

### The Weekly Chronicle.

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Treasurer	Phillip Metcaban
Sup't. of Public Instruction	G. M. Irwin
Attorney-General	C. M. Tideman
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Congressmen	J. W. Ellis
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State Printer	

Chronicle and Oregonian	\$2 25
Chronicle and Examiner	2 25
Chronicle and Tribune	1 75
Chronicle and N. Y. World	2 00

#### AN OPEN RIVER.

In concluding a lengthy editorial on the above subject, yesterday's East Oregonian says:

"If the people of Eastern Oregon and the whole Inland Empire desire an open river, and their interests would be greatly advanced by one, let them join their forces and turn down every man who aspires for public office who will not raise his voice in and out of season for an open river. And right here, pressure should be brought to bear on Portland to force her to join in the movement and march shoulder to shoulder with the people of the Inland Empire for an open river. The East Oregonian is quite confident that those who are physically operating the railroads are not opposed to an 'open river,' but the opposition comes from those who are manipulating their stocks and bonds and are doing their level best to wring as much tribute from the people as is in their power, regardless of the best interests of the railroad properties and the country.

"The salvation of every people lies with themselves. They can drive the manipulators and servile politicians to cover and put such men on guard as will bring about the fulfillment of their desires. They can force the servile newspapers to espouse their cause, as involved in an open river, and make the land ring with indignation and defiance until they secure what they demand. The newspapers of Portland should be the first to take this matter up and present it as it should be, until action is taken that will insure an open river at an early day. Three states are heavily interested in the matter and their development kept in check by the barriers which stand in the way of the Columbia being navigable from Lewiston to the sea. The people of these states should hold themselves in readiness to smash the head of any man or corporation that throws the least obstacle in the way of the attainment of the object desired.

"By a little vigorous work the people of the Inland Empire can have the benefits of an open river inside of five years. But without it, millions of the people's money will be squandered on the project, to be gobbled by the 'ruffians in government,' and twenty years will roll by without an open river."

Already senators and congressmen are gathering in Washington to be present at the opening of congress next month. There is much speculation as to whether the session will be long or short, with the sentiment prevailing that it will be an unusually long one. It is expected that financial matters will come up in such a shape that a hard-fought battle will result. The single-standard element seems determined to force the issue and to settle it, so far as it can be settled by congress. The session will therefore probably continue until the hot weather forces an adjournment.

The New York World, whatever its bad features may be, and it has some very bad ones, is doing good work for the cause of humanity in describing and proving the horrors of the Cuban war. It prints innumerable photographs of Cuban women and children who are in a state of starvation that is only equaled by the famine-stricken Hindoos. It shows that this was but a brutal

scheme of Weyler's to depopulate the island, and that the scheme is succeeding. War is at best cruel enough, but when a government like Spain, to accomplish its ends, starves helpless women and children, it is time for the civilized world to suppress it. The first thing congress should do is to look into the matter and take such action as will effectually stop Spain's brutality. War with Spain is preferable to sitting idly by while thousands of innocent people are starving to death almost on our shores.

The game of football is not brutal, it is only bracing. The dispatches today contain an account of a game played Monday at Tiffin, Ohio. One club had a big bruiser in it that managed to knock down two of his opponents, and then jumped on their heads. Both victims are seriously injured.

#### THE FRENCH REPUBLIC'S NEW PERIL.

If the fears of President Faure and his supporters regarding the result of the approaching elections for chamber of deputies should be justified, a fine illustration would be given of the tendency of French history to repeat itself. The dread is that the ultra-conservatives and reactionary elements may secure a majority of the chamber, in which event there would be a chance that the republic would be abolished and the throne restored under a member of one or other of the old dynasties. The dynasty which the Republicans think would be established by such a chamber is the Bonapartist and not the Bourbon-Orleanist. Robert Duke of Orleans is the titular head of the latter family, while no Bonapartist since the death of Napoleon III's son at the hands of the Zulus in 1879 has been accepted as the undisputed head of the Bonapartists, although Prince Victor, the son of the Prince Napoleon who died half a dozen years ago, seemed for a few years to have had this distinction. His younger brother, Napoleon Louis, who is an officer in the Russian army, appears for the moment, however, to be heir to the Bonapartist pretensions. He is the man the Republicans fear.

This foreboding, says the Globe-Democrat, will give the coming general election in France an intense interest for intelligent people throughout the world. Upon what circumstances is the possibility of a Bonapartist restoration based? It is based on the revival of sentiments and traditions such as would mean little in any other country, but which may have important consequences in France. The revival of interest in everything relating to the founder of the Bonapartist dynasty in the past few years has given a new birth to the Napoleonic legend, and has suddenly added to the dramatic possibilities of French politics. Thiers in 1840, in order to hold the waning favor of the French people for Louis Philippe, had the bones of the great emperor removed from St. Helena to France. It had the opposite effect, however. It produced a renaissance of Bonapartist sentiment, which found effective voice in Beranger's stirring lyrics and in the published reminiscences and recollection of the heroes of Borodino and Waterloo, many of whom were still living. The concrete result in one of its manifestations was disdain for the bourgeois "Citizen King," his overthrow in 1848 in the "revolution of contempt," and the establishment of the cheap adventurer, Napoleon III, into power.

To the outside world the third republic would seem to be eternal. With its twenty-seven years of existence it stands far above any other governmental system which France has had since the overthrow of Louis XVI. a century ago in the scale of longevity. "France has broken with kings and kingscraft forever," declared the late President Carnot in a speech a year or two before his death. That was doubtless the opinion which the majority of the thoughtful people of the world had then, and which they have still. "There is plenty of esprit in France," remarked Chateaubriand, after the Bourbon restoration under Louis XVIII., "but reason and sound

common sense are wanting. A couple of phrases intoxicate us."

French character has grown greatly in stability and balance in the three-quarters of a century which have passed since the eminent litterateur passed this judgment on his countrymen. yet many persons, in and out of France, are beginning to be disquieted by the persistence of the Bonapartist legend in contemporary French literature and the popularity which young Napoleon Louis has suddenly developed. For nearly a dozen years after the overthrow of Napoleon III in 1870, the Bonapartists and Bourbons combined held a majority in the French parliament. Their mutual antagonisms and the failure of the Count of Chambord to agree to the terms on which he would gain the throne, and not the Republicans' power in the parliament of the nation, were what kept the republic in existence during that transition period of the presidency of Thiers and MacMahon. The possibility that the creation of a Napoleon IV. may depend on the approaching generation in France, will command for that contest the world's attention.

#### THE FAIR A SUCCESS.

Crowds Attend Wednesday and Thursday--Good Programs.

From a social, as well as financial standpoint, the fair is quite a success. On Wednesday afternoon and evening the hall was taxed to its fullest capacity. During the evening, from 8 till 12, dancing was indulged in, and everyone seemed to have the full extent of pleasure.

On that evening the following articles were raffled: China tea set, won by Joe Heroux; hand-painted sofa pillow, H. Hillgen; bureau cover and doilies, Mrs. T. Ward; fine meerschaum pipe, Chas. Laue.

Last night an excellent program was rendered. All the numbers were well received, and the specialties of the four coal black dudes were of such a character as to demand several encores.

The winners at last night's raffles were: Peter Stademan, marble top center table; Mr. Reynolds, wax doll; Miss Gruner, rocking horse; Susie Moore, plate glass mirror; August Granow, tricycle; Rev. J. Rana, violin; J. Redmond, pair of woollen blankets; Mr. McFall, oil painting of the Mount of the Holy Cross.

In the voting for the most popular young lady, Katie Bregan leads with 83 votes, while Minnie Sandrock comes next with 75. Quite an amount of enthusiasm was displayed last night over voting for the most popular railroad man, and at the close of the evening J. Fagan lead with 109, Wm. Maher 106, and J. Gallagher 83. In the contest for the flag the Elks lead with 110, Company G has 62, "The Sons of Rest" 46, while the Workmen have 44.

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

A. I. Bunnell of Glenwood is in the city today.

D. C. Hall, claim agent for the O. R. & N., is in the city today.

Roger B. Sinnott left for a business trip to Baker City last night.

H. H. Hillgen and wife of Kingsley are in the city attending the fair.

Rev. J. H. Wood spent yesterday with his mother and sister at University Park.

Miss Minnie Mitchell went to Portland this morning. She will return Sunday evening.

T. H. Johnston, one of Dufer's enterprising merchants, is in the city on business.

Miss Mollie Boff went to Spokane Wednesday night to spend Thanksgiving at home.

Chas. Stone returned from a trip to Seattle Wednesday, and spent Thanksgiving in this city.

Mrs. Henry Fowler, who has been visiting relatives in the city, returned to her home in Portland this morning.

John Thomas, special agent of the Queen Insurance Company of San Francisco, is in the city on business today.

Edward Bolton of Kingsley left on the boat this morning. He is on his way to Mt. Angel college, where he will take up a course in studies.

Dr. C. Gertrude French, daughter of Smith French of this city, spent Thanksgiving with her parents and returned to Portland this morning.

Misses Nellie and Carrie Butler came up on the boat yesterday to spend a few days with their brother, Truman, who met them yesterday at the Cascades.

Mr. J. M. Marden, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Hattie, went to Portland this morning, where the latter will join Hon. W. R. Ellis and wife on their trip to Washington, D. C. Miss Hattie

will remain with relatives in that city for some time, and will devote her time to the study of art, for which she has an unusual amount of talent.

Fred Drews of Portland, who came up Wednesday night to eat Thanksgiving turkey with his folks in this city, returned on the Spokane Flyer this morning.

Hon. J. H. Cradlebaugh left for Baker City this morning to attend to his mining interests at that place. Mrs. Cradlebaugh also left this morning, having gone to their Hood River home.

#### PETTY ECONOMY.

The Uselessness of Storing Up Household Odds and Ends.

It requires an exceptionally wise, judicious person to know where to economize and where to spend. It is frequently the way of thrift to spend with a lavish hand because the return justifies the expenditure. The woman who laboriously darns a gingham apron when she can make a new one in half the time and when the material costs less than ten cents is decidedly wasting her efforts or estimating her time at the same standard as the work of the Chinese coolie. The mended apron will not wear one-quarter as long as a new one, and it had better be devoted to dust cloths or to some of the purposes of clothing where an old rag is required. The picking up of pins is certainly a doubtful economy. No one can tell what infection may be conveyed in a pin, which is quite likely to be rusty. A pin is certainly worth less than the time taken to pick it up. Where it is in the house or in a place where it may become a small instrument of torture, it is wise for humanity's sake to pick it up, but not for the sake of its value.

Almost all of us have some pet economies. Some people will hoard old dresses of wool which they have no time to clean, and which would not be fit for wear if they were cleaned. The result of this hoarding is an interesting collection of moths, which invade the house and destroy much furniture and valuable clothing, together with the worthless. It would be difficult, however, to convince the person who was devoted to such economy that it was in fact an extravagant whim that she was gratifying.

The hoarding of newspapers may be classed among the same extravagant fancies. The newspaper is the thing of an hour, and is succeeded in a day by another. While there is frequently valuable reading matter for a scrapbook in them, the entire papers take up too much room to be kept by the ordinary reader for anything but waste paper. They merely collect dust.

Of all absurd things that may be hoarded the saving of fruit and vegetable cans, except to paint and use for flower-pots, is the most absurd. An old tin can is usually a menace to the health. It is not fit to cook in, though it is sometimes employed for that purpose, nor is it fit to keep food in after the inner surface is exposed to the air. It is never fit to be used a second time for canning. After opening a can its contents should be poured out at once into an earthen dish, and never left to stand in the opened can. It is a foolish practice to leave such tin cans out doors, because they are liable to rust, and a cut from a rusty piece of tin is the common cause of that dread disease, lockjaw. There is the same danger in using unpainted tin cans for keeping plants. Their sharp rusty edges may cut the hands when the cans are moved. A hundred such petty economies are indulged in by thoughtless women, who imagine that thrift can come from such foolish hoarding.—N. Y. Tribune.

#### Jelly Roll.

Six eggs, one cupful of powdered sugar, one cupful of flour, sifted three times; the grated juice and rind of half a lemon. Stir the six yolks with half the sugar 15 minutes, then add the lemon. Beat the whites to a very stiff froth and add slowly the remaining sugar while beating constantly. Then add the yolk mixture to the whites. Beat three minutes and add the flour, stirring it in lightly. Line a large shallow tin pan with brown paper, but do not butter it. Pour in the mixture, spreading it evenly, and bake in a quick oven. When done lay a piece of paper on a board, dust with sugar and turn out the cake into the paper. Remove the paper from the bottom of the cake. Then spread over quickly some jelly and roll it up in paper and let it lie till cold. To see jelly rolls mix one cupful of sifted powdered sugar with one teaspoonful of lemon juice and two tablespoonfuls of boiling water. Spread this over the roll. I have never seen iticed with cream.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The three-year-old boy of J. A. Johnson, of Lyon Center, Ill., is subject to attacks of croup. Mr. Johnson says he is sure that the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, during a severe attack, saved his boy's life. He is in the drug business, a member of the firm of Johnson Bros. of that place, and they handle a great many patent medicines for throat and lung diseases. He had all these to select from, and skilled physicians to answer to his call, but selected this remedy for use in his own home at a time when his boy's life was in danger, because he knew it to be superior to any other, and famous the country over for its cures of the croup. Mr. Johnson says this is the best selling cough medicine they handle, and that gives splendid satisfaction in all cases. Sold by Blakeley & Houghton.

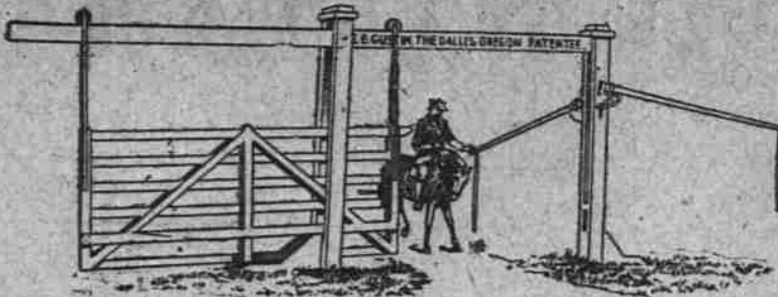
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