

The Weekly Chronicle.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge..... Robt. Mays
Sheriff..... T. J. Driver
Clerk..... A. M. Kelley
Treasurer..... C. L. Phillips
Commissioners..... A. S. Blowers, D. S. Kinsey, J. S. Kinsey
Assessor..... W. H. Whipple
Surveyor..... J. B. Holt
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 Metcham
Supt. of Public Instruction..... G. M. Irwin
Attorney-General..... C. M. Ideman
Senators..... J. W. Mitchell, J. B. Hermann
Congressmen..... W. R. Ellis, W. H. Leeds
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

THE HILLS SKIP FOR JOY.

If prosperity is not on hand in Eastern Oregon, then we have forgotten what the term means. Right here at The Dalles we have nearly 8,000,000 pounds of wool that will bring into the country not less than \$900,000. We have shipped more than 100,000 sheep, and cattle galore, and now the west wind toys with the bearded wheat that laughs at the touch of its breath. The dark green fields drank the abundant rains, and the happy soil outdid itself in response to the showers. Today over miles and miles of rolling hills the billowing grain turns to gold beneath the ardent sun. The heavy heads drunk, scuffed, bend tiredly toward the earth, awaiting the stroke of the sickle that shall give them rest. There never was such grain in Eastern Oregon. Sherman county will have 3,500,000 bushels, Wasco and Gilliam a million each, and from across the river Klickitat will send more than another million. The price starts at about sixty cents, taking the San Francisco market as a measure. That means for Sherman county, even at fifty cents a bushel, nearly two million dollars. With a voting population of not to exceed 800, this means \$2500 for each voter in the county. It means nearly \$500 for each man, woman, child and baby.

If that isn't prosperity, what is it? It will take 7000 cars to haul it to market, and at twenty cars to the train, one train a day for every working day in the year, or a train an hour for thirteen days, and if the cars were all in a line it would make one train fifty miles long. The wheat of Wasco, Sherman and Gilliam and Klickitat would load a train of cars reaching from Grant to Portland, and if paid for in silver dollars, worth their face in gold, it would take 75 tons of them, or in silver bullion 150 tons, or ten carloads. It would take more than six tons of twenty dollar pieces to represent its value. The stock and wool already shipped would add three tons more to this, making nine tons of gold to be distributed in Wasco, Sherman and Gilliam counties. The Clondyke isn't in it.

JAPAN AND SPAIN.

It is rumored that Japan and Spain have formed an alliance for the purpose of holding Uncle Sam in check. The terms of the agreement are alleged to be that in case the United States interferes in Cuba or persists in annexing Hawaii, Japan and Spain are to declare war and make a demonstration, both on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. As Spain can't subdue a few patriots fighting for their liberty, down in Cuba, and is practically bankrupt, there is not much to fear from that source. Japan is very cocky, but she will find she is not fighting China-men if she tackles this country.

It is probable the rumor is without foundation; but if Spain wants this country to interfere in Cuba, she is taking the right course, and if Japan wants Hawaii annexed to the United States she cannot accomplish that fact quicker than by undertaking to run a bluff. Hawaii is going to be annexed, anyhow. Japan has shown the old mossbacks in the East how necessary it is, and Cuba is able to take care of herself.

The London Times says Secretary Sherman's letter to Ambassador Hay concerning the seals "is an attempt in offensive language to fasten upon

England a charge of bad faith." For once an English paper may fairly claim perspicacity. That is what England has been guilty of. It may not be politic to call a man a liar, even when that fact is self-evident; but why waste words in saying that "he uses the truth in an astonishingly frugal manner?" England has been guilty of no faith at all in the matter. However the seals are not worth quarreling about, and it is to be hoped they may soon be exterminated. This government has been, and is yet, at great expense protecting, or trying to protect, the fur-hunted animals from all the world but one measly, rotten, dishonest corporation. The quicker she goes out of that business the better.

THE CLONDYKE.

The story, or stories, of the wonderful richness of the Clondyke mines in Alaska read like fairy tales. Part of them perhaps are. It is undoubtedly true that remarkably rich ground has been found; it is perhaps equally true that the stories have not lost anything in the transmission. Alaska is a wonderfully rich mining country, but the history of all placer countries is that the gold is not distributed over vast areas in great quantities, but runs in streaks through the bars. It is fair to presume that this is the case on the Clondyke, and that the remarkably rich ground is, while compared to some camps, large, in reality but a small area. The field itself may be large, but the pay streak covers only a small portion of it.

This, of course, is a mere opinion based upon the history of mining camps in general. It may be possible the Clondyke has upset all previous theories, but it is not probable. "Cows far off wear long horns," and stories grow wonderfully by being transplanted. For instance, the story is told of one man who brought \$65,000 in his grip sack and had "about all he could carry off the steamer." The average gold dust runs about \$16 an ounce, and at this value the gentleman named had something over 260 pounds.

The country is hard to get into, and those who attempt it should have not less than \$600 or \$700 to start with. For the young man with energy and pluck and the required capital, Alaska offers fine inducements; but he must expect to experience many hardships, and he must not expect to shovel up gold with a scoop. A few do this, and of these you hear; but the accounts of the hundreds who wash pan after pan and do not get a color are not published in the newspapers. One out of fifty is a good average of successful miners. Give Alaska one out of three, or even one out of two, and it will be seen that he who goes has even chances of being disappointed. The miner who courts the fickle goddess Fortune understands this, and he who flirts with her will learn it, sooner or later, and perhaps sooner.

DON'T BE IN A HURRY.

All reports from the Clondyke mining district indicate that it is the greatest gold field ever discovered. That fact, however, should not be allowed to tempt any man to abandon a fairly remunerative position and join the army of treasure seekers that is already being recruited in every part of the United States and Canada. For those who tell of the vast wealth of this new Eldorado also state that the most desirable ground has been staked off, and that the new arrival who proposes to take up a claim worth working must either purchase one from its original locator or go prospecting for one in an unexplored region. And until more particulars are received as to the topographical geological aspects of the country surrounding the Clondyke, it might not be wise to hazard much on the probability of the heavy gold deposit covering an extensive territory. That they do not is indicated by the fact that the country both north and south of Dawson City has failed to reward to any startling extent those who have prospected it. The history of gold mining shows that such heavy finds as those reported from the Clondyke are confined to limited areas.

It would be well for the man of

small means to wait awhile, anyway, before starting for the Yukon. The open season up there ends in September, and after that it will be impossible to prosecute prospecting with any degree of facility until next May. By that time much more truth will be known about the present and future of the Clondyke region than has ever been told. Trustworthy newspaper representatives and others who have neither mining claims nor town lots for sale are now en route to the land of promise, and their reports will make very interesting winter reading.

Meantime the hidden gold of the Alaskan wilds will neither take wings and fly away nor be melted by solar heat. For many centuries it has been affording an example of waiting which most of its would-be possessors could now emulate to their own advantage.—Telegram.

A REST NEEDED.

The senate and house committees of conference have met, and by concessions on both sides have reached an understanding that will permit the passage of the tariff bill within a week. This is indeed good news, for any certain condition is better than the uncertainty that has held sway for the past four months. It is to be hoped that the new law will produce sufficient revenue for the needs of the government, and that the country may have a few years rest from tariff agitation. Every change, every proposed change of the tariff laws unsettles business, sets speculators at work, and raises the dickens with the country generally. Business requires not only an unvarying medium of exchange, but it requires unchanging laws. Only with these two conditions will conservative business men use their money. Under other conditions business is no longer business, but speculating and gambling.

The country will take a long breath of relief when the bill is passed, and it is sincerely hoped that when it is passed our people will be let alone to work out their one salvation. They can and will do it all right if given the opportunity, and letting the tariff laws alone will furnish it.

Report comes from Goldendale that David Johnson is on his way out to Mt. Adams to find a mine, or the mine which an old Dutchman used to go to every summer out in that section. The old Dutchman was no myth, having lived here, and it is true that he used to go out to the Mt. Adams neighborhood. His mine, however, we believe to have existed principally in his head. The writer hereof has taken considerable pains to trace the old fellow, and the stories concerning him. He used to go out every summer, and on several occasions took parties with him as far as Trout lake, or even beyond it, but always gave them the slip. We believe the story of his finding a mine is untrue, for he never had any gold. From half an ounce to an ounce was as much as he ever could show after one of his trips, and that amount can be gathered in that neighborhood at any time within a month. The truth, we think, is that the old fellow, was a "little off," and the fellows who go hunting his mine will find that they have been fooled.

At present it looks as though the striking coal miners are going to win, the principal reason being that the scarcity of coal is closing up all factories. Another thing that makes success possible is that wages are so low that no outsiders are willing to work at the price, and the element of competition is shut out. The truth is, the price of coal has been too low, and the strike will be a good thing for the operators, as well as the miners. It is to be hoped the strike will win, even though it puts up the price of coal, for heretofore it has been sold at a price less than it could be mined and delivered for, and as the operators would not lose, the whole loss had to be borne by the starving miners.

The New York World grows virtuously indignant at the suggestion of annexing Hawaii, and says: "Almost all of its 109,000 people are leprosy and vicious serfs." It would

be interesting reading to know why the World published that article, and how much the sugar trust paid for it. It can be safely set down that what the New York World opposes the people should have, and what it advocates the people should avoid as a pestilence. It also speaks of Montana, Idaho and Nevada as "rotten boroughs." We think now, and have so thought for many years, that the principal cause of kicking against the states named, is because it shut off the possibilities for appointive offices, and prevented New York and other Eastern states furnishing the officers for the territorial governments. Nevada, Montana and Idaho are able to take care of themselves as well as New York, and politically are much more honest.

Woman in Kansas, at least, is being granted all the rights and privileges heretofore monopolized by the men. At Kansas City, or the Kansas part of it, only last week the board of police commissioners decided that female prisoners must don overalls and work on the rock piles the same as men. This raised such a storm of protest that the board rescinded that part of the order compelling them to wear overalls; but this did not allay the storm, and finally the whole order was rescinded.

Some things grow wearisome, and one of these is a notice of "the youngest Christian Endeavorer" visiting San Francisco. This is a girl of 4 years, about whom whole columns of type have been set. It is sweet to know that this brand has been plucked from the burning and repent-ed of all the wickedness of her four sin-glutted years.

The Eugene Register has blossomed into a five-column daily. It is small, but, like most other infants, vigorous of lung.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

The Lutheran Church observes the Time-Honored Custom.

The laying of the corner-stone of the Lutheran church took place yesterday according to programme, there being about 400 present. The services were conducted according to the Lutheran ritual by Rev. W. C. Curtis of the Congregational church and L. Grey, pastor of the Lutheran church. The address by Rev. DeForest of the Episcopal church was a brief but fine resume of the history of Lutheranism, which held the close attention of all present. The line of argument was: "That the Lutheran church was the true Catholic church, in full keeping with the apostolic or early church. It has the sacraments of the ancient church, and continues the liturgy and forms of the ancient church. Although it was unfortunate in losing the Episcopate, yet it has an unbroken chain of Presbyterian succession."

The music, an anthem and two hymns, was rendered by the Congregational choir in an excellent manner.

The following articles were deposited in the corner-stone:

- A copy of the Bible.
Copy of Lutheran church book, including hymnal.
Complete copy of Lutheran rituals.
Copy of Lutheran confessions.
Copy of the constitution of this church.
List of charter members and date of organization.
Names of the present members of the church council.
Name of the present Sunday school superintendent.
Name of the president of the "Lutheran Ladies."
Names of the contractors building the church.
Name of the architect.
Names of the persons officiating on the occasion, including pastors, choir and masons laying the stone.
A copy of The Lutheran, the general organ of the English Lutheran church of America.
Copies of THE CHRONICLE and Times-Mountaineer containing descriptive matter and cuts of the church and brief history of Lutheranism.

JOHN DURBIN IS DEAD.

He Was Nearly One Hundred and Three Years Old.

John Durbin, one of Oregon's oldest pioneers and citizens, died at the home of his grandson, Duncan Ross, eight miles northeast of Salem Saturday. He would have been 103 September 13th next.

John Durbin was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1794. His birth antedated the death of George Washington five years. He did service as lieutenant in the war of 1812, and lived through the Mexican and civil wars. He knew what Indian warfare was from having lived among the Indians. In 1800 Mr. Durbin moved from his native state to Richmond county, Ohio, where, in 1820, he married Sarah Fitting. Of this union were

born ten children, five of whom are living. The family moved to Hancock county, Illinois, in 1842; thence to Clayton county, Missouri, in the same year. In the spring of 1845, the family, with a body of emigrants, set out for Oregon, arriving in the fall of 1845. Mr. Durbin settled in Marion county, where he lived continuously until his death. He lived an active life, giving most of his time to farming and stockraising. In the '50s it was his custom to drive bands of cattle into the Rogue River valley to graze off of nature's rich pastures. He had a large band in the valley at the time of the threatened outbreak of the Rogue River Indians. It was Mr. Durbin's good fortune to get along peacefully with the Indians, even when they were hostile toward the government and other settlers. He treated with the Rogue River Indians at the start by promising them two head of fat cattle a year for the privilege of pasturing, and he always lived up to the treaty. The living children of John Durbin are: Casper J., of Huntington, Or., aged 75; Mrs. Fannie A. Martin, four miles east of Salem, aged 72; Solomon Durbin, 8 1/2 miles east of Salem, aged 68; Isaac, aged 65, nine miles northeast of Salem; Mrs. Mary J. Starkey of Salem, aged 62.

TOO LATE FOR THIS SEASON.

Sensible Words Concerning the Clondyke Excitement.

A dispatch from Port Townsend under date of July 18th, says:

"The excitement here in regard to the fabulous richness of the Clondyke mines is on the increase, although only a few of the most enthusiastic will start the present season for the famous fields. To start now a person cannot possibly reach the Yukon or Clondyke region before the middle or probably the 25th of August, and those who have been there assert that the working season closes never later than the first of September, nor opens before the middle of June, leaving in the most favorable seasons only ten weeks of working time. Those who start in now will have nine months in which to eat up provisions before they can possibly do any work, and only those who have claims located can make a success of thawing dirt and water and taking out gold by the fireside. Those who start north not later than May 1st will stand as good a show for striking good things as those who go now and live nine months on "grub" on which freight has been paid at the rate of 15 to 25 cents per pound. Many are now preparing to go north without either provisions or money, and the result will be death by starvation and freezing.

Teachers' Institute.

THE DALLES, July 20, 1897.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:

Edna Brown and Anna B. Thompson were enrolled yesterday. Katie Roche enrolled the first day of the institute.

Those in attendance have come to stay, and will receive the full benefit of the work. A few teachers who write that they will not be present have generously offered to advance the fee of \$2.50, but the superintendent will not accept it on those terms. The institute is not conducted as a money-making affair. What we want is to benefit the teachers, and through them the public schools of the county.

The subjects taught in the various branches yesterday are as follows:

- Literature—Writings of Halleck and Drake.
Bookkeeping—Posting, balance sheet and closing.
Physiology—The skin and its appendages.
Writing—Forearm and combined movements.
Theory—Imagination.
U. S. History—French and Indian war.
Spelling—Accentuation and syllabication.
Grammar—Analysis and study of the noun.
Physical Geography—Atmosphere.
Geography—Oregon.
Algebra—Fractions.
Gen. History—Early English and French civilization.

MARRIED.

In this city, Monday evening, July 19th, at 7 o'clock, Mr. Charles Baker and Mrs. Caroline Puckett, Rev. Wm. Mitchell performing the ceremony.

The marriage was quite of the romantic and sentimental variety, taking place in the shadow of the tall rock near the old garrison grounds, in the presence of about a hundred people. After the ceremony the couple had their pictures taken with the big rock as a background, and the crowd, not to be outdone, grouped around and over the rock and had another picture taken. In the evening, to do proper honor to the event, the tin-pan brigade gave the bride and groom one of the most magnificent "shivarees" ever heard in The Dalles.

Advertisement for Catarrh Remedy, featuring an illustration of a person and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

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W. H. HURLBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt. Portland, Oregon

A. L. MOHLER, Vice President.

TIME CARD.

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 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 8:35 a. m. No. 1, from Baker City and Union Pacific, arrives at 3:35 a. m., departs at 4:00 a. m.

No. 25 and 24, moving east of The Dalles, will carry passengers. No. 25 arrives at 6:30 p. m., departs at 12:45 p. m.

Passengers for Hoppner will take train leaving here at 6:05 p. m.

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We offer this unequalled newspaper and The Dalles Twice-a-Week Chronicle together one year for \$2.00. The regular price of the two papers is \$3.00.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, J. E. Barnett and Dinsmore Parish, heretofore doing business as Barnett & Parish, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

All accounts against said firm should be presented to J. E. Barnett, and said J. E. Barnett is to collect all accounts, notes and evidences of indebtedness owing to said firm.

Dated at Dalles City, Wasco County, Oregon, this 17th day of June, 1897.

DINSMORE PARISH, J. E. BARNETT.

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