

The Weekly Chronicle.

COUNTY OFFICIALS. County Judge, Robt. Mays; Sheriff, T. J. Driver; Clerk, A. M. Kelsey; Treasurer, C. L. Phillips; Commissioners, J. S. Blowers, D. S. Kinsey, W. H. Whipple; Assessor, J. B. Velt; Surveyor, T. B. Velt; Superintendent of Public Schools, C. L. Gilbert; Coroner, W. H. Butts.

STATE OFFICIALS. Governor, W. P. Lord; Secretary of State, H. R. Kincaid; Treasurer, Phillip McEachan; Supt. of Public Instruction, G. M. Irwin; Attorney-General, C. M. Idleman; Commissioner of Agriculture, G. W. McBride; Senators, J. H. Mitchell, W. H. Egan, J. B. Velt; Congressmen, W. H. Egan, J. B. Velt; State Printer, W. H. Leeds.

Weekly Clubbing Rates. Chronicle and Oregonian, \$2.25; Chronicle and Examiner, 2.25; Chronicle and Tribune, 1.75; Chronicle and N. Y. World, 2.00.

FLEXIBLE CURRENCY.

The Labor Exchange idea theoretically would not be a bad one, provided the premises were correct, for if the conditions described by the advocates of the system existed, the arguments they advance would be sound. But are they? The major premise is that this country produces everything it needs. The minor that by taking care of its products there would always be plenty for all, and the conclusion that by adopting the Labor Exchange theory this would be done, and therefore there would be plenty of employment and plenty of the products of industry for all.

The premises are incorrect, the conclusion necessarily faulty. In the first place the country does not produce all it needs. It produces no part of many things considered necessities, and it produces a vast surplus of other necessities.

The Labor Exchange idea is, for instance, here in The Dalles store the wool, grain and other products of the country, and issue certificates calling for as much of the stored product as any person might deposit. These certificates would operate as a medium of exchange or money. When products are abundant the granaries would be filled with them and a large amount of this money would be put in circulation. When crops were short there would be a demand for the stored products, the certificates would be presented, redeemed in products and destroyed, thus reducing the volume of money.

Now let us suppose that this would work all right practically in a local way; how would it be on a larger scale? Suppose, for instance, that a person holding a certificate of deposit of 100 bushels of wheat should want a ton of salt, how would he be able to trade his wheat in a Dalles warehouse for salt in Michigan? or pay for iron in Pennsylvania with a similar certificate? or swap for coffee in Brazil, tea in China, jute in India, rice, sugar, spices, silks, and the thousand products of other countries?

It is true the people of this country could live upon what they produce, but it would be a step backward in civilization, not forward. Besides how would it furnish employment for any now unemployed? We would raise no more grain, manufacture no more. If we as a nation were content to subsist upon what we produce, there would be less employment than now, for we now grow a surplus, giving employment to labor, and trade it for other products, through the medium of the world's money, to the world. Besides this, there are some things that could not be put in a warehouse—live stock, perishable fruits vegetables, etc. How does the Labor Exchange people propose to handle these without money?

We fear our friends have not yet solved the problem, and that their system is not an improvement, even upon what Mr. Sharp calls "the crude financial system of Alexander Hamilton." No system has yet been discovered that will permit the business of the world to be done without money, without some accepted medium of exchange by which expressed values may be measured. We know whereof we speak, having had a good many years' experience in running country newspapers, and while the country editor can get along, and does with less money than anybody, he must have some. He swaps paper

for cordwood, butter, potatoes and such, and advertising space for a suit of clothes semi-occasionally, or something of that kind; but when it comes to paying for paper and type the hard hearted dealers refuse circus tickets or subscription accounts. They demand money, coin, and if they don't get it, the paper quits.

We have not given the subject much thought; but it does not seem to require a great deal. We confess to a hankering to be convinced, for we would like to be able to get along without money; but it would require practical demonstration, instead of theories that bear in themselves the evidences of impracticability.

A HAIR-SPLITTER.

Judge Shattuck has passed upon the matter of the mandamus proceedings against the treasurer of Multnomah county, and intimated that a peremptory writ should issue; but on the representations of Judge Whalen, attorney for the county treasurer, that there was not money enough on hand to pay warrants, allowed time for an amended answer to be filed. In this condition the case now stands.

Reviewing the case, the court said that the petitioner represents there are large sums of money in the county treasury applicable to ordinary debts and expenses. The treasurer admits this condition of things, excepting the fact that these sums of money are there; he denies the application of the rule which petitioner invokes with regard to the distribution of money, and he denies the writ of mandamus and claims the proper remedy here is an ordinary action of law by state authorities against the county treasurer or the county of Multnomah, or the application of another remedy allowed by the statute, which is if the treasurer does not pay over state money, he is subject to penalty and forfeiture, and if he continue in error on this subject, he may be expelled from office.

"This case has been very extensively discussed by counsel," remarked Judge Shattuck. "The arguments have been profuse and labored, but they fail to satisfy me that the position taken by the respondent is correct. The whole matter, it seems to me, turns upon the instruction of section 2813 of the statute, and that section provides in these words: 'On or before the first Monday in February in each year the several county treasurers of this state shall pay over to the state treasurer in gold and silver coin the amount of the state tax charged to their respective counties, which tax shall be paid out of the first of such moneys collected and paid to the county treasurer.' It is claimed that this statute means that the first money that comes into the county treasury shall be applied to the demands of the state or state debts its apportion to the county, and no contradictory authority has been cited for a statute like this."

There is nothing in the statute, the court said, that goes outside of the ordinary parlance, ordinary speech of the people, and it is to be ordinarily accepted exactly according to its terms, and the provision and application of its principle made accordingly.

"If you leave out two words from this section, you have exactly the position which the defendant Hoyt, treasurer, claims is controlling him. Leaving out the words 'of such,' and there is in the statute, as is claimed by the respondent here. Should these words be left out? Why should they be left out of the statute? It looks as if there was a design on the part of the legislature to have this statute construed as the petitioners claim it should be. The effect of leaving out these two words would justify the other construction alleged here, that all money due the state ought to be paid out of the first money before any other demand is satisfied. It seems to me the construction of the statute is that the money's paid into the respective funds, not into the general fund of the county."

Judge Shattuck says the statute means what it says, and says what it means; but that what it says and what it means is that officers and courts need not obey its plain com-

mands. The words "of such" are what Judge Shattuck hangs his decision on; but where he makes the distinction and difference between the sentence with those words in or out is a profound mystery. The truth seems to be that the county needs the money, and the judge wants the county to have the use of it. That, and that only, is the law and the gospel of the case.

FEAST AND FAST.

The Telegram takes the Irish people to task for their counter-demonstration on the occasion of the queen's jubilee. Its criticisms are not just. Much as may be said of Queen Victoria and her reign, there is but little in it to cause Ireland's sons any exuberance of joyful demonstrations. Of England's advancement since Victoria was placed upon the throne, there can be no question. Her dominions have grown, her wealth multiplied over and over again. As has been truthfully said, "she owns a large part of the land and all the seas." England has prospered and grown as few, if any, nations have equaled in the same length of time. Englishmen have just cause to feel proud.

How is it with Ireland? When Queen Victoria ascended the throne Ireland is credited with having 9,000,000 people. How have they been affected in the sixty years of her reign? The census tells a suggestive story. Today Ireland has 3,500,000 Irish population. Sixty years of Victoria has driven 5,500,000 of Ireland's children out of their native home. It is an eloquent criticism of England's policy toward her sister isle. Nor was it deserved. While the iron heel of British rule was crushing the life out of Ireland's industries, Ireland's sons were carrying the English flag gallantly to new conquests. With Corcoran at Balaklava, with Clive in India, in Asia's jungles or Africa's deserts, wherever English greed or English interests compelled war, Ireland's sons shed as gallant blood as ever glorified a battlefield. What was her reward and their's? Let the spirit of Robert Emmett answer. In 1847 and '48 English landlords mercilessly compelled the Irish tenant to sell his grain to pay rent, and there being a failure of the potato crop, 1,500,000 Irish people starved to death. England did nothing for them, and the people of the United States appalled by their suffering, by generous contributions prevented that number being perhaps doubled.

Ireland owes England nothing but that love which the Senegambian helot felt for the master who scourged him to his work with lash and blow. Queen Victoria's reign has been a great and glorious one for England; but Ireland has gained nothing but suffering and cruel treatment for it, and the past sixty years disclose nothing that would, or should, cause Ireland to rejoice over England's glory.

Victoria's policy towards Ireland was but a continuance of that of her predecessors; but that does not relieve it from the charge of cruelty. The Irish are a pathetically light-hearted people, brave, long-suffering, hopeful. If they were not, their race would be but a memory today.

It may not have been good taste to display mourning on so joyous an occasion. It may have been really wrong to hurt an Englishman's feelings at such a time. It may be that politeness, especially Irish politeness, would have dictated, there being a lady in the case, that Ireland should insist she enjoyed her treatment for the past sixty years. It may be that the memory of Irish blood vainly shed on Irish soil for Ireland's rights, should have been for the time forgotten. But all of these things would have been lies. Ireland sees Victoria's reign through Irish eyes, and if they see not with the same vision as Englishmen, let the latter remember that those eyes have been too often blurred with tears from cruel, wicked and inhuman treatment.

England has cause to rejoice; but no fair-minded student of English history can truthfully assert that Ireland has not abundant cause to mourn.

Upon the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Emperor William I,

the emperor, replying to the burgomaster's toast, expressed his regrets that his father was not present. This sentiment has a flavor of Irishism about it that makes it amusing. The emperor seems to forget that had his father been alive, the statute would, in all probability, not have been made, and he himself would not have been emperor. It is of a piece with a story of a lady who during the siege of Paris, driven by hunger, had her pet poodle killed and served for her dinner. After having dined heartily, she gazed with tears in her eyes at the bones left from the feast and exclaimed: "Alas! Poor Fido! How he would enjoy those bones if he were alive."

The city council of Forest Grove recently passed an ordinance taxing all business pursuits. We note that the council showed rare discernment in classifying the subjects. What more appropriate classification for instance, could have been made than "hardware men, dentists, butchers and doctors," all of whom must pay \$10 per year? What neater arrangement than that of barbers and printers, both of which trades have to scrape for a living, and pay \$6 for the privilege? And what more natural association than lawyers and town cows, each of which must pay \$4 per year for the privilege of running at large. The Forest Grove council understands its business, as well as other peoples.'

The Condon Globe, noting the appointment of T. Lyons to the office of townsite commissioner at Juneau, Alaska, without intending it calls attention to one of the things that cause a deficit in the national treasury. It says: "This is a position that pays \$2000 a year salary, and will require only a small portion of his time. In addition to this he can perhaps make double as much out of his law practice." If it requires only little of his time, why so large a salary? Congress would do well to turn its attention to economizing, instead of trying to raise revenues to meet extravagant expenses.

It is stated that Jonathan Bourne has gone East to live, and will never return. There could be but one more cheerful piece of news, and that would be that he had gone East to die. In Australia, many years ago, a play was written entitled "A Ticket of Leave Man," and the prologue was written by a convict, who, commenting on the population of Australia, wrote those famous lines: Strange patriots we, for be it understood We left our country for our country's good.

SUICIDE OF A RATTLESNAKE.

Little Doubt of the Fact That They Kill Themselves by Their Own Bites.

The question as to whether the rattlesnake's venom is poisonous to itself has often been discussed, but if any satisfactory conclusion has ever been arrived at we are unaware of the fact, says the St. Louis Republic. Dr. W. J. Burnett, formerly a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, says that there are good reasons for believing that the action of the rattler's virulent poison is the same upon all living things, vegetable as well as animal. Other eminent naturalists combat this theory and declare that the idea of an animal poison killing or injuring a vegetable is really preposterous. Burnett says: "It is even just as fatal to the snake itself as to other animals." Then he relates the experience of one, Dr. Dearing. The doctor had a specimen of the prolific rattler which he kept alive in a cage. One day he irritated the reptile so, as to study the effect of the anger thus provoked. The snake struck wildly about a few times and then buried its fangs in its own body. Almost instantly, the experimenter says, the reptile rolled over and died. If this story is true, and we have no reason to doubt the story, we see in it the remarkable and unique physiological fact of a fluid secreted from the blood which proves deadly when introduced into the very source from which it was derived.

After Suckers.

The happiest boy we have seen in a long while was a little fellow who passed the office about 1 o'clock this afternoon, headed for the river. He had a can full of bait, an immense fish pole and a stone bruise that made him walk on his toes. He was whistling a selection from Il Trovatore, or something else entirely unintelligible, and his stone bruise, his limp and his whistle were the envy of all his fellows. As he passed with his mighty fish pole, we were reminded of that touching poem: His pole was made of the strongest oak, His line, a cable that never broke; And he baited his hook with tiger's tails, And he stood on the beach and he fished for whales. His pole was made of a peacock's feather, His line was of the finest tether. He baited his hook with mites from cheese, And he sat on his bed and bobbed for fleas."

AID SHOULD BE GIVEN

A Society That is Accomplishing Much Good.

The work done hitherto by the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of Oregon in rescuing homeless, neglected and abused children of the state will, undoubtedly, be familiar to many of the residents of this city, but to those who are not familiar with the work, it will be interesting to know that this institution rescues homeless, neglected and abused children of Oregon, cares for such until suitable homes or employment are found for them, and continues a systematic attention to their treatment and condition. During the past year this society has received and placed out in homes 268 children, and the average number placed out by this society during the past four years is twenty-two per month, or 264 per annum, making a total of 1056 children in the past four years.

This society has a model home, situated in East Portland, which is used as a depot or clearing house for children who are taken from brutal parents or picked up homeless or neglected. They are taken to the Home properly cleansed, clothed and kept until a suitable home is found for them. There is on hand continually at this depot from twenty-five to forty children, about two-thirds being boys and one-third girls. The girls, from the youngest to the oldest, are thoroughly trained in housework as long as they are at the home, while the boys are taught out-door employment, and are put to work on the ground adjacent to the Home, which the management has begun to cultivate. With plenty of fresh air and a good bed and regular meals, the children soon improve.

Wasco county has contributed its share of abused and neglected children to this society, and in all cases the final result has been highly satisfactory. Perhaps it will be fresh in the minds of many residents of Wasco county the case of the Gibson girl, aged 4 years, who was living with her mother in a dilapidated barn at the edge of The Dalles. The mother was one of the most abandoned creatures it is possible to imagine. Besides living an immoral life, she was a morphine fiend and it was thought administered the drug to the little girl. Her husband was also a fiend, and at the time the attention of the society was called to the case, he was an inmate of the insane asylum. The only furniture in the barn was an old stove with the pipe coming through a hole in the roof, an old bunk, in which were thrown a heap of rags, (this was called a bed) the only light, save that which came through the cracks in the woodwork, was admitted through a door which is usually used for throwing out the manure. When the superintendent, in company with Deputy Sheriff Phirman, arrived on the scene, a horrible spectacle awaited them. The mother, with her scanty, ragged clothing and unkempt hair, looked the picture of misery itself. The hair of the little girl was matted and stood out nearly straight with dirt. She had nothing on but a burlap tied around her waist with a string. The mother was summoned to court and the child was awarded to the care of this society. The generous ladies of The Dalles had a new outfit ready for the little one and a woman hired to bathe her and remove at least the worst of the dirt, but no washing for the first time could possibly remove all of it, but there was such a transformation in the child that the mother hardly recognized her when bidding her goodbye on the cars. The little one, to make matters worse, had learned to use very bad language, but she had only been in the Home two months when she was taken by a well-to-do and highly respected lady residing near Portland. She is now attending the public school and doing extremely well. She has entirely forgotten her experience in the Home and with her mother. I have been informed that the mother is dead, and also the father. This I consider to be a great blessing to the child.

The foregoing is only a sample of the many cases that are looked after by this institution. The management informs their friends at The Dalles and the editor of this paper that assistance is needed as the legislature not having appropriated funds, this valuable institution for the care of homeless children may, in all probability, have to close its doors, unless the public fall in line and assist all in their power. Several counties have been called on, but as yet only one-half of them have responded. Should they all come in and do their part, this society would be able to get along without asking further charity of any one, and it is only a small amount which has been asked. The society has the endorsement of the county court of this county among others, but as its income is not sufficient to keep it running, this appeal is made to the charitably-disposed citizens of The Dalles to assist it all in their power. Superintendent Gardner will, in the course of a week or two, make a thorough canvass of citizens and endeavor to get contributions and membership subscriptions. The membership subscriptions are \$5 per annum, but all other donations will be thankfully received. A good barn was built adjoining the home, and it was the intention of the management to keep some cows and to raise their own vegetables, but on account of lack of funds it has been impossible for them to purchase any stock

or improve the place as it was originally intended; but if the generous public will do their best to assist a deserving cause, the good work will still go on.

The society has on hand at the present writing twenty-five children, fifteen of whom are boys and ten girls. Of the boys there is one desirable aged 4, three aged 6, five aged 7, three aged 8, two aged 14, and a colored boy aged 16. Of the girls there is one desirable aged 3, with fair complexion, blue eyes and curly hair; one aged 5, with light complexion; several ranging in age from 8 to 10; two aged 11, and one 13. The foregoing children under the age of 8 years will be placed out in desirable homes for legal adoption, and those above that age on indenture; that is to say, to be brought up as one's own until they become of age. In addition to the foregoing, this society has the custody of a 9-months-old baby girl, with light complexion and blue eyes, also for adoption.

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The New Time Card.

Under the new time card, which goes into effect tomorrow, trains will move as follows:

No. 4, to Spokane and Great Northern arrives at 6 p. m., leaves at 6:05 p. m. No. 2, to Pendleton, Baker City and Union Pacific, arrives 1:15 a. m., departs 1:20 a. m. No. 3, from Spokane and Great Northern, arrives 8:30, departs 8:35 a. m. No. 1, from Baker City and Union Pacific, arrives 1:20, departs 1:25 a. m. Nos. 23 and 24, moving east of The Dalles, will carry passengers. No. 23 arrives at 6:30 p. m., departs 12:45 p. m. Passengers for Heppner will take train leaving here 6:05 p. m.

EAST and SOUTH via The Shasta Route - OF THE - Southern Pacific Comp'y.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Portland.

Table with columns LEAVE and ARRIVE. Rows include OVERLAND EXPRESS, Roseburg and way stations, Corvallis and way stations, etc.

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Leave for OSWEGO, daily, except Sunday, at 7:20 a. m.; 12:15, 1:45, 5:25, 6:45, 8:05 p. m. (and 11:30 p. m. on Saturday only), and 8:40 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. on Sundays only. Arrive at Portland daily at 7:10 and 8:30 a. m.; and 1:30, 4:15, 6:35 and 7:55 p. m., (and 10 a. m., 3:15 and 5:10 p. m. on Sundays only).

Leave for Sheridan, week days, at 4:30 p. m. Arrive at Portland, 9:30 a. m. Leave for AIRLIE on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9:40 a. m. Arrive at Portland, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:05 p. m. *Except Sunday. **Except Saturday.

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

Notice.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1897. Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against "The Dalles National Bank" of the city of The Dalles, Oregon, that the same must be presented to H. S. Wilson, receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they may be disallowed. JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller.