a publisher to a Washington Star man. "But I am fixed for this year. In my experience as a publisher I had printed about everything that I thought could be printed. Finally, an advertising concern wanted me to get out an almanac for them. They furnished all the copy for the almanac except the almanac itself—that is, the tables. I supposed I would have no difficulty in getting them, but I soon found out that I was mistaken. My desire was to get the tables correct, and to have them prepared in an authoritative way. After interviewing some of the experts in Washington I found that they were all disinclined to take any outside work. Finally one of them consented to do it, and he did it, charging me \$300 for the calculations—\$25 for each month. I am about having a similar work done this year, and came here for that purpose, but I learned that all the calculations for the various patent medicine and many other almanacs are made by a blind man in Pittsburgh, Pa., an amateur mathematician and astronomer of considerable local reputation. I sent for the tables and have received them. He charged me exactly six dollars, or 50 cents for each month. I understand that the actual work is done by his children, who write from his dictation. He tells me that he has supplied the same tables for about 100 different almanacs for 1897."

PASSING OF THE WATCHDOG.

Peacocks Supplanting Towser as the Household Protector.

"The place of a watchdog on the farm or country place," said State's Attorney McGuire the other day, in making some observations about mad dogs, reports the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "might be very well taken by peacocks and guinea fowls. I long since adopted peacocks alone to guard my place, and nothing can come around the premises night or day without causing an alarm from them. They are more watchful than any dog I ever owned. My experience with guineas has not been so extensive, but I believe they are also sure to give an alarm, or rather a good many alarms, if any strange man or beast should venture near them by night or day. Perhaps the days of the watchdog would be numbered if it were generally known how well peacocks and guinea fowls would take his place. Then, certainly, with fewer dogs there would not be so many cases of hydrophobia."

The statement of Mr. McGuire as to the watchfulness of peacocks was borne out by numerous Howard county farmers, among the number being County Commissioners Hess, Dorsey and Smith, and Mr. James L. Hobbs, who superintends the farming operations of Senator Gorman. Mr. Hobbs stated that he long ago discovered what excellent protection peacocks afford about a place, and down on the senator's farm he always keeps six or eight of them to guard the premises. So it appears that peacocks are useful as well as ornamental.

Geology.

The scientific beginnings of geology are said to have been treated of in Chinese works long before the Christian era. Some degree of geological information is displayed in the book of Job, several passages of which have been held to indicate an exact knowledge of the different strata of the earth. The science is treated of by Aristotle, Pliny, and Theophrastus. Geology did not become what may be called an exact science until the present century.

A Blind Mayor.

The Aberavon (England) town council lately unanimously elected as mayor Mr. Henry Richards, who is totally blind.

EAST AND SOUTH via The Shasta Route Southern Pacific Comp'y.

Table with columns: LEAVE, FROM FEB. 10, 1897, ARRIVE. Lists train schedules for various routes including Overland Express, Roseburg and way stations, etc.

DINING CARS ON OGDEN ROUTE.

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Leave for OSWEGO, daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 a. m.; 12:15, 1:45, 5:25, 6:45, 8:00 p. m. (and 11:30 p. m. on Saturday only). Arrive at Portland at 7:10 and 5:30 a. m.; and 1:30, 4:15, 6:35 and 7:55 p. m.

Leave for Sheridan, week days, at 4:30 p. m. Arrive at Portland, 9:30 a. m.

Leave for ARLINE on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9:40 a. m. Arrive at Portland, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8:05 p. m.

Sunday trains for OSWEGO leave at 8:40 a. m. and 12:15, 1:45, 5:30, 6:55, 8:05 and 8:00 p. m. Arrive at Portland at 8:30, 10:00 a. m.; 1:30, 4:15, 5:10, 6:35, 7:55 p. m.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & Pass. Agt.

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For further particulars see special circular or call upon or correspond with.

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