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MILITARY BURDENS.

Some figures published by the New York Journal will surprise those persons who have imagined that the military burdens of the great powers of Europe are of crushing weight in comparison with the military expenditures of this country.

The German naval and military budget for 1898-99 is given in the new Almanach de Gotha, just published. It shows that Germany's expenses this year for all warlike purposes, including army, navy and pensions, foot up as follows:

Army—	
Regular	\$127,978,116
Extraordinary	24,077,396
Navy—	
Regular	15,687,724
Extraordinary	14,825,912
Pensions—	
Army	14,273,333
Navy	778,255

Total \$197,615,730
Our own expenditures for the same purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, if the estimates of the administration should be adopted, will be:

Army	\$166,726,599.71
Navy	47,630,531.08
Pensions	145,233,830.00

Total \$359,590,969.79

These figures, it should be remembered, are not for wartimes. They are peace estimates. The Journal thinks \$10,000,000 should be slashed off the gigantic sum solicited by Secretary Alger. It is of the belief that this would "still leave us more than twice as much as we were accustomed to spend on our military establishment before the Spanish war. Such an amount," he thinks, "would be ample, with the co-operation of a mighty navy, to maintain our rights in every part of the world. Anything more would be reckless extravagance."

The German empire has a population of 52,279,901. It is therefore expending about \$3.80 per capita. The United States has an estimated population of 74,500,000. If the administration's estimates should be adopted, it would expend nearly \$5 per capita.

It should be considered, though, that Germany pays her soldiers wages and salaries which would be out of question in the United States. A lieutenant in the American army is paid five times as much as a lieutenant in the German army, and the pay of the men and other officers is scheduled on about the same basis.

A precedent heretofore unknown will be established after the organization of the 56th congress. It will be the outgrowth of the case of Representative-elect Roberts, of Utah, who is persona non grata as congressman to the decent Christian element throughout the Union, because of his polygamous domestic life. It appears, though, that constitutionally his colleagues are powerless to refuse his being seated. But after having gone through that formality a two-thirds vote of the house can expel him on grounds of ineligibility. It cannot be doubted for a moment, though, that the house of representatives will permit Roberts to remain a member of that body a day longer than the constitution of the United States imposes upon it. It would be a stain upon the fair name of every congressman voting against his expulsion. Besides, it would infuse new courage into the Mormon polygamists to defy the national laws, and perhaps materially retard the settlement of Utah by the better class of Gentiles. No, and three no! This man Roberts must not be allowed a voice in making federal laws, when he himself violates them in a most flagrant manner.—Telegram.

A thirteen year old girl has been allowed to marry in Seattle by her parents. She should be put in a nursery, her parents placed in close confinement, so that they might not have liberty to further populate the world, and the man that married her taken to the top of a mountain and tied to

a stake and left to perish. The marrying of the immature simply increases the ranks of the criminals, the idiots and the fools. Girls under 21 should not be allowed to marry and men not before they are 25. And then, half of the time, marrying would be a mistake.—East Oregonian.

PEACE COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS

A full history of the various stages of the treaty from those who made it can not be expected just now, but some of the American commissioners shed additional light upon the negotiations. Senator Frye touches on the testimony bearing on Spanish cruelties in the Philippines, a subject concerning which little was heard outside during the deliberations at Paris. It was a delicate theme with the treaty still pending. But it had great weight with the American members in making the final demand for all the Philippines. The evidence is complete that Spanish authority in the islands had become an atrocity of the worst kind. In recent years the regions held by the Spaniards had been an inferno. Torture and medieval cruelty were a common matter. This was proved by the records preserved by prisoners and by photographs of scenes of wholesale public executions. Witnesses appeared personally before the American members and piled up the proof until it became irresistible. Senator Frye compares the horrors to those of the inquisition. Our commissioners could not doubt their duty in the premises, and few will be left to disagree with them when all the facts are known.

It soon became evident to the American commissioners that turning the Philippines, or any part of them, back to Spain was simply impossible. Senator Frye does not believe that any American in possession of the evidence could consent to it. Nor does he think that there can be many who would divide the group among our commercial competitors. The idea of selling it does not appeal to his judgment. He is convinced that we shall keep the Philippines, and that by just treatment almost the entire population will be "an intelligent, industrious, prosperous, self-sustaining and contented people."

Possibly at the end of 100 years, or some other long educational period, they might, in his opinion, be admitted to statehood. The treaty leaves us with free hands to hold the group in our own way, or, for that matter, to dispose of it. But that it will be sold, transferred by partition, traded or abandoned is scarcely conceivable. It will be worth more to us than to others. It is plainly a national element in our commercial future, and came into our hands by a natural and perfectly honorable sequence of events. To falter in their acceptance would be a confession of national weakness somewhere.

Senator Frye touches upon a point that will be noted by the people with increasing interest as the duties of the future unfold. "If we give the Philippines a good government," he says, "there will be little difficulty. If we do not send carpet-baggers and political hacks and adventurers with an eye to making money there to govern this people; if we show wisdom and sincerity of purpose there will be no serious difficulty in the government." Similar words of caution were spoken by Col. Roosevelt a few nights ago at a New England dinner in Brooklyn. He said: "We must send only our best men—leaving them unhampered as far as possible—exact results, but giving them liberty in attaining those results. If we treat those islands as the spoil of the politicians, we shall tread again the path that Spain trod so shamefully." The administration may be trusted to maintain its high level in this as in other respects. That is a matter of American honor, honesty and capacity. And so is the question of retaining the Philippines. There is no creditable way to give them up.

Constipation prevents the body from ridding itself of waste matter. DeWitt's Little Early Riser will remove the trouble and cure sick headache, biliousness, inactive liver and clear the complexion. Small, sugar coated, don't gripe or cause nausea. Snipes-Kinnersly Drug Co.

THE KUYKENDALL SCHOOL LAW

A Portion of It Condemned by Resolutions Presented at the Late Meeting of Superintendents.

At the meeting of the county school superintendents recently held in Portland, the following resolutions presented by Prof. Gavin of this city, were adopted and will be submitted to the coming legislature. As every person who has children to educate is interested in the matter, and will no doubt coincide with the spirit of the resolutions we publish them below:

Be it resolved, By the department of superintendence of the Oregon State Teachers' Association, in regular session assembled: First—That we condemn that portion of the Kuykendall school law (senate bill No. 48, passed by the special session of the legislature), which, in the country districts, takes from parents having children to educate the right to vote on the questions of building schoolhouses, borrowing money, levying school taxes and petitioning for the division or consolidation of school districts; that we regard such portion of the act as injurious to the educational interests of the state, and as not justified by public needs or public sentiment; that we request the regular session of the legislature to repeal promptly such portion of the act, and to attach the emergency clause to such repeal.

Second—That the qualifications for voters at all school elections and meetings should be uniform in all districts in the state having less than 4000 population (those districts having three directors), and should include householders (fathers and widows) having children of school age in the district, and taxpayers, male and female.

The Kuykendall school law referred to is as follows:

Section 1. In all school districts in this state now created or that shall hereafter be created, any citizen of this state, male or female, married or unmarried, shall be entitled to vote at any school election or school meeting, who is twenty-one years of age, and has resided in the district thirty (30) days immediately preceding the meeting or election, and who has property in the district of the value of at least \$100, as shown by the last preceding county assessment, upon which he or she is required to pay a tax; provided, that in districts of less than one thousand inhabitants women who are widows and male citizens over twenty-one (21) years of age who have children in the district of school age, and who shall have resided in the district thirty (30) days, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote at any school meeting for the election of school directors or school clerk.

Section 2. All school districts in this state having a school population of two thousand or over, as shown by the last preceding school census, shall be subdivided into voting wards by the directors of such district, such wards to conform as near as possible to the city wards comprised in its boundaries. The board of directors of all such districts shall establish at least one polling place in each ward, the judge and clerks of which shall be qualified electors within the provisions of this act, and residents of such ward; and each elector shall be required to cast his or her ballot in that ward in which he or she resides.

Section 3. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 4. Inasmuch as uncertainty now exists as to the qualifications of voters in such school districts, this act shall take effect from and after its approval by the governor.

Approved Oct. 15, 1898.

Water Commissioners' Meeting.

At the meeting of the water commissioners held Saturday evening Messrs. Seufert, Randall, Phirman, Crossen, Bolton were present.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, the following bills were ordered paid:

J. B. Crossen, Superintendent, \$75.00; C. A. Borders, helper, \$65; S. Bolton, secretary, \$10; J. B. Crossen, cash advanced for labor, \$16; J. T. Peters, supplies, \$98.46; Maier & Benton, supplies, \$3.20; Mays & Crowe, supplies, \$23.25.

A petition was presented by Isaac Joles and others asking that a 6-inch main be laid in the alley back of Fifth street from Court to Washington. Action was continued till next meeting.

R. I. Young appeared before the commissioners and asked that an extension of the water main be made on Alford and Madison streets. Referred to Crossen and Randall to examine and report at next meeting.

Report of superintendent for month of December showed the following:

Total back account	\$1372.30
Collected	1114.30
Delinquent	258.00
Treasurer's report as follows:	
Cash on balances last report	\$4210.45
Rec'd during month	6589.40
Total	\$10799.85
Paid out	5429.10
Balance on hand	\$5370.76

Lily Seufert Entertains Her Friends.

The friends of Miss Lily Seufert were fortunate in being invited to attend a party given at her home on New Year's and which was one of the most enjoyable of the season. Various games were played, and Bert Baldwin entertained the company with a number of instrumental selections, which with the solos by Will Frank, were highly appreciated. Later all took part in a tempting banquet, after which many songs were sung until a late hour, when the

boys all joined in singing "Good Night Ladies." Before the good night song Arthur Seufert took a flash light picture of the party, which was composed of Misses Edie and Vesta Bolton, Margaretta Kinnersly, Helen Hudson, Pearl Grimes, Pearl Joles, Martha Schooling, Bernice Schooling, Rosemary Baldwin, Messrs. Roy Grimes, Will Frank, Jack Payne, Chris Schwabe, James McCowan, Will Michelbach, Bertie Baldwin, Arthur Seufert, Frank Seufert.



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NEW WOMAN IN MEXICO.

She Fights Bulls and Does Other Manly Things.

Among Them She Gives Physic to the Sick and Holds Government Positions—Supporting the Men.

Spain continues to furnish our principal amusements, for at the theaters one hears Spanish plays, the Basque bull players, the "pulsar," continue to attract great crowds, and now we are about to have a season of bull fighting with Manzanilla as the "espada principal," accompanied by a first-class troupe of performers. But even more sensational will be the advent of "the lady bull fighters," now on their way from Spain to this land of winter sunshine.

"Las toreras," or the feminine fighters of bulls, will be greeted with enthusiasm, for they will be a distinct novelty, and are bound to make an impression on the susceptible masculine public. And why not lady bull fighters as well as the "new woman" of northern and colder lands? The girls who enter the arena to confront the "toro bravo," the fierce bull pouncing the sand, and, head down, awaiting his human foe, must have "nerve" herself, and one can fancy how convenient it would be to marry one of them, and so have always a valiant enemy of burglars in the house. At the first alarm, at dead of night, one could awaken one's lady bull-fighting consort with: "Oye, tu, Mariposa de mi alma, get up quick; there's some one in the dining-room packing up the silver!" And the wife of your bosom, arrayed in a wrapper and carrying her trusty sword in her hand, would descend to the lower floor to give the burglar a "corteceada" in the most classic and approved form!

I don't think the new woman of the north can approach in interest the corresponding "feminine new departure" coming out of Spain in these days. In Georgia a female company of militia has been formed, and the gallant governor has a lady colonel on his staff. Chicago presents women footpads who assault and rob male victims in the most approved style of highwayman. Everywhere lovely woman is making progress, and it is fitting that the Latin races should produce, as their choicest exhibit, the lady bull fighter!

In Mexico the woman doctor has arrived, and is building up a clientele, and we have also a woman lawyer, besides innumerable teachers of the "female persuasion," all bright, capable and energetic young women. Women are being employed in the national postal service and are giving satisfaction. Soon they will begin to invade the great government departments, and will supplant the languid young dudes who now smoke cigarettes incessantly and manage to kill time at the government expense. The duetlet of the national palace and of the government offices outside is a study in pink shirts and tail collars. He certainly tells not, although he spins yarns in office hours, and he is "the man with two hats," for one is soft, which he can carry in an inside pocket, and the other hard, of the derby quality, which he leaves on his desk while he saunters out of doors, wearing his soft hat! The chief of his bureau comes to his desk and asks, absent-mindedly: "Where is Carlitos? Ah, I see he is in some other office, for here's his hat!" Credulous chief of bureau! your Carlitos is even now down on Plateros street, ogling the pretty girls and "throwing them flowers," as they say in Spanish.—Boston Herald.

PAYING THE TROOPS.

Complicated Task Which Volunteer Paymasters Perform.

The Routine of Remunerating Uncle Sam's Soldiers and the Amounts They Receive—Paying Dear for Titles.

One of the pleasantest features of army life is the coming of the paymaster with his grippe full of money. Since the declaration of war with Spain the war department has added 70 paymasters and twice as many clerks, under the emergency act providing for an increase. The work required is almost wholly that of expert accountants. Especially is this true of the department of the east, in New York city, where, in addition to keeping the accounts of the volunteers in this vicinity, the paymasters are obliged to take care of the accounts of regulars and retired officers and soldiers. There is no money shown to a green paymaster. Whether he understands the work or not, he has to do the same amount as is given to a paymaster who has been in the service 20 years. In fact, there is a growing suspicion that the volunteer paymaster gets the worst of it all round.

The retired list which new paymasters are required to wrestle with in the paymaster's office in this city comprises the accounts of 400 officers and men who have been retired from the service, but who are drawing three-quarters pay. These payments are made once each month under an intricate system of bookkeeping. It is so complicated that no business man to-day would think of applying it to his own business.

The retired officers and men are paid on the first day of each month. Those residing in New York receive their pay in currency at the paymaster's office, while those residing outside the city are paid by check. The New York pay department is under the control of Lieut. Col. Wilson, who ranks next to Paymaster General Stanton. Under him at the present time are two regular army paymasters, all ranking as majors. As in the army proper, there is nothing done in the pay department without orders, and the soldier who becomes impatient at not receiving his pay at the anticipated time should not blame the paymaster. It may be that he has not received his orders.

The First New York volunteers were paid off recently by Maj. Fowler at Fort Hamilton, and the method of procedure will serve to illustrate all payments in the field. On the rolls furnished by the company commanders an estimate of the amount due each man, less fines, was made by the paymaster, and the latter, with his clerk, went to the camp with sufficient currency to pay off. At Fort Hamilton the place selected for paying the troops was the hall of the local lodge of Good Templars. Each company was lined up, one at a time, in front of the paymaster's desk, and as his name was called out each man stepped forward and received his money.

First comes the captain, who receives \$150; then the first lieutenant, who takes \$125. The second lieutenant walks off with \$116.67, and then follow the noncommissioned officers, beginning with the first sergeant, whose compensation is \$30 a month. After the noncommissioned officers come the privates, who receive \$15.60 a month instead of \$13 a month, as formerly. In fact, in all the salaries of noncommissioned officers and privates there has been a uniform increase of 20 per cent.

When an entire regiment is paid off it is done from what is known as the roll of the field, staff and band, containing the names of the brigade or regimental field officers. These officers are paid by the paymaster in the same manner that other payments are made, but the amounts are much larger, the brigade general receiving \$458.33 a month; colonel, \$291.67; lieutenant colonel, \$250, and major, \$208.33. Regimental quartermaster and regimental adjutants receive \$150, while the regimental chaplain's pay is \$125 a month.

Commissioned officers may draw their salaries from any paymaster, and it is not infrequent that accounts are duplicated. In such cases there is trouble in store for the officer. Paymasters, although they handle large sums of money, are only under \$10,000 bonds. They are responsible for the accuracy of their accounts, and the overpayment of money to soldiers is a loss to the paymaster. The government checks up every item in the pay rolls, and every error in payment is charged back to the paymaster. The possibility of error is a constant worry to the volunteer paymasters, who are unfamiliar with the work and who are largely dependent upon their clerks.

For this responsibility their compensation is \$225 a month. Were it not for the gold shoulder straps and the rank of major which goes with the office, there are few paymasters in the volunteer service who would accept the place. There are among the volunteer paymasters some whose incomes from their private business exceed that of their salary, but whose age disqualifies them for army service, who have joined the pay department that they might acquire a military title. Such of these paymasters as have been assigned to the department of the east are fast realizing that they are paying dear for their titles.—N. Y. Sun.

Concrete Monuments.

Mr. Spinkum—Ah, this reminds me of the pie my dear mother used to make.
Mrs. Spinkum—Oh, Alfred, you don't know how glad I am to hear you say that!
"It's so different, you know, dear," Chicago Evening News.

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