

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. E. Kimsar, W. H. Whipple; Assessor: J. B. Holt; Superintendent of Public Schools: C. L. Gilbert; C. R. C. Rorer.

STATE OFFICIALS. Governor: W. P. Lord; Secretary of State: H. R. Kincaid; Treasurer: Philip Metcalf; Superintendent of Public Instruction: G. M. Irwin; Attorney-General: C. M. Idleman; State Printer: W. H. Leeds.

NEEDED KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. Killin, Benton Killin, he of the rotund head and glibular body; he who was appointed one of a select committee of two to investigate the southern shores of Alaska...

a sufficient Democratic majority, and "would certainly not embroil and embitter their lives by a prolonged struggle against such odds to save the country and the party from the abyss of the revolution to which the preachments of men like Mr. Bryan of Nebraska and Henry George, to say nothing about Senator Tillman and Governor Altgeld, are hurrying all who follow their lead.

What the rest can stand, we can stand. We are Democrats, not Republicans, and, if it be the destiny of the country, to become the sport and prey of the professional partisan politicians, swinging the pendulum from one to the other dizzy height of radicalism, we shall go with the organized fools rather than the organized knaves; though we do not want to go with either."

BACK TWENTY YEARS.

Under the caption "The Silver Question From Way Back—A Review that Connects Matters of the Past with the Present Time," the Oregonian of Saturday takes The Dalles papers to task, but especially THE CHRONICLE, for gross misrepresentation.

THE CHRONICLE asserted that the Oregonian had advocated the free coinage of silver, which was the "gross misrepresentation" it undertook to correct. THE CHRONICLE re-asserts its statement. It will be noted that in the Oregonian's refutation it quotes from itself to prove, not only its power of prophecy, but its position on free coinage; but it goes back to 1877 and to 1878 to find in its files anything that will back its position. It says it could quote hundreds of articles similar. Perhaps it could, but they would probably be fully as ancient. It dodges the main point asserted, and that was that the Republican platforms of this state since 1890 have been free silver platforms, and it indorsed and worked for the success of the party and the success of the principles of those platforms in 1890, 1892 and 1894. It bolted only in 1896.

We have been told, on presumably good authority, that the editor of the Oregonian drew the financial plank in the Republican platform of 1890 or 1892, but whether he did or not we do not pretend to say. He can answer that question if he will. Whether he did or not, he worked for the success of the ticket, and therefore indorsed the principles of the platform.

What the Oregonian did twenty years ago is no proof of what it did four years ago, and no criterion by which what it is now doing or will do may be measured.

The editor of this paper may, or may not, know anything of the history or principles of money. His sources of information have, it is true, been limited, for his ideas were formed largely from a close perusal of the Oregonian's editorials on the subject.

The fact is that the Oregonian is against John H. Mitchell, and cares but little for principles or politics so long as it can down him. It denounced Simon, but took him to its arms last winter to defeat Mitchell. It advocated the election of Quinn in preference to Ellis, though working for Northrup. It roasted Jonathan Bourne and his crowd, but joined with them to defeat the will of the party and down Mitchell. It indorsed the action of U'Ren and the Populist gang in holding up the legislature simply out of hatred to Mitchell.

But time is wasted in the enumeration; for further particulars read Cicero's description of Cataline.

A CHANGE OF SYSTEM.

One of the most remarkable cases of successful railroad management that has come to the front in the past few years is that of the O. R. & N. by Receiver McNeil. He took the

road in 1894, just after the big flood, that did not leave much between Arlington and Troutdale but part of the right of way. In three months, from this wreck he brought forth a railroad, and for nearly three years despite the hard times prevailing all over the country, and the general business depression, he so managed it that it paid dividends and was restored to its owners in fine condition.

We have always believed, and we still believe, that Major McNeil's success was largely due to the clear judgment and wise management of Mr. W. H. Hurlburt, who managed the passenger department. Early and late, in season and out, Mr. Hurlburt worked to make the road the choice of all tourists. He adopted a liberal policy towards the public, and especially towards the country press.

The happy results of Major McNeil's management was largely due to this. From one end of the road to the other passengers realized that they had someone looking after their comfort and their interests. Local fairs were fostered and special rates given, local grievances received prompt attention and speedy correction. Special rates were given to Portland on every opportunity, and Eastern Oregon and the metropolis were on friendly terms. The result was that while many complaints were made as to the way in which the Southern Pacific was managed, the O. R. & N. was held up as a model.

We regret to see that the liberal spirit has been changed, and that a system similar to that of the Southern Pacific is being adopted. The results will not be beneficial to the road. We do not know the present general manager of the road, but as the system changed with the management, we can only ascribe the sudden changes in the passenger department to him, and not to those under him.

Portland and Eastern Oregon are far enough apart now, and a little fostering of the sentiment of dislike will not help Portland's business.

LET THE TRUTH BE TOLD.

Under the above title Mr. Hugh Gourlay, editor of the Crook county Journal, expresses the sentiments published below. Mr. Gourlay, during the last campaign, was an ardent gold-standard man, and not a Mitchell follower. He indorsed and worked for Judge Northrup for congress, and his manly stand concerning Mitchell and Ellis, whom he opposed, is in such refreshing contrast with the self-evident ax-to-grind opinions of the Oregonian, that we cannot refrain giving them place. Mr. Gourlay says:

"The Oregonian asserts that the 'faction represented by the Oregon delegation' and the 'Demo-silver-Populists' are now preparing for an alliance to carry the June election. This is a very serious charge, and one that ought not to be made unless it can be backed up with proofs strong as holy writ. Till the proofs are furnished, the Journal refuses to believe a word of it. We are no blind worshipper of the Oregon delegation, but they are not so abjectly idiotic as to imagine that any man can get the support of Oregon Republicans unless he is right on the money question.

"Of course the Oregonian is striking at Mitchell over the delegation's brands, but how does the Oregonian expect any man to believe that there is an alliance between the Demo-silver-Populists and Mitchell Republicans, who knows that these same Demo-silver-Populists went clean back on Mitchell at Salem last January, because Mitchell stumped the state for McKinley and would not go over to Populism, and then formed an 'alliance' with the Scott-Simon-Corbett faction to hold up the legislature as the only possible way by which Mitchell could be defeated for United States senator? As we have said before in these columns, this is not a question of Mitchell or anti-Mitchell, it is one of truth.

"The Oregonian is trying to deceive the people. The money question is not the issue in this factional controversy. While the writer refused last June to vote for one of the delegation because he would not declare for sound money—and

would do so again under similar conditions—he is not capable of believing that a single man of them—Mitchell included—would ever give a vote for free silver as long as the national platform of the party remains what it is. While we always condemned the attitude of a majority of the delegation on the money question, we had the frankness to acknowledge that they were simply following the instruction of both the state and national platforms of their party. The Oregonian never had the frankness to make this acknowledgement, because it is insanely mad against Mitchell for purely personal reasons, and would be equally mad were he a delegate from the city whose streets are paved with gold."

Sunday's Oregonian contains a dispatch from the paper's correspondent in Baker City stating that Congressman Ellis had told the correspondent that if an attempt should be made in congress to pass a bill for free coinage of silver by the United States alone, he would "most decidedly vote against it." The Oregonian discredits its own reporter, and says "Mr. Ellis should put this statement in a public address so it may be understood that there is no mistake about it." And yet, when Senator Mitchell put in a public address his indorsement of the St. Loui platform, the Oregonian was not satisfied, but insisted upon his making confession of faith in its columns. The big journal says there is no truth in vermin, and then disbelieves itself.

It is now settled that Ohio remains solid in the Republican ranks, in spite of one of the hardest fights the Democracy ever put up, and in spite of the further fact that Ohio nearly always goes Democratic in the off-year elections. Whatever consolation our Democratic brethren may draw from the results in New York will be needed to offset the certain and remarkable fact that Ohio has remained Republican in an off year. It also seems assured that Hanna will be elected to succeed himself, though it is possible, the Republican majority in joint ballot being small, that a job may be engineered to defeat him. An Ohio legislature always furnishes something of interest in the political line.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75 cents. No. 2-8.

Announcement.

THE DALLES, Nov. 5, 1897.

To My Patrons and Friends: I am glad to be able to announce that I have secured, to take charge of my practice, Dr. W. Y. Young, a former classmate in college, whom I know to be an excellent physician and a gentleman whom I can cheerfully recommend to my friends.

The office will be continued as a partnership under the name of Sutherland & Young, in the rooms formerly occupied by me. Dr. Young will arrive on Thursday next, and will take charge of the practice at once. I trust he will receive the same generous treatment and liberal patronage I have received. Yours Very Truly, J. SUTHERLAND.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and today stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at Blakeley & Houghton's drug store. Nebraska corn for sale at the Wasco warehouse. Best feed on earth. m9-t

A SCIENTIST SAVED.

President Barnaby, of Hartsville College, Survives a Serious Illness Through the Aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind. The Hartsville College, situated at Hartsville, Indiana, was founded years ago in the interest of the United Brethren Church, when the state was mostly a wilderness, and colleges were scarce. The college is well known throughout the country, former students having gone into all parts of the world.



PROF. ALVIN P. BARNABY. "A reporter recently called at this famous seat of learning and was shown into the room of the President, Prof. Alvin P. Barnaby. When last seen by the reporter Prof. Barnaby was in delicate health. To-day he was apparently in the best of health. In response to an inquiry the professor said: "Oh, yes, I am much better than for some time. I am now in perfect health; but my recovery was brought about in rather a peculiar way."

County, Mich. Being of an ambitious nature, I applied myself diligently to my work and studies. In time I noticed that my health was failing. My trouble was indigestion, and this with other troubles brought on nervousness. "My physician prescribed for me for some time, and advised me to take a change of climate. I did as he requested and was some improved. Soon after, I came here as professor in physics and chemistry, and later was financial agent of this college. The change agreed with me, and for awhile my health was better, but my duties were heavy, and again I found my trouble returning. This time it was more severe and in the winter I became completely prostrated. I tried various medicines and different physicians. Finally, I was able to return to my duties. Last spring I was elected president of the college. Again I had considerable work, and the trouble, which had not been entirely cured, began to affect me, and last fall I collapsed. I had different doctors, but none did me any good. Professor Bowman, who is professor of natural science, told me of his experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and urged me to give them a trial, because they had benefited him in a similar case, and I concluded to try them. "The first box helped me, and the second gave great relief, such as I had never experienced from the treatment of any physician. After using six boxes of the medicine I was entirely cured. To-day I am perfectly well. I feel better and stronger than for years. I certainly recommend this medicine."

TO MINIMIZE LOSS.

New Rules of the Road for Ships Under Way.

The Leading Nations of the World to Be Governed on the Regulations—Greater Safety to Be Insured.

The new rules of the road at sea have just gone into effect among the leading countries of the world, and there is little doubt that their strict enforcement will greatly enhance the safety of the mariner and the charges placed within his keeping. The already great and rapidly-increasing intercourse between nation and nation demands that every precaution against the dangers of the sea and every safeguard possible for the safety of human life shall be provided. The spoken languages of the world may continue to be many, but necessity commands that the unspoken language of the deep shall be one. That language must needs be as universal as the needs of man for commerce and intercourse with his fellow man.

Away back at the beginning of the present century a system of signaling for vessels by means of flags was devised for the British merchant service, and 50 years later at least ten systems were in vogue. The result was a Babel of bunting, and all the systems were rendered ineffective, for the reason that those using one were unable to decipher the others. So it has been with rules of the road on the deep, and the bottom of every sea, lake and river is dotted with crumbling wrecks and moldering skeletons as the result of fatal misunderstanding. In 1865 it was realized that an international code of signals was an imperative necessity, and a year later one was adopted. Since that time ships of all nations have been unable to converse one with the other, irrespective of the language spoken by their crews, and great good has resulted to all concerned.

When the question of means of communication was being considered, the more important question of a universal rule of navigation was neglected, and it was not until 1883 that the Washington marine conference was held. After a series of discussions, which lasted until the last day of 1890, the new rules were adopted.

The new rules are strict in their provisions, and will be rigidly enforced. The regulations regarding the carrying of lights on vessels at night are very concise, and no excuses that they were being trimmed, that the night was moonlight, that it was only a short time after sunset, will be taken. Provision is made for all classes of vessels to carry lights after dark, and even the smallest craft must exhibit a lantern with red and green slides when approaching another vessel. Even rowboats are required to carry a light. A system of lights will show whether a vessel is towing and the character of her tow, whether she is disabled, whether she is laying or picking up cable, and a thousand and one other things of use in avoiding collisions.

Signals for fogs are the subject of a lengthy article in the new rules, and they differ considerably from the old rules. Two additional rules are introduced, arranging for two prolonged blasts to be given by steam vessels under way but not moving through the water; and, second, for a long blast, followed by two short blasts, to be given by vessels towed and towing, vessels not under command, vessels not able to maneuver as required by these new rules, and vessels at work on telegraph cable. The steering rules for sailing vessels, the overtaking rule and the rule for sound signals for vessels in sight of one another are very complete and do not show wide or strongly-pronounced divergence from the old rules. The merit of the rules lies largely in the fact of their international recognition.—Baltimore Sun.

Subscribe for THE CHRONICLE.

EMPEROR A NIGHTHAWK.

Frequently Receives Visitors Between Three and Four in the Morning.

The emperor of China is one of the hardest-worked men in the world, and according to a curious custom that I have never heard explained he turns day into night, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Record. Some of the most important events in his daily programme take place after midnight, and he frequently receives visitors by appointment at three and four o'clock in the morning. When Li Hung Chang returned to Peking from his tour around the world the emperor received him and heard his reports between four and five o'clock a. m. He has often received ambassadors at similar hours. The emperor's work day begins at one o'clock p. m. He first sees the members of the privy council, then he devotes an hour or two to the consideration of their reports and recommendations, and then he receives the members of the official boards, viceroys, governors and other officials who have come to Peking to be presented or to pay tribute or receive instructions. He sits upon a throne upon a raised platform. They kneel before him with their foreheads touching the floor until he commands them to lift their eyes. They are kept in this posture so long that the old men always pad their knees with cushions. The emperor dines about sunset, and has the third meal of the day at midnight. Sometimes he retires as early as one or two o'clock a. m., but he is often at work until daylight.

A Fine Compliment.

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."—Chicago Chronicle.

Duties of the House.

Guide (showing visitor around Washington)—Now, this is our house of representatives.

Foreign Visitor—What does it do?

"Um—er—well, it sometimes adjourns."—Philadelphia North American.

Disinfecting Streets.

The streets of Brussels are now sprinkled with a diluted disinfectant, and it is believed in Belgium that its use thus far prevented an outbreak in that community of a disease now epidemic among the cattle of Holland. The disinfectant is contained in a little cylindrical reservoir, which is attached to the ordinary watering apparatus.—Chicago Times-Herald.

TILLET & GALLIGAN,

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