

The Weekly Chronicle.

**COUNTY OFFICIALS.**

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

**STATE OFFICIALS.**

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

THERE IS BLAME FOR BOTH.

The Oregonian lays the blame of strikes, such as now exist in the East, upon the leaders, such men as Debs, Sovereign, etc. "It is in vain," it says, "after a riot has been put down by the strong arm of military power, for the officers of labor unions to disclaim all intent of such proceedings and publish manifestos denunciatory of lawlessness."

What it says is in a sense true, and yet we do not think it all the truth. Every strike brings to the front leaders, men who are honest and conscientious in their desire to keep within the law; men whose interests are with the strikers, and who vainly undertake, while uniting with them for a common object, to restrain them from acts of violence. It is not all the truth in another sense. The employer who puts wages down to such a point that the laborer can barely exist upon them, has as much to do, or more, with the ultimate bloodshed resulting from the mad acts of starving and riotous men, as the men themselves, for they create the condition that drives the hopeless and hungry laborer into using force.

We realize the sharp competition that compels capital to curtail its outlay, but surely no sane man will say that the total loss from this competition, the total burden, of cheap prices, should fall upon the side of labor. Besides, it might be affirmed, we think, truthfully that the coal operators themselves secretly encourage striking. It invariably follows that labor loses, and it also follows that the coal operators win.

A dollar or a dollar and a half a ton rise in the price of coal, caused by the strike, means millions in clean profit. It means also the closing down of the mines, so that the operators are at no expense, while the stock on hand is consumed. By the time this is done the miners are starved or shot into submission, and with perhaps just enough concession to permit them to eke out an existence, the mines are again opened, and there is a brisk demand for coal for quite a long time at enhanced prices, of which, unfortunately, labor does not get its share.

There are some crimes worse than the shedding of blood, and the mine operators who make additional profit out of the strikes which his acts compel, is a greater criminal than the starving and irresponsible miner.

A CRAZY RUSH.

The steamer Queen arrived at Tacoma Monday night with 200 returning excursionists, but no miners. Her officers report that the mounted police of the Northwest territory are compelling all who have not a year's provisions to turn back. They further state that there are 200 miners at Skaguay, and that but few who went up two weeks before had gotten across the mountain, and that a great many would not get across this season. Men can pack but seventy-five pounds and the round trip is seventy-two miles.

Yet on top of this hundreds are going yet this fall. The Willamette will sail from Seattle Thursday with 800 passengers and 300 horses. The Al-Ki sailed Monday with 200 people. The Rapid Transit carried up 268 horses Tuesday, and the George E. Starr sailed the same day with 100 men and as many horses. On top of

this comes the statement that the City of Seattle has been chartered to take 200 Philadelphians, 200 tons of freight and two steam launches of 150 tons each, to the mouth of the Yukon. She gets \$200 a piece for passengers and \$200 a ton freight, and will carry besides 150 other passengers.

And still the craze has only begun. It is safe to say that nine out of ten of those going now will not reach the Clondyke this year, but they will go to Alaska, live hard, and half of them will be ready to come home by spring. No matter how rich the Clondyke may be, it is impossible, with the limited means of getting on to the headwaters of the Yukon, for the trip to be made. Those going by the way of St. Michaels, and taking steam launches may get in, but the fellows who tackle Dyea are most of them doomed to disappointment.

A MINING EXPERT.

Mr. Rogers, an alleged mining expert, went up on the steamer Al-Ki which sailed from Seattle for Dyea Tuesday. This "mining expert of world-wide fame," who floats up from the bathos vast abyss, goes to Alaska to search in midwinter for the ledge or ledges from which the placers of the Clondyke were supplied.

It is a dead sure shot that Rogers doesn't know quartz from homeopathy, or a porphyry dyke from a Missouri mill dam, or he would not jump at the conclusion that the gold came from ledges, or if he did that those ledges were still in existence. He might go down to California and hunt for the ledges that supplied the old river bed with gold, or seek the vast storehouse that filled the bars of the Snake with their fine gold. If the gold of the Clondyke were in the ledges, it wouldn't be in the placer, and the converse of that proposition is true.

What Mr. Rogers does not know about mines as he goes into the Clondyke, supplemented by what he does not know when he comes out, would make an encyclopaedia of ignorance. Besides we state this proposition as being absolutely true, that while mining experts have developed mines already found, no so-called mining expert ever discovered a mine.

Secretary Wilson is quoted in today's dispatches as opining that the promotion of the beet sugar industry will deal a severe blow to the sugar trust, and the opinion is commendable, even if it is not original with Mr. Wilson. The surest way to break down the big trust is to establish a beet sugar factory in every congressional district in the country and make competition. It would be far better to pay a little more for our sugar and to keep the money for sugar and employ this labor at home than to send abroad a hundred millions in gold annually to purchase the foreign article. If we would thus distribute our great sugar industry and raise the raw material in our own fields and allow our own farmers to profit thereby, there would be no sugar trust, no more than there is a wheat trust or a cabbage trust. It would be the surest possible legislation to abolish the sugar trust and give the people native sugar instead of foreign.—Telegram.

J. N. Smith, writing from on board the steamer Mexico, on the way from Juneau to Dyea, says the reports at Juneau were to the effect that there were 500 miners at Dyea unable to get across the Chilcat pass. At Skaguay is another pass over which horses can be taken, and this route will probably be chosen by those with horses. Mr. Smith, among other things, says that on the steamer Mexico there are sixty-one horses and one jackass. As there are 350 passengers, Mr. Smith has evidently made a serious blunder in enumerating the jackasses.

We note that the Copper Creek Mining Company of Portland, with property in Skamania county, gives notice through the columns of the Oregonian that price of stock will be advanced after August 10th from five cents to ten. The notice is headed "We Are In It To Stay." Looking backward over thirty years

of mining experience, that notice puts the flavor of the good old stock-gambling; days in San Francisco in one's mouth, and makes an old-timer smile at the suggestiveness of the head-line. Most of the officers of the companies were "in it to stay." It was only the outside sucker who got in it to be "froze out." History repeats itself.

A WHITE MAN'S WORLD.

Dr. John Fryer, professor of Oriental languages in the California state university, has arrived home from China, where he has been in consultation with high governmental officials concerning the founding of a university at Shanghai for the education of the Chinese in western art, science and literature. To a certain class of minds missionary and educational work does not pan out rapidly enough in home institutions, and they go rushing off to remote lands to find a Clondyke of ignorance to delve in. It is an open question as to the benefits derived, or to be derived, from their laborious efforts and unbounded zeal. It is doubtful if the realization of their dreams would be of any maternal benefit to the heathen, and quite probable that it would result in injury to the civilized races of the world. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest is the law of nature, and while it will be hundreds of years before the ultimate result is reached, it is as certain as anything human can be certain that in time the Caucasian will people the world, and will people it alone. His encroachments have been gradual, but he has crowded out the natives of the Americas. He has planted his feet in Africa, and before him the Negro will vanish. Crowding down from the North the Russian will sweep over China, and the inferior race will die out. The Turk will vanish first from Europe and then from Asia. The bushmen of Australia, like the American Indian, will soon be only a tradition; and last of all to go will be the Hindoo, but he, too, will in time give way to the irresistible tide of white civilization.

The education of the races will, perhaps, hasten the end, for it will stir the slumbering millions to resistance of the Caucasian's encroachments, and the resistance will be in vain. In fifty years the Caucasian has doubled in numbers, and has doubled, according to Malthus's law because he has solved the problem of making the soil support a larger population. He has banished famine and plague by annihilating distance. He has doubled the life of man by studying the laws of hygiene and discovering the cause of disease. Fevers, pestilence, contagious diseases that sweep away countless thousands of his rivals, he defies, for he knows the cause and the remedy.

The world is to be the white man's world, and before him the other races shall dwindle away slowly, steadily and surely.

And now come reports of fabulous strikes on Stewart's river, where the mines are said to be as rich as those of the Clondyke. It is undoubtedly true that the gold fields of the Yukon are wonderfully rich and that they will also prove to be extensive. Yet what matters it how rich they may be to people not already there. The strike might as well have been made in the moon as far as reaching it this year is concerned, and yet there will be thousands rush up to Dyea and St. Michaels this fall to feed on snowballs and hope until next spring. Then they will be in no condition to make the trip into the mines, and will be left in the race by those who start next spring.

At Lynn, Mass., Wednesday Thos. Kelliher and Susan Denny had a "lovers' quarrel." They had indulged in that kind of pleasantry before and had just "made up" when Kelliher took a wad of gum from his mouth, and to show that he bore no grudge over their late unpleasantness, stuck the gum in her hair. Then they quarreled again, and she seized an eight-ounce bottle of vitrol and threw it in Kelliher's face, destroying his sight and disfiguring him for life. That couple would have made a daisy pair, and it is

really too bad that they were not married. A fool and a fury tied together might have broken the record for matrimonial cursedness.

Any reasonable tax levied upon the miners by the Canadian government would be paid cheerfully, but a tax of twenty per cent of the gross products of a mine, is out of all reason, and the Canadian government will have trouble in collecting it. Canada has the undoubted right to prohibit Americans, or any other foreigners, mining on her soil; but if she does, or if she so hampers them as to practically prohibit them, she must expect her citizens to suffer the effects of retaliatory legislation.

President McKinley is very friendly to the Nicaragua canal scheme, and at the next session of congress will, it is said, have something to say about it in his message. Nicaragua is disposed to back out of the agreements she has made since she became a part of the Greater Republic, but the concessions made by her previous to joining the federation must be kept by the latter. The prospect for work being begun on the canal within the next year is good.

Secretary Wilson has sent a number of experts to Alaska "to look after our agricultural interests there." This may sound foolish at first, but it has been demonstrated that potatoes, onions and radishes can be grown at points on the Yukon. Can it be possible that the secretary is surreptitiously looking out a place for the Debs colony? It would be a dandy place, for they would have to work so hard they wouldn't have time to talk.

The New York Press says love is a disease. This may be true, but one of its peculiarities is that it can be caught from one who hasn't it. It differs from most other contagious diseases, too, in that having it once does not prevent being inoculated with it over and over again. It generally runs its course in a short time if let alone, and is not at all dangerous.

The life insurance companies refuse to insure persons going to Alaska. Life insurance companies are true sports, never wanting a dead thing when they gamble.

Institute Notes.

You are invited to be present tomorrow afternoon. Principal Aaron Frazier of Dufur was present during general discussion hour yesterday. Mrs. C. L. Gilbert was a visitor. Emma Ward came to attend the institute.

CLASS WORK.

Grammar—Concord.  
Eng. Lit.—The greatest English poets.  
Composition—Prosody.  
Physiology—Special senses.  
Arithmetic—Proportion.  
Book-keeping—Shipments and consignments.  
Reading—How to teach beginners.  
Geography—Europe.  
Gen. Hist.—Napoleon Bonaparte.  
Theory—Preparation of the teacher.  
Phys. Geog.—Earthquakes.  
U. S. History—Events of '62 and '63.  
Algebra—Imaginary quantities and pure quadratics.

Look Him For Bryan.

A traveling man named Knight relates that he came out from the East at the same time Bryan did, the train being in two sections, Knight being on the first. He was smooth faced, resembling Bryan somewhat, and when the train pulled into Rawlins, Wyoming, a big crowd had assembled to meet the silver champion. Knight stepped on the platform, and at once a mighty shout went up, all mistaking him for Bryan. He rose to the occasion, lifted his hat, thanked the people for the demonstration, excused himself from speaking on the ground of exhaustion, and expressed a desire to shake hands with all the ladies. The latter flocked around and nearly shook his arm off, and then as the train pulled out all went home. When Bryan's train came in there was not a soul at the depot—and everybody was happy, too.

In McClure's Magazine for September will be reproduced a superb life-cast of the face of Henry Clay, made by John H. I. Brower in 1825, when Clay was 48 years old. It is probably the most real and vivid likeness of Clay in existence, and has never been published. In the same number of McClure's will be reproduced the only portrait ever painted of Mrs. Henry Clay. It also has never been published. Notes by Mr. Charles Henry Hart will relate the history of the portraits and the circumstances under which they were produced.

THE HANGTOWN HOTEL.

Milt. Elstner Played a Bluff, and Was Promptly Called Down.

In reading the Oregonian last night we ran across an article headed "Gold Miners' Adventure," giving a brief resume of prices and cost of living in the early days of California. Among other things was a bill of fare of the Eldorado hotel at Hangtown (now Placerville) in 1850. The prices ranged from \$1 for bean soup to \$3 for "a square meal." What caught our eye, however, was the name of the proprietor, M. Elstner, Bare old "Milt." Elstner, afterwards a resident of Carson City, Nevada, with a heart in him as big as his ribs would permit. He was secretary of state along about '78, and was known by everybody in the state. Many a time have we whipped the waters of the Carson for the big trout in company with him and listened to his rare store of tales of early California.

Stamper, another California pioneer, located at Carson, told a story of Elstner when he was keeping hotel at Hangtown that showed somewhat of the style of the man. It was along about '54, the winter had been severe and the work in mines practically stopped. Towards spring the boarders were all broke, and Elstner was pushed pretty hard to furnish his table and carry them. One day, in a fit of desperation, Milt. went into the barroom where twenty or more of his regular boarders were loafing, waiting for the dinner bell to ring. Milt. looked at them a moment and then blurted out: "Boys, I can't stand this thing any longer. I don't get in money enough to pay first cost for grub, and something has to be done. The fact is, I have either got to raise your board or close up, and as I don't propose to close up, I will have to do the other thing, raise the price of board." A dead silence followed for a moment, and then a tall, gaunt and grizzly miner stood up and, casting a friendly glance at Elstner, spoke: "Milt, I and the balance of the boys have always liked you. We have stayed with you all winter and, realizing how hard it is for you to supply your table with even the necessities of life, we have never grumbled at the fare. We don't intend to begin now. I can't speak for the balance of the crowd; but as for me, Milt, I'll be d—d if I don't stand the raise." The balance of the boys stood it, too, and so did Elstner, who pulled through and made money, too.

TO MAKE BEET SUGAR.

The Opportunity Is Now Given to Get a Big Factory.

Of all the propositions submitted to The Dalles people, that of the establishing of a beet sugar factory is the most practical and the most important.

Tests of Wasco county sugar beets made a year or two ago, showed a larger percentage of saccharine matter than those from any other place in Oregon. There is unlimited area for their growth, and the offer to put the factory here requires only that the beets should be furnished in sufficient quantity to demonstrate their value by a practical working test. Steps should be taken at once to procure from the farmers a few tons for this purpose. As they will have to be gathered probably from several hands, it might be well for the Commercial Club to take the matter in hand, see how many can be secured and fix a day for their delivery, so that they can all be shipped at once.

The establishing of factories here is an absolute necessity. We have unlimited water power, are located at the head of navigation, and have everything in our favor. A beginning must be made and the sugar proposition furnishes the opportunity. Once this was established, a scouring mill and woolen factory would soon follow, for one successful enterprise begets another.

THE CHRONICLE would be pleased to hear from all farmers who have sugar beets, and to learn what quantity could be furnished and when. While the farmers would be greatly benefited and can afford to donate something towards the good cause, no doubt arrangements can be made by which they can be paid a reasonable price for whatever they may furnish. Just drop a line to this office and we will keep track of the beet crop until a sufficient quantity is assured when arrangements will be completed for forwarding them. The sugar made from the beets will be returned to this place.

Teachers' Examinations.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of making an examination of all persons who may offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the schools of this county, the county school superintendent thereof will hold a public examination at The Dalles, Oregon, beginning Wednesday, August 11th, at 1 o'clock p. m.

C. L. GILBERT,  
tf Wasco County School Supt.

Belgium to Choose Arbitrator.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 5.—It is semi-officially announced that Japan has announced that Belgium will be selected to select the arbitrator in the questions in dispute between Hawaii and the Japanese government.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are today its warmest friends. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

OBEYED TO THE LETTER.

But the Waiter Knew What Was What, Just the Same.

He is an old, disgruntled looking bachelor, and he dines every evening in a chop house not far from Broadway, says the New York Herald.

"Waiter," he said, the other evening, "now take this order and see if you can get along without eternally suggesting things. No, I don't want anything from the bar. I'd say so if I did. Nice celery, eh? You wooden-headed idiot, didn't I tell you that I had sense enough to know what I wanted, without any suggestions from you?"

"Yes, sir," said the waiter, submissively.

"Now, then," resumed the old chap, "you may bring me Lyonnais potatoes, coffee, small cup, and—ah—yes, a little old Stilton. Now, hurry up; don't stand gawking."

The waiter went away and returned with the order.

"What! How's this?" exclaimed the man, pounding with his fists upon the table. "Where's that sirloin steak I ordered?"

"You ordered none, sir," replied the functionary, with a low bow. "I would have suggested as much, but I feared to displease you."

"You're a nice waiter," yelled the old man, and he turned as red as old Burgundy. "All you need is an iron fence and board of lunacy commissioners to be an insane asylum. Why did you ask me if I want a sirloin steak if I didn't order it?"

"Yes, sir," said the waiter. Two minutes later he returned with the steak. He had called for it when he sent down the original order.

SENSORY HALLUCINATIONS.

The Seeing of Ghosts Due to Defective Eyesight.

A recent number of the Australian Medical Gazette contains a brief but instructive report of the cure of a case of hallucinatory disorder. The patient, a man aged 60 years, had suffered for two years from subjective visual sensations not a day passed that he did not see a large number of spectral human figures, and believing himself to be haunted by ghosts he had become very despondent and melancholy. On seeking medical advice it was found that he had senile cataract. When this was removed by operation the ghosts fled and the man recovered his usual health. In this connection we may cite the case of a tradesman in Berlin whose shop was haunted by apparitions resembling in appearance some of his deceased customers. He was an intelligent man, aware that he suffered from sensory hallucination, and made notes of his subjective impressions. In due time he submitted his eyes to examination and operation, with the result of a restoration of normal vision and the immediate and final disappearance of his intangible visitors. The obvious teaching of the foregoing and similar cases is that in these modern days the person to be resorted to for the exorcism of spirits and demons is the ophthalmic surgeon.

Green Snow.

Three places at least are known where green snow is found. One of these places is near Mount Hecla, Iceland; another 14 miles east of the mouth of the Obi, and the third near Quito, South America.

Boston Common.

The somewhat curious statement is made by a Boston newspaper that no policemen are ever stationed on Boston common except on Sundays and holidays.

Reasons Why Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the Best.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.
4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
8. Because it produces no bad results.
9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

STATE OF OHIO; CITY OF TOLEDO; ss.

LUCAS COUNTY,  
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public

[SEAL] Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c. No. 3-11

Cash in Your Checks.

All county warrants registered prior to March 11, 1898, will be paid at my office. Interest ceases after Aug 5, 1897.  
C. L. PHILLIPS,  
County Treasurer.