

The Weekly Chronicle.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge..... Robt. May
 Sheriff..... T. J. Driver
 Clerk..... A. M. Keiser
 Treasurer..... C. L. Phillips
 Commissioners..... J. S. Blowers
 Assessor..... D. S. Kinsey
 Surveyor..... W. H. Whipple
 Superintendent of Public Schools..... C. L. Gilbert
 Coroner..... W. H. Butts

STATE OFFICIALS.

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

Weekly Clipping Rates.

Chronicle and Oregonian..... \$2 25
 Chronicle and Examiner..... 2 25
 Chronicle and Tribune..... 1 75
 Chronicle and N. Y. World..... 2 00

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

In speaking on this important subject, the Wool Record says:

It is to be hoped that the United States senate will not fail to act favorably upon the bill introduced by Senator Elkins, providing for the restoration of the differential duty of ten per cent. on all imports carried in foreign ships. This is a measure which should appeal to the patriotism of every member of both houses of congress.

It cannot be objected that this is a new policy. The bill in question simply proposes a return to the original policy of this government. The first act of the first congress under the present constitution provided for a differential tax, in addition to ordinary duties. The second act, approved only sixteen days after the first was passed, provided further protection for our merchant marine by discriminating tonnage dues ranging from 6 cents per pound to 50 per cent. per pound. In 1794 the law was so amended as to provide for another increase of duty of 10 per cent. on all imports in foreign ships. The protective effects of that measure were almost magical.

In 1804 the general tariff duties were increased 2.5 per cent. and accompanying this change there was a proviso that "an addition of 10 per cent. shall be made to the said additional duty in respect to all goods imported in ships or vessels not of the United States." This was substantially a continuation of the policy of 1794.

The removal of that protection has lost to American ships not less than an annual average of \$150,000,000, or a grand total of \$10,350,000,000 for the last sixty-nine years. This humiliation should cease.

It is a strange situation in which The Dalles finds itself regarding the matter of a woolen mill. There is every facility possible to be found here for the establishment of such an industry. Pendleton has one which is doing a prosperous business, and Pendleton has not one-half the advantages in such a line as has The Dalles. Dallas, a little town in the Willamette valley, possesses a woolen mill employing quite a number of men, and which has all the orders it can fill. And yet The Dalles, which ships wool to other places, has to buy blankets from Salem, Pendleton and these other towns, which are more progressive in some respects than we are. The woolen mill at Salem has not only furnished employment to many operatives, and thus aided in creating a demand for goods of all kinds, but it has actually made money for its owners. The Dalles is on a good business foundation, but it is a pity to see opportunities wasted which would be productive of so much good.

There seems to be wide diversity of opinion among the leaders of the silver party as to whether their cause is a growing or a dying one. Ex-Governor Horace Boies of Iowa has declared that the proposed free coinage of silver was a dead issue, and that the politicians themselves had better so consider it. On the other hand, Bryan is headed for Walla Walla, Washington, to tell the people that those who don't vote for free silver have no understanding of what's good for them. As talking is now his sole business, no one will object to Mr. Bryan getting all the jobs at it he can, but there is no

prospect that the next few years will see the overwhelming change he predicts. The country is getting ready to be prosperous, and though it will take time to undo past mischief, prosperity will come. But it never will come if coupled with the free coinage of silver.

WHITMAN ONCE MORE.

This long-continued discussion is not of general interest, most surely. Yet to those (and they are not a few, nor among the least intelligent of our community) who are interested in state-building, anything relating to the early period, the formative stage of our state, is of intense interest.

The statement that Dr. Whitman's admirers were hunting for a hero, and having found him, they proceeded to "unduly exalt him," may be said without fear of contradiction, as it is purely a matter of opinion, and not of fact. What in one person is grateful appreciation of services rendered in almost, but not quite, unsurmountable difficulty, is characterized by a person of different temperament as "undue" exaltation.

The statement that Oregon would have belonged to the United States government had Dr. Whitman never lived, is probably uncontradictable. If it were not true, we could not possibly prove that negative. America would no doubt have been discovered if Columbus had never been born. The editor of the Oregonian would no doubt have lived and thrived had he been born in Timbuctoo. As Captain Cochrane says in Pinafore, "This kind of thing can go on forever," and as argument or proof it amounts to but little.

These are the facts: A number of men, subjects of Queen Victoria, organized to trade with Indians for furs, were here, and their business well in hand. It takes no great insight to know that however kindly disposed, nor how humane these persons were, nothing was farther from their plans or wishes than that this land should be open for settlement by United States citizens. Some other persons, of whom the chief presumably was another Canadian gentleman, a native of Stanstead, Canada East, were here with the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the savages. Nothing should be said belittling in any degree the noble purposes of these missionaries and their families. It was not written that their plans should be matured and finished with a success that should call the world's notice. Very much the reverse. Some others with a similar purpose with Dr. Whitman and Mr. Spalding as first-comers, were located east of the mountains.

History has shown Dr. Whitman to be a man of undoubted far-reaching sagacity, an organizer, a builder, a planner. A letter is now before us written by Dr. Samuel J. Parker of Ithaca, N. Y., the first coadjutor of Dr. Whitman, wherein by inference we can see that he considered the location of Dr. Whitman among the Cayuses as especially unpromising. Be that as it may, most surely Dr. Whitman looked upon his work as brief, and upon this country as the future home of his countrymen—the home of American citizens. The evidence is abundant that he exerted himself to bring this about in a way that could not be expected from any subject of Her Majesty, and which we have no reason to believe such subject ever did exert himself; though in so doing Dr. Whitman most certainly signed his own death warrant.

If to honor the efforts and success of this man with warm and appreciative gratitude is to "unduly" exalt him, we have been wrongly taught the lesson of patriotism.

The next steamer in the Oregon-Asiatic line will carry from Portland 10,000,000 feet of railroad ties and 7,000,000 feet of stringers. Some 1,500,000 feet of other lumber will be included in the cargo. The railroad material is intended for the road now building through Manchuria, in China. One of the most encouraging features in the trade situation in the Northwest is the continued increase in business between the Northwest and the Orient. In all sorts of products there is an in-

crease in demand, and the steamer service has been repeatedly improved to meet the requirements of the trade. The completion of the Great Northern and the wise policy of the O. R. & N., have done a great deal towards bringing about this condition, and it looks as if Portland will be able to keep up the competition with other ports and be the gainer, as in the past. In the meantime all enterprises with products to sell should keep watchful for the opportunities presented by trade with China, Japan and the Orient. In this way the seat of a great commercial empire will be permanently established along our northwest coast.

AND NO MORE.

Napoleon Davis, police commissioner and dictator for the mayor of Portland, resents the insinuations that the police commissioners were "collecting \$2000 a month from the gamblers and others," and indignantly says: "I want to say that this is an infamous falsehood." Of course as to that this journal is not informed, and cannot therefore speak; but it notes that Mr. Davis' denial is to the \$2000. This does not deny some other smaller sum, say \$1,950. The oversight might have been caused by the sudden burst of indignation, which set the lava flow of speech rolling out of Mr. Davis' mouth, but it leaves the denial unsatisfactory just the same.

Then there is another little thing. When Mr. Davis had cooled slightly, he said in a fitting peroration: "I move that Mr. Myers be paid just what is coming to him, and no more." Now this leaves the inference that had Mr. Myers not stirred the deeps of Mr. Davis' wrath, that gentleman as police commissioner, would have paid Mr. Myers more than "just what was coming to him and no more." Commissioners Reilly and Watt heartily applauded this sentiment, the secretary figured up "just what was coming to Mr. Myers, and no more," which was \$30, and that sum was paid him.

Mr. Davis may be correct in all of his assertions, but there is an uncertainty, a vagueness, an indefiniteness of expression in his denying specific amounts that leaves in the minds of the weary taxpayers an unexpressed, and not fully formed, yearning for something more specific. As Mr. Davis is an attorney, he would probably express the idea by saying it was "immaterial, irrelevant and incompetent, and did not state facts sufficient to constitute a defense. The court will give judgment on the pleadings."

Tomorrow the Oregonian promises the public its long-expected mining edition. We sincerely hope that the paper has covered the field as well as it usually does, and that the edition will be all that is claimed for it. Mining in Oregon is only in its infancy, or at least that is true of quartz mining, and unfortunately Portland capital is not taking a proper interest in this great industry. There is hardly a paying quartz mine in Eastern Oregon but is owned by eastern people, unless, like the Bonanza, it is owned by people who discovered or fell heir to the claims. Baker and Grant counties are in the near future to become magnificent gold producers, and the Oregonian will have accomplished a good work if it induces Portland capital to seek investment in their mines.

The trial of the Competitor crew has again been postponed, and that indefinitely. It is an outrage on American citizens that should cause the administration to read the riot act to Spain. Those men, many of whom are American citizens, have been confined in a Spanish dungeon for a year, and no effort has been made to force the Spaniards to give them a trial. The suggestion is natural that the Monterey and Monardnock would be more useful just now in front of Moro castle than in Portland.

Commissioner Hermann, of the general land office at Washington, has been engaged for several weeks in the preparation of rules and regulations governing the forest reserves of the United States, and has about completed that work. These rules and regulations are submitted to the

secretary of the interior for his approval. These regulations will involve the care of the 41,000,000 acres of the land reserved. They will cover all lands available for mining, grazing and forestry and for the purposes of settlement. The execution of the commissioner's plan will involve an elaborate survey, which has recently been commenced under the supervision of the geological survey.

The New York Journal, commenting on Debs' anarchistic speech, very correctly intimates that Mr. Debs is in no danger from Federal troops, that his idea of gathering 300,000 people into a socialistic scheme will result in troubles coming from members of his community, not from outsiders, and closes his comment with the suggestive statement that "Kaweah, Altruria and Topolobampo were not suppressed by troops."

In Ohio the political battle is to be fought over the money question. Each party has expressed its preference for senator, but this cuts but little figure as the battle royal is the old matter of 16 to 1. The free silver craze is dying, but it is dying hard. It will get another knock-out blow in Ohio in October, and Hanna will succeed himself as senator.

Under the Dingley bill hides are to come off the free list, and will have to pay duty. It is estimated this item alone will yield \$6,000,000 a year revenue. Whatever else our Democratic brethren may think of the question as to who pays the tariff, there can be no doubt but that this \$6,000,000 comes out of the foreigner's hides.

According to General Weyler, profound peace prevails in Cuba; but it will require 60,000 more Spanish soldiers to conquer one province.

COMPRESSED AIR TRANSMITTED Will a Little Better Economy Be Obtained?

It remains to be ascertained whether or not the pressures of from several hundred to several thousands, all things considered in compressing and in using, are possible and practicable in the face of heat and refrigeration; with the assistance of compounding, tripling, quadrupling and what not that is, whether it will pay to employ this vehicle for transporting power developed at a convenient and economical point and distribute the accumulated energy for use through a system of street cars.

Capitalists who invest money for a return upon the outlay are very careful in considering the enthusiastic although sincere views of inventors and even if it is reasonable to believe that compressed air will eventually take important place in the world's work, the investors who take the responsibility are very much in the position of the man who wanted to know how to tell toadstools from mushrooms, and was advised to eat them, and if he did not die then they were mushrooms. Obtaining, say, ten per cent. or less of the heat value of coal in the form of power for valuable use is a sure thing, well known, and from the standpoint of facts cheap. But putting Prof. Tyndall's "mode of motion" into some other medium of transportation, and paying toll at both ends of the line, appeals to the man who pays the bills with a force not easily appreciated by the scientists. The losses met with in transforming mechanical energy into electrical energy, and sending it in this form over the trolley wire and into the car motor, or in investigating the mechanical energy in the pull of a cable are more than counterbalanced by many inconveniences and economies and now the hope that some incidental advantages in sight may be realized, and still a little better economy be obtained, is attracting attention toward compressed air.—Cassier's Magazine.

An Extraordinary Light.

What is believed to have been an aurora of such extraordinary brilliancy as to obscure the sunlight is thus described in an old number of the Gentleman's Magazine: On the 2d day of January, 1753, an unusual light, far above the brightest day, struck all beholders with amazement. The time was four o'clock in the afternoon, and it soon faded away. At seven, however, from east to west, streams appeared like rivers of bright fire. A general feeling of alarm was caused by these, but they gradually faded away to the north, their disappearance being accompanied by shocks which were felt by all, but which did no particular damage.—St. Louis Republic.

On Their Track.

"Ha! ha!" quoth Romeo Gruffvoice, the tragedian, as he wearily stepped from tie to tie on the way from Frostville, "tis the first time, forsooth, I have played the roll of detective. The directors of this road know me not, but I am on their track."

"Just then a train turned the curve and the way it used him made him feel very much out of it.—N. Y. World.

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THE CONVENTION CONTINUES.

Interesting Sessions Held and Eloquent Addresses Given.

The following committees had previously been appointed:
 Resolutions—R. J. Ginn, W. J. Hughes, Rev. Morrison, Mrs. H. B. Morse, Mrs. W. D. Dover, Mrs. F. Bardon.

Finance—A. P. Macy, Dr. Frazier, Rev. McElerce Ross, Mrs. G. W. Shaw, Miss Jacobs.

Nominations—Rev. C. C. Poling, Rev. G. W. Gue, Mr. E. Peoples, Miss Ella McBride, Mrs. Gilkie.

The following report of the exercises of the Sunday school convention yesterday afternoon came in too late for publication yesterday, and is printed below:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Discussion developed the great need of a field worker, and it was moved that the matter of the field worker be referred to the executive, with power to act. The reading of a letter from G. H. Himes to the secretary in regard to the work in Clatsop and Jackson counties simply emphasized the need.

At 1:30 there were conferences of the superintendents, teachers and primary workers, led by E. Peoples, A. W. Barnard and Mrs. E. W. Allen. These conferences were for the purpose of comparing notes in the various lines of work, and were very helpful.

At 2:15 devotional services were led by Rev. C. A. Nutley, after which came reports of departments of work.

Report of the home department was made by Rev. Poling of Portland. When he took the work there were only two home classes in the state. There have been four classes organized. The home class is intended to take in those who cannot for any reason attend the regular Sunday school—travelers, railroad and steambot men, every employee who has to work on Sunday, all invalids, busy people, etc.

The report on primary work by Mrs. E. W. Allen of Portland was very interesting, as her work always is. A year ago there were two Primary Unions, now there are four and a prospect of several more at points where preliminary work has been done. Mrs. Allen in her report gave an idea of how the union works and how the meetings are carried on.

House to house visitation was brought out in a letter from Rev. G. A. Blair of Portland. He asked that a superintendent of the work for each county be named at this convention and reported to him so that he may be able to push the matter through some responsible person in each county. Discussion brought out how the work is done.

"Progressive Methods," by D. D. Oliphant, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Portland, interested and instructed the convention.

A letter from the W. C. T. U. of the state of Oregon was read by Mrs. French, also a letter from Gov. Taylor of Tennessee inviting the convention to attend the exposition at Nashville.

The question box was conducted by Rev. G. W. Gue D. D.

Election of officers was held and resulted as follows: President, Wm. Wadhams, Portland; first vice-president, Mrs. Smith French, The Dalles; second vice-president, Rev. H. L. Wood of Shedd's; secretary, A. A. Morse of Portland; financial secretary and treasurer, D. D. Oliphant, Portland.

Superintendents of departments—State Primary—Mrs. E. Allen, Portland.

State Normal—F. R. Cook, Portland. State Home—Rev. C. C. Poling, Portland.

House to House Visitation—Rev. G. A. Blair.

A recommendation of the committee that a new department, that of intermediate work, be established, was adopted, and Mrs. Emma Groom of Portland was elected as superintendent thereof.

TUESDAY EVENING.

A large crowd attended the convention exercises last evening. They began with a praise service, led by Rev. W. R. Winans of the American Sunday School Union, following which came an address by Rev. Ray Palmer of Portland, entitled "Is This Old World Growing Brighter?" We regret everyone could not have heard Mr. Palmer, as his thoughts were of a high nature and couched in beautiful words. Both Mr. Palmer and Dr. E. P. Hill, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Portland, who spoke upon "Unseen Helpers," are speakers of recognized rank, and the impression they produced upon the people of The Dalles was most favorable.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

On Wednesday morning at 9:30 a model Sunday school was opened in the session. It was organized with thirteen classes and 107 members, Prof. R. R. Steel of Portland being superintendent. The session was conducted as a regular Sunday school, beginning with an opening exercise, then the lesson, during which a collection of \$3 25 was taken, and a closing exercise, including a review by the superintendents.

This was followed by a discussion on the past hour, which was helpful and instructive.

The reports from the field by the Sunday school missionaries, were made by Revs. Travis, Winans and Hughes. In Rev. Travis' report, it was developed that there are over 132,000 Sunday schools

reported by the International Sunday School Association, and that there are of officers, teachers and scholars, 12,286,600, and as many more children in the country who have no religious training at all. Here we have the bright and the dark side of the work—the success and the need. Rev. Hughes gave an interesting account of his work in the destitute districts of Eastern Oregon, with the use of a map. Rev. Winans covered the state in a general way. The greatest difficulty is the fact that the people are so scattered, and not greed or lack of desire on the part of the people for religious instruction.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The superintendents' conference was continued at 1:30, led by G. F. Billings. It was very helpful, as Mr. Billings is an accomplished normal teacher, being the state superintendent of normal work. This was followed by a normal lesson, with blackboard illustration, entitled "Marks of a Good School," by J. K. Groom. This was the only normal lesson of the session, and was right along the line of the practical work illustrated by the model Sunday school of the morning.

Rev. B. J. Kelly followed with a most practical talk on "After the Lesson and Between Sundays—What?" and "The Preparation of the Lesson," by A. N. Barnard, was of the same line of thought.

"Gathering Up the Fragments," by Wm. Wadhams, ended the afternoon session.

Mr. Wadhams declared that he could not serve as president, and with thanks resigned. Rev. C. C. Poling of Portland was elected in his place.

The finance committee recommended that an apportionment of two cents a year for each member enrolled be asked from each school throughout the state. This fund to be for association work.

Report of resolution committee was as follows:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered, first, to the pastor and members of the M. E. church of The Dalles for kindly giving their beautiful and well-appointed church for the use of the convention;

Second, To the citizens of The Dalles for the hearty welcome extended to the members of the convention, and their generous hospitality in entertaining us;

Third, To the papers of the town for kindly and accurately reporting the proceedings of the convention;

Fourth, To the O. R. & N. and D. P. & A. N. Companies for granting the reduction in fare to persons attending the convention;

Fifth, To the various speakers who addressed the convention for their able and helpful addresses;

Sixth, To Mr. Wm. Wadhams, who led the singing; the ladies who performed on the organ, and all others who took part in the proceedings, for their efficient and highly appreciated services.

Seventh, To the retiring officers, to whose faithfulness in the discharge of their duties the efficiency and success of the association are in great measure due.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

In the evening a large crowd was present to hear the address of Rev. A. W. Ackerman of Portland on "The Authenticity of the Bible." Mr. Ackerman is a very polished speaker and is among those whom the people of The Dalles will count themselves fortunate to have heard.

The service was opened with an anthem by the Methodist church choir, "Praise the Father," and after the address the closing business was transacted.

THE STORY OF THE SALMON. Said to Deposit Its Eggs in Its Native River.

In the autumn time, and onward to the beginning of the next year, the mother salmon ascends the rivers to deposit her eggs, and thus to secure the continuance of her race. In connection with this periodical visit or visits to the river, must be mentioned, says Chamber's Journal, a very curious fact. The idea is entertained very strongly by some authorities that a salmon invariably returns to its native river or that in which it is bred. It has even been asserted by fishermen that, when several rivers enter the sea in one stream (as at Bonar bridge, for example), the salmon bred in each river will pass back into their own water and will avoid the strange streams. The late Frank Buckland, a strong believer in this instinct of the fish, regarded the sense of smell as that which led it to its native river. Perhaps the truth is that for the most part salmon do return to their own river, but the practice and habit are not necessarily invariable. We know the fishes certainly swim great distances along coast lines where they are captured in stake and bag nets, and it may well be the case that now and then a fish will turn into a river that is near, in preference to seeking its own and distant water.

Arrived in her river, the mother salmon begins to scoop out a kind of trench in the gravel of the stream. This she effects by plowing into the gravel with her body. This trench is to be the nursery of her young. The eggs are laid in the furrow, and are duly fertilized by the male salmon. Then the trench is filled in by the efforts of both parents, the eggs are covered with gravel, and the mound thus formed is called, in fisher's language, a "redd." How many eggs a mother salmon will deposit is, of course, a difficult question to determine, but a stock calculation maintains that she produces about 900 eggs for every pound she weighs. Each egg in its diameter measures about a quarter of an inch, and it is estimated that 25,000 eggs go to a gallon.