

The Weekly Chronicle.

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WHAT VOLUNTEERS LACKED.

The last number of the Army and Navy Journal contains an article that points out the necessity of discipline in diet and habit among troops in active service. The writer shows that the regular army has the advantage over volunteers because the latter resent regulations as to food as an interference with their personal rights and privileges.

In the civil war the regulars lost a larger percentage in battle than the volunteers, but a far less proportion from disease. During the civil war 831 regulars and 34,582 volunteers were killed in action, 1,174 regulars and 48,032 volunteers died of wounds, and 3,009 regulars and 183,207 volunteers died of disease.

The men of the regular service are not only closely supervised in the matter of clothing, diet and sanitary conditions but they are trained to unflinching acceptance of whatever war brings. It is the habit of new volunteers to regard army rations with hostility and they are encouraged in this by their friends at home.

Many ridiculous complaints are made about garrison and patrol duty among the volunteers. The inference is that troops sent to Cuba, or Porto Rico, or the Philippines, will have no other than police duty to perform.

"Assassination," said Disraeli, in referring to Lincoln's death, "has never changed the history of the world." The meaning of the great British statesman's aphorism was that assassination never accomplished the object its authors had in view.

bigot Alexander III, who drove the Jews out of his dominions. A few days ago, just after the world heard of the present Czar's proposition to reduce national armies and to further the cause of international peace, it read of an elaborate attempt to murder him.

HOLD THE VOLUNTEERS.

The developments of the last few days have shown the wisdom of the president's decision not to muster out any more volunteers. It is clear now that no demand on Spain will be granted unless we are prepared to enforce it.

Very few regiments have been mustered out. In most cases the men of regiments ordered home have been given furloughs for thirty or sixty days. The convalescents on furlough will recover their health and those who were homesick will find that lounging about the city or country village is quite as irksome as camp life.

If there is a possibility of a continuance of the war the government cannot afford to muster out any more volunteers. The experience which they have had is invaluable because in it they have gained what can be gained in no other way.

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Remaining in service through September and October will be no hardship to troops in camp in this country or in Porto Rico. Service through the winter months in Cuba will not be trying or dangerous.

The American dollar is received with full honors in our new possessions. It needs no apology, stand-

ing good everywhere for 100 cents. If nine-tenths of the Filipinos want to be annexed, what is the proportion in Cuba? Probably not much less on a full vote and fair count.

ON TO PARIS.

The United States peace commissioners received their final sealed instructions Thursday, and will sail from New York Sept. 15th. It is expected that the joint commission will begin work at Paris before the month closes.

Just what the instructions given are is a state secret, but the report from Washington is that they are entirely satisfactory to the members of the commission who are in sympathy with popular demand to hold the Philippines, and that the conclusion of the whole matter will be Spain's elimination from the list of colonial nations.

Short as was the time between the signing of the peace protocol and the sealing of the instructions to the peace commission, it was long enough for the whole civilized world to have its attention focalized on the colonial readjustment made necessary by the war between the United States and Spain.

General Garcia assures his Cuban friends that they have nothing to gain by opposing the pacification measures of the United States. He might say with equal truth that the Cubans will find it greatly to their advantage to support the policy of the United States.

If Spain had only stopped to think that there are in this country 240,698 public school houses and 14,465,870 children in the public schools, it would have chosen some other antagonist.

There is not a military bureau in Europe that does not consider the war a remarkable success for the United States. The later partisan developments will not cause a change of opinion.

The small loss of life in the American navy and the freedom of the sailors from disease during a summer in the tropics will pass into history as one of the curiosities of war.

The latest estimate of the cost of the war with Spain is \$235,000,000 which is far less than was anticipated. In this respect, as in others, the war was a success.

The Spanish sailors showed their highest effectiveness in beaching a ship. It is, however, the most expensive branch of the naval business.

SPECIAL MARKET LETTER.

Since our last letter there have been good soaking rains over the states of Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska, which will insure plenty of water for stock during the fall months, and also put the native grass pasture in the best possible condition for feeding both cattle and sheep.

The supply of Western cattle this week has been quite liberal but they consisted largely of feeders on the common to medium order. Good beef grades were scarce and in demand at prices, at the close today, 15c to 20c higher than a week ago.

Receipts of sheep during the past week have been large and composed mostly of Western ewes. While fat sheep and lambs sold during the week a shade lower than last week, feeding sheep and lambs have been 10c to 15c higher, selling up to fat sheep and lambs, so that the market as a whole has been very satisfactory to sellers.

No concessions are being made in wool values by merchants here. Several representatives of large wool corporations were examining stocks of wool during the week.

The London auction sales, which open on the 20th inst., where about 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds of wool will be offered, is looked forward to as the turning point in values for the prediction of an advance in prices at the coming series is general abroad, where great strength in prices still predominate.

Deafness cannot be cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

ESTRAY. An iron grey gelding, brand indistinct, looks like a quarter circle with a bar under it. The animal is unbroken. Came to my place at Nanseena, 17 miles south of The Dalles. The owner can have same by proving property and paying all charges.

Showing the amounts of all claims presented, the names of all claimants, the article or claim for which payment is made, the amounts allowed and the claims continued or rejected at the July term, 1898, of the County Court of Wasco county, Oregon.

Schedule of Expenditures.

Table listing various expenditures with names of individuals and amounts. Includes items like 'J L Klinger, rebated Veckford', 'Frank Hill, clerical services on tax roll', 'J O Mack, clerical services on tax roll', etc.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Personal mentions and news items: L. B. Kelly, of Victor, is in the city. Mrs. Lela Evans, of Dufur, is in the city. B. C. Dymond, of White Salmon, is in the city today. S. W. Childers, of Columbus, is at the Umatilla House.