

The Weekly Chronicle.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge..... Robt. Mays
Sheriff..... T. J. Driver
Clerk..... A. M. Kelsay
Treasurer..... C. L. Phillips
Commissioners..... J. S. Blowers
Assessor..... W. H. Whipple
Sergeant..... G. M. Irwin
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 Metcaban
Supt. of Public Instruction..... G. M. Irwin
Attorney-General..... C. M. Ideman
Senators..... G. W. McBride
J. H. Mitchell
J. R. Herndon
W. R. Ellis
W. H. Leeds
Congressmen.....
State Printer.....

END OF A WILD GOOSE CHASE.

Here is the plaint of a silver paper over the future of Senator Wolcott's silver junket. The Spokesman-Review admits that the international silver conference came to just what everyone expected it would.

Senator Wolcott, Adlai Stevenson and the other members of the monetary commissions who have been chasing moonbeams in Europe for the past six months, have received their conge and can return. Their efforts have come to naught as every well-informed person expected. Lord Salisbury will neither go into another international conference, nor will the Indian mints be re-opened. Germany will not act unless Great Britain comes into the movement. France will do nothing unless England or Germany takes part, and there you are. England holds the key to the situation, and the cabinet has been flirting with our commissioners.

In justice to President McKinley it must be admitted that he has tried, in good faith, to carry out his party's pledge to make another effort for an international conference. Neither he nor the men who wrote that pledge had any serious idea that anything would come from the attempt, but it satisfied a great many voters who wanted the gold pill silver-coated, and no great effort was required to carry out the promise.

Senator Wolcott has worked hard, and had really succeeded in working up his enthusiasm to the point where he made himself think he was on the road to success. He will feel keenly his failure, and all the more keenly because it will mean his retirement from the senate. His record and achievements on the silver question will not appeal to the voters of Colorado.

WORK OF THE RAILROADS.

There are some very interesting facts shown in the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

We have in this country 182,776 miles of railroad, 35,950 locomotives and 1,297,649 cars in use. There were 511,772,737 passengers carried during the year, of whom only 181 were killed, or only one in 2,827,474.

Could figures better illustrate the extreme safety of railway travel and the success of invention in overcoming danger?

There are 886,260 employees in the service, and their wages amount to 60 per cent of the entire operating expense. This means more than half a million homes made prosperous by this one industry.

As for the effect of railway operation in enriching all the rest of the people, bringing to their doors the products of a continent at inconsiderable cost, and carrying their grain and meat and manufactures to the sea on their way to foreign markets—all that is a beneficence that cannot be expressed in figures or in words. It is the crowning glory of civilization.

The announcement that the treasury department has refused the offer made by a New York banking house to exchange \$1,000,000 in gold at San Francisco for currency in New York, calls attention anew to the rapidity with which the surplus gold of this country is piling up. The offer of the firm in question was to pay a premium of one eighth of one per cent, and also the express charges for transporting the gold across the continent; and the fact that this proposition was declined by the government emphasizes the marked

change in the situation as compared with that of a year or so ago when the Cleveland administration was anxious to secure gold. In this connection it is to be remembered that nothing but a miracle can prevent a continuance of the movement of cereals abroad for many weeks to come, which will, of course, serve to still further enlarge the balance of trade in our favor.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The September returns of our foreign commerce were remarkable. The total merchandise exports for the month were valued at \$104,691,000, compared with \$85,131,000 the same period last year. Our imports in September amounted to only \$42,410,000 against \$50,855,000 a year ago. These figures mean a favorable trade balance for the month of \$62,281,000, or nearly double that of 1896, when the excess of merchandise exports amounted to \$34,276,000. This is a phenomenal exhibit. How long it will continue, or whether it has reached its height or not, is impossible to determine. Our exports have been swelled by short crops elsewhere and the consequent foreign demand for our grain and other food products, the higher prices for wheat also being an important factor in the increase.

As the outward movement of grain is likely to continue heavy for some time to come and cotton must soon move outward more freely, the outlook is for continued large merchandise exports, especially as our exports of manufactures show no signs of diminution in spite of trade improvement here. Imports were of course much reduced by the anticipatory arrivals preceding the tariff. As these are worked off and as home trade improves, our purchases of foreign goods are likely to revive. Just at present, however, we are chiefly concerned regarding the effect of such an unusually unfavorable balance upon the foreign exchanges.

The situation warrants large gold imports, much larger than a year ago when Europe was practically a borrower in the United States. The Bank of England's stock of gold has, however, been so much reduced that efforts will undoubtedly be made to prevent any large flow in this direction; so that Europe will again be obliged to defer settlements for a period and be an even larger borrower of us than last year. The imports and exports of merchandise, silver and gold for the last three months were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Exports \$279,028,000 vs \$252,188,000. Imports \$155,028,000 vs \$199,039,000. Excess Expts. \$124,000,000 vs \$52,949,000.

President McKinley has appointed John A. Kasson special commissioner to carry into effect the reciprocity provisions of the Dingley tariff law. The step is a bold and fearless one, says the Statesman, yet wise and expedient. It means that reciprocity is to become a settled feature of the administration. The trade relations between the United States and foreign countries will be nicely adjusted, and our foreign trade will assume larger proportions than ever. The president proposes to have his country reap every benefit that may be gained by advantageous treaties with other nations. He will certainly make his administration historical for peaceful conquests.

The population of Ireland as returned by last year's report is 4,560,378. This shows that there has been a steady decline since 1845, when the population was 8,295,061. It fell below 7,000,000 in 1850; less than 6,000,000 in 1855, and below 5,000,000 in 1884. The excess of births over deaths last year was 31,941, which was lost by emigration, the number leaving being 38,995. It is expected that the short crops will cause an increase in emigration during the coming year, and a large decline in the population will result.

It is said there are more than 1000 candidates running for municipal offices in the city of New York, and many more thousands awaiting the results of the election, expecting to be rewarded with minor official positions.

BRITISH ACTIVITY IN CANADA.

There can be no doubt that the English government has made a distinct change in its attitude toward the Dominion of Canada. For many years, says the Globe-Democrat, the policy was to relax the intimacy of the ties with the parent country, and to cultivate the virtue of self-reliance in the group of Canadian provinces. But within a recent period England has placed a new estimate on the vast slice of North America that is under its flag, and is drawing nearer to it politically, courting its special demonstrations of loyalty, favoring it financially, and strengthening its means of defense. No longer ago than the ministry Disraeli the colonies, and not least of all Canada, were considered a burden, giving no adequate return for the care they imposed on the home government. All that has passed away as far as Canada is concerned. At the recent jubilee the Canadian premier was loaded with titles and decorations, and the signs are numerous that Canada is now much on the minds of British statesmen. The status of the dominion has suddenly risen in importance.

The reasons for this significant change are not hard to find. Canada is a vast possession. Its area is equal to that of the United States, and it is in the track of the world's development, running for ages from east to west. England reads in the enormous growth of the population and wealth of this country that the day is not distant when our lead in almost every direction will be established. If the United States could reach so great a development in a century, it must seem to England that Canada, which is adjacent to us, and also stretches from ocean to ocean, must have somewhat similar possibilities. The British Islands are but dots in the sea. Canada is half a continent. It is undeveloped, and therefore unspoiled. England, stung by the recent effort in Europe to isolate it, has drawn nearer the colonies in order to re-adjust its position, and Canada is the chosen favorite of the flock.

But can Canada be built up into rivalry of the United States by any resources that England can bring to bear? Experiments in this direction have hitherto failed. Emigrants have been assisted to settle in Canada, but in a course of time find their way to this country of better opportunities. Since 1870 over 1,000,000 Canadians have emigrated to the United States, and that number is one-fifth of the present population of the Dominion. England may spend large sums on Canadian international improvements, fortifications and lines of steamships, only to discover in the end that the strong currents running toward this country cannot be diverted nor divided. When the English plans for Canada are reduced to practice they may arouse troublesome jealousies. Halifax, for instance, strongly objects to the choice of St. John as the terminus of the new line of fast transatlantic steamships. Canada is a peculiar combination of races at best, and the attempt to Anglicize it completely in trade and feeling can hardly succeed no matter what gifts and favors are heaped upon it. The course of England's new policy in Canada will excite interest, and it will also bear watching.

NAVAL HEROES.

Anniversaries of the battle of Trafalgar and the launching of the frigate Constitution, one in England, the other in the great nation which sprang from her liberated colonies, recall deeds of valor on the seas which have had no equal for picturesque in the last few decades. Lord Nelson, who commanded at the battle of Trafalgar, ranked as an admiral in the same class as Wellington and Washington as generals. He was aggressive to the uttermost, but cautious when occasion required. His forte lay in the direction of a fleet.

The Constitution was an example of the career of a single ship. It is said that "Old Ironsides" was the foundation of the American navy. She was a solid rock of strength. The nerves of a patriotic American thrill with delight when he reads of

the escape of the Constitution from the entire British squadron off Sandy Hook, the defeat of the crack British frigate Guerriere off Halifax and the conquest of the British frigate Java off the coast of Brazil.

Inventive genius of man has well nigh destroyed the romance of the naval engagement and the sea rover. The novelist and historian will find his occupation gone in a few years. The youth whose ambition it is to run away to sea and sail the Spanish main on a pirate bold will turn his attention to the construction of a flying machine, but the deeds of such ships as the Constitution will always stir him and prove an object lesson for bravery and patriotism.

The new currency law of Japan went into effect the first of October, and the consul of that country in New York has received advices from his government as follows: "In the week following October 1st the applications for gold currency in change for silver yen amounted to only \$950,000, equal to about the same amount in United States dollars. The money market in the capital is quiet. An imperial decree has been issued prohibiting the circulation of silver yen after April, 1898. The adoption of the gold standard in Japan has caused an uneasiness to the general situation and shows that Japan refuses to be classed among those nations who seek an unstable currency system.

In Behalf of Mr. Taylor.

Rev. Mr. Burnside of Buffalo, who was an important witness in the Rev. O. D. Taylor case, occupied the pulpit of the Michigan avenue Baptist church last evening. At the conclusion of the sermon Rev. C. H. Maxson stated the occasion of Mr. Burnside's presence in this city, and declared further that a welcome would be given to Mr. Taylor to the service of the church at any time.

Mr. Maxson said he could not understand how any one who heard the evidence could believe Mr. Taylor guilty, and he characterized the conviction as an injustice done Mr. Taylor and his family. He declared that Mr. Taylor was the victim of a conspiracy.—Saginaw Evening News, Oct. 18, 1897.

Reversing the Order.

Naming horses for public characters is common enough, but giving to a child the name of a Derby winner is a unique reversal of the ordinary methods in such cases, says the Boston Herald. But this deceased speculator and accredited billionaire called his baby boy Ladas Primrose, in honor of Lord Rosebery's famous horse and the former prime minister of England. His little daughter also bears the name of Primrose, joined to that of Leah, thus making a Hebrew combination as flattering to the parent as to the infant's namesake.

Vegetarian Dress.

The members of the Women's Vegetarian union in London have a new craze. It is for vegetarian dress. They have concluded that it is as wrong to kill animals for clothes as for food. They want vegetable boots, vegetable gloves, vegetable gowns, and even vegetable note paper. They have decided that the kid, the calf and the sheep shall be spared, if their influence can do it.

A Believable Comment.

No more elegant compliment was ever paid to a preacher than that of King Louis XIV. of France to Jean Baptiste Massillon, bishop of Clermont. Said he: "I have heard many great preachers, and the effect they produced on me was that I felt thoroughly satisfied with them. Every time I heard you, I have been dissatisfied with myself."—N. Y. Post.

Easy on Murderers.

Austria is the country most lenient to murderers. In ten years over 800 persons were found guilty of murder, of whom only 23 were put to death.—N. Y. Sun.

TILLET & GALLIGAN,

WM. TILLET. H. GALLIGAN. Sole Proprietors of the CELEBRATED XARIMA APPLE.

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B. B. HUNTINGTON. H. S. WILSON. HUNTINGTON & WILSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, THE DALLES, OREGON. Office over First Nat. Bank.

FRED. W. WILSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THE DALLES, OREGON. Office over First Nat. Bank.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the County Treasurer of Wasco County, Oregon, for the five months ending on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1897, of money received and paid out, from whom received and from what source, and on what account paid out:

Table with 3 columns: Description, General Fund, School Fund. Includes amounts received from taxes, licenses, and balance on hand.

Table with 3 columns: Description, General Fund, School Fund. Includes amounts paid out on county warrants, school superintendent's warrants, and Dalles City warrants.

Table with 3 columns: Description, General Fund, School Fund. Includes special school fund, taxes, warrants paid, and balance.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Wasco—ss. I, C. L. Phillips, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the amounts received, paid out and remaining on hand, in the county treasury of said county for the next five months ending on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1897. Witness my hand this 30th day of September, A. D. 1897. C. L. PHILLIPS, County Treasurer.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Of the amount of money and warrants received for taxes, and money paid to the County Treasurer by the Sheriff of Wasco County, Oregon, for the five months ending on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1897:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes amounts received in coin and currency during May, June, July, August, and September, 1897.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes amounts paid to County Treasurer as per receipts for May, June, July, August, and September, 1897.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Wasco—ss. I, T. J. Driver, Sheriff of said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is correct and true. Witness my hand this 23d day of October, A. D. 1897. T. J. DRIVER, Sheriff of Wasco County. By ROBERT KELLY, Deputy.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

Of the County Clerk of Wasco County, State of Oregon, showing the amount and number of claims allowed by the County Court of said County, amount of warrants drawn, and the amount of warrants outstanding and unpaid, from the first day of May, 1897, to the thirtieth day of September, 1897, both days inclusive:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Lists various expenses for county officers, salaries, fuel, printing, and other administrative costs.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Shows total amount of warrants drawn, outstanding warrants unpaid, and estimated accrued interest thereon.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Wasco—ss. I, A. M. Kelsay, County Clerk of the County of Wasco, State of Oregon, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the number and amount of claims allowed by the County Court, for the six months ending on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1897, on what account the same was allowed and the amount of warrants drawn, and the amount of warrants outstanding and unpaid as the same appears upon the records of my office and in my custody. Witness my hand and the seal of the County Court of said County this 11th day of October, A. D. 1897. [SEAL.] A. M. KELSAY, County Clerk.

RESOURCES.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Shows funds in hands of Sheriff, County Treasurer, and estimated amount of real estate bid in by the County at tax sales.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Wasco—ss. I, A. M. Kelsay, County Clerk of the County of Wasco, State of Oregon, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the financial condition of said county, as the same appears of record from the books of said county, in my office and custody, and from the reports of the County Treasurer and Sheriff filed herein. Witness my hand and seal of the Court of said County, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1897. [SEAL.] A. M. KELSAY, County Clerk.

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