

The Weekly Chronicle.

The only Republican Daily Newspaper in Wasco County.

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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

GERMANY, RUSSIA, AND AMERICA.

News comes by way of the New York Evening Post, mugwump, and the St. James Gazette, Tory, that a combination of the continental powers of Europe against the United States and Great Britain is in process of formation. We are told that there are unmistakable signs of uneasiness in Russia, Germany, Austria and France; that Europe believes America is trying her strength on Spain and that her inevitable victory will be followed by similar acts of aggression toward other powers; that Germany, having designs upon the Philippines herself, will contest the American claim to possession, and that there will be joint intervention to forestall any attempt of American acquisition outside of America's home sphere.

This news comes from suspicious quarters. It has been the policy of the mugwumps in this country and the Tories in England to discredit America. The mugwumps were for peace at any price until war was upon us. They then tried to exercise a restraining, depressing influence by magnifying opposition in Europe. Every grudging remark, every hostile criticism, every trifling utterance in cabinet circles, was paraded as an evidence that even if we carried forward the war, we would not be able to reap results.

All these assumptions are false. There will be no European combination against the United States. Germany has taken an attitude diplomatically correct, and she will maintain it. The nation, as a nation, never has been unfriendly to the United States. Independent of a natural bond of sympathy the Germans have helped us many times when we needed help. The government ever since Bismarck's influence began to be felt, has been punctilious in the observance of international etiquette. It will stand by that record now.

Russia openly avows her friendship for us, but if she did not, her actions have spoken more loudly than words. In every crisis in the last forty years she has acted as our friend. We are not crossing her path, or interfering with her plans, or entering her field of influence in a way to cause any change in her attitude. She may be jealous or distrustful of any closer friendship between the United States and Great Britain and may maneuver to prevent any Anglo-American alliance, but she will join no combination against the United States. In the court of international politics Austria counts for little. Great Britain, Germany and Russia control the action of Europe. With Great Britain professedly our friend, with Russia always our friend, with Germany holding to the strict line of diplomatic usage in the observance of neutrality, there is no danger to the United States from continental Europe.

Neither English nor American Tories can alter these by misrepresenting them.

RE-ENFORCE DEWEY PROMPTLY

The greatest possible speed should be shown in spending re-enforcements of soldiers to Dewey. Happily, he does not need any other sort of aid, but this help ought to be given to him at the earliest practicable moment. There is a distance of about 120 degrees of longitude between San Francisco and Manila, which is equal to a third of the entire circuit of the globe. These two

places are over 7000 miles apart. It will take the troop-ships fully three weeks to traverse this distance, for there are no ocean greyhounds at our service at present on the Pacific coast, and even if there were, the speed attained in the Atlantic passage in ordinary times could not be made in the Pacific under existing circumstances. Even if the Philippines expedition should start within the next six days the first week of June would be ended before it would reach Manila.

There are reports, of course, that Spain is still going to make a hard fight for the Philippines, and that it intends to send 10,000 or 15,000 more soldiers to the islands. Even if the story be true it is of no consequence. What Spain needs at the islands is a navy and not a larger army, and the navy cannot be had. Spain has not warships enough to defend Cuba and Porto Rico, which are nearer to her in distance and more important to her for moral and political reasons than are the Philippines.

In order to meet Dewey on anything like equal terms, Spain would have to send her Cape Verde fleet to Manila, and long before that fleet could reach the Philippines Sampson would have the Canary Islands, and be ready to bombard Cadiz. Spain's only chance to recover complete control of the Philippines is to send a powerful fleet to that quarter, and if she should attempt to do that she would uncover herself at home and suffer far greater damage than that which she would attempt to prevent.

Whether the story of Spanish re-enforcements to the Philippines be true or false, the duty of the United States to send an army to Dewey at the earliest possible hour is imperative. Spain could probably spare a few thousand soldiers from her African possessions for duty in the Philippines, but they would be of no possible service to her in the latter quarter. When Dewey sent her warship at Manila to the bottom of the ocean on Sunday, May 1st, he cut her soldiers in that quarter off from all communication by sea with the rest of the world. Dewey can prevent the landing of a single additional Spanish soldier in the Philippines.

The army which Spain threatens to send to the islands would be at the mercy of Dewey while sailing from Spain's nearest possessions to the Philippines, and he could either force it to surrender or send it after Montojo's sunken warships. Even if Spain were permitted to land an additional army in the Philippines, it would not avail her anything. It would mean a few thousand additional prisoners for Dewey when the inevitable surrender of the Spaniards on the island from starvation takes place, and the United States would have a few thousands more mouths to feed until, at the conclusion of the war, they could be shipped to Spain.

Dewey needs an army to enable him to finish the work of conquest which he gloriously began on that memorable Sunday at the opening of the month, and this should be given to him at the earliest possible moment that it can be provided.

EAGER TO FIGHT.

The striking peculiarity of this war is the general eagerness to fight, says the Inter Ocean. There have been wars in which there was much maneuvering and blustering, but no coming to blows. There have been campaigns on sea and land in which commanders exhausted the devices of strategy to keep out of each other's way. There is nothing of that kind now. The Americans in this war are straining strategy, evading rules, and seeking excuses to get at the Spaniards.

Given a Spanish fortified town and an American fleet, and there is a bombardment on short notice. Given a Spanish fort and a Yankee gunboat, and there is a fight. Given a Spanish fleet and an American squadron in the same waters, and broadside follows broadside until one or the other goes down. Given a battalion of Spaniards on shore and a company of Americans on a transport, and there is an immediate resort to powder and shot. Given two cruisers

in midocean, and Spanish and one American, and there is a crash of battle.

Nobody is shouting "Fight!" or "On to Cuba!" or "Do your duty!" to the navy. Commodore Dewey needed no urging at Manila. Admiral Sampson asked for no modification of orders at San Juan. The Wilmington waited for no instructions at Cardenas. Neither Sampson nor Schley will debate questions of precedence or seniority if he meets the Spanish fleet.

There are no all-quiet on the Potomac or nothing-new-before-Paris refrains in this war. The Americans who have done the fighting up to this time know they are right, and they are going right ahead. They remember the Maine, and strike fast and hard. The army is ready to move in the same spirit when the time comes. The men in camp are chafing over delay. They, too, remember the Maine, and want to end the war.

TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

We are in the midst of war, and yet there has been improvement in business every week since war was declared. Business in April was better than in March and better than in April a year ago. Business in the last week in April was better than in the week previous, and the first week in May showed an improvement over the last week in April. Dun's Review of Trade reports railroad earnings for April as nearly 6 per cent greater than last year, and nearly 10 per cent larger than in 1893. The average advance in railroad stocks since war was declared is \$5.51 per share.

Wheat reached the highest point in twenty five years last week, with heavier exports from both Atlantic and Pacific ports. Our exports of corn for the two weeks were 10,687,146 bushels, against 5,586,855 for the same weeks last year. With higher prices for wheat and an increased demand for corn has come a greatly increased demand for agricultural implements.

The improvement in business extends to the farmers as well as to the manufacturers. Not for many years has there been so hopeful a feeling among the growers of wheat and corn as there is now. Business activity that is based on a foreign as well as a home demand, and that includes all branches of trade, from railroads to farms, is likely to continue. The uncertainty some weeks ago had a demoralizing effect on trade. War, however, has not interfered with business improvement, but has stimulated activity.

Carl Schurz, who was unable to see how the American people could possibly be right in the present war, has retired from the editorship of Harper's Weekly, the proprietors of which paper were unable to see how the people who positively declined to renew their subscriptions could possibly be all wrong.

Since Professor Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard university made the broad assertion that "there are but few gentlemen in the United States" the public has been curious to know what the great universities have been doing for the youth of the country during the past fifty years or so.

The eyes of the world are on Sampson at this writing, and the chances are ninety-nine out of a possible hundred that Sampson will give a very entertaining performance if the curtain is not screwed down by the Spaniards.

G. A. R. Resolutions.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this encampment are hereby extended to J. W. Nesmith post G. A. R., J. W. Nesmith corps W. R. C., J. A. Varney camp S. of V., the Commercial Club, the executive committee and especially to its chairman Comrade John W. Lewis, and to the citizens of The Dalles generally, for their cordial reception of their visitors on this occasion, and for the many courtesies extended to the members of the Grand Army and its coordinate orders.

Attention, Co. G.

Notice is hereby given to those desiring to join the newly organized militia company that a drill will be held every night and the regular drill on Saturday night. All those desiring to enlist are requested to be present at the army at 8 o'clock sharp.
 By order of
 LIEUT. G. E. BARTELL.

G. A. R. PARADE.
 An Imposing Affair - Old and Young Form in Line and March to Martial Music.

The G. A. R. parade, which was held at 10 a. m. Wednesday, was one of the grandest turnouts we have ever witnessed in The Dalles.

At 10 o'clock everything was in readiness and a few moments later the parade, which was led by Col. Patterson as grand marshal and his aids, who were mounted on horseback, presented a very imposing appearance.

The Dalles band followed, and by their patriotic selections added much to the effect of the turnout. The newly organized company of the O. N. G. came next in line and were followed by the members of the G. A. R., and as the grey-bearded veterans passed between the lines of people, with their banners waving in the refreshing breeze, they were greeted with loud cheers all along the line of march. The Sons of Veterans came next and the reception they received along the line was also warm and betrayed the regard felt towards the sons of our heroic soldiers. At this point the ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps and the women of the Grand Army kept step with the martial music of the band.

The carriages containing the department commander, Frank Riesner, and the department president of the Woman's Relief Corps, Mrs. Gwilt, Mayor Nolan and President George Blakeley of the Commercial Club, followed.

The carriages presented a very pretty appearance, especially the one of Ward & Robertson, which was drawn by their four beautiful blacks.

One of the most impressive features of the parade was the column of school children, who were headed by Master Linden Garretson, bedecked in an imposing colonial uniform and mounted on a coal black charger. Immediately following came Professors Landers and Gavin, Superintendent Gilbert and Mr. Glasius. Each grade followed in order and was accompanied by the respective teachers.

Everything in the parade passed off like clockwork, there being no confusion whatever or nothing to mar the success of the entire affair.

At 1 p. m. the seventeenth formal opening of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in the Vogt opera house, that of the Woman's Relief Corps in the large Knights of Pythias hall, while that of the Sons of Veterans was held in the small K. of P. hall.

At 8 p. m. business sessions of the G. A. R., S. of V., and W. R. C. were held, and two other business meetings will be held at 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. today. The evening session will be of a social character, however, and everyone is extended a cordial invitation to attend. A well selected program will be rendered and everyone can feel assured a good time.

G. A. R. ENTERTAINMENT.

A Fine Program Rendered at the Opera House in Honor of Our Guests.

Thursday night fifteen hundred people gathered at the opera house to listen to an entertainment and camp fire in honor of our guests; and well were they repaid, for a better program has not been rendered in our city for some time.

Capt. Lewis introduced Gen. G. E. Caukin as chairman of the evening, and after a selection by the orchestra, Department Commander Holloway gave one of the finest, most patriotic addresses that has been delivered during the sessions. His eulogy to the G. A. R. was particularly impressive.

The Washington drill by thirteen little boys from the school rooms of Mrs. Baldwin, Misses Flinn and Phirman, dressed in colonial costumes, fairly took the audience by storm. As the orchestra gave the final strains of a patriotic air, fourteen little Marthas Washingtons marched out and sang "America, My Native Land," and their illustrated recitation, which followed, was remarkable for the expression given. The final drill by the Georges and Marthas together was perfect.

Next came a recitation, "The Flag," by Miss Jones, of La Camas, who is the daughter of an old veteran. This number was well received.

Then came a tableau by about twenty young ladies from Miss Michell's room in the public school, "The Star Spangled Banner," the solo of which was sung behind the scenes. Miss Mabel Cross represented the goddess, while the rest of the young ladies were grouped gracefully around.

Last year Mrs. Mamie Wagley Briggs was made "daughter of the regiment" for the department, and last night Rev. G. W. Grannis, of Salem, in a very witty and eloquent address, presented her with a badge of honor on behalf of the department. Mrs. Briggs responded in her usual happy and appropriate manner.

A patriotic quartet by Messrs. Gottfried, Gifford, French and Lundell, was beautiful and delighted everyone.

Comrade H. V. Gates then responded to "The Old Boys in Blue" in a short speech; but one which awakened many memories in the hearts of the veterans.

The audience was next favored with a recitation by one who was some years ago a great favorite with a Dalles audience—Mrs. Maude Eddon. She was enthusiastically received, and in a manner which was, if possible, improved,

recited "Reginald Before the Roman Senate."

At the rising of the curtain on the tableau "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," the applause was long and loud. The scene was one of a camp ground, and soldiers seated round a fire. One of the soldiers—Prof. Landers—sang the solo and his comrades joined in the chorus. As the strains of "Dying tonight on the old camp ground" were sung, a wounded soldier, represented by M. T. Nolan, was led in and under the shade of a cannon-torn tree, breathed his last and was wrapped in the old flag. So impressive was this that many a tear was shed in the audience.

A double quartet was sung by a number of ladies, and was loudly applauded. It was a gem, and beside being catchy, was well rendered.

After a short address by one of the veterans, the program ended with music by the orchestra.

Toward the close of the program a special dispatch to THE CHRONICLE was read, announcing the fact that two special trains, bearing troops from Idaho, would pass through the city during the night.

Red, White and Blue Luncheon.

Mrs. Joshua French gave a very exquisite lunch to a few old friends Thursday afternoon, May 19th. The guests of honor were Mrs. Phoebe M. Dekum, of Portland, Mrs. James B. Condon and Mrs. Samuel L. Brooks, the two last celebrating their birthdays with the hostess, all three happening within the week.

Owing to the presence of the state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city, the table decorations were in the patriotic colors and the beautiful hues were intermingled with cut glass, china and damask.

Repairing to the parlors, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Wilson, in her usual happy manner, gave a short review of the changes that had taken place in the world's history since the days of the early "Forties," when these ladies made their appearance on the stage of action, after which the time was spent with music and conversation.

The occasion will always remain with them as a bright spot in memory.

Those present were, Mesdames Phoebe M. Dekum, Wintworth Lord, Nellie F. Bolton, Isabella Gray, Elizabeth M. Wilson, Daniel M. French, Nicholas B. Sinnott, James B. Condon, Joshua W. French, Samuel L. Brooks, Smith French.

LOST.

One brown bay mare, branded B N on left shoulder and split in left ear. One brown bay mare, branded L on left shoulder and hip. Will give \$10 reward for return of same. Address
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 Hood River.
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About 1750 head, consisting of 668 ewes with about 300 lambs; 200 2-year-old wethers and 370 yearlings. These sheep will be sold before June 1, and intending purchasers should apply before that date for information in regard to price and terms of sale, or call personally on

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Undisputed supremacy in the World's Competition.

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Increases Yield of Wool.
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Dalles, Moro and Antelope
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Through by daylight via Grass Valley, Kent and Cross Hollows.

DOUGLAS ALLEN, The Dalles.
C. M. WHITELAW, Antelope.

Stages leave The Dalles from Umatilla House at 7 a. m., also from Antelope at 7:30 a. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Connections made at Antelope for Prineville, Mitchell and points beyond. Close connections made at The Dalles with railroads, trains and boats.

Stages from Antelope reach The Dalles Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:30 p. m.

RATES OF FARE.

Dalles to Deschutes.....	\$1 00
do Moro.....	1 50
do Grass Valley.....	2 25
do Kent.....	3 00
do Cross Hollows.....	4 50
Antelope to Cross Hollows.....	1 50
do Kent.....	2 00
do Grass Valley.....	3 00
do Moro.....	3 50
do Deschutes.....	4 00
do Dalles.....	5 00

Aermotor Windmills.

We have lately taken the agency for the Aermotor Windmill, and carry a stock on hand.

We also carry a complete stock of Deep and Shallow Well Pumps, as well as Pitcher Spout and Spray Pumps. Call and see us before buying elsewhere.

The Aermotor Mill is considered the best machine on the market. Call and see it.

MAIER & BENTON,
 Sole Agents for Wasco County,
 Hardware and Grocery Merchants.....
 The Dalles, Or.

Money Saved is Money Earned.

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UNDERTAKING AND PICTURE-FRAME BUSINESS.

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