

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. Rott
Coroner.....	C. L. Gilbert
	W. H. Butts

STATE OFFICIALS.

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

Weekly Clubbing Rates.

Chronicle and Oregonian.....	\$2 25
Chronicle and Examiner.....	2 25
Chronicle and Inter Ocean.....	1.85
Chronicle and Tribune.....	1 75
Chronicle and N. Y. World.....	2 00

WHERE THE FAULT LIES.

The Republican party has a load to carry in the coming state campaign which makes success a matter of uncertainty. This is not due in any way to a lack of confidence in the policies of the party or to any dissatisfaction with the results of the first year of a national Republican administration. The country is acknowledging its debt of gratitude every day to the Republican party because it has changed adversity into prosperity and brought the light into darkened places. The consequences of Bryan's election are too awful for contemplation, and Republican principles have been justified to a degree even more than the most sanguine leaders dared to anticipate.

But in the state campaign the situation is far different. The split among the Republicans in Multnomah county has left a breach in the walls, through which it is possible for the enemy to enter. The fratricidal war in Portland, instead of coming to an end, bids fair to increase in virulence, and to an unprejudiced mind the fault seems to be wholly and entirely with Joseph Simon and his followers. In order to reach such a conclusion it is not necessary to go back to the circumstance attending the primary elections of 1894. Neither side, then, was wholly right or wholly wrong. But after things had come to a bad pass an offer of compromise was made by the Mitchell Republicans, only to be scorned by the Simon men. The proposal carried a spirit of fairness with it, and its rejection meant only one thing—that the Simon men were afraid to try issues on an even field.

The Republicans from the outside counties in Oregon care nothing for the local bickerings in Multnomah county if the quarrels can be confined locally in their effect. But in this circumstance such is not the case. The Multnomah county fight has for its direct end the control of the district and state conventions to be held next spring, and in this the outside delegates have vital concern. Because of the selfishness of the Simon men a bitter fight will be made necessary in every county in the state. The blame is placed rightly when it is laid at the feet of Joseph Simon, the man who, more than anyone else, has brought about the threatened temporary disruption of the Republican party in Oregon.

To talk of compromise now is idle. It is war to the end against bosses and bossism. Simon is the incarnate representative of the party boss, and the delegates who attend the next state convention, if they desire the success of Republican principles, should see to it that Simon can no longer use the Republican party as an instrument to further his selfish ends.

The senatorial contest in Ohio is making converts for the proposal to elect senators by a direct vote of the people. It seems legislators can no longer be trusted. The Republican state convention in Ohio indorsed Hanna as its candidate for senator and pledged the Republican vote in the legislature for him. This pledge has been broken deliberately and premeditatedly, to the disgrace of the Republicans in Ohio. We believe Hanna will be elected, but the spectacle already presented shows that legislatures no longer represent the will of the people when it comes

to electing senators. Oregon is an other case in point.

CANDY FOR KLONDIKE MINERS.

This Klondike relief expedition has the appearance of being a large-sized fake. There is no direct information that any need of food exists at Dawson City; in fact, the latest reports from there state that there is plenty, with good management, to last till spring. At Fort Yukon, four hundred miles down the river, there is an ample supply, and the conditions of reaching there are comparatively easy—as things go in Alaska. No one would hesitate in sending relief were it known that there was need of it in Klondike, but to incur great expense and hardship to force food on men when it is not shown they will be in any want of it, hardly has the appearance of wisdom.

As an advertisement for Portland the proposed relief expedition is a good thing, and if there is to be one, we hope Portland will make everything possible out of it. But to use the government money in transporting candy, chocolate, condensed milk, vinegar and butter across hundreds of miles of snow mountains, is almost ridiculous. We hope the Klondike miners will not complain of the quality of the candy or the flavor of the chocolate when they get it.

A CHANGE OF HEART.

That the Oregonian has announced itself as in favor of election of United States senators by popular vote, indicates that this much-needed reform is gaining ground. It is not many years ago that Senator Mitchell introduced his first resolution into congress providing for an amendment to the federal constitution whereby senators should be elected by popular vote. That resolution was promptly voted down by senators of the Corbett type, who knew that their re-election, if in the hands of the people, would be extremely uncertain and improbable.

A popular vote in the state of Oregon for United States senator at this juncture would, without question, send Mr. Corbett back to Portland and, by an overwhelming majority, send John H. Mitchell back to the senate. This condition of affairs most strongly illustrates the fact that even in this free country the voice of the people does not always rule.—Portland Tribune.

Few men in American politics occupy a more unenviable position just now than does Governor Bushnell of Ohio. The protest which is arising from all portions of the state against his interference in the senatorial contest cannot fail of making the gubernatorial ears tingle. Bushnell is one of those politicians who think anything is fair in politics; but the condemnation which his course has received will probably cause a change of views. Hanna is not the greatest statesman Ohio ever produced, and there may be abler men who could be chosen to represent that state in the national senate, but Hanna was the acknowledged candidate of the Republican party, and the Republican nominees for the legislature were elected with the understanding they should vote for him. To refuse now is to break a solemn pledge, and one which will make the promise of the Republican party valueless in the future. The indications favor Hanna's election, and should that be brought about, the place that Bushnell and his gang occupy in the estimation of the people of Ohio will be represented by a vacuum.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HAWAII.

President McKinley wisely makes Hawaii the keystone of the arch of his foreign policy. With Hawaii, says the Inter Ocean, we are strong enough to justify our home executives and our ministers abroad in the use of the plainest words of the diplomatic lexicon. Without it we are at a disadvantage, and the times before us are likely to be such as will make the use of every advantage necessary. The Chinese situation is perplexing, if not minatory. If we have Hawaii we are far on our way toward peaceful conquest of the great trade of China and Japan. Without Hawaii half the proper strength of our protests against Eu-

ropean monopoly of Asiatic ports and harbors will be lost.

We must extend our foreign trade, and trade goes in ships, and ships require coaling stations and harbors of refuge, and the greatest merchant navy always has belonged to the nation strongest in means for its defense against the chances of war and the dangers of the sea. In war or in peace Hawaii is the citadel of the Pacific. Its chief harbor is a refuge from storms, and, by one great power or by another, soon will be held as a rendezvous for armed vessels. There was a time, and not very long ago, when it seemed as though our home market were likely to be sufficient to our home productions, but it is not now, and yearly it will become less so. We now are the second manufacturing power of the world, and are racing hard for first place. We must have new or larger markets for our goods. Our chief rivals are Germany, which we lead, and Britain, toward supremacy over which we aspire. Britain has kept her lead by increasing activity in ship-building, by constant acquisition of ports and harbors in all parts of the globe.

Germany has adopted Britain's policy. In 1875 the merchant marine of Germany had a carrying power of 1,620,000 tons; in 1895 its capacity was 4,140,000 tons. No other nation, except Britain, has made such progress during the last twenty years. The carrying power of the German merchant navy is now one-seventh that of Great Britain, and one-third that of the United States. But it must be remembered that the United States merchant navy is largely, indeed mostly, afloat on the lakes or engaged in sea trade on our coast. Of ocean-crossing ships we have not so many as Germany. Samoa has been, and China now is, exploited by Germany for naval shelters that shall be nurseries of commerce in time of peace and centers of operation in time of war.

Hawaii would have been annexed by England, Germany or Japan long ago but for United States protests; but we cannot forever play fast and loose with it. We must take it ourselves or let some other power hold it, for it cannot much longer sustain itself. It is all very well to talk of our guaranteeing its independence. But it might be more costly, both in money and life, to protect it than to annex it. Moreover, suppose that, in the event of our rejecting the offer, the Hawaiians were of their own motion to place themselves under European protection; how then could the Monroe doctrine be applied? We may be bound to protect Hawaii against foreign intervention; but surely we cannot forbid the free action of a nation.

The Hawaiian question presses. It ought to be settled quickly, and by annexation.

The Oregonian is now praising James Lotan because he has withdrawn from the Mitchell Republican central committee. And this is the same Jim Lotan whom the Oregonian had exhausted its vocabulary in abusing, principally because he was an opponent of Joseph Simon. Lotan is not the proper man to be at the head of the party's councils, but neither is Simon, and when the Oregonian praises Lotan when, through some reason or other, probably due to business causes, he has withdrawn from active participation in politics; when the Oregonian thus commends him, it only shows how prejudiced, servile and untrustworthy that paper is in dealing with state or local politics. As a newspaper the Oregonian deserves high standing; but as a guide for the people of Oregon to follow, it should not be trusted.

The year 1898 is a critical one for The Dalles. The abundant capital which is crowding the financial centers will seek investment somewhere, and the Pacific coast will be a favorite location. The Dalles offers splendid inducements to capitalists were our advantages properly made known. La Grande, Pendleton, Salem and Oregon City have all received substantial recognition from outsiders, while The Dalles, with more natural attractions than any of these places, has been doing business on its own resources. How well we

have succeeded is to our credit; but could outside capital be invested here in some manufacturing enterprise, the progress of this city would be more rapid and certain.

Within the past six months orders on foreign account for 200 locomotives are said to have been placed with American manufacturers. This is only one of the many evidences of the beneficial effects of protection to home industries. Under it the American iron and steel industry has grown and been so perfected that it now defies the competition of the world. Iron and steel are now being shipped in large quantities to all countries, including England, whose manufacturers, but little more than thirty years ago, furnished all the steel rails used in this country.

NEWS NOTES.

Saturday's Daily.
The Cambus boys were lodged in jail at McMinnville yesterday, charged with the murder of George Sager.

Reports from Climax mines, Baker county, state that tremendous gold finds have been made at that place. Some of the ore assays as high as \$13,000 to the ton.

The deadlock over the speakership of the Maryland house of delegates was unbroken yesterday, and there was no indication that it will be settled for some time to come.

The young girl at Eugene who was shot in the arm Tuesday, confesses that she did it herself. It was thought previous to her confession that a rejected suitor had fired the shot with murderous intent.

Conservative estimates last night placed the legislature at 75 to 70 against Hanna. The workers of the senator claim 71 votes and assurances of the necessary two additional votes and possibly four more.

Word comes from Eureka, Wash., of a shooting affray there New Year's morning, which resulted in three men being seriously wounded. The shooting occurred in a "blind pig" saloon, run by a man named Venson. The cause of the trouble was a disagreement over a game of cards.

According to a special dispatch received at London from Shanghai, Russia is endeavoring to obtain terms similar to Germany's for the occupation of Port Arthur and the Kiao Tung peninsula from a point considerably north of Ta Lien Wan. It is believed that the attitude of England and Japan will frustrate her designs.

The Columbia theater, which was gutted by fire Thursday evening at San Francisco, was situated on Powell street near Market, and although the smallest, yet was the most popular of the three playhouses controlled by Friedlander, Gottlob & Co. The flames caused about \$12,000 damage to the walls, ceilings and furniture, but the damage from water before the fire was extinguished considerably increased this sum. The insurance was \$2000.

Monday's Daily.
A report received this morning states that the Baker county robbers have been captured.

Late reports state that it is not at all likely that Senator Corbett will meet with a defeat.

Saturday two Seminoles were burned at the stake in the Indian Territory for the murder of Mrs. Simon.

Thirty-two persons were injured in a train wreck in Alabama yesterday. Several have received fatal injuries.

It is Spain's intention to conduct the Cuban war in a more humane manner. Additional troops will be sent to the island.

Hanna now feels confident of election and claims seventy-five votes in eight. His opponents say that they have votes to spare in defeating him.

Tuesday's Daily.
The Epping and Watson case goes to the jury today.

Yesterday Judge Stearns resigned his office as circuit judge.

Latest reports state that Hanna is short one vote, and that he will be defeated.

Nine men arrived from Dawson City yesterday. They report that the mother lode has been discovered. They state further that while provisions are scarce, there is no immediate danger of starvation.

The members of the family and the immediate friends of Secretary Alger are seriously disturbed about his illness. His physicians now fear that he has typhoid fever. General Alger has been confined to his bed for more than three weeks.

Fred Lewis, a prisoner in the Seattle city jail, committed suicide in his cell Sunday night, by hanging himself with a pocket handkerchief, which was fastened to a hook used in suspending a hammock. Lewis, who was a waiter in a hotel, had a fight on New Year's day with Joseph Kurtz, the head cook, in which he struck Kurtz on the head with an icepick, inflicting a wound from the effects of which Kurtz died Sunday. Lewis was arrested Saturday, but no

A Special Feature

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CHARGE HAD YET BEEN MADE AGAINST HIM.

pending the result of Kurtz' wounds. When the news of Kurtz' death was conveyed to Lewis, he showed great agitation, and a short time afterward took his own life.

A dispatch to the London Mail from Hong Kong, dated Sunday, says it is reported there that England, Japan and Russia have arrived at an agreement respecting Corea. The details of the agreement are not known to the correspondent, but the dispatch says the British fleet is returning to Hong Kong.

CHINESE WOMAN DOCTOR.

Hu King Eng is the First of Her Sex to Study Medicine.

As far as her name conveys to the average American, Hu King Eng might just as well be a man, but she isn't. Hu King is a remarkably pretty little maid from the Celestial empire, and more than that, she is the first woman of that heathen land to whom the degree of doctor of medicine has been granted. Dr. Hu was born in Foo Chow, and in her babyhood she had every oriental luxury which a Celestial baby could possibly cry for. Her grandfather was a mandarin of power and wealth, who late in his life became converted to Christianity and brought his grandchild up in that faith.

When she was old enough little Hu King was sent away to a boarding school, but she never seemed to take any interest in smuggling caramels, going to matinees and other courses which schoolgirls take. Instead, she prowled around in the dispensary connected with the institution, learning all she could about medicines and drugs. So marked was her thirst for medical lore that her father decided to make a physician of her.

After bitter opposition on the part of all her relatives, who said they would rather see her dead than a doctor, or whatever the title is in Chinese, Hu King came across the seas to this country. She matriculated at the Ohio Wesleyan university, and after four years of hard, persevering work, was graduated with the degree of master of arts.

From Ohio she went to Philadelphia, where she took a three years' course in the Woman's Medical college and a post-graduate course in the Philadelphia polyclinic, from both of which institutions she received degrees. Then followed several months of practical work in the Woman's hospital in Boston, and Dr. Hu, fully equipped for her life work, returned to Foo Chow and assumed charge of the Siang-Hu hospital.

Her success has been remarkable. One instance is related of a coolie wheeling his blind old mother 1,000 miles in a wheelbarrow to consult the woman doctor. A double cataract operation and the blind was made to see. The only son of a wealthy mandarin was dumb from his birth, and so of no account—disqualified to worship before the names of his ancestors. The tied tongue once relieved, and the dumb was made to talk.

Dr. Hu King Eng is one of the delegates to the woman's congress to be held in London next year.—N. Y. Press.

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MEDITERRANEAN HOUSE RENTS.

Highest at Gibraltar and Lowest on the Island of Malta.

In no place on the surface of the globe is rent so high as at Gibraltar, the reason being, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the geographical position of its being extended in any direction. A long, narrow strip of what was once sea beach is alone available for building purposes. All the rest is precipitous rock.

Upon this narrow parapet, in some cases less than 100 yards in width, are crowded the homes of 25,000 people. As much as ten dollars a week is asked and obtained for the use of one small room, and this, too, in a place where the normal rate of wages is quite ten per cent. less than in America. Naturally, the overcrowding is fearful, and the water supply being scarce and intermittent, cleanliness of living, as we understand it, is almost impossible.

No wonder that in the old days the plague and the cholera ravaged the "rock" with a virulence unknown in the filthy and pestilential cities of the far east.

In Malta, on the other hand, house rent is ridiculously cheap. Anywhere outside of Valetta an excellent seven-room house can be had for \$15 a year, while rates and taxes are unknown. The houses are built entirely of the cream-colored stone of which the island is composed, and which is so soft that it can be cut with a saw into blocks or slabs of any desired size or shape. So, while the Maltese builder is digging up his foundation, he is at the same time getting out the material for his walls, his flooring and his roof.

WORKED AN OLD TRICK.

The Deaf and Dumb Man Had to Speak.

"In my time," said a broker to his friends at Delmonico's the other day, according to the New York Times, "I have observed many sad and touching scenes, but never one which affected me as much as the one I witnessed last week.

"Passing along a busy thoroughfare, I paused for an instant in order to read and reflect upon the miseries of a man who bore the legend 'Deaf and Dumb,' picturing to myself my own condition under like circumstances, when the following remark somewhat startled me:

"Say, Jimmie, here's a poor deaf and dumb man. Father gave me five cents to spend, but I think I'd rather give it to him. He needs it more than I do."

"This was followed by the chink of a coin in the tin cup.

"Instinctively I turned to the boy who had made this remark to his companion and said:

"Noble boy, I overheard your generous words. You shall not want for the money. Here is a dime."

"With a curtsy and 'Thank you, sir,' he fled.

"I turned to the deaf and dumb man. The muscles of his face seemed to be working to a degree rarely seen on a man bereft of those important senses. Unable to contain himself longer, he blurted out:

"Say, you're dopey. That kid has worked that racket before. That fi-pence is made of lead!"

"I went home and commended with myself."

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