

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

**STATE OFFICIALS.**  
 Governor..... W. P. Lord  
 Secretary of State..... H. B. Kincaid  
 Treasurer..... Phillip Metchum  
 Supt. of Public Instruction..... G. M. Irwin  
 Attorney-General..... C. M. Tuleman  
 Senators..... G. W. McBride  
 J. H. Mitchell  
 Congressmen..... J. B. Hermann  
 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

THE YAWP OF DAVID.

Men with good memories, and who are the sort that delve into the obscurities of mugwumpian lore, remember that in 1892, or thereabouts, a person known to folly as David A. Wells published in a free trade magazine an article under the head of "Death in the Pot." Death was taken to mean shoddy, and the pot was the McKinley bill. That bill placed a high, and all but prohibitory, duty on shoddy, and moderately protective duties on wools. David truly described shoddy to be the product of rags cast off by lepers and rejected by the hospitals of the old world, a vile refuse, fetid and foul, and carrying with it germs of disease. But how, now that the people have recovered from the temporary insanity that afflicted many in 1892, do you think that David proposed to restrict the importation of shoddy to the United States? By making the duty upon it still more onerous? Oh, no! Such a scheme would have been open to suspicion of sanity.

David gravely proposed to eliminate shoddy by making it and wool alike free of duty. "When both are admitted free," argued, or rather said, David, "men will choose and use the better, and the worse will be rejected." A sane person would have said, "When two articles, one vile and cheap, and the other excellent but more costly, can be imported on equal terms of tariff, and when the vile can be made to look, but not to wear, as well as the good, then dealers will force the vile upon the market at just a shade below the price of the good." But David never yet spake in the language of reason.

However, 1892 was a season of temporary aberration, and it happened as David desired. The Democrats and mugwumps prevailed, and made a tariff bill wherein wool was free. Did free wool chase shoddy out of the field? Not at all. Far otherwise. Cheap shoddy came near to chasing pure wool out of the market.

During the last year of the operation of the McKinley tariff our imports of shoddy were, practically, nothing; 145,000 pounds were all that came in during twelve months. But in the first year of the Wilson-Gorman-Wells tariff our imports of shoddy rose to 14,000,000 pounds, next year to 18,000,000, and for the year ending June 30, 1897,—the last of that miserable tariff—to 48,000,000 pounds. And while the rotten rags of Europe, disguised in the semblance of good cloth, were being dumped by shiploads on our shores and sold as "all wool clothing," thousands of bales of pure wool were rotting along the railway routes of Montana, Texas and Wyoming, unmarketable at cost of freight from West to East. Moreover, 75 per cent of the woolen workers of this country were idle, because the products of pure wool could not compete with the cheap shoddies imported from England. The English pot boiled merrily, and the shoddy that David had likened unto death, was cooked in it for American consumption.

Why do we write this? Because Davis has been silent for the space of three months, and it is about time for him to open his mouth again. We are anxious that when he next doth yap his yap on shoddy shall be remembered against him.—Inter Ocean.

THE MEANS AND THE END.

The following editorial from the Inter Ocean makes the best presentation of arguments for Hawaiian annexation we have seen. While there may be many things of weight said on the other side, yet this editorial presents the matter in a very favorable light:

"It is deplorable that many senators still close their eyes to the importance of the Hawaiian question. It is amazing that, in a matter so vital to our national safety and commercial prosperity, the gentlemen who hold the fate of the treaty in their hands should palter over trifles and quibble over platitudes. The orient is being torn by many hands. The long arms of European powers are being stretched forth to all parts of the Pacific. The key to our west coast is in danger. The trade of a new commercial world is at stake. Yet the senate hesitates.

"Most of the opponents of annexation, whatever their motives may be, fortify themselves with the argument that annexation is against our national policy. They forgot, or do not care to remember, that a policy is not an end, but only a means; that it is a line of conduct marked out to serve some particular purpose. For instance: Bismarck wished to see the Hohenzollern dynasty rule a united Germany. To accomplish this he adopted first the war policy, which he followed from 1864 to 1871, and then the peace policy, which he adhered to from 1871 to 1890. He and all other statesmen of his sagacity have made national policy their handmaid, not their mistress.

"One heritage from the wise men who brought forth and cradled this great republic has been the national determination to avoid foreign entanglements, to keep far from our shores the dynastic quarrels and ceaseless controversies of Europe, and to develop in independence and safety the institutions on which we have staked our national existence. That was the purpose of our early statesmen—national safety, far removed from the menace of foreign aggression. The policy that they followed to realize this purpose—the means which they used to the end—varied with every passing decade. Sometimes it brought peace; sometimes war. But war of peace, the main purpose was kept ever in view and the policy fitted to its demands.

"In obedience to the same considerations the United States government has favored annexation of territory at one time and opposed it at another. We took Florida; we took Louisiana; we took Texas, and we took the vast lands covered by the Mexican cession of 1848 and the Gadsden purchase of 1853. So, through the first half of this century, we stood committed repeatedly to the policy of annexation. We stood thus committed because the policy of annexation served directly our purpose as designated by the far-seeing statesmen of revolutionary times and followed by their successors.

"Under such circumstances, it is folly to fold our hands and shut our eyes. It is folly to bow down to the fetich of a policy but forty years old, and now utterly at variance with the changed conditions that confront us. Our main purpose in foreign affairs today, as ever before, should be to maintain our splendid isolation, our safety from foreign aggression. To realize it we must do as our fathers and their fathers did—take the most effective means to the end and abandon the courses calculated only to meet emergencies of other times. What we did in 1860 or 1870 can be no standard of judgment now. If we do not take Hawaii, others will. It is to be ours or theirs.

The demand on the senate for action is loud and clear. Keep in view the traditional purpose of this government; hold off foreign powers from our doors; stand fast by the principles of our wisest statesmen, and maintain them by all the means that will strengthen us against the land hungry nations of Europe; meet the issues of today as our government met similar issues in the first half of the century. Annex the islands."

Whatever the administration may think of it, the people are eager that

some pretext may arise for American intervention in the Cuban struggle. An attack on the American consulate in Havana might precipitate this, and then the white squadron would be much in evidence. Nothing nobler is recorded in history than the perseverance of the Cuban patriots. Their deeds deserve chronicling with those of their American prototypes who won independence one hundred years ago. The victory will be all the sweeter if they win it unaided; but the nation is weary of seeing the unnecessary butchery continue. Cuba is destined to be free, and, as liberty-loving Americans, we pray that the day of deliverance may be hastened.

AGAINST ANNEXATION.

Yesterday we published an article from the Inter Ocean favoring the annexation of Hawaii. Today we print one against Hawaii taken from an article in the New York Independent. In these two communications are presented the best arguments pro and con, and present sufficient facts from which a conclusion may be drawn:

"We should not annex Hawaii, in the first place, because we do not need it and should not annex any territory that we do not need. We have needed all the territory that we have acquired, except Alaska. It was really essential that we should possess the whole water front from Maine down the Atlantic coast and around the Gulf of Mexico as far as the Rio Grande, including the mouth of the Mississippi and the regions tributary to that river; it was equally essential that the republic should have a broad sweep along the Pacific coast. It is only the logical development of the country when we took in Florida and the Louisiana purchase and Texas and the Pacific slope. We had then all that was necessary. Alaska was bought, not because it was essential to us, but because Russia wanted to sell it and we were anxious to accommodate a friend. 'One of the chief motives,' wrote Simon Cameron, who was familiar with the negotiations, 'was to show our regard for Russia for the part she had taken during the war.'

"The nation is quite large enough already. What we need is not more territory, but a more perfect union of the still inharmonious parts of what we now have. There is too little community of interest between the various sections that exist. Our first duty is to bind these more closely together. The stretch between Maine and California is quite as long as the yet lightly knit bonds will endure.

"We should not annex Hawaii, in the second place, because we should be worse off with it, than we are without it. If we make it a part of the union we shall have an isolated and exposed territory over 2,000 miles away, which we must always be prepared to defend. We must build extensive and expensive fortifications, and we must maintain a much larger navy than we now require. The mere acquisition of the islands will not give us 'control of the Pacific.' Captain Mahan, the ablest champion of a 'forward policy' for the United States, admits this. He pronounces the theory that such an island or such a harbor will give control of such a body of water 'an utter, deplorable, ruinous mistake,' since it overlooks the 'other implied conditions of adequate protection and adequate navies.'

"There is no possible gain that begins to counterbalance the losses thus inflicted. We have never needed to own Hawaii in order to carry on profitable commercial relations with it. We can continue to enjoy all of the advantages that we now have without incurring any of the responsibilities that ownership would impose.

"We should not annex Hawaii, in the third place, because we have no way to govern it. The only proper conception of the union is a collection of self-governing states. We do not know today how to govern Alaska, because it lacks what should be the first qualification of a territory—assurance that it will grow into a state that will strengthen the union.

"Hawaii has about 110,000 people,

of whom nearly 40,000 are natives, about 24,000 Japanese, 21,000 Chinese, 15,000 Portuguese and only 3,000 Americans, 2,000 English and 1,500 Germans and French. Such a population, by its very constituent elements, is unfit for democratic rule. It never had such rule before the revolution of 1893, and it has not had it since then. The existing government represents but a very small fraction of the population; and it would not dare to submit its claims to a vote of all the people, as we use term people in this country.

"The great bulk of the people in Hawaii represent races which have never shown any capacity for self government. If one of the forty-five states now composing the union had such a population as the 110,000 in these islands, we should despair of its future. We should consider nine-tenths of the people unfit to vote, and we should shrink from the idea of letting the other tenth rule this vast majority and help to decide presidential elections. The instinctive feeling of every thoughtful man about Hawaii was well expressed by the venerable Senator Morrill of Vermont when he declared that 'it would be a farce to give the natives or any others there state powers and equal representation in the union with New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Massachusetts.'"

NEWS NOTES.

Saturday's Daily.

This morning's bulletin states that a furious riot was raging in Havana last night.

An estimate of the state tax for the year has been made. It will be less than usual.

The senate committee has decided that Corbett is not entitled to a seat in the senate. His chances look blue at present.

McKean, the Portland embezzler, was discharged, as the evidence against him was not strong enough to incriminate him.

The steamer George W. Elder that started for Alaska last night, went aground opposite the Portland Flouring Mills, and at last reports had not gotten off.

The house Thursday completed the consideration of the agricultural bill in committee of the whole, and then adjourned, on motion of those opposed to the printing of another edition of the famous "Horse-book."

The warships at Key West have taken on coal and provisions, and are being held in readiness to proceed to sea, should occasion require. The Marblehead will proceed to Navassa island upon the arrival of the Detroit from Hayti.

The latest official death list shows a total of forty-three lives lost in the tornado which swept through Fort Smith, Ark., Tuesday night. Not less than seventy others are injured, a large number of them seriously, and several are expected to die.

It is reported that an important engagement has taken place between the Spaniards and the insurgents under General Rabi, in the district of Manzanillo, in which the insurgents lost 100 men killed and the Spaniards 140 killed and wounded.

Monday's Daily.

Latest advices from Havana say that an outbreak at that place may be looked for at any time.

The summer home of ex-President Cleveland was entered Saturday night and robbed.

Advices received last night state that Chas. M. Shortridge, formerly editor of the San Francisco Call, was dying.

Advices received this morning state that Ben Butterworth, the statesman and politician, is dead.

President Dale, of Hawaii, arrived in this country yesterday, on his way to Washington.

Yesterday Senator Hanna made a hasty departure for Washington.

Late advices from Dawson state that the miners want mail worse than they want food, as they have not heard from the outside world since last August.

Kid McCoy has offered challenges to Fitzsimmons and Corbett.

Tuesday's Daily.

The business houses of North Yakima have agreed to close early.

There are two telephone lines between Dyea and Lindemann.

T. R. Needham has just started the Stucken River Journal at Fort Wnangel.

The weather is so moderate at Juneau that the people are not wearing overcoats.

It is estimated that the carrying capacity of Portland and Puget sound steamers foots up 10,000 passengers per month.

The steam schooner Noyo arrived at Seattle last night from Skagway and Dyea. Among her passengers was Hans Larsen, of Circle City, who came out to

A Thrilling Rescue.

A YOUNG LIFE SAVED IN A REMARKABLE MANNER.

Florence Sturdivant, of Grindstone Island, Saved from an Untimely Death—Her Dangerous Predicament.

From "On The St. Lawrence," Clayton, N. Y.  
 Among the Thousand Islands is one called Grindstone. It is seven miles long and three wide. The inhabitants of this island are a well-informed class of people who devote their energies to farming and quarrying for a livelihood. In the home of one of these islanders resides Florence J. Sturdivant, the four-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sturdivant. She had a remarkable experience recently.



FLORENCE J. STURDIVANT.

In an interview with a reporter Mr. Sturdivant said: "Florence was taken sick in February, 1896, with scarlet fever and we immediately called a physician. After two weeks the fever subsided but Florence was left with a very weak back. Severe pains were constantly in the back and stomach. The difficulty seemed to baffle the efforts of the physician.  
 "Finally at the end of four months of treatment, we found our patient completely prostrated. At this time we called an eminent physician, who agreed with the diagnosis of our physician. He prescribed a course of treatment and we followed it faithfully for three months, but instead of improving, Florence failed.  
 "A brother of my wife, who resided in Canada, but was visiting us, advised us to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I purchased a box of the pills and began to give them to Florence. This was in October, 1896. After using the pills a short time we could see an improvement. Her strength began to return and her appetite was restored. When she had taken one box the pains in her back and stomach ceased and her recovery seemed certain.  
 "We eagerly purchased a second box of pills and watched with delight the change for the better that was being wrought daily. Florence finally became strong enough to walk a little. She gained in flesh and strength rapidly. By the time she had used three boxes of the pills she was evidently well. We continued the treatment using another box, the fourth, to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of the difficulty.  
 "We cannot praise too highly the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am positive that without their use our child would have been a confirmed invalid."  
 (Signed) WILLIAM H. STURDIVANT.  
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixth day of April, 1897.  
 H. W. MORSE, Notary Public.  
 Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

A Special Feature

Of The Chronicle office is the

Job Printing Department.

We have better facilities for doing artistic work in this line than any office in Eastern Oregon, and this branch of our business is in the hands of expert workmen.

We Challenge Comparison

both as to high grade work and reasonable prices.

Chronicle Pub. Co.

Dyea with a dog train by way of Dawson City. He says there is plenty of food at Circle City. He also confirms reports that there will be no suffering at Dawson this winter from lack of provisions.  
 Big strikes occurred amongst the employees of the cotton mills in the east yesterday. Over 100,000 operatives are affected.  
 Twenty-two Klondike miners came out yesterday. They brought very little gold with them, but have over one million dollars in drafts for the claims they have sold.  
 The hop market in Yakima last week was quiet. Jack McNeil on Monday shipped 117 bales of the Brown & Lowry crop, grown on the Rich ranch, below Kiona, paying therefor 13 1/2 cents. He bought 46 bales from Wallace Wiley at 9 cents.  
 John South, who for several years had charge of the P ranch, under Peter French, has been selected to take charge of the French-Glenn Livestock Company in Harney county. Mr. South has been a resident of San Francisco for some time and has not been on the ranch in Harney county during the last five or six years, but he is perfectly familiar with the affairs of his former employer. He is now at the P ranch, as is also Mr. Glenn, one of the company.  
 FOR SALE.  
 Remington Typewriter with walnut table. Nearly new. Will sell cheap. Call on or address  
 A. C. GEIGER,  
 The Dalles, Or.  
 j18 St  
 Cash in Your Checks.  
 All county warrants registered prior to Nov. 13, 1893, will be paid at my office. Interest ceases after Jan. 15th, 1898.  
 C. L. PHILLIPS,  
 County Treasurer.  
 When you want a good smoke, be sure and call for Fouts' high-grade cigars. For sale by all first-class dealers. tf

**PIN FEATHERS.**  
 The roosts should be low, especially for large, heavy fowls, and should all be of the same height.  
 When the hens stop laying perhaps they can be started again by changing the feed. Give less grain and more meat and skim milk.  
 Turkeys must have a good range to be profitable. They are bug eaters by nature, and must have a good stretch of territory to forage in order to do well.  
 The revival of activity in the poultry business is gratifying, and its good effects are shown in the energy with which enthusiastic poultrymen are taking hold of shows and exhibitions and pushing them to success.  
 Chickens must have grit, and they seem to like a variety. Glass is quite a dainty for them and they will swallow large pieces. Pounded glass is as good a grit as pounded oyster shell and makes a pleasing variety.  
 Choice Shoalwater Bay oysters served in every style at the Columbia Candy Factory. Give us a trial and we will endeavor to please you.

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

**TILLET & GALLIGAN,**  
 WM. TILLET,  
 H. GALLIGAN,  
 Sole Proprietors of the CELEBRATED  
 YAKIMA APPLE.  
**Hood River Nursery,**  
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 First-class Nursery Stock a Specialty