

The Weekly Chronicle.

The only Republican Daily Newspaper in Wasco County.

COUNTY OFFICIALS. County Judge, Robt. Mays; Sheriff, T. J. Driver; Clerk, A. M. Kelsay; Treasurer, C. L. Phillips; Commissioners, J. S. Blowers, J. S. Kinsey, W. H. Whipple; Assessor, W. H. Whipple; Surveyor, J. B. Goff; Superintendent of Public Schools, C. L. Gilbert; Coronator, W. H. Butts.

Weekly Clubbing Rates. Chronicle and Oregonian, \$2.25; Chronicle and Inter Ocean, 2.25; Chronicle and Tribune, 1.85; Chronicle and N. Y. World, 2.00.

REPUBLICAN TICKET



STATE.

For Governor, T. T. GEER, of Marion County; For Secretary of State, F. I. DUNBAR, of Clatsop County; For State Treasurer, CHARLES S. MOORE, of Klamath County; For State Printer, W. H. LEEDS, of Jackson County; For Attorney General, D. R. N. BLACKBURN, of Linn County; For Supreme Judge, F. A. MOORE, of Columbia County; For Superintendent Public Instruction, J. H. ACKERMAN, of Multnomah County.

DISTRICT.

For Congressman, Second District, MALCOLM A. MOODY, of Wasco County; For Circuit Judge, Seventh District, H. S. WILSON, of Wasco County; For Prosecuting Attorney, Seventh District, A. A. JAYNE, of Wasco County; For Member State Board of Equalization, C. C. KUNEY, of Sherman County; For Joint Representatives, Wasco and Sherman Counties, A. S. ROBERTS and J. W. MORTON, of Wasco County.

COUNTY.

For Sheriff, ROBERT KELLY; For Clerk, A. M. KELSAY; For Treasurer, C. L. PHILLIPS; or School Superintendent, C. L. GILBERT; For Assessor, W. H. WHIPPLE; For Surveyor, J. B. GOIT; For Coroner, W. H. BUTTS; For Commissioner, M. C. EVANS.

PRECINCT.

For Justice of the Peace, C. E. BAYARD; For Constable, W. C. CLARK.

A MONTH OF WAR.

The war has been under way just a month, and some results of permanent value have been achieved. On April 20th the resolutions of Congress ordering Spain out of Cuba and directing her to be put out if she did not leave peacefully were signed by the president. On the same day Spain's minister in Washington demanded and received his passports, and on the next day, the 21st; passports were given to Minister Woodford in Madrid, and diplomatic connection between the two countries ended. The president issued a proclamation on the 22d, telling the world that certain ports in Cuba were blockaded. Sampson's fleet established the blockade on that day. The same day the gunboat Nashville made the first capture of the war, the Spanish vessel Buena Ventura. On April 23d the president issued his call for 125,000 volunteers.

a landing in Cuba in force at as early a day as many persons expected and as everybody desired. The menace of the Spanish fleet on this side of the water has had something to do also with the delay. Moreover, there is a pretty general belief now among army officers that the insurgent forces are far smaller than they were represented to be. Therefore, as practically all of the fighting will have to be done by the United States troops, it was essential that the force to be sent to Cuba be larger than was first deemed necessary.

But in another quarter the success was greater than was at first looked for. That is to say, Dewey's victory came earlier than was expected a month ago, and its dimensions were larger. Not even the most hopeful of Americans supposed Dewey would destroy the entire Spanish fleet, and that not a single warship of the enemy would be left in the Pacific. The brilliant triumph in the Philippines will offset the delay in the West Indies, for when the army now being gathered to send to Dewey reaches him he will complete his conquest. Even the failure to accomplish anything tangible in Cuba thus far need not discourage anybody. Expectation was unreasonably high, as it is apt to be among a virile and confident people at the outset in every great enterprise. Seward thought the civil war would be ended in ninety days, and the earlier volunteers were called for only three months' service. A month ago many persons evidently supposed Spain would be driven out of Cuba and Porto Rico in four or five weeks and the war brought to an end. The expectation was unreasonable, of course. If the United States had an adequate navy and regular army this could have been done. Considering their diminutive size the United States navy and army are the best in the world, but they were not as large as they ought to have been, and as they always will be hereafter. We have done much in the month, nevertheless, even in the Atlantic and Gulf. The navy has been increased and put in thorough fighting shape, and an army of more than 100,000 men has been thoroughly trained, and is now ready to take the field. In the next month the war will be vigorously pushed, and the beginning of the end may possibly be brought in sight.

FOLLY OF UNPREPAREDNESS.

No one now disputes the importance of the navy in the war with Spain, says the Inter Ocean. It is clear that a war with any foreign power must be mainly a war on the sea. Very few will deny that if congress ten years ago had shown as much interest in the navy as the present congress there, would have been no war with Spain. A navy adequate to the demands made upon us would have prevented war.

Hurried preparation for war is always expensive. We are spending now about a million dollars a day to put our army and navy on a war footing. This is at the rate of \$360,000,000 a year. If congress in the last decade had added \$10,000,000 a year to our naval expenditures, there would be no heavy expenditure now, because there would be no war. When the Maine was destroyed the necessity for a stronger navy was so urgent that we purchased warships wherever they could be bought. A congress that would have haggled over ordinary naval expenditures in time of peace put \$50,000,000 at the order of the president without a murmur of protest or objection. The money was well spent and the navy was considerably strengthened, but it would have been more economical had we years ago, in anticipation of the emergency, built the needed ships ourselves.

The United States has a sea coast of over 6,000 miles in length, or rather two lines of sea coast so situated that a vessel ordered from one to the other must make a voyage of 10,000 miles. The folly of a nation with such coast lines, and with such commanding position among the great powers of the world, in being unprepared for a crisis is now clear to every one. If our navy was what it ought to be, we would be able to destroy Spain's entire

navy as Commodore Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet on the Pacific. We could protect our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, blockade Cuba and Porto Rico, capture Havana, and at the same time crush Spain's two Atlantic squadrons, even if our warships were compelled to seek the enemy at Cadiz.

To make one strong fleet in Cuban waters we have had to call the Oregon from the Pacific, and to concentrate the two Atlantic squadrons. While maneuvering to capture the Spanish fleet Admiral Sampson must guard our own coast and keep up the blockade of Cuba. If he can capture the Spanish warships Spain will be crippled almost to helplessness. If the Spanish fleet escapes, and the war continues for a year, we will grow stronger, as our vessels now in course of construction are completed. The Princeton will soon be ready, and the cruisers Chicago, Atlanta and Philadelphia will be ready next fall. A little later the great battleships, the Kearsarge and Kentucky, will re-enforce our fleets, and next year the Alabama will come into the field.

The very fact that in this emergency the navy has done so much, and is doing so well, emphasizes the folly of the past. The fact that the navy and the army are rising to the occasion, and will make success sure, must not blind us to the mistakes that made war possible.

THE OREGON.

Solicitude is turned to exultation. For weeks past the mind of the nation has been largely fixed, with no anxiety, upon a warship ploughing its perilous and solitary way through distant seas. Today it is fixed, with pride and praise, upon that same ship, safe and sound at the end of her weary run, among her sisters of the fleet. It is no common incident, this voyage of the Oregon, achieved in no common manner, and its record reflects no common credit upon the American navy, however much the need of such a work reflects discredit upon our government for remissness in past years.

What is the Oregon? And what has she done? She is a heavy coast-line battleship. She is intended for giving and taking heavy blows in defence of home and country. She is not intended for swift cruising in distant seas. Yet the latter is exactly what she was called upon to do. She was ordered to hasten "from lands of sun to lands of snows" and back again to lands of sun, through two oceans and three zones, past more than a dozen alien coasts, in distance more than half way round the world, through distress of tropic heat and through peril of antarctic storms; through peril, too, of attack from hostile fleets; and at the end of the arduous voyage to be in full fighting trim, ready for instant action. But she fulfilled it to the letter. If there is a finer tribute to shipbuilding and seamanship in all the world than in this simple fact, we should like to know where it is.

But what a stupendous object lesson is conveyed in the need for such a performance! Thousands of miles of sailing, with the innumerable perils of sea and shore, and weeks of time, of which any hour might be filled with the need of a nation's life—and all for what? All because for fifty years we have failed to have the courage of our convictions and have not cut a canal across the isthmus of Central America. Had such a canal been cut, the Oregon would have been in West Indian waters more than a month ago. There is no exaggeration in saying that the lack of such a canal has exposed us to danger of losses greater than the cost of constructing such a canal would be.

Kansas is looking forward to a big wheat crop, and has lost its former anxiety to prove that a bushel of wheat and the silver in a dollar just balance each other according to some occult natural law.

The Spanish have much to say of a proposed attack on the New England harbors, but the threat is not alarming. They will get a warmer reception there than they anticipate.

CONCERNING THE RESERVE.

S. B. Ormsby Writes a Letter Expressing His Views on the Subject.

Fred W. Wilson, secretary of the Wool-Growers Association, received a letter from the special forest agent and supervisor, which is as follows:

SALEM, May 23, 1898. DEAR SIR:—I am informed that certain parties (sheep-owners) have concluded that they do not care to obtain a permit to graze their sheep on the Cascade range forest reserve the coming season, and also propose to enter the reserve when they please and go where they please. It is not to be denied that the matter of government control of the grazing lands of the reserve will be in a large measure experimental the present season and based on the good faith and desire of harmony of the sheep owners themselves. Neither is it claimed that the few who have made this threat will not be able to carry out their present intentions in the absence of a sufficient force to guard the reserve; but of one thing we are assured, that there will be a final settlement of the matter in the near future. And if it will require a great deal to keep sheep off the reserve before the allotted time and control their movements sufficiently, the same guard may be used to exclude them from the reserve entirely next season. I am aware that these remarks do not apply to ninety-nine per cent of sheep owners who have evinced a desire to be fair and honorable in this matter, but it must be evident to every member of your association that the lawless acts of a few cannot fail to injure the many. As regards my own action I can only obey the instructions and enforce the requirements of the department the best I can with the force at my disposal. I have ordered an officer of the department to the Fish Lake region and shall do what I can to protect those who show a disposition to observe the requirements, in their rights on the range. Regarding the assignment of territory it will be plain to every one that from the descriptions given me one may overlap another or the same location be differently described and therefor assigned to different parties. For this reason one should throw up his range of last season and apply for that of another, nor should one seek to dispose another of the range he has formerly occupied with the idea that he will be permitted to hold it permanently. It may be stated I think as a certainty that a new assignment of territory will be made next season.

Respectfully yours, S. B. ORMSBY, Special Forest Agent and Sup'r.

THE SCHOOL BOOK QUESTION.

A Plan Answer on This Subject to H. S. Lyman by J. H. Ackerman.

HARRISON STREET SCHOOL, PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE, PORTLAND, OR., May 19, '98.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN: On May 5th there appeared a communication signed by H. S. Lyman, populist candidate for superintendent of public instruction. After enumerating various improvements in the administration of the office which he proposes to initiate, if elected, Mr. Lyman takes his position to be one of opposition to the contract and proceeds to say that the domination which procured this contract "now asks the voters of Oregon for an endorsement at the ballot-box which will give extension for another period of six years, to continue until 1907."

Since I am Mr. Lyman's only formidable opponent, this inuendo must refer to me. Any doubt about the matter will be removed by reading a circular signed by Mr. Lyman, in which it is openly stated that I am the American Book Company's candidate for the office of superintendent of public instruction.

I deny that there exists any agreement or understanding between myself and any man or corporation respecting the manner in which I shall, if elected, discharge the duties of the office for which I am a candidate. I deny that my vote on the adoption of text-books in 1894 was influenced by any other consideration than the interests of my constituency, the school patrons and school children of Multnomah county. I assert that my vote at that time will bear comparison with the vote of H. S. Lyman, who was then superintendent of Clatsop county. This comparison I shall presently make. Mr. Lyman in his letters and circulars compares the present prices of books in Oregon with the lower prices in other states, fixed under different conditions or by contracts of more recent date and seeks by innuendo to lay a portion of the blame for this difference upon me, yet it will be seen that if Mr. Lyman could have had his way in 1894, we should now be paying more for school books than we pay under the "infamous" contract he so dearly loves to denounce.

Every person who had to vote upon the adoption of text-books in 1894 knows that, though a multiplicity of books were offered, there were practically only two "tickets" in the field. To vote for books not on one of these lists was like voting for the prohibition candidate for president. That Mr. Lyman fully understood this feature of the situation, is shown by his vote. On one side was the list of the American Book Company, on the other was a list made up from the publications of a syndicate headed by the great publishing house, Ginn & Co., and comprising, beside that firm, Maynard, Merrill & Co., The Werner Co., John E. Potter & Co., D. C. Heath & Co., and Lovell & Co.

The books on the opposing lists did not differ greatly in price and quality, but the American Book Company had the great and, as events proved, insuperable advantage. Its books were already in use in the schools, and were offered for re-adoption at greatly reduced prices; times were very hard, and public sentiment was bitterly opposed to any action which would cause the expense incident to a sweeping change of school books.

To ascertain the wishes of my constituents, I addressed a circular letter to the school officers of Multnomah county, inquiring what books, if any, ought, in their opinion to be changed. Almost without exception the answer showed that no change whatever was desired. In consideration of the financial burden under which our people were laboring,

A Soldier's Escape.

From the Democrat-Messenger, Mt. Sterling, Ill.

When Richmond had fallen and the great commanders had met beneath the historic apple tree at Appomattox, the 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, prematurely aged, clad in tatters and rags, broken in body but of dauntless spirit, swung into line for the last "grand review" and then quietly marched away to begin life's fray anew. Rebel shot and shell, the dread miasma of the southern swamps, sleepless nights and wearisome days had depleted their ranks until only a handful remained. Among the number Asa Robinson came back to the old home in Mt. Sterling, Ill.; that he had left at the call to arms four years previous. He went away in the first flush of vigorous manhood; he came back a ghost of the self that answered to President Lincoln's call for "300,000 more."

With his return to the old homestead there came to him the knowledge that war with him was only begun; that he must fight the battle with disease to the end of his days; that the glare of a southern sun and the galling fire of a southern soldiery were as nothing compared to the onslaught of an enemy that fought under cover and disregarded all the rules of civilized warfare. Sciatic rheumatism fastened its fangs upon him, incapacitating him for manual labor and rendering him, much of the time, physically as helpless as an infant. The years passed by, but his sufferings, with increasing age, were increased rather than diminished. He spent a small fortune for doctor's medicine, praying for even temporary relief, but it did not come.

To-day he is an alert, active man of fifty-five years. His rheumatic pains have departed, and while there are traces of his years of suffering in his face he walks with the soldierly bearing and springy step of a healthy young man. To the Democrat-Messenger reporter he talked freely about his case. Mr. Robinson is a man of much more than average education and intelligence. Where he is known in Brown County his word is as acceptable as the bond of the average man, and there is no question but that in his case an almost miraculous cure

and in deference to their expressed wish, I voted to continue in use most of the books already in the schools, though there were several thus re-adopted that I should have been glad, but for the matter of expense, to see changed. The books voted for by Mr. Lyman to be used in primary and grammar schools were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Title of Book and Publisher, Catalogue Price, Retail Price. Lists books like 'Wentworth's Elementary Arithmetic' and 'Frye's Elementary Geography'.

In Mr. Lyman's circulars and letters the fact is strongly emphasized that the retail contract prices of the books adopted are greater than their catalogue prices. The intimation seems to be that it is a crime to vote for such prices. Yet it will be seen that the prices of the books voted for by Mr. Lyman were, in nearly every instance, greater than the catalogue prices of their publishers.

The books voted for by myself to be used in primary and grammar schools were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Title of Book and Publisher, Contract Price. Lists books like 'Fish's Arithmetic, No. 1' and 'Smith's Primer of Physiology'.

The books voted for by me were, with the exception of histories and speller, adopted. The changes make the total price of the adopted list \$13.06.

It thus appears that, so far as prices are concerned, there was no great difference between my vote and that cast by Mr. Lyman. And it is evident that all the unfavorable comparisons of current prices in Oregon with those current in other states under contract made recently are as much of a criticism upon Mr. Lyman as upon myself. The truth is that neither of us could vote upon any prices except such as were offered in 1894 by the companies competing for the business of Oregon. That recent legislation or the course of trade has made it possible for other states to make better bargains since then, is no reflection upon either of us.

If, as Mr. Lyman intimates, my voting for so many of the publications of the American Book Company already in use indicates that I am under the influence of that company, what inference must be drawn from the fact that at a time of great financial distress Mr. Lyman voted to displace nearly all of the text-books in use in the common schools of the state, in order to adopt a list presented by Ginn & Co., which cost slightly more than the list offered for re-adoption?

Mr. Lyman makes much of the rumor that the agent of the American Book Company in this city is supporting my candidacy. Since that gentleman is a Republican, it is not strange that he should be supporting the entire Repub-

was wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. "I was a great sufferer from sciatic rheumatism almost from the time of my discharge from the army. At times I was bent almost double, and got around with only the greatest difficulty. Nothing seemed to give me permanent relief until three years ago, when my attention was called to some of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I made up my mind to try them. I had not taken more than a half a box when I noticed an improvement in my condition. I took three boxes of the pills, and at the end of that time was in better condition than at any time since the close of my army service. Since then I have never been bothered with rheumatism. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is the only remedy that ever did me any good, and to them I owe my restoration to health."

ASA S. ROBINSON. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, A. D. 1897. JOHN G. GESSLER, Justice of the Peace. Medical evidence is added in the following physician's certificate: This is to certify that I have this day examined Asa Robinson and find him enjoying a healthy physical condition and free from rheumatism.

HENRY M. COWEN, A. M., M. D. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of July, 1897. R. E. VANDEVENTER, County Judge, Brown County, Ill. All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills 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.

lican ticket. But what shall we say of the open support which John Gill, the agent of Ginn & Co., thought a life-long Republican and at this moment a nominee for the legislature on one of the Republican tickets, is giving to Mr. Lyman? J. H. ACKERMAN.

WHEN NATURE Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

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 JAMES ENGLISH, Hood River.

TYGH VALLEY ROLLING MILL At all times flour equal to the best for sale at Tygh Valley Roller Mills, at prices to suit the times. Also mill feed. W. M. McCORKLE, Prop. mch16-6m

The farmer, the mechanic and the bicycle rider are liable to unexpected cuts and bruises. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best thing to keep on hand. It heals quickly, and is a well known cure for piles. Snipes-Kinersly Drug Co.

Advertisement for printing services. 'We Are Doing Neat and Artistic Printing.' 'For Reasonable Prices.' 'We Print Anything in the Printing Line.' 'Give us a trial.' 'Chronicle Pub. Co.'

TILLET & GALLIGAN, WM. TILLET, H. GALLIGAN. Sole Proprietors of the CELEBRATED XANIMA APPLE.

Hood River Nursery, TILLET & GALLIGAN, Props. First-class Nursery Stock a Specialty.

Wanted. At the Diamond Mills, Good milling wheat. The highest price paid. mch16 1f.