

CELEBRATION

AT THE DALLES,

JULY 4th, 1898.

In Commemoration of the Independence of these United States and the Battle of Manila Bay.

A cordial invitation is extended to the residents of the Inland Empire to join in the celebration.



COME ONE, COME ALL.

COME ONE, COME ALL.

Grand Parade, Bas et Picnic, Speeches, Music by the Bands; Games, and everything to make you happy. The festivities will conclude with a Grand Display of Fire Works in the evening.

The Weekly Chronicle.

The only Republican Daily Newspaper in Wasco County.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge.....	Robt. Mays
Sheriff.....	T. J. Driver
Clerk.....	A. M. Keisay
Treasurer.....	C. L. Phillips
Commissioners.....	J. S. Blowers
Assessor.....	D. S. Kinsey
Surveyor.....	W. H. Whipple
Superintendent of Public Schools.....	J. B. Gott
Coroner.....	C. E. Gilbert
	W. H. Butts

HOW THE WAR WILL HELP.

This war will benefit the country in other ways than those which are ordinarily considered, says the Globe Democrat. It will forever prevent the recurrence of the condition of unreadiness in which the present conflict found us. Two war balloons, it is reported, have just been bought in France, will be in readiness for active use in a few days, and will be sent to the army which is about to invade Cuba. A supply of smokeless powder, it is learned from another source, is being gathered as rapidly as possible, to be used instead of the older kind still employed in the navy. The factories which manufacture the Krag-Jorgenson rifle, the gun which is used by the infantry of the regular army, are being rushed to such an extent that if the war should last ten or twelve months longer enough of these guns would be on hand to supply all the volunteers with it, as well as all the insurgents who are likely to be found.

Aside altogether from the settlement of the Cuban problem forever, and from the acquisition of the Philippines and Porto Rico, which the war will bring, it will show us what we lack in the way of national defense, and will incite us to supply it for the future. The country was very far from being ready for war when war came. The men, in congress and out of it, who shouted earliest, longest and loudest for war, were the men who howled down all attempts urged by patriotic and sagacious persons to make adequate preparation for war if it should come. These men opposed every addition which has been made to the navy, and prevented many additions which were urged, and which, if made, would have enabled us to have sent Spain out of Cuba without the firing of a shot on our side, or to have ended the war in two weeks if Spain refused to get out peaceably.

The defeated, right along until the war actually came, all endeavors to increase the regular army to a figure which would insure national safety. The trivial increase of the army which the spur of actual war extorted from them was accompanied by a stipulation which seeks to reduce the army to its old line after the war ends.

All this will be prevented in the future. The blindness, cowardice and folly which kept the navy down near that of bankrupt Spain and held the army far below the level of that of little Switzerland, will end now. One of the arguments of the opponents of an adequate army and navy has been that such things are un-republican and a menace to liberty. Another argument equally childish is

that a country with 70,000,000 of inhabitants and over \$70,000,000,000 of wealth, as the United States has, needed neither standing army nor navy. These big figures of population and national resources would, they contended, protect it from assault.

Neither of these idiocies will have any standing in the court of public opinion hereafter. The present war, though against an antagonistic contemptibly weak, has shown that great population and immense wealth, unless when they are transmuted into fighting ships and fighting men, would leave a nation as powerless as the giant China proved to be when assailed by the pygmy Japan.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS AND SOLDIERS.

A correspondent of the London Times describes the uniform of the American soldier as the ugliest on record. He states, with a good deal of positiveness, that the dress uniform was the work of tailors and politicians at Washington, and is better suited to the comic-opera stage than to the army.

In making this comment the correspondent pays a fine compliment to the discipline and fighting qualities of officers and men of our army. He believes that the discipline of our volunteer regiments answers the objection of the German military writers to the effect that American armies never can be as efficient as European armies because the men cannot be made into machines.

The correspondent of the London Times finds that the American soldiers are the better for not being mere machines, that they act with intelligence as well as precision, and he believes that this war with Spain may have great influence in convincing European governments that the best soldiers are not mere machines, but those who, like the American troops, act with intelligence, courage and purpose.

This tribute to the American soldier as he stands will make amends for the harsh criticism of the uniform. The truth is that the service uniform of the American soldier is one of the best, if not the best, in the world. There is nothing tawdry about it, no artificiality; but it is simple, in good taste, and well suited to operations in the field. There is no finer military figure than the American officer or private in his service uniform of blue. The dress or parade uniform was changed after the civil war, not by tailors and politicians, but by army officers who had studied the picturesque features of uniforms in France and Germany. The present uniform was adopted under regulations of 1881, and modified by general orders up to and including those of May 5, 1888. It may not be as soldierly as the service uniform—no dress uniform is—but it was certainly built upon military models in vogue in Europe. That is probably the worst thing that can be said against it.

The fact that English, German and French papers have sent correspondents, or at least representatives, into the field with the American troops, and that most of these are fair-minded, is encouraging. They

will inform Europe as to a good many points that have hitherto received very little attention. The genuine army correspondent will write of men and events much as the great war correspondents wrote of the battles of our civil war and of the Franco-Prussian war.

There will be in the field hundreds who never will become war correspondents, with comprehension of military movements or appreciation of fighting qualities and courage. But the people will soon learn which correspondents have a capacity rightly to describe strategic or other movements in the field.

The correspondents from Europe are men who have been in the habit of writing about English or German or French armies, and we may expect some little show of prejudice; but in the end the instincts of the war correspondent will compel recognition of generalship and soldierly quality.

OUR FIGHTING POWER

The London Spectator does not agree with the European critics who believe that the United States has lost prestige by slowness in the war against Spain. "The effect of the slowness of the war," says the Spectator, "if it is to be a slow one, will be an immense increase of American fighting power, especially as regards the armaments which can be used at once." This will be the effect of the war, whether it be short or long. The necessity for a strong navy has been demonstrated, and the measures before congress contemplate a great increase of our fighting power on the sea. Our manufactories and armories have struck the war gait, and are now turning out arms and ammunition at a rate that will keep our armies in the field fully supplied.

The question of armament was a serious one a few months ago, but he people could not be made to see it in that light. It is less serious now because the people have been brought to see the matter in the right light. They know that a mere call for 125,000 volunteers does not make an army. They realize what it is to be without arms or equipments for men ready to enter the field, and they realize as they never realized before the folly of a false economy that leaves a nation, that ought to be strong in peace or war, wholly unprepared for war.

Not all the evils of unpreparedness are found in the army and navy. People unused to preparations for war have no comprehension of what preparation means, and are liable to become impatient under the lashings of self-appointed critics who know less than the people themselves.

Such critics, posing as the friends of suffering soldiers, or as correspondents eager to give the people information, may become mischief-makers, doing the country and the cause as much injury as the enemy's spies or paid agents. What shall be said, for example, of a correspondent who reports that the blockade of Cuban reports is so ineffective that ships loaded with provisions pass into Havana harbor without being molested by the blockading fleet? That is a point that Spain is straining

every nerve to establish, and here comes an American giving aid to the enemy on a most important point. Any man with any comprehension of war or of the gravity of the situation would not make such a mistake.

But the new generation is learning, and fortunately there are in every community, North and South, many who have not forgotten the lessons of war learned two generations ago. The inevitable outcome of the war will be, as the London Spectator says, "an immense increase of American fighting power."

Our esteemed contemporary, the St. Petersburg Novosti, demanding the termination of the war, says that "America must voluntarily submit her pretensions to a tribunal of the powers." "Must" and "voluntarily" are words which do not exist in the English language. The Novosti should not confound the United States with Japan. We do not fight wars here for "the powers" to settle, and we betray no secret when we inform our excited St. Petersburg contemporary that, while we may be sadly looking in awe of that high-sounding phrase, we do not care a continental for "the powers."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Admiral Sampson has provided a good harbor for the army transports when they arrive, thirty miles east of Santiago, in addition to several landing places near the besieged city. The admiral is a man of excellent foresight.

Geographers say that the summer climate of Cuba is better than is generally supposed in the United States. The opinion usually held is based on the bad sanitary condition of Havana, Matanzas and some other of the seaports.

A Serious Runaway.

Saturday morning about 10 o'clock Mrs. William Crawford and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. N. W. Crawford, and a little girl were coming to The Dalles in a hack. In driving down a hill about one-half mile from the river something went wrong and the team became frightened and started to run. All three were thrown out in a pile of rocks and the ladies sustained severe injuries. They were brought to The Dalles and taken to Dr. Doane's office, where Drs. Sutherland, Logan and Doane attended them. It was found that the elder Mrs. Crawford's arm was broken just above the wrist and she was considerably bruised about the head and body. The young ladies sustained a dislocation of the shoulder and was otherwise painfully bruised. The little girl was not injured in the least. They will remain in their room in the Chapman block for a few days before they are removed home.

Weather Bureau Report.

The temperature is normal or above over the entire Columbia river basin. With these temperature conditions the upper rivers will cease to rise. These facts show that the snow is melted from the mountains except on the higher elevations and that a further rise will not occur.

The river above the Cascades will remain nearly stationary or fall slightly for the next twenty-four hours, when the fall will be quite steady. West of the Cascades the fall will begin on Monday and Tuesday. The Willamette at Portland will rise probably .3 of a foot more when the fall will begin. For the next seven days the fall will be slight, after which it will probably be more rapid.

A Suffering Soldier.

This veteran fought for his country; suffered untold hardships, and returned with health shattered. Many a brave soldier has the same history. To-day this one rejoices in a new-found strength and tells his experience to benefit others.

No man is better known and liked in that rich tier of Illinois counties, of which Peoria is the centre, than genial Chester S. Harrington, of Princeville, Ill.

Mr. Harrington is a veteran of the late war. Like many another brave soldier, he suffered not only during that service, but for years afterwards from diseases contracted then.

For years his health was shattered; his sufferings increased. He was unable to gain relief, but now he tells a story which is of profit to many.

"I served three years in the 124th Illinois, enlisted at Kewanee, Ill.," said he. "I was in Libby Prison and suffered like many another Northern soldier."

"The strain of army life did its work in undermining my health, although the collapse did not come for some time after."

"For fifteen years I suffered from general debility and nervousness so badly that I could not sleep. Indigestion resulted and my misery increased."

"My eyes began to fail, and as my body lost vitality my mind seemed to give way. I could scarcely remember events that happened but a few weeks before."

"For two years I was unfitted for business. I was just able to creep around during part of this time, and there were many times when I could not get up."

"My brother is a doctor, but all his efforts to help me failed to give any relief."

"I tried a number of remedies without

avail. Finally, having read articles regarding cures that had been effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I decided to try them. That was in 1876. I bought a box and took the pills according to instructions.

"Four days later I had the happiest hours I had known for years. That night I went to sleep easily and slept soundly as a child and awoke refreshed."

"After I had taken four boxes of the pills, I found that I was cured and had also increased 27 pounds in weight."

"This greatly surprised my friends, who thought my case was a hopeless one. I began my work again and have continued ever since in excellent health."

"Another valuable gain to me was, that while I was taking these pills I had been cured of the smoking habit, which had formed when I was a boy and had clung to me all these years. The craving for tobacco left me and I have never experienced it since."

"I cannot say enough for these pills and have recommended them to many."

To verify this statement Mr. Harrington made affidavit to its truthfulness before Lincoln M. Coy, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People strike at the root of disease by acting directly upon the impure blood. Their power is marvelous and many wonderful cures have been made. Druggists consider them a potent remedy, and all sell them.

A Box Social.

A box social, under the auspices of Nansens school, was conducted by C. R. Doems, late of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of raising funds to secure a library for the school. The entertainment was a success, both socially and financially. First a program was well rendered by the school, after which was the sale of the boxes, and in each box was lunch for two. There was \$15.50 realized by the sale of the boxes.

Enterprising Druggists.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than Blakely & Houghton, who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the throat, chest and lungs. Call at the above drugstore and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cents and \$1. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

KODAKS.

We sell them because we have the right kind. Any price from \$1 to \$10. Easy to take, develop and finish. Come and see a sample of pictures taken with them.

DONNELL, Druggist.

A little boy asked for a bottle of "get up in the morning as fast as you can," the druggist recognized a household name for "DeWitt's Little Early Risers" and gave him a bottle of those famous little pills for constipation, sick headache, liver and stomach troubles. Snipes Kinerly Drug Co.

One Minute Cough Cure, cures. That is what it was made for.

DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS
ONE FOR A DOSE.
Remove Pimples, Prevent Biliousness, Purify the Blood, Cure Headaches and Dizziness. A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. They neither gripe nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or full box for 50c. Sold by druggists. DR. BOSANKO CO. Phila. Pa.



ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 60 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

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-Kinerly Drug Co.

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