

The Weekly Chronicle.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge..... Robt. Mays
Sheriff..... T. J. Driver
Clerk..... A. M. Kelsey
Treasurer..... G. L. Phillips
Commissioners..... J. A. Blowers
Assessor..... J. S. Kimsley
Surveyor..... J. B. Holt
Superintendent of Public Schools..... C. L. Gilbert
Coroner..... W. H. Butts

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Secretary of State..... H. R. Kincaid
Treasurer..... Phillip Metachan
Supt. of Public Instruction..... G. M. Irwin
Attorney-General..... C. M. Ideman
Senators..... J. H. Mitchell
Congressmen..... J. B. Harnann
State Printer..... W. H. Leedre

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

WHERE CHARITY BEGINS.

It is amusing to see the spasmodic throes of virtue which our contemporary, the Oregonian, actually suffers from when the San Francisco newspapers are brought to its attention. Those papers may be, probably are, salacious, but the general condemnation of San Francisco and California on that account is inexcusable. The Oregonian runs on a high moral plane—sometimes—condemns sensational news items, and publishes them; plucks greedily at the California mote, and is silent as the grave about the beam, eye! girders, joists and mudsills, in the Oregonian optic.

It is a fact well known that for vice and immorality Portland will hold its own with any city of its size in the United States. Morally and politically it is rotten, and the Oregonian not only knows it, but at times when it goes after Hume, Pennoyer, or someone else it does not like, says it. This does not make San Francisco better, but it should prevent it being held up as a model of immorality by the newspapers (or rather the newspaper, for there is only one) of Oregon. When it comes to vice and crime, Portland has added a codicil to the decalogue, and has degrees and depths of both that would make Paris despair of keeping inside the distance pole in a contest with her. The business portion of the city is only reached from her railroad depot by passing through a wilderness of vice. Phryne, a little decayed and wrinkled with age, but hard-painted and kiln-fired, exposes herself in scant garments at all hours of the day and night; opium joints, above and below ground, foul with villainous smells, fetid air, and ornamented with rare old China bric-a-brac, lure the young and foolish of either sex to their everlasting undoing.

But we are dealing with, and not in, sensational journalism, hence can only pan the rim-rock; the pay and conditions lower down need a little giant, and should be worked only with a hydraulic.

We suggest, in the light of these things, that our big contemporary turn its hose on Couch precinct for a starter, and let the sweet morsels of its tender charity remain—at home.

GIVE IT A CHANCE.

Already it is being asserted that the new tariff bill will not produce revenue sufficient for the needs of government, and already the assertion is being hotly denied by the Republican press. It is not only possible, but probable, the revenue will be insufficient, and for the best of reasons. One, if we go to the direct cause, instead of laying the blame on the effect is the inordinate desire of a lot of garrulous old men in the United States senate to indulge in that propensity. The result was unnecessary delay in passing the bill, and the consequent importation of millions of dollars' worth of foreign products, for the avowed purpose of putting the money that should go under the new law into the vaults of the government, into the pockets of speculators. In wool alone it is estimated that enough has been imported to meet all requirements for more than a year. In this item alone the Dingley bill will be robbed of its power to produce revenue for more than a year, and the amount is in the millions. So with other products on the free

list under the Wilson bill, but subject to tariff under the Dingley bill. There is a handsome surplus in the treasury, which the importations of the past few months have largely increased, but it is extremely probable this will be used up before the full effect of the Dingley bill can be felt.

That bill may or may not produce sufficient revenue; but before it is condemned on that account, it should at least be given a chance.

BLIND CAPITAL.

The present strike of coal miners, the Albany (N. Y.) Journal says "is impolitic on the part of miners," and the Rochester Herald says "It comes at an unfortunate time." The New York Commercial Advertiser that "It can hardly fail to end disastrously," and the New York Tribune that "It will bring in machinery."

It may be said, in reply to these four great journals that a strike (in America) is always impolitic because it is un-American; that it always comes at an unfortunate time for coal miners, for they have been for years in a condition bordering upon want; that "it can hardly fail to end disastrously," for the reasons already given—namely, that it is un-American and the strikers are without means of support, and like a besieged army are easily starved into submission; and that "it will tend to bring in machinery because capital was born greedy, educated in greed, and will live by greed—as long as it can.

We have no kick coming at capital. It is probable, extremely probable, that any one of the strikers could be suddenly change places with the mine-owners, would commence putting the screws on labor just as hard as the present mine-owners do. But that does not alter the principles.

Americans are the greatest consumers on earth, for the simple reason that wages in America have been the highest on earth. They have had more to purchase with, as the result of their toil. Capital seems blind to this, and yet it is the great underlying principle of the protective tariff system which most of them advocate. If the manufacturer of the East cuts wages, which he has done steadily, he expects to make thereby a greater profit from his goods. But does he? The farmers are, after all, the foundation on which the business of the country rests. When the prices of his products fall, the whole country feels it. With small prices he has nothing with which to buy the products of eastern factories. And here is where the fatal short-sightedness of the great manufacturing and mining companies shows itself. When their laborers are so illy paid they cannot buy the products of the farms, farm produce falls, and the companies' customers, the American farmers, being deprived of money, cannot buy.

There is a limit beyond which wages cannot be reduced and the country survive. That limit is the wage that will enable an economical and industrious man to feed, clothe and school his children, and that limit was passed long ago in the case of the coal-miner. There is a common ground on which the two things indispensable to each other—capital and labor—should meet, but which the former fails to either understand or believe.

Truly the coal-miner strikes at an unfortunate time, for he is already hollow of eye and gaunt of flank. His income is at once shut off, while his opponent (I will not say his enemy) immediately puts money in his purse by the rapid advance in the price of his commodities. The evil exists, but who is there shall find the remedy?

IS IT PHILANTHROPY.

John D. Rockefeller has notified the Des Moines (Ia.) Baptist college that he will give \$3 for every dollar the college will raise from other sources. This is a commendable way to get rid of some of his money, and yet there is a moral to the tale other than would appear at first glance. The spending of money for the enlightenment of the world for bettering the conditions of man, are among the noblest objects that move humanity. On this coast was a notable ex-

ample of this kind of philanthropy, the establishing and endowing of Stanford university by Leland G. Stanford. Yet the same moral may be drawn from that story as from the other. There can be no quarrel with the donation, no looking of a gift horse in the mouth, no fault finding, because forsooth some of the money that supports the college comes from making of wine. The gift is only in the nature of a restitution, the money, and much more, was taken from the people. In Rockefeller's case the money which he so generously offers was taken from the consumers of coal oil, through charging a price for it so far above the cost of production that profit ceased and larceny began. True, put in his place, probably every man in the United States that had his opportunities and his business ability, would have done as he did—paid as small wages and sold for as big prices as he could get.

Yet, because of this we say the gifts are not philanthropic, but restorative. Philanthropy would have left the larger portion of the Rockefeller millions in the pockets of the consumers of coal oil, instead of reaching to the bottoms of their pockets. It was the same with Stanford. He levied an unholy tax on the people in railroad charges, robbed the government, and eased his conscience and gratified his vanity just as the bandit does who exacts ransom from a prisoner and gives part of his plunder in charity.

It would be better if the money of the people could be left with them; if business, especially such business as Rockefeller and Stanford were engaged in, could be so regulated by law that its profits could not go beyond a certain per cent. Yet this will probably not be done this side of Utopia. The gifts of these men and others have been munificent, but so were their schemes of plunder, and their magnificence is what blinds the world to the criminal manner in which the money that made the gifts possible was produced. Had the thefts been smaller, they would have been looked upon in a different light.

Down on the road between White Pine and Pioche, in Nevada, a man named Charley Daly took a horse from a rancher, not for himself, but just to permit a poor fellow who was broke, sick and sore-footed, to ride out of the country. The act in one sense was pure philanthropy, and yet that ranchman, assisted by some hard-hearted neighbors who were not esthetic enough to appreciate the act, but set it down as a case of horse-stealing, caught Charley Daly, and with scant time, but abundant rope, hanged said Charley Daly to the end of a wagon pole, set on end for the purpose. And yet Daly gave all that he took to the poor.

Wherein is the difference between the cases of Rockefeller and Stanford and Charley Daly?

The Topeka woman who ran away from her husband to go with the Endeavorers to San Francisco has caused considerable newspaper comment that does not go to the gist of the matter. The offense she committed was probably in marrying the man, and the running away only involved the offense of taking advantage of excursion rates. She went just as far as she could for the money, while he paid full fare to find her. She was false and a financier; he was fond, faithful, and a fool to follow the fickle female.

The new tariff law will, it is confidently believed, produce ample revenue to meet the running expenses of the government after the first few months of its operation. The fact that several months' supply of foreign goods, including a year's supply of wool, has been imported since the introduction of the Dingley bill explains the prospective shortage in receipts during the early operations of the law.

The Sumpter News reached us this morning. It is published at the thriving little town of Sumpter, the terminus of the Sumpter Valley railroad, and is filled with news of that section. We gladly welcome it to our exchange list, for it tells the news of a country that in the near future is to be one of the great mining sections of the world.

FATAL HEAT.

The hot wave in the East is unprecedented in its fatalities. The number of deaths directly due to heat was placed at 350, while in directly there are perhaps ten times that many. One brought up on this coast cannot understand how the heat can have such a terrible effect, for gauged by the mercury, we have much warmer weather than our brethren of the East, without any bad effects. For instance, at Cleveland thirty-two prostrations and five deaths were reported with the highest temperature only 97. Here Saturday we could beat that one degree, yet nobody noticed it, nor would they have done so had it been 102 or 105, other than perhaps to hunt the cool places a little more persistently. In California men work in the harvest fields at Red Bluff and in the upper Sacramento valley with the mercury standing at 116 and 118 in the shade, and feel no bad effects from it.

It is accounted for in two ways—the humidity of the air, which, coupled with the heat, produces that sultry and oppressive feeling, and the further fact that here the nights get cool and sleep is possible. Our people rise up from refreshing sleep fortified against the demands of the day, while in the East the cooked citizen gets up as weary as when he went to bed.

An order for 800 pounds of butter a day from a single London firm is one result of one of the efforts of Secretary Wilson's late experiments in making a better market for our dairy products abroad. He has just received a communication from a London firm asking that the entire butter product of the Iowa State College, amounting to about 800 pounds per day, be forwarded to London regularly until further notice.

The conference committees of the senate and house are making good progress; but there is a possibility they may lock horns over the sugar schedule, each body thinking its own rates the better. The necessity of revenue will decide the matter, whichever plan will yield the most winning.

There are three things that should not be overlooked at any time in the providing of revenues, those are intoxicating liquors, tobacco and incomes. All three are "luxuries."

SMILES.

Detroit Free Press: "What made you quit the club, Billy?" "Reason enough, I can tell you. I worked five years to be elected treasurer, and then they insisted on putting in a cash register."

Yonkers Statesman: Jack—Where's Bill? "Out West." "What doing?" "Raising palms." "What?" "Raising palms—making the tenderfeet throw up their hands."

Ohio State Journal: "Daughter, what time did your company leave last night?" "Why, papa, he started home at half—" "Never mind when he started; I want to know when he left."

Atlanta Constitution: The following lines have been carved on the tombstone of a North Carolina moonshiner: "Killed by the government for making whiskey out of corn grown from seed furnished by a congressman."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "I find the American farmer so interesting," twittered the poetess. "I manage to extract a good deal of interest out of him myself," was the answer of the short, elderly, double-chinned gentleman, who, as it afterwards developed, was in the mortgage business.

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HORSE MEAT FOR THE PARISIANS

Portland Packing Company Shipping 5000 Barrels.

The Portland Horse Packing Company whose plant is located at Linton, employing 18 men, is now doing a thriving business. The company, among whose principal members are Ben Selling and Mr. Mays, some months ago received an order for 5000 barrels of cured horse meat from dealers in Paris, France, and the contract is now being filled. The plant, which has been idle since last fall, was started up again about four weeks ago, and since that time 800 horses have been slaughtered. Fifty were killed yesterday. Each barrel is labeled "horse meat," and is thoroughly inspected by an inspector sent here from Paris. The Paris purchasers, before making this contract, had the plant thoroughly examined, and satisfied themselves that the products would be up to the required standard. Parisians were the first people to adopt horse meat as an article of food, and the demand for it in the French capital is constantly increasing.

The horses for the Linton plant are secured from Eastern Oregon, and are what are known as cayuses, worth in the market about \$2.50 a piece, on the average. There is an abundant supply to draw from and the sooner they are cleaned out the better. The horse packing company expects to build up a large business with Paris dealers, and hope also to find a market in Japan and China. Every part of the horse is utilized in some way. The choice meat is cured, and all other parts, including hair, hide, bones and even blood, are used for commercial purposes.

The Teachers' Institute.

THE DALLES, July 13, 1897.

EDITOR CHRONICLE: Learning by study must be won: 'Twas never entailed from son to son.

As long ago as 1886 the advisability of holding one month's normal institute in Wasco county was discussed by the officers of the teachers' reading circle at that time. How to raise the requisite funds to pay instructors was the difficulty, some proposing to ask the county court to support it from the county funds. We believe, however, that the month's work done last year was the first of that length, and the good results of it have been observed all over the county.

Again this year the teachers and others have responded to the call of the superintendent to pay each a fee of two dollars and fifty cents to make up the deficit in the institute fund. This is all the more commendable when it is taken into consideration that the average amount of salary paid male and female teachers is materially less than last year, besides having shorter terms. Low wages, however, do not indicate a lack of interest on the part of school patrons, as will be seen by the generous statistics of the last annual report, which shows 3983 persons between 4 and 20 years of age residing in the county, with an enrollment of 2592, and an average daily attendance of 1779. Besides there were eight private schools, having an enrollment of 169 pupils. It will be seen that the percentage of attendance would be greater had we statistics of the number of pupils between the ages of 6 and 20 years, instead of 4 and 20. In the sparsely settled districts many have far to go to school.

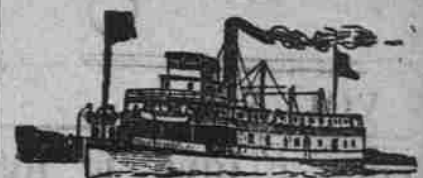
There were 98 teachers employed in the public schools during the year ending the first Monday in March, 1897, of whom fifteen held first grade, twenty-nine second grade, and fifteen third grade county certificates, twenty-nine state diplomas, and eleven permits were issued.

WORK DONE YESTERDAY.

Lessons were assigned in grammar, English literature and composition. Physiology—Discussed the inestimable value of the study in youth. Analysis of the skeleton. Arithmetic—Problems in proportional parts in Brooks' mental. Bookkeeping—Arrangements were made to take up a thorough discussion of the principles, and at the same time work out as many sets as time will permit. Double entry will be studied first. Spelling—she taught the child to read, and taught so well that she herself, by teaching, learned to spell. Geography—Considered the earth in its relation to the solar system, its size and form. Proof of the spherical form and oblateness were made subjects of study. General History—Imperial Rome. Writing—Blackboard exercises. School Law—Discussed the necessity of teachers and school officers being familiar with the law. Applicants for life diplomas must pass examination in same. Theory—Order of growth of mind, as a basis for educational work. Physical Geography—Consideration of the general laws of nature as affecting the earth, the properties of matter and principles and laws of gravitation. U. S. History—Mound builders in America and early discoverers. Algebra—Review of preliminary definition, theories and axioms. Outline of algebraic symbols prepared and arrangements made for beginning factoring. Teachers enrolled today: Nellie Hudson, Dufur; W. H. Walker, Wamic. Do you want your windows cleaned, carpets taken up, beaten and re laid, or janitor work of any kind done by a first-class man? If so, telephone Henry Johnson at Parkins' barber shop, Phone 119. a10-1f

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TIME CARD.

No. 4, to Spokane and Great Northern arrives at 6 p. m., leaves at 6:35 p. m. No. 2, to Pendleton, Baker City and Union Pacific, arrives at 1:15 a. m., departs at 1:20 a. m. No. 3, from Spokane and Great Northern, arrives at 8:30 a. m., departs at 9:35 a. m. No. 1, from Baker City and Union Pacific, arrives at 3:55 a. m., departs at 4:00 a. m. Nos. 23 and 24, moving east of The Dalles, will carry passengers. No. 23 arrives at 6:30 p. m., departs at 12:45 p. m. Passengers for Heppner will take train leaving here at 6:05 p. m.

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