

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, D. S. Kinsey, W. H. Whipple, J. B. Gott, C. L. Gilbert, W. H. Butts.

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THE PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK.

The president's New York speech could not have been more timely. The financial question was just then at the front in both branches of congress. The senate had before it, sure to pass, the Teller resolution; the house had before it, only not sure to pass, the Gage bill. Without directly alluding to either, the president clearly set forth the policy of the administration upon both.

It is not sufficient for citizens nowadays to say simply that they are in favor of sound money. That is not enough. The people's purpose must be given the vitality of public law. Better an honest effort with failure than the avoiding of so plain and commanding a duty.

Nothing should ever tempt us—nothing ever will tempt us—to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the times of payment.

It is impossible to mistake the meaning of either of these declarations. Not once did the president mention gold or silver, greenbacks or bank notes, but there is no suggestion of evasion. On the contrary, it is a bugle call to the forces of sound money to rally upon the open field for an aggressive campaign.

It is by no means improbable that the great battle for sound money is to be fought at the congressional polls of this year. It may be recalled that the final victory over fiat money was won at the congressional election of 1878. That was the one issue of the campaign. From one end of the country to the other, wherever there was a free vote and a fair count, the question was monetary. Not that every Democrat was for fiat money or every Republican for sound money, but it was everywhere recognized that the Republican party, as a party, was committed and that the Greenbackers had control of the Democracy. It is the same way now. Twenty years ago James G. Blaine was the most eloquent champion of sound money. He made a grand tour of the Northwest in advocacy of hard money, as the term then was. No more effective series of political speeches was ever made.

If William McKinley were free from the burdens of the presidency, he could do for the same cause in 1898 as effective service as Mr. Blaine did in 1878. From the nature of the case he cannot go about from place to place discussing the financial question, but if necessary he can submit to congress a special message covering the ground.

The New York speech made no attempt at discussion. It defined the monetary position of the president and called upon the friends of sound money, in congress and out, to come to the rescue of the country from the peril of a depreciated and dishonest currency. This appeal should call out responses from both ends of the capitol. The senators and representatives in congress should heed the voice of the president, not only in their votes, but in their speeches. Last spring and summer it was all very well to let the free traders do all the talking. The people understood the matter, and a protective tariff was to be

passed; but now there is no little popular misunderstanding, and, what is more, no actual legislation on finance can be expected from this congress.

An aggressive campaign for sound money may give us both the house and the senate during the last half of the McKinley administration. Then, and only then, would the monetary issue be settled, and settled right.

THE NATIONAL ISSUE OF 1898.

The Inter Ocean had the following in regard to the Teller resolution which was defeated in the house a few days since:

Hardly had the fifty-fifth congress met in regular session before a kind of rivalry sprang up at the capitol between the Teller resolution and the Gage bill. It was evident that one or the other would determine the line of battle for the congressional campaign of 1898, and it was certainly a matter of the highest political importance it should. With their old-time facility for blundering, the Democrats took it upon themselves to make repudiation the issue.

In a general way the bill and the resolution involve the same issue—sound money and financial honesty; but from the strategic point of view it was greatly to the advantage of the Republican party that the fighting should be on the line of this question: Shall the United States, which has always paid every debt in full, pay what remains unpaid at about 56-cents on the dollar? In adopting a proposition so monstrous the Democrats of the senate did the Republican party a great campaign service. There every Democrat, with one lone exception, supported the Teller resolution. The leadership of Bryan in 1896 was bad enough, but the leadership of Teller in 1898 is a still more egregious blunder.

The Democrats were under no kind of necessity to take the initiative. Their party is not responsible for the government. Four years ago the Republicans lived up to their privilege and let the Democrats go on and force the fighting. The Democrats could have done the same in this case. The Republican house would have been obliged to pass a revenue bill, or been open to the charge of cowardice. Unfortunately for the Republican party, no monetary bill could pass the present house which would not be distorted by the enemy into the raising of the single gold standard. Many a voter who would be utterly opposed to allowing the silver dollar to fall below the gold standard would be no less utterly opposed to the abandonment of genuine bimetalism. The Gage bill is not such abandonment, but a good many people might have been persuaded that such is the case, especially as Mr. Gage has made the mistake of talking too much. His bill is sound and conservative, but its passage would have made all his speeches and interviews available campaign ammunition. But now the Democrats have rushed in and drawn the line of battle outside the field covered by the Gage bill, or any like measure.

The truth is that the Teller resolution carries repudiation farther than the Greenbackers ever proposed to carry it. At no time after the war and during which greenbacks were below par were they worth anything like so little as the silver dollar is today. The intrinsic value of the silver dollar is only about 56 cents, and the undisguised meaning of the resolution gathered by Teller is that the United States cheat its creditors out of about 44 per cent of their just claims. Twenty years ago, when the last great fiat campaign was waged, the greenback lacked only a few cents of being worth its face in gold.

The good name of the country does not admit of any hesitation in repudiating repudiation. The whole country and the intelligence of the world at large should be at once notified that the Republican party stands for national honesty, without any parleying or dallying with national dishonesty.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Trade is the key to the situation

in the far East; and very critical the situation is.

All the greater powers but Great Britain want to possess the whole or a part of China. They want it, except it be Russia, for their trade. Russia wants it in part for pride of greatness. Whenever any one of the three, Russia, Germany or France, gets possession or control of new territory, the first thing done is to close its ports to foreign commerce. French commerce is free in French Africa, German in German Africa; but the commerce of other nations is excluded by high duties. This fosters their own manufactures and their own shipping at the expense of all others. But Great Britain does no such thing. When she takes possession of India, she opens every port equally to all nations. Canada or South Africa or Australia, as soon as they have parliaments of their own, put their tariffs on British as freely as on French imports. Great Britain believes in free commerce, asks no favors, but trusts solely to the enterprise of her people to create and preserve markets. She has succeeded better than any other nation. She has three-fourths of the commerce with the far East, and she wishes to keep it.

In order to preserve an equal right with other powers in Chinese markets—and China, with her immense population, is expected to be the great market of the world for European manufactures—Great Britain has her treaties with China granting her privileges equal to those of the most favored nation. Those treaties would lapse if portions of China should be alienated to other powers. They would not properly lapse under terms of a lease, such as that by which Germany has taken the magnificent port of Kiao chow; and Germany under English pressure yields the point.

Great Britain has now declared that her trade in China shall not thus be excluded. Great Britain lives on her trade, and she can protect it. She has publicly declared, with the direct threat of war, that she will not allow Russia to close any Chinese ports. What she asks for is more open treaty ports where all commerce shall be equally free to enter, subject only to the equal tariff which China puts on all commerce. She offers a great and needed loan to China, but on this condition, among others, that three new open ports shall be created, one of them Tientsin, which is in Northern China, which Russia proposes to secure for herself. To this Russia strenuously objects, because she wishes to be able, before long, to control its commerce for herself. Great Britain has the fleet; she has Japan behind her; she has behind her the moral support of the United States.

All these powers wish free commerce with China; and Great Britain and Japan have a fleet in the Chinese waters big enough to allow them to do what they please. It looks like a show of force. The European powers have imagined that Great Britain was such a lover of peace that she would submit to anything. But the British government has spoken, and behind it is the total sentiment of the empire, and with it is Japan; and it seems probable that Russia and her allies, Germany and France, must yield.

Besides the combined navy of Great Britain and Japan, with its overwhelming superiority, Japan can put a well equipped army in the field, much superior to anything that Russia can supply. Japan has not forgotten how, under the threats of these three combined powers, she was compelled to evacuate China, holding only Wei-hai-wei until the indemnity should be paid. Since then she has enlarged her navy; a determined cabinet is in power; and the chance may have come which seemed to be hers at the close of her war with China, when China and Japan will unite against foreign aggression, and with Great Britain to help them. It is true that still China is but an eggshell that can be cracked by the slightest blow; but this may not long be so. The regeneration that has come to Japan may yet come to China; and it may come rapidly if the pressure of foreign aggression throws China into the arms of Japan and Great Britain.

The impending partition of China seems just now to be delayed by the act of Great Britain, who declares that she will fight rather than allow other powers to shut her out of the Chinese trade to which she has, and to which she will insist on having, equal rights. This is the key of the situation. A few weeks will show whether Russia will back down, or whether she shall have war. We prophesy peace, for Russia is not ready to fight in Chinese waters.

NEWS NOTES.

Wednesday's Daily. Appearances indicate that the Hawaiian annexation treaty is doomed.

A dreadful storm is raging on the Atlantic coast. Trade is paralyzed and the coast is dotted with wrecks. Many lives have been lost.

The stock inspector of Crook county has been inspecting sheep in the Cherry creek country, to see that the owners of the animals comply with the law in reference to treatment for scab.

Last night Hon. Claude Gatch, of Salem, was elected president and C. W. Fulton vice president of the Republican League, while Roger B. Sinnott, of The Dalles, has been appointed a member of the judiciary committee.

Contractor J. C. White has finished 1500 lineal feet of levee on the Powder river, in Baker City. It is expected that the levee will save much valuable property, as the river last spring did nearly \$1000 damages in Baker City.

A young man named Cole, mining near Hornbrook, Cal., recently struck a pocket, from which he took \$2000 in one piece. It is not known how much more he secured. A pocket was struck in the same ledge a number of months ago by the former owners, which yielded \$5,000.

Thursday's Daily. The state Republican convention will be held in Astoria on April 14th.

A report received this morning states that the steamer Oregon on her way to Alaska picked up the crew of the Corona.

Germany prohibits the importation of American fresh fruit. The reason given for so doing is that California fruit pests threaten their fruit.

Friends of Hawaii and Cuba are endeavoring to affect a union of forces, and a victory may result. It is the intention of the friends of both of those issues to precipitate a crisis as soon as possible.

A three-masted schooner, believed to be the Charles S. Briggs of Bath, laden with coal, was wrecked off Little Nahant, Mass., last night. It is believed there were eight men on board, and all are thought to have been drowned.

The administrator has determined to send the United States man-of-war Montgomery to Cuba. The armored cruiser Brooklyn will also leave in a few days for a cruise in the West Indies. The mission of both is reported friendly.

The storm which began at New York Sunday night swept over the state with great fury, and yesterday was central in the New England states. Northern New York is snowbound, and the extent of damage in New England cannot be approximated.

The monthly statement of the public debt, issued Tuesday, shows that at the close of business Monday, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,011,701,338, an increase for the month of \$12,580,771. This increase is accounted for by the decrease in the amount of cash on hand.

Friday's Daily.

Gus Wachline, the Hillsboro murderer, was hanged at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Cuban war according to present indications is rapidly drawing to a close.

The steamer Elder will sail tomorrow night with the largest cargo of freight and passengers she has yet taken to Alaska.

Senator Caffery contends that Governor Lord has no authority to appoint H. W. Corbett to a seat in the senate. A vote will soon be reached.

Among the fruit exporters in California the news of the action of the German government in prohibiting the exportation of American fruit created no alarm. The general sentiment is that California sent too little fresh fruit to Germany to feel the prohibition.

W. T. Giles, of Freeport, Ill., is dead at the residence of his son, W. H. Giles, in Chicago, after a brief illness. Mr. Giles is an old and well-known newspaper man and had the distinction of having established more newspapers than any man in the country. He was in his 75th year.

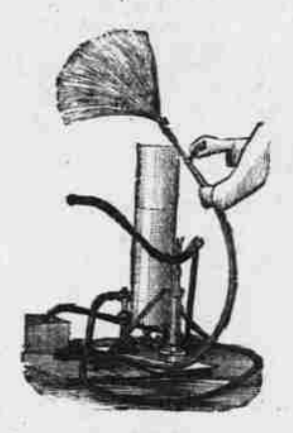
Captain Palmgreen, of the schooner James A. Garfield, while at the wheel of his vessel and crossing Gray's harbor, was thrown over the vessel's cabin. Three of his ribs were broken, and he suffered internal injuries. He is now resting easy at St David's hospital at Hoquiam.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Business Transacted Last Night—Bills Allowed.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council was held last night in the

Advertisement for Fruit Spray Pumps. 'If you want to have FRUIT You must Spray and Prune. We have The Bean, The Myers and The Demming Spray Pumps. We can give you a complete outfit for from \$5.00 to \$25.00. Take a look at them before you buy. In Pruning Goods we have Saws, Shears, Bockeye Pruners, 2 and 3 foot, and Water's Tree Pruners—6 and 8 feet long. Our Prices are Right. MAIER & BENTON, Hardware and Grocery Merchants..... The Dalles, Or.'



council chambers. Mayor Nolan presided, and the councilmen present were Knuck, Johns, Johnston, Wood, Thompson, Stephens and Clough. The minutes of the meetings held during the month of January were read and approved, after which S. S. Johns, of the committee on streets and public property, made a verbal report stating that the committee had decided to cover the brewery grade as far out as the city limits, with crushed rock. The committee also made a favorable report allowing the Zion Evangelical Lutheran church to put a gasoline tank on Seventh street.

H. L. Knuck, of the special committee on lights, stated that they were unable to consult with Mr. Parrott, who has the project in hand of lighting the city by gas, and they asked for another month in which to report. [At this time Councilman Saltmarsh came in.] S. S. Johns, of the committee on streets and public property, moved that a special ordinance declaring Seventh street, between Union and Court, a sixty-foot street according to the original plan, and granting the privilege to the Lutheran church to place a tank on said street. The ordinance was voted on final passage and received the vote of the entire council.

The claims of the finance committee were read, approved and ordered paid by the council. A bill of Geo. T. Thompson for \$5.75 was read, and by recommendation of the street committee ordered paid.

S. S. Johns reported concerning the spring on Ninth street, and stated that nothing could be done with the same until the sewers were properly prepared. A motion was then made that the recorder be informed to correspond with the Portland authorities concerning the license for the nickel-in-the-slot machines, and an ordinance will, in all probability, be drawn up concerning the same.

As this concluded the business for the evening, a motion was made and carried to adjourn.

The following bills were allowed during the meeting:

Table listing bills allowed during the meeting with names and amounts. Includes C F Later, marshal \$75 00; Geo Brown, engineer \$75 00; J S Wiley, night watchman \$60 00; C B Crandall, treasurer \$20 00; R B Sinnott, recorder \$50 30; Mays & Crowe, mdse \$19 14; Dalles Water Works \$32 00; Dalles Lumbering Co, mdse \$46 15; Electric Light Co \$27 40; Maier & Benton \$35 00; J T Peters & Co, do \$19 93; Wood Bros, do \$2 00; Dalles Packing Co, do \$5 69; W A Johnson, do \$28 78; F A Sandrock, labor \$1 50; H Clough, do \$1 50; Dufur & Menefee, prof service \$15 00; Gunning & Hockman, labor \$1 80; J J Thompson, do \$5 75; J J Hecker, do \$1 60; A C Arbell, do \$1 00; William Norman, do \$1 70; J A Hebner, do \$35 60; J A Like, do \$30 00; C B Fleurer, do \$35 40; L M Wilson, do \$42 40; Chas Jones, do \$42 60; J A Lane, do \$24 40; H L Lane, do \$27 60; A Johnston, do \$14 00; W H Higby, do \$13 00; A A Kenechtlev, do \$14 40; J Burns, do \$6 80; McTimmons, do \$2 80; J S McMillan, do \$12 80; J A Dellinger, do \$2 80; A Cathcart, do \$20 00; California Restaurant, meals \$5 40.

GOLDENDALE-LYLE ROAD.

The Contract for Construction has been Awarded.

The Klickitat county commissioners Wednesday let a contract for the immediate construction of the Goldendale and

Lyle wagon road. The road is to be completed by June 1st of this year. The lucky bidder was Contractor Mason of Hood River. Mr. Mason has had much experience in grading, and among his workmen is a band of Japs, who will soon be placed on the work along Big Klickitat river, in getting out from Lyle and reaching the wheat belt proper of the valley.

Business men of Goldendale are much elated over the assured prospect of the proposed road. It has been predicted that this year's Klickitat wheat crop would be marketed at Lyle.

The wool men who summer their flocks about the Mount Adams country will in many instances ship their late spring clips of this season to Lyle; possibly the entire clip of Klickitat, if the road should be completed in time for this year's market.

Dalles Public Schools.

Following is the report for the quarter (5 weeks) ending Friday Jan. 21, '98.

Table showing attendance for Dalles Public Schools. Columns include School Name, Teacher, and Attendance. Schools listed include East Hill Primary, Miss Nan Cooper, Mrs. Roche, Academy Park, Miss Philman, Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Flinn, Miss L. Rintoul, Miss T. Rintoul, Union Street, Miss Rowe, Miss E. Cooper, Miss Snell, Miss Cheese, Union Street Annex, Miss Ball, Court Street, Miss Mitchell, High School 8, 9, 10, Mr. Landers & 11A.

No. of days of school, 24. Per cent of attendance on number belonging, 95.

The average daily attendance for the above quarter is the greatest in the history of the district and exceeds the same quarter of last year by 44.

JOHN GAVIN, Principal.

Boyd Notes.

Boyd, Or., Feb. 1, 1898.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:

Mr. R. B. Allard has resigned his position as teacher of the Boyd school, in order to accept the position as principal of the Hood River schools. Mr. D. C. Allard was elected to fill the vacancy caused by his brother's resignation. The Boyd school is in fine condition, and will undoubtedly need two teachers this coming year.

The first of a series of entertainments for the purpose of establishing a library in the Boyd school was given on Friday evening, Jan. 28th. It was a genuine success, if one may base his judgment on the words of approval coming from the audience. The principal feature was the comical farce entitled "Jumbo Jam," rendered by the Boyd Amateur Dramatic Club.

Teachers' Examination.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of making an examination of all persons who may offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the schools of this county, the county school superintendent thereof will hold a public examination at the courthouse in The Dalles, beginning Wednesday, February 9, 1898, at 1 p. m.

Dated this 31st day of Jan., 1898. C. L. GILBERT, School Supt., Wasco County, Oregon.

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