

The Weekly Chronicle.

A GLANCE AT HISTORY.

It is assumed by opponents of annexation of the Philippines that in taking over these islands the United States must either endow the inhabitants with a broad use of the ballot, or depart from the principles on which this government was founded.

This is far from the fact, and in the November number of the Forum, Prof. J. B. McMaster, of the University of Pennsylvania, has recalled a number of historical truths which have not been answered by the so-called anti-imperialists.

"When our forefathers founded the republic, they announced to the world certain political doctrines often asserted, but never before applied. It might reasonably be supposed that, having deliberately proclaimed these truths, the men of '76 would have made use of them. Had they attempted to apply the new truths generally, the whole social fabric would have gone to pieces. Happily they were not so applied. They were ideals to be lived up to and gradually attained; and the very men whose lips were constantly heard demanding the rights of man, the inalienable rights of man, were carefully to work and set up state governments in which the rights of man were very little regarded."

Prof. McMaster then shows that to vote in Massachusetts, a man was required to have an estate worth 60 pounds, or a freehold yielding three pounds annual income; to vote in Connecticut, he must own real estate rated on the tax list at \$134, or possess an annual income of seven dollars derived from a freehold estate. These and similar limitations were applied in all of the original thirteen states.

For more than 100 years the United States has been acquiring new territories, and congress has always taken its time in extending the rights of statehood to the possessions thus acquired. President Jefferson claimed the Pacific northwest as a part of the territories of the United States, and in 1804 sent an expedition under Lewis and Clarke to explore the country and raise the American flag. No one dreamed then of demanding that the ballot be conferred on the natives. Indeed, it was not until eighty-five years later that the people of Washington state were given the privilege of voting for president and members of congress.

The power and greatness and glory of this nation have come from expansion and remote territorial acquisition, and when timid souls speak of expansion and territorial acquisition as though these involved untold perils, they appear ridiculous in the sight of persons who know something about our national history. The life of the republic has been one long and continuous precedent in support of territorial expansion. Our statesmen have had their eyes on Cuba, Hayti and the Hawaiian islands for half a century, and their acquisition, in one way or another, was only delayed because the nation had more wild territory than it was needing at that time.

A LOOK AHEAD.

A little less than a year and a half ago Capt. A. T. Mahan published in one of the magazines an article on the probable tendencies of international civilization in the twentieth century, which is worth recalling to show the rapid course of events in the year 1898, and also to show that questions of expansion were then calmly debated as a certainty of the coming years. The subject ripened a great deal faster than Capt. Mahan anticipated, but he saw the road as clearly as the large majority of Americans see it now. He spoke of "a revived outward impulse," a world-wide desire for new outlets, new territory and new markets, a tendency which statesmen would guide rather than control. The military was praised in relation to its business and for representing

more than ever before the will of nations rather than the purpose of rulers. With the outposts of Christian civilization on our Pacific coast the writer contended that the United States would see and feel its share of the common responsibility.

The test seemed a long way off at that moment. But in less than ten months the Philippines were held by our fleet. Without mentioning them by name, Capt. Mahan spoke regretfully of the fact that the Spanish colonies in the West Indies were in hands which not only never have given, but to all appearance never can give, the development which is required by the general interest. All that is radically changed. Another topic touched on was the necessity some day of annexing Hawaii and of controlling in the West Indies the approaches to the Nicaragua canal. But Capt. Mahan made one mistake. He deferred all this to the twentieth century. He will have to try again. It has slipped into the nineteenth. Much may happen in a few months in these times. The expansion foreseen in the dim distance arrived regardless of prophet or diplomat, yet in no respect, up to date, has the country proved unequal to it.

MR. BRYAN ON ANNEXATION

"It is astonishing," said Mr. Bryan in his address on Wednesday at Springfield, Illinois, "that any man living in this age of the world, living in the United States, should uphold the doctrine of securing land by conquest. Jefferson was against it long years ago."

Mr. Bryan has scanned history's pages through strange glasses. A large part of the domain of the United States has been acquired by conquest. Indeed, the fight for independence was itself in the nature of a war of conquest, the thirteen colonies not only throwing off the yoke of England, but forcing a large territory to come in under the new flag. The thirteen new states went beyond that, and took as the spoils of victory a vast expanse of western territory not included in their borders.

Jefferson asserted title from ocean to ocean, did not bother himself to offer the natives a plebiscite, and sent a military expedition up the Missouri and down the Columbia to raise the stars and stripes on the remote shore of the Pacific.

Mr. Bryan also declares opposition to that part of the treaty of Paris which proposes to give Spain \$20,000,000 for her public works and improvements in the Philippines. "When I buy the Philippines," he said, "I want to deal directly with the people of them, and I want to pay more than \$2.50 a piece for them." This feature of the treaty, while appearing as an act of unusual magnanimity, was not without precedent. At the close of the war with Mexico, in 1848, the Mexicans relinquished all claim to Texas and ceded upper California and New Mexico to the United States. In return, the United States gave them \$18,500,000. This was done under provisions made by a treaty commission, signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo (a town four miles from Mexico), and was ratified by the president and senate, March 10, 1848.

As an historical incident of interest, it may be well to recall the fact that General Phil Kearney had proclaimed California annexed to the United States on March 1, 1847, the year previous.—Spokesman Review.

THE CRISIS AT ILOILO.

If the truth could be ferreted out, it would be found that European intrigue is feeding Aguinaldo's mad ambition for a Filipino republic. Some trusted servant of Emperor William or the czar is inciting the insurgents to resistance against the authority of the United States.

The attempt will not succeed. The United States has put its hand to the plow, and will not turn back. Having destroyed and cast out the government of Spain, it will meet its implied obligation to civilization. It is under guarantee to establish a better rule in the Philippine islands, and it is not so deluded as to think that Aguinaldo and his native followers can set up and maintain a respectable

government. It seems that we shall have to speak to the misguided insurgents with Yankee guns and Dewey music before they will be sufficiently impressed with the magnitude and power and determination of the United States. If it shall be found necessary to teach a lesson of that sort, the teaching should be thorough and prompt. A clear understanding will be best for all concerned.

The United States would soon have all the gold in the world if balances were settled entirely in that metal. In 1898 the balance of trade in our favor was \$617,000,000. The world's stock of gold outside of this country is estimated at \$2,830,000,000. Our excess of exports on the scale of last year would absorb it all in less than five years if balances were paid exclusively by the transfer of gold. Our net importations of gold in 1898 were about \$145,000,000. Even this figure would call for the entire present stock of gold in less than twenty years. But as the annual gold yield is \$250,000,000 and increasing a gold monopoly for any nation is not among the probabilities.

In 1823 John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, wrote to our minister to Spain that "Cuba, forcibly disjoined from its unnatural connection with Spain, and incapable of self support, can gravitate only toward the North American union." He considered this result as certain as the law of gravitation, and whatever delays may occur, time will prove that he was correct.

Lord Wolseley pays a tribute to the American volunteers in the war with Spain. Their work was equal to their historic record and Wolseley knows that no more need be said.

Senator Gray, the only Democrat on the peace commission, tells Bryan that the treaty "merely gives us control of the situation." Uncle Sam always looks after this little detail in setting up a war.

Under Dutch rule the Malay island of Java within a century has increased in population from 1,000,000 to over 20,000,000. Holland would have no misgivings about its ability to govern the Philippines.

More miles of railroad have been built in the United States in 1898 than in any other year since 1892, and in general the work has opened up fresh territory.

Road Supervisors Appointed.

- The following road supervisors were today appointed by the county court; District No. 1.—Cascade Locks.—Wm. Frizzell. Dist. No. 2.—Hood River.—J. F. Armour. Dist. No. 3.—Hood River.—Thos Bishop. Dist. No. 4.—Hood River.—C. Dethman. Dist. No. 5.—Mosier.—Frank La Pier. Dist. No. 6.—The Dalles.—W. J. Jordan. Dist. No. 7.—The Dalles.—J. F. Agidius. Dist. No. 8.—The Dalles.—Andrew Urquhart. Dist. No. 10.—The Dalles.—Alex Fraser. Dist. No. 11.—The Dalles.—William Cushing. Dist. No. 12.—The Dalles.—D. J. Cooper. Dist. No. 13.—The Dalles.—Fritz Clausen. Dist. No. 14.—Boyd.—Geo. Rice. Dist. No. 15.—Dufur.—Eli Hinman. Dist. No. 16.—Kingsley.—J. L. Kennedy. Dist. No. 17.—Wamic.—J. Kennedy. Dist. No. 18.—Wapinitia.—J. L. West. Dist. No. 19.—Antelope.—Frank Kincaid. Dist. No. 20.—Bake Oven.—Frank Fleming. Dist. No. 22.—Hood River.—Thos. Collins. Dist. No. 23.—Mt. Hood.—A. B. Billings. Dist. No. 24.—Tygh.— Dist. No. 25.—The Dalles.— Dist. No. 26.—Hood River.—J. H. Dukes. Dist. No. 27.—Dufur.—N. P. O'Brien. Dist. No. 28.—Ridgeway.—H. W. Cooke. Dist. No. 29.—Hood River.—D. S. Crapper. Dist. No. 30.—The Dalles.—D. L. Bolton. Dist. No. 31.—Viento.—W. F. Byrd. Dist. No. 32.—Kingsley.— Dist. No. 33.—Victor.—Geo. Woodruff. Dist. No. 34.—The Dalles.—

BURKIN'S ARMS OINTMENT.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Blakeley and Houghton, druggists.

LEGISLATURE HAS ASSEMBLED

The House Retains all Its Committees and Officers, With one Exception—Current Resolution Passed.

(Special to The Chronicle.) SALEM, Jan. 9.—The legislature convened at 10 o'clock this morning. The Senate immediately adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The house remained in session, and after some time spent in consideration decided to retain all its old officers and committees from the special session of last fall, with the exception of Griffin, the sergeant-at-arms, who was ousted. Ben. S. Worsley, of Clatsop county, being appointed to the position.

The house then took up and passed the current resolution providing for a committee to audit the books of the state treasurer.

Another resolution was immediately afterward acted upon providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with a like body from the legislative assembly of the state of Washington, relative to the protection of the salmon industry on the Columbia river.

The house then adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The lobby is already crowded with people from different parts of the state, who are interested in the pending legislature.

GOVERNOR GEER'S STIRRING ADDRESS

Reform is Strongly Advocated By Both the Retiring Governor and His Successor.

CAPITAL, SALEM, Or., Jan. 10.—The joint assembly canvassed the governor's vote at 11 o'clock today, and T. T. Geer's election was announced.

The retiring and new officer and the supreme court were seated upon the platform. Gov. Lord then read his farewell message, which was strong on reform.

President Taylor presented Governor Geer, who was greeted with prolonged applause and delivered his address in his usual happy style. Reform was strongly recommended by him, and a suggestion made that the present legislature expedite work and adjourn, thus decreasing the expense. The entire address teemed with sarcasm and good sense. Referring to the committee clerk evil, he advised a radical change; and suggested a change in the board of regents of the state, recommending that the board be composed of not more than three members, to be drawn from the counties in which the institutions are located. He favors the appointing of a committee to confer with a like body from the state of Washington, relative to the salmon industry. Also proposed two more judges of the supreme court.

Another matter mentioned was that of the need of good roads and broad-trimmed wagons. A law should also be passed protecting game birds, and recommended that no open season be allowed for that year.

He says the cost of conveying prisoners to the penitentiary is outrageous. The law requiring sheriffs to take female patients to the insane asylum is a great evil and should be abolished. The cost of state printing he declared as too large, and said a law remedying the same should be passed.

In closing the governor said we should be thankful to Providence for health, prosperity and every blessing, and end his address with a very pleasing finale.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of La Grippe. During the epidemic of La Grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or La Grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and La Grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton, druggists.

Wood-Wood-Wood.

We can furnish you with strictly first class, dry, fir wood at the same prices which you have been paying for inferior quality. Send us your orders and get the best. Phone 25. Feb. 1

JOE T. PETERS & Co.

Are You Interested?

The O. R. & N. Co.'s New Book On the Resources of Oregon, Washington and Idaho is being distributed. Our readers are requested to forward the acquaintances, and a copy of the work will be sent them free. This is a most-would ask that everyone take an in-H. HURLBURN, General Passenger Agent, O. R. & N. Co., Portland.

NOTICE.

Came to my place last harvest, a brown horse, three white feet, star in forehead, rope mark around left hind leg above knee, branded H. S. with W over S. (connected with the H.) Owner can have same by proving property and paying all charges.

AUGUST FOLLNER, Near Five Mile, Dec. 21-1

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with the transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system. Buy the genuine, made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

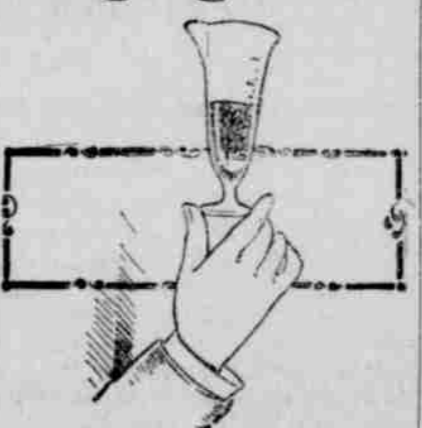
La Grippe is again epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Shepard, publisher Agricultural Journal and Advertiser, Eldon, Mo., says: "No one will be disappointed in using One Minute Cough Cure for La Grippe." Pleasant to take, quick to act. Snipes, Kinsley Drug Co.

Freas Saunders has purchased the wood business of J. T. Reynolds in this city. Those desiring good wood will find him by ringing up 'phone number 12.

For Five Dollars you can buy a Camera that will take larger pictures than any other Camera on the market. For sale by Clarke & Falk.

Use Clarke & Falk's Floral Lotine for sunburn and wind chafing.

A good drug sign.



You well know that a good drug sign is the patronage which is bestowed on the store. It is the purveyor of the goods handled and the manner of doing business that makes and keeps this business. We are pleased with the result of our efforts to supply the best drugs at the best price. We are particular about the compounding of them.

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The Economy Gasoline Lamp

Approved by the Board of Underwriters of the Pacific, November 1, 1898. 100-CANDLE POWER 14 HOURS FOR 4 CENTS. Own your own Gas Plant. Run your own meter. A complete gas plant within the lamp portable, hang it anywhere. Maximum light at minimum cost. J. D. TUNNY, Agent for Wasco County.

O. R. & N. CO

Table with columns: DEPART FOR, TIME SCHEDULE, FROM DALLES, ARRIVE FROM. Lists various train routes and schedules.

No. 22, through freight, east bound, does not carry passengers; arrives 2:30 a. m., departs 3:30 a. m. No. 23, local freight, carries passengers, east bound; arrives 4:30 p. m., departs 8:15 p. m. No. 21, west bound through freight, does not carry passengers; arrives 8:15 p. m., departs 9:30 p. m. No. 25, west bound local freight, carries passengers; arrives 5:15 p. m., departs 8:30 a. m. For full particulars call on O. R. & N. Co.'s agent The Dalles, or address W. H. HURLBURN, Gen. Pass. Agt., Portland, Or.

EAST and SOUTH via The Shasta Route

Southern Pacific Comp'y.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Portland.

Table with columns: LEAVE, ARRIVE. Lists train departure and arrival times for various routes.

INDEPENDENCE PASSENGER. Express train Daily (except Sunday). 4:30 p. m. (Lv. Portland, Ar.) 8:25 a. m. 7:30 p. m. (Ar. McMinnville, Lv.) 3:30 a. m. 8:30 p. m. (Ar. Independence, Lv.) 4:30 a. m.

DAILY, 1 DAY, EXCEPT SUNDAY. DINING CARS ON OGDEN ROUTE. PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS AND SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS Attached to all Through Trains.

Direct connection at San Francisco with Ocel dental and Oriental and Pacific mail steamship lines for JAPAN and CHINA. Sailing dates on application. Rates and tickets to Eastern points and Europe. Also JAPAN, CHINA, HONOLULU and AUSTRALIA.

All above trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, Fifth and Irving streets.

YAMHILL DIVISION. Passenger Depot, foot of Jefferson street. Leave for OSWEGO, daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 a. m.; 12:30, 1:35, 5:15, 6:25, 7:05 p. m. (and 11:30 p. m. on Saturday only, and 9:00 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. on Sundays only). Arrive at Portland daily at 6:40 and 8:30 a. m.; and 1:25, 4:15, 6:20 and 7:35 p. m.; (and 10:05 a. m., 9:15 5:10 p. m. on Sundays only).

Leave for Sheridan, week days, at 4:30 p. m. Arrive at Portland, 9:30 a. m. Leave for ARLIE on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9:40 a. m. Arrive at Portland, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8:05 p. m. *Except Sunday. **Except Saturday.

E. KUEHLER, G. H. MARKHAM, Manager, Asst. G. F. & Pass. Agt. Through Ticket Office, 134 Third street, where through tickets to all points in the Eastern States, Canada and Europe can be obtained at lowest rates from J. B. KIRKLAND, Ticket Agent, or N. WHEELDON.



In anticipation of your holiday needs we have gathered a stock of Toilet Articles, Perfumes, etc., which should prove pleasing. The quality will speak for themselves, and the prices prove that there is remarkable value in each offering. Some are good to look at and to use, some good for use alone, some are entirely ornamental, but all will serve the purpose for which they were made in the best possible manner.

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