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FREE SILVER COINAGE.

In an article on "Bank Circulation and Free Coinage," in the February Forum, Mr. John Jay Knox, who was for years Comptroller of the Currency makes it very clear why free coinage of silver is not desirable. He says:

"Not far distant is our neighbor the Republic of Mexico. It issues a silver dollar. A few years ago it was in circulation here. Every bank in the country held these coins during the war and before the resumption of gold payments. Have any of them now? The silver dollar of Mexico is a full legal-tender in all payments in the Republic of Mexico. The silver dollar of Mexico is worth more intrinsically than the four-hundred-and-twelve-and-a-half-grain dollar of the United States. Why is it not worth a gold dollar, less the cost of transportation to Mexico? Mexico is enjoying the blessings of the free and unlimited coinage of silver! Why then do we not receive this Mexican dollar at par over our counters? How long after we have had the benefits of the free coinage of silver will our silver dollar of four hundred twelve and a half grains be received in the capitals of the Old World at its face value in gold, at one hundred cents on the dollar, less the cost of transportation? How long will it be received at our bank counters at par in gold after free coinage has been authorized? I need not reply to that question. All financial men know that when free coinage is authorized, our silver dollars here and abroad will be worth only its intrinsic value. They know what a credit this great United States has built up; they know what credit the great Republic of France enjoys; they know what credit the German Empire, the Empire of Great Britain, and the Bank of England has. Back of their one-cent pieces, back of their centimes, back of their pennies, back of their half-crowns, and of their subsidiary silver coinage, is the credit of the country, the promise to redeem these coins in gold. That is the answer to the question why the silver dollar today is worth more than its intrinsic value in the hands of foreign dealers in bullion. It is because these coins are redeemable in gold, it is because we are upon the gold, not upon the silver standard. When free coinage of silver comes, the promise of this country, with its great credit unsurpassed anywhere in the world is withdrawn, and our silver dollar, like the Mexican dollar, becomes worth its intrinsic value only at home and abroad."

On a Late Startling Event.

The late lamented James Yellow-plush in his happiest moments never surpassed a touch which we find in a recent description of a funeral in New York. Among those present was a gentleman who is not in any sense a public man nor a seeker of newspaper notoriety. He is a very rich man, however, and this fact evidently filled the observant James' buzzum with awe and reverence.

"The young man," says James, with a hazy breath, "whose wealth is computed at over fifty millions, stood an attentive, devout and sad participant in the obsequies," his "pale face, fringed just beneath the ears with tufts of black whiskers, wore a melancholy expression. He was attired in a neat fitting suit of black, black gloves and tie. He stood when the congregation rose, knelt when it knelt and sat when it sat. Throughout the long service he remained with set, saddened face, and most of the time with bowed head. Never once did he glance around to see who was there and not once did he exchange words with his pew companion."

James was overcome. A gentleman behaved like a gentleman, and yet, strange to say, he is computed to be worth fifty millions of dollars! Evidently the awe-stricken James supposes that a man so rich might be naturally expected to wear a red coat and yellow breeches at a funeral, to rise when the congregation sat down, to sit down when it rose and to dance a jig when it knelt. That a rich man should condescend to be a gentleman evidently amazes James, and with trembling fingers he records the wondrous fact, which is then placed within the possession of every friend of humanity for the insignificant sum of two cents. These are the things that inspire respect and admiration for a free and independent press.—Harper's Weekly.

Complications of the Grip.

The most serious complication of the grip is acute bronchitis. This may appear early or late. The breathing becomes rapid and difficult. A spasmodic cough is almost constant. The expectorations are glairy and tenacious. With all this there is a peculiar prostration.

A more common complication is pneumonia, of which there are three varieties—croupous, congestive and broncho-pneumonia. Although these complications are dangerous, yet recovery is the rule under prompt and careful treatment.

A third complication of the grip is connected with the heart. If patients sit up they become faint. Some die of simple failure of the heart; others are saved from death only by careful attention on the part of the nurse. After the grip has passed off, a tendency to faintness and neuralgic pains may remain for weeks or months.

Another complication shows itself in a diarrhea; still another affects the nervous system and is characterized by pains in the head or elsewhere, or by weakness in certain parts of the body, such as the hands or arms.

As to treatment, the doctor must decide in view of all the symptoms. But the patient should in every case take to his bed. To keep about is exceedingly dangerous, especially as exposing the patient to the above complications.—London Lancet.

Ravages of the Influenza.

"Emperor Francis Joseph is suffering from la grippe." "Mine. Modjeska is prostrated from a severe attack of influenza." "Justices Brown and Lamar, of the United States supreme court, are confined to their rooms with severe attacks of la grippe." "King William, of Wurtemberg, is seriously ill with influenza." "Seventy cadets at Annapolis are down with la grippe." "Alfred Cellier, the composer, died today from influenza." "Major McKinley is confined to his bed with the grip." "Elizabeth McLaw cut her throat today while crazed with la grippe." "Mme. Janatschek is confined to her room with influenza." "The hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, his wife and daughter, are suffering from influenza." "Sir William Arthur White, British ambassador to Turkey, died today from influenza." "Archduke Ernest died in Vienna of influenza." "The influenza is raging in the South Sea islands of the Pacific," says a Melbourne dispatch.

"At Windsor, N. Y., while suffering from la grippe, William Trost committed suicide." "Archduke Sigismund died in Vienna of influenza." "Von Bulow, the great pianist, is serious ill with influenza."

So run the telegraphic dispatches from all over the world.

An Anticong Law Leader Dead.

Mr. Peter Alfred Taylor had so long retired from public life that the announcement of his death will recall an almost forgotten name. But in his active days he did splendid public service. He was an aggressive Radical when Radicalism was unpopular, and the weak and downtrodden had always in him an ardent and active friend.

As a member of the Anticong Law League, a defender of Mazzini, a champion of the northern states during the American civil war, a determined opponent of the game laws, compulsory vaccination and grants to royalty, he did much to stir up public feeling on these subjects, and when, after a parliamentary career of twenty-two years, he retired, owing to ill health, the cause of reform lost an honest and outspoken champion.

Mr. Taylor was wealthy, but gave liberally, and he deserves to be held in grateful remembrance as a man who singularly sincere, unselfish and of earnest purpose, did much for the public weal.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Did More Than Was Expected.

For hundreds of miles in the vicinity of Lake Austin, western Australia, there has been such a prolonged drouth that crops of all kinds have suffered. A number of farmers combined to bear the expense of rain producing experiments and \$600 was subscribed. Walter Marchison, a chemist, was engaged, and after a fortnight's preparation a series of explosions were followed in less than four hours by drenching showers.

The atmospheric conditions not only produced copious falls of rain, but had an utterly unexpected but equally desirable effect upon the rabbits. The thundering explosions killed tens of thousands of rabbits, which had for years preyed upon the crops.—Yankee Blade.

Electricity for Deafness.

The extent to which electricity is being used in legitimate medical practice is rapidly on the increase, and many of the new devices for applying it have distinct merit. A recently invented apparatus for the cure of deafness comprises a battery, a belt, an electrode supporter on the belt, and shaped to rest on the ear, and connections between the electrode and the battery. This provides a convenient and efficient mode of receiving the current, which can be applied in finely graduated strength.—Exchange.

Missing 300 Tons of Salt Daily.

The immense salt deposit on Carmen island, Gulf of California, is being developed by a company which recently bought it for \$500,000. The output is about 300 tons daily. Much of it will be sent to Mazatlan, to be used in the mines of Cinaloa for the reduction of refractory ores mined in that district.—New York Times.

Lothar Bucher, Bismarck's former private secretary, is preparing his master's memoirs. Bucher was a revolutionist of 1848. He is the author of some of the ablest political pamphlets of the day. He is said to be a man of wonderful ability.

A fund is being raised by the Danish students of Chicago for the purpose of erecting a monument to Hans Christian Andersen in Lincoln park.

Carried the Bonds in a Bag.

State Treasurer Bobleter left St. Paul Monday for New York. There was nothing especially interesting in this single statement, and only two or three attaches of the capitol and a vigilant reporter knew that the little yellow grip which the treasurer carried in his hand contained \$1,300,000 in bonds duly attested and signed by the governor and secretary of the state of Minnesota, and folded in a small package about the size of an ordinary law book. Rather than trust to the uncertainty of an express company in this age when the train robber is abroad seeking whom he may touch, Colonel Bobleter concluded to convey the precious package to its destination, where it will be used to liquidate other bonds of a like sum, the advantage of the transfer lying in the fact that those issued will bear only 3 1/2 per cent, while the old ones bore 4 1/2.—St. Paul Globe.

The Future of Natural Gas.

For three years the territory from which natural gas has been drawn has not been sensibly enlarged, and except in the new fields its general use for manufacturing has steadily diminished. There certainly need be no fears that coal mining will become a lost art. But we are inclined to think that the present tendency is mainly a halt or reaction and that natural gas has come to stay. Just now its uses are merely suggestive of the future.

It brings to us fuel in the most convenient form—the refined essence freed from dross, weight, impurity; self transporting, smokeless, an invisible potent agent that once possessed of we cannot well part with. If nature cannot be depended upon to furnish it ready made we must undertake to make it or something nearly identical out of coal or oil.—Engineering.

A Diplomat's Graces.

Lord Dufferin will probably make a popular ambassador in Paris. He is by no means a heaven born statesman, and there is some exaggeration in the praise with which he is bespattered. He is essentially an Irishman, clever, adaptable, pleasant and resourceful, with a very full share of blarney and an eye not quite blind to his own advancement. In India he persuaded the Indians, in Canada the Canadians, in Russia the Russians, in Italy the Italians and in Turkey the Turks, that each was the special object of his love and admiration. He will now persuade the French that he has always loved them above all other nations. In fact he is an excellent diplomatist.—London Truth.

Centennial of the "Marseillaise."

The centennial of the "Marseillaise" will be celebrated on the 25th of next April in the little French town of Choisy-le-Roi, the home for twenty years of Rouget de Lisle, the author of the hymn. On the monument that marks his grave is the inscription, "While the French revolution, in 1792, was fighting kings, he gave her, that she might triumph, the Marseillaise hymn."—Harper's Bazar.

For the Children.

"In buying a cough medicine for children," says H. A. Walker, a prominent druggist of Ogden, Utah, "never be afraid to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it and relief is always sure to follow. I particularly recommend Chamberlain's because I have found it to be safe and reliable. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Blakeley & Houghton, druggists. dw

As Staple as Coffee.

"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is as staple as coffee in this vicinity. It has done an immense amount of good since its introduction here." A. M. NORDELL, Maple Ridge, Minn. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton, druggists. daw

SOCIETIES.

ASSEMBLY NO. 487, K. OF L.—Meets in K. of P. hall the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. W. ASCO LODGE, NO. 15, A. F. & A. M.—Meets first and third Monday of each month at 7 P. M.

DALLES ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NO. 6.—Meets in Masonic Hall the third Wednesday of each month at 7 P. M. MODERN WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.—Mt. Hood Camp No. 59. Meets Tuesday evening of each week in the K. of P. Hall, at 7:30 P. M.

COLUMBIA LODGE, NO. 5, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in K. of P. hall, corner Second and Court streets. Sojourning brothers are welcome. H. C. CLONIG, Sec'y. E. A. BULL, N. G.

FRIENDSHIP LODGE, NO. 9, K. of P.—Meets every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Schantz's building, corner of Court and Second streets. Sojourning members are cordially invited. W. S. CRAM, C. C.

D. W. VAUSE, K. of R. and S. C. C. WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION will meet every Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the reading room. All are invited.

TEMPLE LODGE NO. 3, A. O. U. W.—Meets at K. of P. Hall, Corner Second and Court Streets, Thursday evenings at 7:30. W. S. MYERS, Financier. G. B. GIBSON, M. W.

JAS. NESMITH POST, No. 22, G. A. R.—Meets every Saturday at 7:30 P. M., in the K. of P. Hall.

B. OF L. E.—Meets every Sunday afternoon in the K. of P. Hall.

GESANG VEREIN—Meets every Sunday evening in the K. of P. Hall.

B. OF E. P. DIVISION, No. 167—Meets in the K. of P. Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 7:30 P. M.

THE CHURCHES.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH—Rev. Father BROWN—Pastor. Low Mass every Sunday at 7 A. M. High Mass at 10:30 A. M. Vespers at 7 P. M.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Preaching in the Y. M. C. A. rooms every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school immediately after morning service. J. A. ORCHARD, pastor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Union Street, opposite Fifth. Rev. E. H. D. SUTCLIFF, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School 9:45 A. M. Evening Prayer on Friday at 7:30.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. O. D. TAYLOR, Pastor. Morning services every Sabbath at the academy at 11 A. M. Sabbath School immediately after morning services. Prayer meeting Friday evening at Pastor's residence. Union services in the court house at 7 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. W. C. CURTIS, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School after morning service. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. A. C. SPENCER, pastor. Services every Sunday morning. Sunday School at 12:30 o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended by both pastor and people to all.

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Closets and Chimneys Cleaned. Carpets take up, cleaned and put down, also Closets and Chimneys cleaned on short notice at reasonable rates. Orders received through the postoffice.

GRANT MORSE, 1015-17. Notice. All Dalles City warrants registered prior to September 1, 1890, will be paid if presented at my office. Interest ceases from and after this date. Dated February 8th, 1892.

ROBT. MAYS. L. E. CROWE. MAYS & CROWE, SALE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED "Acorn" and "Charter Oak" STOVES AND RANGES. Jewett's Steel Ranges, and Richardson's and Boynton's Furnaces. We also keep a large and complete stock of Hardware, Tinware, Granite, Blueware, Silverware, Cutlery, Barbed Wire, Blacksmiths' Coal, Pumps, Pipe, Packing, Plumbers Supplies, Guns, Ammunition and Sporting Goods. Plumbing, Tinning, Gun Repairing and Light Machine Work a Specialty.

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