

The Weekly Chronicle.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.
 County Judge..... Holt, Mays
 Sheriff..... T. J. Driver
 Clerk..... A. M. Kelsoy
 Treasurer..... G. L. Phillips
 Commissioners..... A. S. Elwood
 Assessors..... D. S. Kimsey
 Surveyor..... W. H. Whipple
 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 Metzger
 Supt. of Public Instruction..... G. M. Irwin
 Attorney-General..... C. M. Edman
 Senators..... G. W. McRide
 A. E. Herman
 Congressmen..... 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

WOOL MARKET CONTINGENCY.

It is an old saying that all signs fail in dry weather, which may be changed to read, so far as the wool market is concerned, all signs fail in unseasonable weather. The month of October witnessed a striking falling off in the transactions in the wool market, occasioned by the necessity of a breathing spell. The import price of wool has not yet been reached, and the expectation of the majority of the trade will not be satisfied until that has been accomplished. The late advance in prices, however, was much more rapid than any one had anticipated, and more progress was made in a given time towards offsetting the full duty imposed by the Dingley law than any one had a right to predict. Consequently the recent decline in activity, after the enormous transactions previously recorded, did not come as a disagreeable surprise. All are probably agreed that had it not come, a very disagreeable state of affairs later on might reasonably have been predicted, as a result of speculation. But though the activity has been retarded, says the Globe-Democrat, the general expectation is that the retardation will be but temporary. The heavy-weight season in goods should open not long hence, and it is commonly assumed that the manufacturers will not be in a position to satisfy a normal demand without greatly increasing their purchases of the raw material. In short, the opening of heavy weight is relied upon to start another movement similar to that in the midst of which the wool market found itself not so many weeks ago. If, it is argued, the manufacturers bought so large an amount of raw material to fill their light-weight orders, and if, as is generally believed, they have only a limited supply of wool on hand now, may it not be taken for granted, always remembering that heavy weights use up more stock than light weights, that the demand for wool in the near future will exceed even that witnessed during the summer and early fall? This reasoning is, of course, based on the supposition that the demand for heavy-weight goods will be proportionately as large as was that for light weights. The revival of prosperity which has been so generally noted since spring, has satisfied most persons that this is a safe supposition to work on. Safe enough but for one reason. Up to the present moment no one seems to have allowed much of a place in his calculations for unseasonable weather. Even though reviving prosperity had struck the mass of consumers much more powerfully than has been the case, it would be unsafe to predict anything like a normal business in wool manufactures in the face of an open winter. So long a period of unseasonable weather as has recently been witnessed is, we suppose, bound to excite a fear that conditions during the next few months may not be all that is hoped. It would be rash, of course, to indulge in predictions. The long delay in the advent of bracing weather may mean absolutely nothing as regards the intensity and duration of the cold which will intervene between now and the balmy days, which are supposed to characterize spring. Nevertheless, the contingency of an open winter is calculated to make itself felt at

this time. Should the intensely cold weather delay its coming too long, there would very likely be a disposition on the part of a great many persons to get through the rest of the winter with as small an expenditure as possible. Now that the wool market has fallen upon dull times once more, the trade have leisure to indulge in such reflections as the above. It is hard to figure any but a strong statistical position for wool in the long run (confining that expression to the next two or three years), but so great is the impatience of our wool growers and wool dealers to make good the losses of the last few years that even a set-back of a few months would be a most unwelcome event.

THE SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

Reports of exciting times come from Austria. The bitter discussions and riotous manifestations in the reichsrath have continued till the scenes partake more of the football field than legislative councils. A proposal by the German opposition to impeach the ministers for violating their powers by the issuance of the decree authorizing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia, failed by the very narrow vote of 177 to 171. In speaking upon this proposal, the prime minister, Count Boden, against whom the bitterest feeling is manifest, announced that the cabinet would not retire, even if the impeachment resolutions were passed.

The situation is made the more serious by the intense interest taken in the matter by the Germans across the border. Most violent speeches have been made and letters written affirming that the matter is one affecting the whole German people, and that Austria, being historically a German power, and its constitution having been based on the assumption that the prime influence would continue to be German, for such a change to be made as would imply the effacing of German influence was a matter to call for the most serious attention of all Germans.

It is also stated that there is quite a strong movement in Austria for a reunion of German-Austria with Germany in case the increased influence of the Czechs continues.

In order to understand the situation it is to be remembered that the Germans of Austria form only about one-third of the entire population of the empire. Of the nearly 24,000,000 inhabitants, 8,500,000 are Germans, 5,500,000 Czechs, 3,700,000 Poles, 3,100,000 Ruthenians (Little Russians), 1,800,000 Slovians, Croats and Servians, while 675,000 are Italians, The Czechs, Ruthenians, Slovians, etc., are all Slavic by race, but not so closely united as to make them a compact body. The Czechs alone have been able to present a united political front. The German element is chiefly in Tyrol, Styria, upper Austria on the borders of Bavaria, and lower Austria, in the vicinity of Vienna, although there is a considerable element throughout Bohemia and Moravia. There the Czechs are predominant, and it is there that the special difficulty arises. The Germans look upon all Slavs and speak of them as barbarians, and hence arises the bitterness of the contest. Hungary is somewhat more favorably situated. The Magyars, numbering 7,500,000 out of 17,500,000, are compact, but are surrounded by a fringe of Germans, Ruthenians, Croats and Rumanians. These latter, in close sympathy with their fellows of Bumania proper, watch with great interest any national developments in the empire.

The peculiar government must also be kept in mind. Francis Joseph is emperor of Austria and king of Hungary. Austria has its parliament or reichsrath; Hungary its parliament or reichstag; while each province has its one local landtag. For imperial interests, as foreign affairs, war, finance, there is another parliament called the delegations. Each parliament has its own ministry. The head of the delegations is Count Goluchowsky, minister of foreign affairs. Count Baden is prime minister of Austria, and Count Banffy prime minister of Hungary. The imperial expenses are apportioned between the two sections by the Aus-

gleich, an agreement which runs for periods of ten years. The present Ausgleich terminates in December of this year, and the question of its renewal is being urged by the Germans to force the Austrian ministry to withdraw from the position taken in regard to the use of the Czech language in Bohemia.

INTERESTS OF THE ARMY.

Military affairs, apart from the doings of the local militia, usually command little attention in this country. People know there is a standing army, of course, just as they know there is an Akkoonid of Swat, but they seldom have any more practical reminder of the existence of the one than of the other. They see a few army officers on ceremonial occasions and hear of the work of the troops now and then in the repression of Apaches or Debits. But that is about all. The army is of as much real value as the navy, yet the latter has in recent years attracted probably ten times as much popular attention as the former. The development of coast and harbor defenses has now, however, says the Tribune, begun to set people to thinking more about the army, and may well move the government itself to adopt a more liberal policy toward that important branch of the public service.

The annual report of the secretary of war and the letter from the major-general commanding the army, just made public, make clear two salient facts. One is that the construction of coast and harbor defenses is being pushed to excellent effect. The public has probably little idea how well this harbor and other important points on the coast are already defended. It is within bounds to say that when the works now in hand are completed New York will be practically impregnable to any hostile fleet that might be sent against it, and so will the other great ports of both coasts. Large sums are asked for the completion of these works. But in comparison with the interests at stake they are mere trifles. All that is asked for the insuring of New York against invasion is not a tithe of what any prudent business man would pay for insurance against fire or other disaster.

This refers, however, solely to the material equipment. The still more important personal factor is another matter, and these same documents make, it equally plain that it is sorely deficient. Individual writers and speakers, and so important a body as the chamber of commerce of New York, have called attention to the need of more skilled soldiers to man the fortifications. Now the same need is officially emphasized by the highest military authority in the land. A modern fort, with its elaborate mechanism, is an establishment that cannot be manned by raw recruits, no matter how brave and willing they may be, any more than the engineering of a great steamship could be taken in charge by a Gloucester fisherman. Trained mathematicians and engineers are needed, and of such there are not now in the whole army enough to man the guns already in place. It is evident that all the fortifications in the world will offer the coast and harbors no protection unless there are competent men at hand to work the guns. It is equally evident that to build elaborate fortifications and leave them without such men would be as senseless as to build fine ships and provide no engineers to navigate them.

The commanding general asks, and the secretary approves the request, for two more regiments of artillery. The request is a modest one, and may well be granted at once. If it is not, the construction of fortifications may as well be abandoned. Better have fewer forts and guns and all of them properly manned, than a great and costly array of them and not enough men to keep them in working order. Nor are the requests for other enlargement of the army to be considered extravagant. The army is now notoriously overworked, and the opening up of Alaska and other enterprises are constantly making new calls upon it.

The army is at present so small as to be insignificant. If increased to the maximum suggested by General Miles, it would still be a mere hand-

ful. One soldier to every two thousand of population would not be too large a national police force for the service required of it. One soldier to every one thousand of population would be no menace to free institutions nor the slightest approach to a military despotism.

One theory advanced in regard to foot-ball is that the students need just such a sport to discipline their animal spirits, and that formerly many found a safety valve, in chopping wood and gardening to pay expenses at college. But it does not appear that the old-time students flourished the ax and hoe so vigorously as to produce fatal results.

The best thing raised in the South lately is the quarantines. Active sanitary work this winter will prevent the return of the epidemic next year.

A TRUE HELPMATE.

Congressman's Wife's Scheme to Gain Popularity.

Great successes often depend upon small considerations, and the wife of a member of congress, a statesman to whom his constituents are wont to point as a man of the people whom history cannot divert from his old custom and associations, fully realizes this fact, says the Washington Star. A school friend who had not seen her since girlhood surprised and delighted her with a visit not long since.

"How industrious you are!" exclaimed the visitor.

"In what way?"

"I don't know. I suppose it is fancy work. I know that you used to have a great aversion to plain sewing. But you must be very diligent indeed to have your work basket in this room."

"Would you like to know what I am at work on?"

"Certainly."

"You shall see for yourself. Here it is." And she held up to view a half-knit sock of old-fashioned blue yarn.

"You—you don't mean to say that your husband wears things like that?"

"Oh, no. He wouldn't think of wearing them. I have a whole lot that I will give away to anybody who will use them."

"Do you do this for pleasure?"

"No. It isn't at all for pleasure. It's business, and I never occupy myself in that way except when it is absolutely necessary. But I always keep the work handy, and whenever one of the old-fashioned, rural voters of my husband's district comes to make him a call—and you have no idea how many honor us with that attention—I get it out and knit away for dear life. It is a good deal of bother, but it's worth it, for you really can't imagine how it pleases them!"

GETTING REVENGE.

A Little Girl's Revenge Toward an Aching Molar.

It is claimed that this story originated in Cleveland, a claim which may very well be true, because Cleveland—and especially the east end—has more precocious children to the acre than Boston could boast of in her palmiest days, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. This particular precocious infant lives on a pretty cross street in that favored locality. Not long ago she was troubled with an annoying and persistent toothache. Finally her mamma took her to a dentist and the dentist interviewed the troublesome tooth. After examining it he told her that the best thing to do under the circumstances was to have the tooth extracted, as it contained a very large cavity and this was the seat of the trouble. Bracing herself firmly in the chair she bade him go ahead and remove the acher. After the operation was over she carefully wrapped the tooth in paper and declared she would take it home.

Next day her mamma noticed that she was an unusually good girl, and, upon looking around, located her in a window seat industriously poking sugar into the cavity of the extracted tooth. Her mother demanded the cause of this strange proceeding.

"Why," she said, "I'm pokin' sugar in the old thing just to see it ache!"

CEDERSON CASE FINISHED.

Goes to the Jury Today After a Hard Fight.

The case of the administrators of the estate of William Cederson vs. the O. R. & N. Co. went to the jury today at 12:30, after a trial lasting over four days. Hon. A. S. Bennett appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Minor served for the defendant.

This is a case that arose from a wreck which occurred at Seufert's fishery over a year ago, in which William Cederson, one of Seufert's employes, was killed. It was caused by a broken wheel on a Great Northern car, which allowed the same to leave the track. Cederson was walking along the wagon road between the track and a high bluff, and was caught under the derailed cars and killed.

In this case the plaintiff claims that the defendant was negligent in giving the cars the necessary inspection and allowing a defective wheel to remain on the car; also that negligence was shown by the train hands not discovering sooner that the car had left the track. The defendant denies that the wheels were defective, that any negligence was shown, and that Cederson had any right in being where he was, alongside of the O. R. & N. track at the time of the accident.

At 2:30 the jury was still out, and the

A Woman Saved.

A CASE OF INTEREST TO EVERY WOMAN.

Mrs. Henry Younghans Tells a Story of Suffering and How She Was Cured.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Henry Younghans, of Detroit, Mich., who resides at 1005 Grand River Avenue, said: "Ever since our last little one came I was an invalid. For years I have had the most painful experience and would have to lie down most of the time. After the last baby was born, I was unable to attend to my household. I could hardly stand up and had dizzy spells. I wanted to sleep all the time and was treated by several of the best physicians. I would have the most fearful cramps, for which hot applications were used. I used these hot applications until I blistered myself severely.

"Before our child was born I had been a strong, healthy woman and was scarcely ever sick. After he was born I grew weak and thin, and received scarcely any help from the medicine left by the doctors. They said I was not properly cared for and that the baby was too strong for me. My back seemed to be breaking and I was scarcely ever without a severe headache. Could not tell you how many different prescriptions I have taken, but every doctor had a different plan of treating my case. I wore supports and laid for weeks with my limbs elevated, but without avail. One day my husband suggested that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as he had read several articles in the paper about women who had been helped by them. I was discouraged and thought I must always be an invalid, but said I would try them after I had taken the bottle of medicine I was then using.

"A few days after he brought me in a box and asked me to give them a trial. I started taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that day and put the other medicine away, thinking it would please him if I tried the pills. Before I had taken one box I felt better. My husband noticed the improvement and bought two more boxes. I kept on using them until I had taken four boxes, and I was entirely cured.

"I keep them in the house now and use them occasionally, as they are a great help to all women. You would not have known me two years ago. What I am to-day is owing to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

(Signed) MRS. H. YOUNGHANS. Mrs. H. Younghans, being duly sworn, states that she has read the above and that it is true in every particular.

ROBERT E. HULL, JR., Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excess of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

probabilities are that it will take some time for them to decide on the amount of damages, if any damages are given.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Maxim gun has only one barrel, yet it can discharge 600 shots in one minute.

A pet cat bit the finger of a little boy in Jasper county, Mo., and he died ten days later of blood poisoning.

Lightning struck two hoes that a negro in Millington, Md., was carrying over his shoulders, and instantly killed him.

Endless leather belts, acting as moving staircases, convey the patrons of the large Parisian department stores from one floor to another.

Four thousand thieves were arrested in Paris during the past 12 months, and among them were a princess, a duchess, and a countess.

Eli Becker, of Cotton Hills, N. Y., became demented by religious zeal, and tore out both his eyes, saying that the Lord had commanded him to do so.

Wesley Donohue, aged 15, of Louisville, Ky., had brown hair just before he fell 14 feet from a ladder. The only injury he received from the fall was that his hair has turned perfectly gray.

A loving husband in Vienna committed suicide by hanging himself. In his pocket was a letter in which he left all his property—the rope with which he had hanged himself—to his wife, from whom he had been divorced ten years.

A certain Boston dentist is such a shrewd business man that he insists on receiving payment in advance from customers who require the administration of anaesthetics. This is to guard against the possibility of their dying in the chair.

A 30-pound turtle clutched a boy's foot as he was adjusting a seine in the Ohio canal near Warren. Two men rescued the lad from drowning, with the turtle still clinging to him. The reptile's head had to be cut off before its jaws could be relaxed.

With the intention to poison mice, a man in the City of Mexico sprinkled strychnine on a banana skin, and put it where the mice would be likely to get it. A cat dropped the skin into the water jar, and the entire family was poisoned, but found relief in the stomach pump.

No Worse Than Nic.

The attacks upon the morality of Monte Carlo are made by its rivals for popular favor, if we may believe Henry Labouchere. The English radical says: "Every year the number of visitors to Monte Carlo increases and every year more desperate efforts are made by its rivals along the Riviera to prejudice the place with the British public. That Monte Carlo is a paradise in a moral sense I am not going to suggest. Every man of the world knows that, like other places entirely devoted to luxury and pleasure, society there is not exactly an assembly of saints. But that Monte Carlo is any worse than other pleasure resorts of a similar character I emphatically deny. As to the results of the gambling everyone who has been behind the scenes knows that infinitely more mischief is done in the gambling halls of Nice every season than at the tables of Monte Carlo, and I doubt whether even Nice, which is in many respects a sink of iniquity, is any worse than Ostend has been during the last few seasons."

Protection Against Loafers.

One woman residing in a Maine village has been so much annoyed by loafers leaning against her fence that she now keeps it freshly painted.

Intoxicating Tree Saps.

Intoxicating liquors have been made from the sap of the birch, the willow, the poplar and the sycamore.

Death of Mrs. Catharine Smith.

Mrs. Catharine Smith, wife of J. N. Smith, died at her home on Mill creek Friday, Nov. 27th, of diabetes.

Mrs. Smith was 63 years of age, and has been a resident of The Dalles, or

near this city, for many years. During all of these years those who have been fortunate enough to call her "friend" know just to what an extent true friendship can benefit those upon whom it is bestowed, for this kindly soul was always on hand in time of need.

She leaves, besides her husband, eight children—Mrs. Thos. Burgess, Bakcoven; W. H. Smith and George Smith, Portland; Mrs. Lem Burgess, Bakcoven; Mrs. Eva Morgan, James Smith and Edward Smith, The Dalles; Thos. Smith, Waggoner, Grant county.

On account of waiting for members of the family to arrive, the date of the funeral has not been fixed.

LESSENING STATURE IN EUROPE

One of the Chief Contributing Causes Is the Military Service Exactod.

This relation between stature and health is brought to concrete expression in the armies of Europe through a rejection of all recruits for service who fall below a certain minimum standard of height, generally about five feet, says Popular Science Monthly. The result of this is to preclude the possibility of marriage for all the fully developed men during their three years in the barracks, while the undersized individuals, exempted from service on this account, are left free to propagate the species meanwhile. Is it not apparent that the effect of this artificial selection is to put a distinct premium upon inferiority of stature in so far as future generations are concerned? This enforced postponement of marriage for the normal man implies not merely that the children of normal families are born later in life—that would not be of great moment in itself—it means far more than this. The majority of children are more often born in the earlier half of married life, before the age of 35. Hence a postponement of matrimony means not only later children, but fewer children. Herein lies the great significance of the phenomenon for us. Standing armies tend in this respect to overload succeeding generations with inferior types of men.

Circuit Court Notes.

The following cases have been disposed of in the circuit court during the week:

Oregon Wholesale Nursery Co vs Wm Tillett, set for trial on second day of next term.

E Beck vs W H Cook, default and judgment.

Venz Bauer vs Antone Bauer, settled and dismissed.

C C Maling vs Z Taylor, settled and dismissed.

John Carey vs Elizabeth Carey, decree and divorce.

M J Hendrickson vs L A Hendrickson, referred to Chas Shutz to take testimony.

C E Bayard et al vs Standard Oil Co, plaintiff allowed until June 10th to file bill of exceptions.

F C Brosius vs Wm Rodenbiser, judgment for want of answer.

A R Florer vs James M Florer, decree and divorce.

TILLETT & GALLIGAN,

WM. TILLET.
 H. GALLIGAN.
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 First-class Nursery Stock a Specialty