## ELECTION RETURNS



The Weekly Chroniele.
The only Republian Daity Wasco County.

 Chronicle and Examiner.
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## aNOTHER NAVY TO be buILT.

Several times is many war vessel
as were ever ordered on any one oc-
easion before are soon to be in course
ef construction. Contracts are to be
battleships, four harbor defense mondestroyers. The building of thes vessels has re
by congress.
There is a strong probability, too that many other vessels will be or parhaps in the present session. Rep resentative Pearce, of Missouri, in troduced a bill a few days ago pro-
widing for the immediate construction ${ }^{\prime}$ tive first-class cruisers of greater higher sjeed than any now in the navy, ten torpedo boats, fifteen torguoboats, all of these vessels, as well as the cruisers, to be of a better type than any now in the possession of the United States. Mr. Pearce's bil try's inflientual newspapers, and it is reported that a majority of the mem-
bers of the house are impressed with its wisdom.
The experience of the past four o necessity for the United States to its naval establishment. At the be groning of the present year the great
nations of the world ranked thus in naval power: England, France, Russta, Italy, Germany, the Unted land heading the list. The United Santes, which is sixth on the roll here place. Germany Germany for fifth ate, a vew more vessels agd men than the United States, though it was the Atlantic that the United States navy was more effective than the enlistments put the United State ouith in general naval strength and amany, and still led by England, Fracce and Russia, in this order. But the United States will not he,
nd shonld not be, content with the fourth place in strergth of naval esFrance, which ha bis country in the present war any times in the pest, saill bead of the United States. True France's fighting qualities on the der. France's feet rendered some id to the United States in the latte
pendence, but the Engl:sh could al
ways easily beat the French on th
water when the terms were equal In the quasi-war of 1798-1801 be tween the United States and France oa the ocean the United Sta:es was overwhelmingly victorious. Proba-
bly in a vaval war belween the
United States and France now, the United States and France now, the
United States would be a winner, notwithstanding France's great pre-
ponderance in ships and men. But ponderance in ships and men. But
even this technical superiority should
The great length of the United States coast line, the value of its
ocean commerce and the probable extent of its conquests in the present
war demand that its naval strength immediately and largely in-

|  | SPECTACLE, NESS. |
| :---: | :---: |

We are coming now to the com won-place, practical phase of war
says the Inter-Ocean. There is noth ing spertacular in trainloads or shiploads of troops. There is nothing
picturesque in the transportation of army supplies. 'There is nothing dramatic in long or short marches o heavy bodies of infantry. There is
no suggestion of spirit or dash in or transports There is nothing or transports. There is nothing
make the blood leap in long trains o mule teams and wagons.
these are the sinews of
When the soldiers at Tampa march With their knapsacks and equipments forming a more important funstion of war than when they were on par-
ade or engaged in a sham battle Cbtckamagua. When a regimen marches out of camp armed, equipped
with knapsacks and haversaeks, and with knapsacks and haversacks, and
with each company's wagon earrying camp equippage and supplies, it i ready for war in earnest. It is the an independent. self-supportung en-
gine of war, moving like a great mc gine of war, moving like a great ms complish a clearly defined parpose Such a movement is not inspiring, like a charge in battle, but it is as lems of a campaign
The transportation of troops
slow business. The landing troops with all their belongings is matter of days. The equipping of an army for operations in an enemy's country is a matter of weeks. Prep-
aration. for a decisive campaign is oftem a matter of months. Genera Rosecrans took command of the army of the Cumberland in October, 1862 He began immediately to prepare for
an advance on Bragg at Murfreesboro. He advanced Dec. 26th, an 31st and Jan. 2d. He then began to orepare for the next attack, gathering horses, wagons, munitions of war and supplies. He advanced ngain in June to a new line, and drove the enemy back without a battle. He early in Sen tanooga. After the battie of Chick amauga those who knew nothing of war wondered at his quietness. He had not
tillery.
In the forward movement now wagons are as important almost as
 tion for a campaign that have no There is nothing that contributes so much to the efficiency and saccess of
an army as thorougbness in what to
the people seem commonplace details.
The army is in that stage of prep-
aration now. While the people lave had their
attention diverted by the schemes of

## orgarization,and have been interested

intercourse of Europe. They wonl
do well also to realize that the pres
ent indifference of the powers to their distress is far preferable what they may expect if they invite apon their ease. Spain has mount ains of trouble on her shoulders, but they are as molehills compared with empts the insatiable greed of the European great powers in her hour

## The Weakness of a Woman.

A woman who has suffered eighteen years, who ha been cured after a life of misery and lives again in the of no uncertain meaning.

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