

**The Weekly Chronicle.**

**COUNTY OFFICIALS.**  
 County Judge..... Robt. Mays  
 Sheriff..... T. J. Drayer  
 Clerk..... A. M. Kelsey  
 Treasurer..... C. L. Phillips  
 Commissioners..... J. S. Blowers  
 Assessor..... W. H. Whipple  
 Surveyor..... J. B. Holt  
 Superintendent of Public Schools..... C. L. Gilbert  
 Coroner..... W. H. Butts

**STATE OFFICIALS.**  
 Governor..... W. P. Lord  
 Secretary of State..... H. R. Kincaid  
 Treasurer..... Phillip Metcahan  
 Supt. of Public Instruction..... G. M. Irwin  
 Attorney-General..... C. M. Adams  
 Senators..... J. W. McBride  
 J. H. Mitchell  
 Congressmen..... J. B. Hornum  
 W. R. Ellis  
 State Printer..... W. H. Leeds

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

The Christianizing and uplifting of the dwellers along the Upper Nile at the point of the bayonet and quick-firing machine guns seems to have met with a temporary rebuff in the reported wiping out of Baron Dhanis' secret expedition into the Soudan. This is not a favorable time for such a setback to British intrigue, for the rise of the Nile, which makes passage of the cataracts possible, is near at hand. Besides this expedition, there is yet to be reckoned with the result of the British mission to Abyssinia, which, bearing handsome presents and a letter from Queen Victoria, has just been kindly received by King Menelik. Its ulterior purpose is fairly to be construed as to induce Menelik to refrain from sending an Abyssinian army westward into the Egyptian or British Soudan. However these contributory schemes turn out, resistance to British conquest of the Soudan cannot long be effective there. Africa must be defended, if at all, from Berlin or St. Petersburg or Paris, perhaps at Constantinople conference, perhaps in the stormy waters of the English channel.—Oregonian.

The people of Eugene are in considerable trouble over the university located in that city. They have treated the matter as of local concern, and have yet to learn that all portions of the state have as much interest in the university as the residents of Eugene. Severe criticism of President Chapman is made because he does not in all respects coincide with the sentiments of some of Eugene's citizens; but the fact remains, nevertheless, that under Dr. Chapman's management the state university has grown from a fresh water institution to a college of recognized rank. At the same time, as we suggested Saturday, his future usefulness will be impaired by the imbroglion into which he has been drawn. If the people of Eugene cannot keep from injecting their local troubles into the life of the university, the rest of the state will be inclined to follow the suggestion of the Oregonian and move the institution to some place where local bickerings will find less fertile soil.

On his recent trip South President McKinley was presented a baby to kiss. He faced the music like a little man, and kissed the kid just as fervently as though he were running for office. We fear he made a mistake in establishing the precedent, for there are babies and babies. And then, again, this is a free country, and the American people are jealous of their rights. If the president can kiss a white baby, by what authority, in the light of the fifteenth amendment, can he refuse a like caress to that acute brunette offspring of some lady who was "born that way." It may be no inter-racial complications will follow the president's rash act; but should the thing become a fad, the office of "kisser in chief to the president" will have to be created. The job would not be a delectable one, but with a good fat salary there would be plenty of applicants. Judged solely by the quantity of mouth displayed, Oregon might put up a winner in a competitive examination in the person of her own beloved Max Pracht.

Marion county is having experience with a whitewashing grand jury. Charges were made against the county judge for criminal negligence in allowing exorbitant bills against the county. Two reports were made, a majority report signed by four

grand jurors and a minority report signed by three; but as five names were necessary to sign an indictment, the matter cannot at this time be further pressed. The Salem Statesman is inclined to think it is a deliberate case of whitewash, and asks the question "Is our grand jury system a failure?"

**HAWAII AND THE UNITED STATES.**

The Hawaiian question, which is now so prominently before the country, is one of far more than passing moment. Should this government decide to take under the stars and stripes the little island republic, a new departure in our foreign policy will be made, which may lead to results not now anticipated. It cannot be denied that there is much which can be said on both sides, but the more the matter is considered, the more favorable appears the project of annexation. It seems as if circumstances have so adjusted themselves that we are compelled to adopt Hawaii whether we wish or not. Annexation seems bound to come from the logic of history and the logic of propinquity, though we have taken no steps to hasten it.

We have protected the independence of Hawaii against foreign nations, and our citizens living in Hawaii and their children, out of a sentimental loyalty to the family of Hawaiian chiefs, supported them on the throne until forbearance could no longer be practiced, and then joined with other citizens, of native and foreign origin, in giving the islands the substance and the form of a republic. When, in the Samoan matter, England and Germany desired us to join them in assuring the permanent neutrality of Hawaii, we refused, because we would not forbid union with this country when Hawaii should desire it. Twice annexation has been asked, and the islands have been told to wait. The administration four years ago was not convinced that it was the desire of the Hawaiian nation. The opponents declared that the revolution must first be legitimized by an election of the people of a legislature of two houses which should confirm the request. That was done. Hawaii has its congress as thoroughly representing the permanent population, of all nationalities, as does that of France. As an established republic it now comes to us and asks us to receive it as an integral part of the United States.

As we do not want to annex Hawaii except by the free will of the people, and by their initiation, so we do not want it except after full consideration of the terms by our people. The senate has done well to publish the treaty to the country. The terms are substantially what they were in the treaty drafted five years ago. Annexation has been fully considered, and everybody knew that the treaty would be brought up again as soon as it could be offered to the new administration. There is no surprise, as there is no force or pressure.

Yet there must now be no least appearance of what has come to be called "jamming" through the measure. We are in no hurry; we can wait. Annexation is sure to come, just as treaties of arbitration are sure to come, even although a bare third of the senate do not understand the great movement of things and the will of the people. Let it be fully discussed at this session, and then, if the minority of the senate insists on handing it over to the regular session next December, so let it be. We can wait, for the will of both people will be achieved at last, and a few senators cannot prevent it.

The provisions of the treaty, given elsewhere, are very simple and very reasonable. Hawaii asks to come as a territory, and not a state. She has not the population for a state, scarce a hundred thousand souls; and we have had enough of states with two senators and only one representative. This is all there is, except the provisions for the interval before the new territory shall come under the laws of the United States, and as to the public lands and immigration. The treaty itself has evoked no criticism beyond what is urged against annexation itself. Most insignificant of all the objec-

tions to annexation is that which fears that we should be endangered by the complex population of Hawaii. We have pretty much settled our Negro problem by doing the Negro justice. Besides we have as complex a population in a dozen cities.

So without compulsion, without pressure, we accept, but do not ask, the annexation of Hawaii. We accept the sons of our noblest Christian patriots who gave Hawaii its civilization and its institutions. We accept the fairest gem of the Pacific, and we will be glad to add the wonders of its volcanoes to the marvel of our Niagara.

**THE SENATE AND THE TARIFF.**

The senate is making for itself a new record for promptness in its action on the tariff. At the present rate of progress the revised tariff may be enacted the first week in July. Several schedules were disposed of last week with far less discussion than was anticipated. The sugar schedule was passed with the usual vote and is completed, with the exception of the provision relating to the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. That lies over for the present. Only four schedules besides the free list remained to be acted upon at the beginning of the week, besides the completion of the agricultural schedule, and such was the progress that the free list was reached, several schedules being passed over, including that on wool, on which a speedy agreement is predicted at rates approaching those of the house bill. The duty on raw cotton stands, and as a compensation ten per cent. has been added to manufactures of cotton. This was resisted as being unnecessary by most of the senators from the South. The Pettigrew amendment, which was designed to operate against trusts, was sharply discussed, Senator Hoar and others declaring that it was "folly and abomination through and through," and would be an effective instrument in the hands of scheming capitalists. It was defeated by a vote of 35 to 32. In course of the discussion Mr. Morgan made the point that the Sherman Anti-Trust law has not been declared unconstitutional, and that it gives ample statutory authority to punish such offenses as the Pettigrew amendment was designed to reach.

Providence is interposing in behalf of a suffering people. As there is no human agency which can stop a senator from talking when he wants to run at the mouth, the Almighty has come to the relief and caused a paralyzation of his vocal chords. The fate of Pettigrew should be a warning to other loquacious senators. We are glad that he has recovered, but hope he will profit by the experience. In the meantime the people are anxious for the passage of the tariff bill and the resumption of prosperity, which it is bound to bring.

Whatever else the Democrats and Populists may think of Senator Hanna, they are bound to concede that he is a brave and hard fighter. McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, himself a candidate for Hanna's seat on the Democratic ticket, had, through the columns of his paper, dared the state convention to endorse Hanna. The state convention very promptly did that very thing, McLean thinks Hanna is so unpopular with [the working people that the state will go Democratic.

The people of Eugene, or a large number of them, seem determined to get rid of President Chapman. A bitter fight is being made against him; but the board of regents stay right with him. We know nothing of the merits of the matter, but one thing is certain, and that is that the usefulness of the college will be impaired by his retention, and that regardless of who is right, simply because a large number of Oregon's citizens are dissatisfied with him. Chapman should resign.

An exchange says Pennoyer is again a Democrat. The word "again" is superfluous. Pennoyer always was a Democrat. It has been difficult at times to tell just what brand of Democrat; whether Colorado, Colorado Maduro or Maduro, for the

wrappers sometimes varied, but the brand on the box has always remained the same.

And now the Oregon cherry has received deserved praise, it coming from Senator Vest of Missouri, who says he was here and had his fill of cherries that were the finest on earth. When the state of Oregon can fill Missouri's Vest full of cherries and not miss them, the possibilities in the cherry line seem boundless.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has promised to present the art museum of Springfield, Mass., a copy of the celebrated statue "Mercury in Repose." It may not be known to most of our citizens that Blakley & Houghton have a beautiful copy of this same statue. It is small, weighing only sixteen pounds, but is said to be perfect.

Mrs. Nettie Craven, whose suits to prove that she is the brevet widow of the late James Fair are on trial in San Francisco, fainted again on the witness stand Wednesday. If she would fight more and feint less, she would have a better chance of winning some of the gay Jimmy's troublesome millions.

The Commercial Club is making an effort towards better communication between The Dalles and Sherman county. This is not only commendable, but necessary. Let us, as citizens, give this matter the attention it deserves and make the necessary sacrifice. It will pay in the long run.

**Concerning School Matters.**  
 The following communication, addressed to School Supt. Gilbert, will be of interest to our readers:

SALEM, Or., June 23, 1897.  
 In a few days I will send you a supply of the new addition of the Oregon school laws.

There will not be sufficient copies to supply as fully as might be desired, but it is my purpose that the county superintendents shall furnish to each district in his county one copy of the law, the same to be placed in the hands of the district clerk that it may be present at the time of any board meeting.

It is hoped that the school board will be careful with the copy furnished them, as it is not private property and does not belong to any individual, but belongs to the school board. A few extra copies will be sent for distribution among the teachers where they are really needed.

Yours truly,  
 G. M. IRWIN,  
 Supt. Public Instruction.

THE DALLES, Or., June 28, 1897.  
 The school laws were received today and it is hoped that officers will call at the superintendent's office, and thereby save the costs of mailing, except in urgent cases.  
 C. L. GILBERT,  
 County School Supt.

**FINDING HIS BRIDE.**  
 A Quaint Custom That Prevails in Portions of Switzerland.

The custom of throwing obstacles in the pathway of the bridegroom, as a prelude to the marriage ceremony, is of very ancient origin, says the Youth's Companion. Mythology has its tales of suitors whose courage and skill were tested before they were allowed to take their brides; in certain remote districts, even in civilized lands, some form of such usages still exists. Says the author of "The Swiss Republic":

In one part of the Canton of Ticino, a very quaint marriage ceremony prevails. The bridegroom dresses in his "Sunday best," and, accompanied by as many friends and relatives as he can muster for the fete, goes to claim his bride. Finding the door locked, he demands admittance; the inmates ask him his business, and in reply he solicits the hand of his chosen maiden.

If his answer be deemed satisfactory, he is successively introduced to a number of matrons and maids, some perhaps deformed, and others old and ugly. Then he is presented to some large dolls, all of which he rejects with scorn, amid general merriment. The bewildered bridegroom, whose impetuosity and temper are now sorely tried, is then informed that his lady-love is absent, and invited in to see for himself.

He rushes into the house, and searches from room to room, until he finds her in her bridal dress, ready to go to church. Then are his troubles over, and his state as a benedict assured.

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvo, for many years in the employ of the L., N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—am never without it in my family. I take pleasure in recommending it.' It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

On the occasion of the meeting of the grand lodge of Elks at Minneapolis, the O. R. & N. will sell round trip tickets July 2d, good to return until July 31st, for \$60.50. These tickets are good for stop-over privileges returning. The meeting of the National Educational Association is held at Milwaukee at the same time, and same rates to Minneapolis will be given. At that point, tickets will have to be purchased to Milwaukee, costing for the round trip \$12.30. jnl7-tf

**\$250,000**  
**To Be Given Away**  
 this year in valuable articles to smokers of  
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**The Regulator Line**  
 WILL MAKE THE FOLLOWING  
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 FOR THE  
**HOOD RIVER ENCAMPMENT**  
 AND THE  
**FOURTH of JULY CELEBRATION.**

**1st. FIREMEN'S BENEFIT EXCURSION, SATURDAY, JULY 3d. THE DALLES AND HOOD RIVER.**  
 Round Trip, 50c. Tickets limited to date of sale. Leave The Dalles at 8:45 a. m. Leave Hood River at 4 p. m.

**2d. THE DALLES to PORTLAND and Return.**  
 Round Trip \$2.00. Tickets good going Saturday, July 3d. Returning Thursday, July 8th. Boat leaves The Dalles at 8:45 a. m. Leave Portland at 7 a. m.

**3d. SPECIAL EXCURSION. THE DALLES to PORTLAND and Return. ROUND TRIP TICKETS, \$1.50.**  
 Monday, July 5th; returning Tuesday, July 6th. Steamer Regulator will leave The Dalles at 6 a. m.; arrive in Portland at 12 noon. The grand parade at Portland will take place at 2 o'clock p. m.

**THE FIREWORKS AT NIGHT**  
 Will surpass anything heretofore attempted in Portland in pyrotechnic display.

**See the Battleships Monadnock and Monterey,**  
 Which will be in Portland during the entire celebration. All tickets must be purchased at the office or wharf boat on Court St.  
**W. C. ALLAWAY, Gen. Agt.**

**New York Weekly Tribune**

—FOR—  
**Farmers and Villagers,**  
 —FOR—  
**Fathers and Mothers,**  
 —FOR—  
**Sons and Daughters,**  
 —FOR—  
**All the Family.**

With the close of the Presidential Campaign THE TRIBUNE recognizes the fact that the American people are now anxious to give their attention to home and business interests. To meet this condition, politics will have far less space and prominence, until another State or National occasion demands a renewal of the fight for the principles for which THE TRIBUNE has labored from its inception to the present day, and won its greatest victories.

Every possible effort will be put forth, and money freely spent, to make THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE pre-eminently a National Family Newspaper, interesting, instructive, entertaining and indispensable to each member of the family.

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