

The Weekly Chronicle.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

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

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor..... W. P. Lott
 Secretary of State..... H. R. Kincaid
 Treasurer..... Philip Metcalan
 Supt. of Public Instruction..... G. M. Irwin
 Attorney-General..... C. M. Ideman
 Senators..... C. W. McBride
 J. H. Mitchell
 J. B. Hermann
 J. B. Ellis
 Congressmen..... W. B. Lewis
 State Printer..... W. B. Lewis

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

EYENT IN MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

The municipal situation in New York is most interesting. The time is approaching when the first mayor of Greater New York is to be chosen. All political organizations are deeply worked up over the prospect presented by the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn's municipal affairs. Probably no position in the country outside the presidency gives such opportunity for patronage and the resultant influence as does the mayoralty of America's mammoth city, and either local organization would gladly sacrifice anything it had if this rich plum could be caught as it fell. The Tammany machine and the Platt push have been looking forward with greedy eyes to the ripening of the fruit and reveling in the rich eating it would make; but an indication of frost has appeared, which bids fair to blast all their hopes.

A movement on the part of prominent citizens, mostly of Republican belief, but independent in municipal concerns, has been started looking towards the nomination and election of Seth Low, the president of Columbia college, as mayor. Mr. Low already served as chief executive of Brooklyn and made a record never surpassed before or since. So when the movement for better municipal government started, all eyes turned naturally to him as the one best fitted to lead so important a contest. When the agitation began the machine leaders of both parties laughed at what seemed a futile effort, but recent events have caused them to think deeper and more anxiously. The method adopted for securing the nomination of President Low was a great innovation. The Citizens' Union asked voters to pledge themselves for Mr. Low, and one hundred and sixteen thousand have done so. The regular parties are astounded and frightened by this amazing expression of public opinion. The Tammany leaders are retiring from business; Croker declares he is out of the control of Tammany; that the active members, Sheenan and the rest, must be responsible for its management, and that England is good enough for him.

The Republican [machine] leaders are equally disturbed. They do not understand this new way of making nominations, and are disturbed by it. At first they demanded that the "Citizens" should not hold their convention till after the Republican convention, and now they beg that an "anti-Tammany" convention be held on the same day. It is likely that the Republicans will endorse the nomination of Mr. Low, and if so Greater New York is assured a clean economical administration during his term of office.

The struggle will be watched with exceeding interest by all cities which are tired of municipal misrule.

The feelings of everyone are grieved at the news which came yesterday from the Klondike. Few, if any, are surprised at the stories of distress and impending disaster which hang over the hardy adventurers who have braved the Arctic snows in quest of precious gold. It is hard to blame them for going, since the prize was tempting, but it seems that the fears of the most incredulous will be justified. The steamer Cleveland brings news of imminent starvation at Dawson City. The stores which heretofore have supplied the needs of the miners are

closed, their stocks depleted and shelves empty, with the means of replenishment gone. The Yukon is beginning to show signs of the approaching freeze, while the mountain passes are becoming every day more impassable. Viewed in sober judgment the situation is perilous for the four or five thousand men gathered around Dawson City, and the situation seems such as to call for government aid. With proper equipment, and spurred by the thought of rescue, a government expedition would accomplish more than any other agency in bringing relief to the winter-bound miners. Undoubtedly should these first reports be verified the administration will give prompt attention to the exigencies of the hour. The worst part of the whole matter is that there will be no distinction between forethought and recklessness. The man who went supplied with a year's provision will be compelled to divide them with those who started blindly improvident, and in many cases such transfer will be made amid circumstances of violence.

TREAT THEM ALL ALIKE.

The case of President Andrews, of Brown University, whose resignation was asked for on account of his free silver views, seems in fair way of being settled contrary to what most people supposed it would be. Owing probably to the pressure of outside opinion, the board of trustees has addressed a letter to President Andrews asking him to withdraw his resignation and intimating that the letter which asked for it was an unfortunate document and the result of haste. We are inclined to think this latter action of the board is wise, while not endorsing for one moment the erratic views on this important question which we believe Mr. Andrews to hold. The man who is at the head of such an influential institution as Brown University is known to be, should necessarily be a man of calm mind and conservative judgment. In most things President Andrews has shown himself such a man. The prominent part he took in the last campaign was not in accordance with the best of taste, yet it is no more to be condemned from the standpoint of good economics than has been the course of the well known apostles of free trade who occupy prominent positions in our leading schools of higher learning. President Eliot of Harvard, to our mind, is committing as much an error when he argues for free trade as does Mr. Andrews when he spends his time trying to make people believe that an unlimited quantity of forty-cent dollars is as good money as 100-cent dollars, whose value is stable.

One of the reasons which induced the asking of Andrews' resignation was that through dislike of his currency views wealthy philanthropists would refrain from endowing the university as they otherwise would. This was an unfortunate reason to assign. Colleges are not created simply for the purpose of becoming wealthy, and some of the best educational work done in the country is found in schools with limited means. President Garfield once said that the best college he could picture for himself would be Mark Hopkins sitting on one end of a log and himself upon the other. If it ever becomes common belief that our great universities are bidding for money and are willing to mould their views to suit the demands of the money changers, then their influence is curtailed and their work rendered futile as agencies in establishing a higher standard of citizenship.

We are sorry Brown University has a man at its head with views like those of President Andrews upon this important question; but unless they could have found other reasons for his dismissal they should not have asked it. Otherwise let the free trade professors go, as well as the free silverites.

Wheat sold yesterday in Chicago for 98 cents; in Portland 88 and 90, and in The Dalles 80 cents per bushel. To the ordinary observer there would seem too much difference in these quotations. Chicago ships most of its wheat to New York, while Portland, which is on the sea-

board and ships direct to Liverpool, is eight cents below the Chicago price. While naturally there should be some variation, it does not seem that geographical conditions justify so much as there is. Another thing that is puzzling is the difference between the quotations in Portland and in The Dalles. With the opening of the locks it was hoped that the variation between these two points would be nearly nominal, but there is little, if any, change from last year.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The one fact overpowering all other facts in Europe just now is the strange, and in some respects, incomprehensible frenzy of popular delight both in France and Russia over the Franco-Russian Alliance. That the governments should be pleased is natural. It gives France a position and prestige such as she has not had since the First Empire. It is one more link, says the Independent, in the chain Russia is binding about Europe to insure peace and freedom for herself to carry out her great plans. That the people, however, especially while the contents of the treaty are as yet unknown, should be so extravagantly enthusiastic over it, shows that they suppose it to be something more than an ordinary arrangement between the two governments, and understand it to secure some great advantage to them as peoples.

The advantage which the French hope to secure is very evident. They have felt and still feel that France has not only lost an important and integral part of her territory, and that she can never be her true self until Alsace and Lorraine are restored, but that so long as the present frontier remains she will be at the mercy of Germany. They look upon Russia as the only power that can assist them to recover that lost territory and regain the prestige which a well-defined frontier can give. In this alliance they see the first gleam of hope which they have had since Sedan, and the very chance makes them delirious.

The advantage which the Russians expect to gain is very different. The Russian is an ardent Pan-Slavist, believes devotedly in the great future of the Slavic peoples, and dreams of an empire the greatest that the world has ever known. In the practical development of that idea, however, he constantly finds himself encountering two obstacles, England and Germany, or perhaps better, Englishmen and Germans. Wherever he reaches out his hand to secure an opening for trade into the open sea, there he finds an English fleet. English forts block every access to India, which every Russian feels must come to him. If he wants to fraternize with other branches of the eastern church, English treaties and diplomacy are in the way. Most of all, he feels that he would have been in Constantinople long ere this, but for the English fleets at Besika Bay. Consequently he hates England. As for the Germans, are they not in every Russian city, monopolizing Russian trade, displacing Russian artisans, teaching Russian schools, preaching a non-Russian religion? Wherever he turns he sees Germans, and he devoutly wishes that he could find some means of repressing if not suppressing them. France he knows, or thinks, hates both as cordially as he does; and although he does not, perhaps, see just how, he yet feels that the alliance is going to strengthen him against them.

There is another element which probably, has some influence. There is a certain sympathy of temperament between the French and Russians, and a corresponding antagonism between both and the Saxon races. Germans and English have very little of the peculiar type of sentiment characteristic of the Celtic and Slavic peoples. They are intense in their feeling, but not carried away by impulse. The French and Russians are easily wrought up to a high pitch of excitement and fervor. This is manifest in the types of socialism in each country. There is an abandon about the French anarchist and the Russian nihilist which is the very reverse of the calculating

coolness of Karl Marx and Tom Mann.

What gives most seriousness to the Franco-Russian alliance is the possibility or the danger that the two peoples may force the action of their governments. French ministries are proverbially uncertain in their hold, and a tide of popular feeling may compel President Faure against his better judgment. The czar is very powerful; but there is a might in the popular voice of his people which even he would find it difficult, if not impossible to resist. So long as the two government keep control peace is assured. Should they lose control there might be precipitated a conflict greater than any Europe has ever known.

The Oregonian has the best of Pennoyer on the saw-mill question. Oregon's boss demagogue loudly complains that he cannot run his saw mill because there isn't any free coinage of silver; but under these same distressing conditions other mills on either side are working over time and making more money than for several years. If Pennoyer continues flying in the face of facts, it will be shown to the satisfaction of everyone what a cheap demagogue he is. All sensible people are satisfied on that point already.

The settlement of the coal miners strike will cause satisfaction in all parts of the country. The tragedy at Hazelton, Pennsylvania, where twenty-one miners were killed outright and more wounded, was a menacing portent of what might follow. The conditions of settlement, while perhaps not what either side would wish if left as sole judge, still under the circumstances are as satisfactory as any that could be obtained. At all events, a distressing element in the general business situation has been eliminated.

The authorities in the South are deserving of credit for the speedy way in which they have arrested the yellow fever scourge. All danger of a general epidemic now seems past. The advance of medical science is again strikingly illustrated by the preventative measures used in subduing what was formerly the terrorizing malady of the South.

Dufur and Tygh Valley Notes.

The following notes are taken from the Dufur Dispatch:

The building enterprises already begun and to begin soon, are residences for Frank Peabody, Edward Bohna, W. H. McHaley and Amos Gragg.

The disease among horses known as "pink eye," has been somewhat prevalent in this section for a few weeks past, but not as seriously as The Dalles papers would make it appear.

The four, six and eight-horse teams which are seen daily and hourly on the streets of Dufur, present a scene of activity, indicative of prosperity among wheat growers at least.

Rev. John Evans took his departure this week for his new field of labor in Columbus circuit in Washington. Mr. Evans has labored in this circuit faithfully and patiently during the past two years, and while he is not of that gushing sort in personal relations, he has made many friends and demonstrated his force of character and tenacious perseverance, and all wish him well in future. Mr. Evans and his family left Tuesday.

TYGH VALLEY.

The recent rains have put the roads in good condition for teaming.

Last Tuesday, about noon, we had a hail storm that lasted nearly half an hour.

C. J. VanDyke had five teams loaded with wheat from his Tygh Prairie ranches en route to The Dalles.

Last Monday some travelers, passing through en route to Willamette valley, sold J. N. Moad a span of mares averaging 1100 pounds each, for \$12, which is a bargain in horse flesh. Both are broken and warranted true.

W. M. McCorkle had some fine peaches and pears that sold for 75 cents a bushel. The pears were of the Bartlett variety and as fine as ever sampled. Ed. Bothwell, who lives on Juniper Flat where there is no water, has a young orchard, and he says he has as fine Bartletts as ever grew, as well as other kinds of fruit of fine quality.

Concerning Dalles People.

W. H. Biggs was up from The Dalles Sunday.—Wasco News.

Mrs. E. O. McCoy and family are visiting with Mrs. G. N. Crossfield.—Wasco News.

Rev. Johns started Monday to The Dalles after his family. He was accompanied by Oscar Kelsay, who will enter

The Dalles public schools.—Fossil Journal.

H. P. Steers started to The Dalles with his family Wednesday morning. The children will commence their second term in the public school there next Monday.—Fossil Journal.

J. H. Cradlebaugh, editor of the Chronicle of The Dalles, arrived in the city yesterday. Mr. Cradlebaugh is interested in mining in this county and is here to inspect development since his former visit a few weeks since.—Baker City Democrat.

The Gilman-French Land & Live Stock Company this week delivered at The Dalles 200 head of steers and dry cows to the Union Meat Co. of Portland. Roe Grimes was out at Gilman's the first of the week selecting the cattle. The price was 2.2 on foot for cows and 2.7 for steers.—Fossil Journal.

Assignment of Teachers.

Court street—Mr. Landers, 8th A, 9th B and 9th A. Miss Hill, (High school) 10th and 11th. Miss Mitchell, 7th A and 8th B.

Academy park—Miss T. Rintoul, 6th A and 7th B. Miss L. Rintoul, 6th B and 6th A. Miss Finn and Mrs. Baldwin 2d A, 3d B and 3d A. Miss Fairman, 1st C, 1st B and 1st A.

Union street (mixed)—Miss Cheese, 4th A and 6th B.

Union street annex—Miss Ball, 5th B and 5th A.

Union street—Miss Snell, 4th B and 4th A. Miss E. Cooper, 2d B and 2d A. Miss Rowe, 1st C, 1st B and 1st A.

A Fine School.

St. Mary's academy for ladies, located in this city and under the direction of the Sisters, is one of the best educational institutions on the coast. The building is of brick, large and well ventilated. Besides the regular studies, especial effort is made to instill into the minds of the pupils a desire to form their hearts to virtue, and to fit them to be true and noble women. Graciously lessons are given in all kinds of plain and fancy needle work, knitting, embroidery, etc. Pupils will receive the same watchful care that would be given them by conscientious parents. It is in fact an ideal school and a pleasant home. Those who have girls to send to school should write to St. Mary's academy for terms. H.

Neighboring Jealousy.

It is evident the Dufur Dispatch does not like The Dalles, as the following will show. Comment is unnecessary:

There are some people to be found almost everywhere who can't see through a picket fence. It was supposed that the much vaunted "open river to the sea" would be a great reducer of freight rates, but the looked for reduction does not seem to reduce. Then, perhaps, the O. R. & N. has a hand in the making of prices, both at The Dalles and Walla Walla. The fact is, the mossbacks of The Dalles are subjecting that city to a process of slow strangulation. It does not pay so lifeless a town as The Dalles to fight a powerful railroad corporation.

THE MYSTERIOUS SWORDFISH.

They Come From Afar and Never Until They Are Full Grown. These big creatures come and go as mysteriously as any of our sea visitors, and all fishes have their peculiarities. Who knows where the shad are before they begin to run up the rivers in the spring? The swordfish come to American waters grown up. Of course they vary in size, but no young are ever seen here.

This fact has been clearly set out by a government report on the subject. The young are found chiefly in the Mediterranean. After they are able to go it alone more or less of them strike for the North American coast—most of these gathering about Block Island. There they lie and sun themselves on the top of the water, the prey all summer of the fishermen and their spears. What instinct brings these fish across 3,000 miles of water to spend a season and return? They come when they arrive; they go when they leave. That's all we know, although the season comes within approximate dates.

The swordfish is a favorite sea food here in New England. Boston is its chief market, but it sells well all about here. It is solid meat, with a distinct flavor, and very edible. New York, however, doesn't buy it. New Yorkers, who hunt the markets of the world for new things, will not eat it. How long these queer fish will last is a problem. They are hunted not only for the market, but for pleasure. If the rich New Yorkers, who are too fastidious to eat them, should establish the fad of killing the fish and collecting the swords, they would probably soon exterminate the creatures, kill off all the old swordfish, and who would guide hither those that were about to make their first trip? Follow that notion back a bit, and who guided the first of them clear over here?—Hartford Courant.

Why He Married Her.

A story is told of a governor general of India who one day missed his wife from the room and said: "Where is Maria?" "Dear me, John," said his sister, "you don't seem happy if Maria is out of the room for an hour." "I'm not," he answered; "that's why I married her."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

An Antidote.

When a man says his first wife poisoned his existence, and subsequently marries again, the inference is that he took the second one as a kind of an antidote.—Tammany Times.

GOOD WORDS FOR WASHINGTON Improvement in Moral Tone of the Nation's Capital.

Gen. H. V. Boynton, the veteran Washington correspondent, has been for more than 30 years collecting news and writing letters. Few men know so thoroughly as he the inside history of the capitol, the white house, and the departments. Being asked what he considered the most important deduction from his experience at Washington, he answered:

"The marvelous improvement in the moral atmosphere, and the general tone and honesty of the government. We, the people of the United States, have the most honest government in the world. It is and has been for many years more honest than ever before, and is to-day more honestly and efficiently administered than any private business that I have ever examined. I mean that there is less waste and less defalcation.

"Look at the great postal service, for instance. Where in the world will you find any private agency which does so much and does it so well, and at so little cost? And change of parties makes no difference. Thorough honesty is the rule.

"The atmosphere of the white house is pure beyond that of any royal residence, and this is the most moral and peaceable city in the United States, if not in the world. It makes me laugh when those good people come from New York and Cincinnati and away out West to help reform Washington."

PERSECUTED IN AMERICA.

John Wesley Suffered for Refusing Communion to a Woman.

Rev. W. J. Scott, D. D., writes of "Wh" John Wesley Preached in Georgia," in Ladies' Home Journal, and from the famous preacher's journal tells the story of his persecution in Georgia, which ultimately resulted in his quitting America and returning to England in 1737. "During the afternoon before Wesley's departure he was approached by the recorder of Savannah, who informed him that he must not leave the province until he had given bond in £50 sterling, and in addition furnished bail to answer Mr. Williamson's charge. Wesley responded: 'I have given him every opportunity to make good his accusation, but he refused to do so; and now, sir, he continues, with emphasis and firmness, I must insist that, as an official, you have treated me and the trustees of the colony very ill. I shall neither give bond nor bail. You know your business and I know mine.'

"The same afternoon," he adds, 'I shook the dust off my feet and left Savannah, after preaching there one year and nine months, not as I ought, but as I was able.'

"The show made by his enemies of a purpose to intercept him was a shallow pretext, and is now so regarded."

Wesley's persecution was the outcome of his refusal to admit a woman of his congregation to holy communion without evidence of her repentance and contrition.

DANGEROUS CATERPILLARS.

Armed with a Very Effective Weapon for Defense.

The caterpillar of the puss moth, quite a common insect in this country, has a most effective way of defending himself, and may prove, as we shall presently see, dangerous even to human beings, says a writer in Chambers' Journal. This well-protected caterpillar is provided between his head and forelegs with a cleft, from which it can protrude an organ capable of squirting out a quantity of very acid fluid to a considerable distance, and when alarmed it habitually makes use of this formidable weapon.

In one of the entomological magazines a correspondent states that he was observing some of these caterpillars in captivity, when he happened to disturb one, and it suddenly squirted out a quantity of fluid in a jet, which struck one of his eyeballs, though his head at the time was quite two feet away from the insect. He rushed off in great agony to a doctor, who told him that the eyeball was in a very dangerous condition. His eye was totally blind for hours after the occurrence, and it was some days before he finally recovered. What the effect of this fluid must be upon smaller creatures we leave our readers to imagine!

The board of equalization will meet the first Monday in October, at which time all who are dissatisfied with their assessment, will be given the opportunity to correct any error. s7-d&w11.

AN OREGON KLONDIKE.

Do you want money? If so, catch on to this. A 7-year-old orchard, twenty acre tract, seventeen acres in choice fruits, bearing trees, new house of six rooms, barns, outbuildings, etc., all new; two horses and harness, two wagons, one road cart and one cow. Will sell at a bargain and on easy terms. Call on or address C. E. Bayard or Chas. Frazer, The Dalles, Oregon.



ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply to the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.