

The Weekly Chronicle.

The only Republican Daily Newspaper in Wasco County.

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 Sheriff..... A. M. Kelsey  
 Clerk..... C. L. Phillips  
 Treasurer..... J. S. Blowers  
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MISREPRESENTING PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

Two weeks ago, when the president asked for \$50,000,000 for national defense, there was unanimous approval in every quarter. Since then, however, there has been a concerted movement to create the impression among the people that in the hour of trial the president has not shown the proper amount of determination.

The main responsibility, says the Inter Ocean, for false views of the president's position rests with persons who have professed to speak by authority. The traditions of his office, the conditions of the controversy between Spain and the United States, the critical situation of affairs, all compelled the president to be silent. But there were men in the cabinet, in congress and out of congress, eager in an over-officious way to talk for the president, to make explanations that were apologies or misrepresentations, to prophesy what he would do and what he would not do, to insist that the president was striving to secure peace at any price, to insist that under no conditions would any negotiations conducted by his authority lead up to war. These explanations or apologies were repeated and they gained emphasis with repetition. The men who took this course seemed utterly oblivious to the welfare of the president of the nation. They played with the reputation of the president as if he were a mere figurehead and they the directors of policies.

The Inter Ocean pointed out at the time that this course was suicidal, that it would injure the president, ruin the party, and embarrass the national government. Still it was persisted in, some of the over-officious friends of the president going so far as to insinuate that were it not for certain strong men always at hand to support him, the president would be carried off his feet. The tendency of all that these men said was to deprecate the president, to carry false impressions as to his strength of character, to impugn his patriotism, and to question his sincerity.

It will be remembered that in '61 Salmon P. P. Chase, secretary of the treasury, could not for some time relinquish the idea that he had a special mission of his own in the cabinet, that he was a stronger man than the president, and that he should be given a free hand in accordance with his abilities. In a year or two it became apparent to the people that the president was the master mind of his cabinet and that he was patiently pursuing his own policy. He was misunderstood and misrepresented occasionally, but no effort could mislead the people. They trusted Abraham Lincoln. Is the history of the past repeating itself? Is President McKinley to be sacrificed temporarily to other men's ambitions and policies?

Of all men in the country no one is closer to the people than William McKinley. Probably no man in public life understands the people so well as he; no one is more capable of estimating the value of popular movements, and no one has a clearer perception of the duties of a public man to the people. Is it not time for the over-officious gentlemen, who have been pretending to speak for him, to apologize for him when he needed no apology, and to put their own interpretation upon his messages and declarations, to bridle their tongues and retire to the rear?

WAR POWER OF CONGRESS.

Ever since the Cuban question reached the acute stage there has been a disposition to belittle, subordinate, or ignore the authority of congress. That body, and not the executive, sits in judgment upon

matters relating to war. Where diplomacy ends congressional responsibility begins.

The constitution is perfectly explicit: "Congress shall have power to declare war." Then follow the other military and naval provisions all in harmony with the general proposition. The president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, but he cannot draw the sword. The boundary line between congressional and executive authority is perfectly plain. From the very nature of the case it is the duty of congress, not the president, to decide when that line has been reached in any given case, especially now that the naval court of inquiry has reported on the destruction of the Maine. There is no doubt how the how the Maine came to be blown up. Nobody asked them who fired the guns, and nobody cares now who touched off the submarine mine. The only question is, What shall be done about it? Congress, and congress alone, is competent, under the wise provision of our government, to decide upon the answer.

UNJUST CRITICISM.

Just what reason some senators and representatives may have for criticism of President McKinley's message is a little hard to see. The president undoubtedly remembers that it is congress which has the right and privilege to declare war, and the executive at best can only recommend. In his message the president has made a full and correct statement of the present situation, and now congress has the power to declare war if it like. McKinley has made laudable efforts to settle the difficulty without resort to war. Seemingly his labors in this direction have been unavailing, and the only thing remaining to do was to lay the whole matter before congress and allow it to take such action as it see fit. The president has done this, and congress is in control of the situation.

Upon the face it looks as if certain senators and representatives see in attacking the president's motives their only opportunity to achieve notoriety, and they eagerly grasp the chance. President McKinley has not been direct in his duty; he has put the nation upon a war footing, and while the diplomatic negotiations were going on, there was no sloth in preparing means of defense for the nation.

Let congress go ahead and declare war; but let it also cease trying to make political capital out of the president's action when no wrong can be found therein.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The president's message has gone to congress, and by this time, no doubt, congress has committed itself to considerations of war. The temper of our representatives is too well known to admit of any doubt as to what course congress will eventually pursue.

The United States has been victorious in all its conflicts with other nations, and she will be in this. Men and treasury will be abundantly supplied to aid the administration in carrying on the war. The latent patriotism of the nation is aroused, and the country is united now as it never was before.

The mills of the gods grind slowly, it is true, but they do their work well at last. Spain has been a curse to civilization these recent years, and it is but just retribution she is about to receive.

America has done many acts to advance civilization in her century of history, and she is about to add another glorious chapter to her record. With Spain conquered and Cuba free, the closing years of the present century can be called worthy ones.

While the attention of the world is being absorbed in the possibility of a clash of arms between America and Spain, we are apt to forget that the greatest living statesman of the nineteenth century is nearing the line which divides the living from the dead. W. E. Gladstone is dying in England, and in a few days probably will have taken his place in his

tory. Under any circumstances Gladstone's death will call for the attention and comment of the world. He has been an attractive personality, and represents much of the better order of things in English politics. His life has been nearly coterminous with the century, and he has had a great part to play in all the important transactions of European statecraft. He will pass to his rest honored as few men are.

The secretary of the interior has sent a report to congress asking an appropriation of \$8,000,000 to supply the deficiency in the amount of money required for the payment of this year's pensions. In 1890 the list of pensioners contained 538,000 names. It now contains 1,000,000 names; at least, a month ago it contained with 400 of that number. The appropriation for pensions in 1890 amounted to \$72,000,000. For the present year \$148,000,000 will be required to pay the army and navy pensioners. The increase in the number of pensioners and in the amount of the pension appropriation since 1890 is about ninety per cent in each case.

President McKinley's desire to settle the Spanish difficulty without resort to arms has led him to be imposed upon by the Madrid government. Spain's latest proposal for an armistice is simply a ruse for gaining time, but in this instance it will avail nothing. The Rubicon has been crossed, and nothing but a complete back-down upon the part of Spain will avert war. Which of two evils, turmoil at home or strife abroad, Spain may take is a matter of conjecture yet; but it looks as if nothing would do her but a severe drubbing by this country, and she will get it.

Those who are conversant with the situation prophesy that the Simon delegation from Multnomah county will be seated in the district convention and the anti-Simon delegation will be recognized in the state convention. Such a division as this will be unfortunate for the party. We trust the matter will be finally settled this time one way or the other, so that the same factional fight will not come up again two years from now.

We have heard no candidates mentioned for the legislature from this district. This matter is one which demands careful attention from the nominating delegates. Let us have men nominated and elected who are opposed to "hold ups." No member who had anything to do with the Simon-Populist combination should receive a re-nomination.

Just Received.

The Dunt Optical and Jewelry Co. has just received a new up-to-date eye protector. It weighs only two penny weight, made of a composition which will not offset the sight of the eye. It is carried in the inside band of your hat, and is always ready for use. They retail at 25 cents. Call and see them.

We make a specialty of properly fitting children's eyes, and test each eye separately.

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. Cuyler, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. Phippin, editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

Mrs. A. C. Stubling & Son have hybrid tea roses, three and four years old at 25 cents; young roses in bud at 15 cents or two for 25 cents; carnations at 15 cents, two for 25 cents; white and yellow mignonettes; heliotropes, geraniums and fuschias at 5 cents and up. Fansies 25 cts. per dozen. 4-w1md1w

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PAY OF PARLIAMENTS.

Salaries of Legislators the World Over.

Statesmen of the Transvaal Receive the Largest Salaries, But Ours Have the Best Perquisites.

So far as payments in hard cash go, the brawny burghers of the Transvaal are decidedly the best off. Quite recently the Boer parliament increased the salaries of its members to \$6,000 a year for each individual, as they can very easily afford to do, when one remembers the big tax tolls which the unfranchised Uitlanders are compelled to pay. But in actual emoluments the United States senator probably receives a better reward. He gets mileage and numerous minor fees and privileges, which swell his annual income materially over its nominal \$5,000.

Great Britain, as every student knows, gives her members of parliament no salaries, although government officials for the time being are royally paid. The first lord of the treasury receives \$25,000, as also do the foreign, home, colonial, Indian and war secretaries. The lord chancellor receives \$50,000 per annum. But for the M. P. who does not hold office there is naught save honor. Even the old privilege of not being liable to arrest for debt while an M. P. has been abolished.

The British colonies, however, do not follow the example of the mother country. New South Wales and Victoria allow their M. P.'s \$1,500 per annum, Canada and South Australia \$1,000, with an additional mileage rate for the former, and Queensland \$750, with mileage. New Zealand representatives get \$1,200.

France gives its senators and deputies \$1,800, but there is a "string" to this salary which might be tried elsewhere, in Vienna, for instance, with good effect. Any member who is twice called to order during a sitting forfeits half his salary for two weeks. Cases exist where certain fiery French deputies have lost their entire year's allowances in this manner.

Belgium grants members of the representatives' chamber \$800 a year and passes on the railroads, but curiously enough makes its senators work for nothing and pay their own traveling expenses.

In the realms of the little queen of Holland members of the upper house are paid a sum equal to about \$4.18 per diem for each session, but since they meet only on 30 or 32 days in the year they cannot be said to clear much. In the second chamber \$830 per annum, with a traveling grant of 27 cents for every hour spent on the railroad, are the allowances. Absentee Dutch lawgivers forfeit their salaries, whether their absence be caused by illness or not.

The new Japanese parliamentary constitution compels each member of the national parliament to draw annually from the treasury about \$665. Any member of the aristocratic classes refusing to accept this salary, through pride or other reasons, is subject to fine and dismissal, by the parliamentary rules of 1890.

Portugal is niggardly with its representatives, giving them only \$320, and Norway pays members from \$350 to \$400, according to the length of the session.

In Sweden members of the upper house serve absolutely for patriotism and the lower chamber members get only \$255. Moreover, \$2.75 per diem is deducted for non-attendance. Even the unpaid upper house is fined for absenteeism, although its members get nothing—not even train fares.

The Greek lawgiver is a \$360 per annum man, with additions for overtime work (such as in the recent war). It was suggested recently that these salaries should be "docked" slightly, so as to help pay the Turkish indemnity, but the idea was condemned promptly. Switzerland gives her councillors something less than five dollars a week, with about six cents a day for traveling expenses.—N. Y. Sun.

has something pleasant to say, and is a railway knight errant, ever ready to succor a distressed maiden or an old lady in difficulty. He will stop the train between stations, if he catches sight of an old lady driving down the road, suspected of wishing to board the train, and will help her out of the carriage, bundles and all, and say: "This way, grandma, to the ladies' car," find her a comfortable seat, and inquire about the health of her entire family. Then he jerks the bell for the train to move on. He knows every inmate of every farm or plantation on his run. He calls the respectable-looking old-time darkies "uncle" and "mammy," and cracks a joke with them about being a runaway couple. The "generals," "judges," "colonels," and "squires" receive particular attention, and are for him when there is any promotion in the company to a man. Often he is an old soldier, and runs up against an old comrade, and then dire threats are made about putting him off the train if he don't "hand out that ticket right away." He will pop down alongside the prettiest girl on the train and commence talking about the next picnic or county fair; always friendly, pleasant, and provincial, but never vulgar, he is a terror to the occasional tough or drummer who gets noisy or loud, and is not afraid of anything that wears clothes. If there is a washout and a delay he knows where there is good fishing and offers to pilot the passengers to the perch. If there is an accident he has nerve, sense and forethought, and comes out uncommonly strong as an emergency man. He has no cast-iron rules about tickets, providing no fraud is evident, but he is as smart as a whip in detecting the free rider. Take him all in all, he is a dandy as a conductor, and makes more friends for the road in one trip than the other kind do in a year.

A Daughter Saved.

WONDERFUL RECOVERY OF MISS HATTIE KING.

Stricken to the Bed and upon the Verge of Insanity—She Finds a Remedy when Hope had Almost Fled—The Best Physicians Failed to do Anything for Her.

From the Ithaca, Ithaca, N. Y.  
 Miss Hattie King, of 94 Humboldt Street, Ithaca, N. Y., who was recently so ill that little hope was entertained of her recovery, has entirely regained her health. Her case is one of unusual interest. Following is substantially the language of her stepfather, Chas. M. Burnett, corroborated by that of the mother, in speaking to a reporter of the Ithaca:



MISS HATTIE KING.

"Hattie is now seventeen years old. A year ago last August she began to complain of dizziness, which became gradually worse. She suffered excessive nausea and attacks of vomiting. There were days when she could keep little or nothing on her stomach. She also was troubled with kidney disease. Her blood was so thin that the drop or two drawn by the prick of a needle was almost as colorless as water. She had trouble with her heart and often fainted from the slightest exertion, as upon rising from bed, or from her chair.

"Another bad symptom was a cough, which was so unremitting that it was the general opinion of our friends that she was consumptive. She lost flesh rapidly. Sometimes she would be confined to the bed for two or three weeks, then be around again, but only to suffer a relapse.

"She was not only a physical wreck, but her mind was affected, and at times she had no realization of what she was doing. We feared, in fact, a complete mental overthrow and consequent removal to an asylum, for although we had two of the best physicians in the city, and had tried several proprietary medicines, none benefited her.

"We had read considerable about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and had also heard of some cases where they had done good and we decided to give them a trial. We purchased some at the drug store of White & Burdick, of this city.

"Hattie began to take the pills in the early part of January of this year. Improvement was noticeable after the first box had been taken. The first hopeful sign that I noticed was that she did not complain of headache. The attacks of dizziness also began to abate in frequency, and she ceased to cough. One after another, the distressing symptoms left her. She took, in all, nine boxes of the pills. At the present time she is in perfect health. The alteration in her mind and body is almost past belief.

"I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they saved the life of our daughter."

(Signed) CHARLES M. BURNETT.  
 Subscribed and sworn to before me May 28th, 1897. C. R. WOLCOTT, Notary Public, In and for Tompkins County, N. Y.  
 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 for the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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