

The Weekly Chronicle.

Advertising rates.

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One month (less than 30 days)	25
Three months (less than 90 days)	75
One year (less than 365 days)	2.50
Over twelve months	3.00

CLEAN OFFICERS.

General Brooke has inaugurated a system in Havana which will be a novel innovation in American history—appointments to office without a political pull behind them. The wisdom of his procedure is already apparent. He has gathered around him in the civil administration of the city men who have the confidence of all classes of islanders, and half the battle of placating suspicious Cubans is won at the beginning of his governorship. He is given free rein to choose the most competent men to carry out his reforms and is not hampered by the federal brigade and the horde hungry for pie in the mother country. General Wood adopted the same method in Santiago and has made a model city in six months out of material which was as near hopeless as a municipality can be. How long the administration will allow these splendid officers to exercise their unbiased judgment is a matter of conjecture. It certainly will not be long if there are many \$60,000 positions to be given out.

Perhaps the success of General Wood in Santiago may eventually effect a change in appointive methods in the United States. It has often been urged that the appointive power be limited to the chiefs of departments and the highest offices in the diplomatic and consular service. This has been the aim of civil service reformers for twenty years. What there is of the system worked well until professional politicians began their systematic efforts to ruin it, and they are even now attaining that end. But the colonies are not yet under the domination of the wirepullers, and the administration of affairs there may be expected to be clean and as honorable as a regular army officer can make them. If General Brooke and General Wood are let alone, there is no doubt of the ultimate preponderance of most skeptical Cubans. If they are hampered by the professional politicians, it will not take long to breed great discontent.

DEWEY AND KITCHENER.

The more facts that come out in relation to the late Sudanese campaign the more one finds to admire in Kitchener, the Dux of Great Britain. An admirable thing about it all is that the British government was quick to appreciate his merit and has shown its appreciation by giving him practically a free hand in the government of the region. The idea suggests itself that the United States might have shown as great wisdom had it recognized Dewey's merit by giving him a free hand in the Philippines and done so with the assurance that the trust would not have been misplaced. But Secretary Alger wants an army officer at the head of affairs, so this is not to be.

Kitchener's whole campaign in the Sudan, lasting over two years, cost two and a half millions, and at the close he had a railway the first cost of which is estimated at about two millions, though having free labor it does not represent by any means that expenditure. In addition he has telegraph lines, steamers on the Nile and large workshops.

Kitchener and Dewey each possess in a high degree military genius and the ability of administration. Such men are rare. Few of them are born in a century. When one is discovered it behooves a government to make the most of him. Great Britain's experience has taught her this. The United States may have the knowledge, but has not put it into service, being handicapped by members of the administration.—Spokesman Review.

WALL STREET ALARMED.

Wall street is taking alarm at the so-called "industrial" securities, the polite word for the stocks

of the trusts. On this matter Henry Claws says:

"In most cases, they are greatly overcapitalized; properties are taken in at exaggerated valuations; factories are absorbed with the expectation that they will be kept idle; 'good will' is capitalized at fictional figures; and profits are promised which are incompatible with the maintenance of prices for products low enough to either protect the combine from competition or to stave off public dissatisfaction and legislative or legal intervention. It is a serious question for Wall street as to how far it is consistent with the safety of its large interests and with its reputation as a great financial market to become instrumental in the distribution of thousands of millions of securities resting upon such a basis as these 'industrial' for the most part possess. It would seem inevitable that these corporations must, at no very distant day, become a burning question in politics; and, in that event, what would be the situation of investment interests if Wall street were found flooded with these issues?"

Mr. Claws is entirely right. These trusts must, at no distant day, become a burning question in politics, and when that day shall come the American people must do battle with a cunning giant.

Consider the possibilities of one of these gigantic trusts, that of the American Steel and Wire Company, organized last week with a capital of \$30,000,000. This single combination could afford to spend annually an enormous sum to secure for itself "friendly" consideration by the United States senate. There are forty-five states and ninety senators. On an average fifteen senators are elected annually. Legislation so mild as to reduce the profits of this trust by 1 per cent only on its capital stock would mean to it \$300,000. Rather than endure rigorous legislation, this single trust could well afford to throw \$300,000 annually into these fifteen senatorial elections—a corruption fund of \$60,000 for use before every legislature electing a senator.

When one reflects on the corrupting possibilities of one trust, the mind is staggered by the thought of the evil which may be wrought by the scores of trusts now in existence in this country.—Spokesman Review.

General Shafter, on his way West to take charge of the department of California, is undergoing an ordeal similar to the one Lieutenant Hobson underwent while crossing the continent. The women only encountered greater difficulty in their enthusiastic osculatory exercises, because of the general's enormous circumference. Seriously, though, there should be an end to this modest display of admiration for heroes of the war. It is not a belittling act on the part of a self-respecting American woman to publicly kiss an utter stranger because he better served his country in times of danger than did his brother. There are other and more delicate ways for American women to display their profound admiration for men having performed valorous deeds than by hugging and kissing them. This practice is nauseous and subject to the severest criticism from a standpoint of decency.—Telegram.

AMERICA'S WORLD INFLUENCE

Europe is beginning to grasp the fact that the United States is an influential member of the family of nations, but it does not grasp the whole of the fact or apprehend its full significance. The latest issue of the London Spectator has an article which says that the "dominant fact of the year 1898 was the rise in the position of the English-speaking peoples." It remarks that "on the other side of the Atlantic the people of the United States, moving as if they were forced on by some impulse from without, with a minute army in being, a president specially vowed to peace, and a minister of war most kindly described as a shortsighted amateur, crushed the ancient monarchy of Spain almost without effort and seated themselves on great islands in the Caribbean and the Pacific," and adds that "America has become within one year, in the eyes of those who control armies and fleets, almost

a new and conceivably a dangerous power." Then it says: "The English-speaking races, disregarded in 1897, are in 1898 regarded as the potential equals in combination of all the rest of the world."

It is unquestionably true that the chapter which the United States added to the world's history in 1898 has been a revelation to the rest of the nations, and has immeasurably increased the prestige of the English-speaking races, for England's sympathy with the United States when the other nations were more or less unfriendly has been the means of shedding on England, by reflection, a little of the glory which the United States gained. Moreover, in the African campaign England gained glory of her own, which restored her at once to the position of influence which she held at the opening of the present century, during the days of P. M. and about two-thirds of a century later in the times of Palmerston and Disraeli. The glory of the English-speaking races, however, dates back further than 1898, and America had a far larger share in that glory than the world then or since clearly realized. "We are forced to ask every morning what victory there is," and Horace Walpole, in 1759, "for fear we may miss one." A strong basis of truth underlies that joose remark. No other country had ever played so glorious a part in the history of the world as England had been playing for a year or two at that time, and her American colonies bore a prominent share in the work which that country performed.

At the time when Walpole spoke the victories had just taken place which drove France out of North America, and saved the greater and better part of the New World to Anglo-Saxon civilization. England had been gaining victories in Europe and Asia as well as in America, for the struggle which was drawing to a close at that time of the Seven Years' War, but the part of the conflict which took place in the New World was that part which had the greatest interest for England. In the New World the colonies which a few years later became the United States were far more prominent in the struggle than was England herself, and forced England into it. Two-thirds of the army which fought England's battles in the New World in that conflict were contributed by the colonies, the best of the English officers, and some of the best Americans, 20,000 soldiers furnished by the colonies had lost their lives in fighting their own and England's battles, while \$15,000,000 of the expenditure of the war was provided by America, and less than a third of this sum was ever refunded by the mother country. Those were glorious days for America as well as for Great Britain, and many of Europe's statesmen already began to foresee America's rise. "England," said the French diplomat, Count Vergennes, "will ere long repent having removed the only check (France) which could keep her colonies in awe. They stand no longer in need of her protection. She will call on them to contribute toward supporting the burdens they have helped to bring on her, and they will answer by striking off all dependence." The prophecy of that day became the history of a dozen years later. But naturally those who then began to foresee America's greatness did not comprehend its full measure, or dream how quickly it was to assert itself. America's influence on the current of the world's history, which is now manifest to all men, began to take effect at a far earlier period than is commonly realized today.—Globe Democrat.

Elegant new Pullman palace sleepers between Portland and Chicago have just been placed in service via the O. R. & N. Oregon Short Line, Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern railways daily every day in the year. Cars are of the very latest pattern, in fact being the most improved up-to-date sleeping cars turned out by the Pullman Company. These new palaces will leave Portland on the evening fast train of the O. R. & N. arriving at Chicago the morning of the fourth day and running through without change via Granger and Omaha. 191

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

NO INTERESTING LEGISLATION.

New Measures Coming Up for Final Passage—State Fair Appropriation Bill Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

CARROLL, Salem, Jan. 18.—There was another short session of the senate this morning.

Routine business continues, with but few measures coming up for final passage.

The Cottage Grove charter bill has passed the senate, as did also the bill authorizing the trustees of the Jefferson institute to transfer property.

The bill revealing the state fair appropriation was referred to the house committee on ways and means.

A measure reducing the salary of the district attorney of the Third district promises to cause a lively discussion when it comes up for final passage.

The assembly will attend the Workmen's memorial services tonight at the Methodist church, having received a special invitation.

It is very likely the senate will defeat the bill adding two judges to the supreme court. The court commission will, however, receive more favorable consideration.

CLERKSHIP MATTER A FARCE

Memorial to Congress Relative to Nicaragua Canal—Reported Adversely on Additional Judges.

CARROLL, Salem, Jan. 19.—In the house this morning Myers introduced a memorial to congress relative to American construction, ownership, and control of the Nicaragua canal.

The clerkship resolution recently adopted is a farce. Clerks are allowed to any chairman asking for them just the same as in former years.

Several measures relative to railways are ready to be introduced.

The house passed the bill amending the charter of Dalles, and the senate a measure admitting the Oregon City charter.

Judiciary committee reported adversely on a bill providing for additional judges of the supreme court.

Senators Smith and Malley addressed a thousand people at the Workmen's memorial services last night, many of the senators and representatives being in attendance.

Both houses are rapidly clearing their calendars.

NIGHT SESSION OF THE SENATE

Lobbies Crowded With Persons Pushing Pet Schemes For Consideration.

CARROLL, Salem, Jan. 20.—The senate held a night session last night, when routine matters engaged the attention of the senators.

This morning the senate passed two bills. The first provides for the right of county clerks to administer oaths when required in pension matters. The second names moneys in which taxes are payable.

After holding a forty-minute session the senate adjourned till 2:30 Monday.

The house today passed a bill providing for letting the contract for boarding prisoners in Washington county. Also one doing away with the custom of paying fees to private attorneys for collecting moneys due the state, and providing a method whereby state attorneys shall do the work.

The lobbies still continue to be crowded with people nursing pet schemes. District and deputy district attorneys are much in evidence at the state house lately.

The sugar beet bill will come up for consideration Monday, the house having adjourned until 1:30 Monday.

The fortieth anniversary of the admission of the state of Oregon to the Union will be fittingly observed by the two departments of the Oregon legislature, assisted by the residents of the Capital City, on Tuesday, February 14th. In fact the celebration will be of a dual character, inasmuch as February 14th marks the fiftieth anniversary of the extension of United States laws over the then territory of Oregon. It is proposed to hold the exercises in the legislative chamber of the house. There will be a morning session, for which three addresses have been arranged, one each to be delivered by representatives from the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the state. In the afternoon it is proposed to have an oration delivered, the exercises including vocal music. A banquet will probably be held in the evening.

This Is Your Opportunity. On receipt of ten cents, cash or stamps, a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate the great merits of the remedy.

ELY BROTHERS, 55 Warren St., New York City.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."

Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for catarrh and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

New Line of GARLANDS Just Received.

No. 7 Woodland k stove	\$ 7.50
No. 8 " " " "	8.50
No. 8 Wood Garland, jr., cook stove	15.00
No. 8 Wood Garland, jr., reservoir and base	25.00
No. 8 Bridal Garland	23.00
No. 8 Bridal Garland and reservoir	33.00
No. 8 Home Garland cook stove	25.00
No. 8 Home Garland cook and reservoir	35.00
No. 8 Home Garland range	40.00
No. 8 Home Garland range and reservoir	45.00
No. 8 Empire Garland steel range	45.00

Also a full line of Cole's Hot Blast Air Tight Heaters just received.

Everybody knows that "Garland" stoves and ranges are the world's best. They combine elegant finish, durability, and convenience, with economy of fuel, and in spite of all competition hold their station far in advance of all others. We take pleasure in calling attention to our list of stoves on hand. Sold exclusively by

MAIER & BENTON,

Hardware and Grocery Merchants.

The Dalles, Or.

Anti-Trust Bill.

Mr. Morton, of Wasco, has the following bill on the clerk's desk to knock out the business of treating: "That any person who shall in any saloon or place where liquors are sold, give or treat another to any drink or other quantity of spirituous, malt or vinous liquors, with intent that the same shall be drunk or consumed by the person so treated, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20, or by imprisonment in the county jail of the county where such offense is committed, not less than two nor more than ten days." An emergency clause is attached.

The Telegram says: "If the bill of Morton of Wasco county to prohibit treating in barrooms, introduced in the house yesterday, becomes a law there will be many a beer hall loafer who will have to go dry. It is not believed, however, that the bill will pass, for the saloon men have too many friends among the legislators. Should it appear, however, that there is any probability of the bill receiving favorable consideration an effort will be made to exempt 'house bill No. 104' from the operation of the law."

Should the bill pass, its effects would be more far reaching than any temperance pledge.

Sam Jones on Kissing.

The noted evangelist, Sam Jones, has the right idea in regard to the criticisms on Hobson's kissing tour. However, he certainly could not have taken as his text upon the occasion when he made the following statements, the words of the Bible: "Greet all the brethren with a holy kiss," which would excuse the sisters for their conduct and compel Hobson to receive them without a murmur. He says: "The newspapers may decry Hobson and speak ill of him, but he has the profound sympathy of my heart. Why, to kiss everybody that comes along, from the old maid with more on her lips to the gay widow; to kiss the old sister whose nose and chin are meeting; to kiss the good, the bad and the indifferent."

Woodman Installation.

Tuesday night at Fraternity hall, Mt. Hood Camp, W. of W., and their auxiliary, Cedar Circle, Women of Woodcraft, installed their officers for the ensuing term. After a piano solo by Mrs. E. J. Collins, Mr. Jas. Snipes installed the following officers of Mt. Hood camp: Con. Com., C. T. Rawson; Advisor, C. F. Stephens; Banker, C. L. Phillips; Clerk, W. D. Harper; Escort, S. D. Garner; Watchman, R. G. Wilson; Sentry, D. W. Mann.

The officers of Cedar Circle were then installed by Mrs. Anna Blakeney; Guardian N., Mrs. Ollie F. Stephens; Advisor, Mrs. Inez Fillion; Clerk, Miss Etta Wren; Banker, Mrs. Ella Dawson; Magician, Mrs. Bell Berger; Attendant, Miss Emma Williams; I. S., Miss Lena Jackson; O. S., Mr. Jas. Taylor; Capt. of Guards, Miss Rachel Morgan; Manager, Mrs. Viola Rorden.

A vocal duet by Mesdames Jayne and Groat, select reading by Mrs. Inez Fillion, instrumental duet, piano and mandolin by Misses Lola and Lela Kelsay, after which refreshments were served, and a social time followed.

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

Schedule of Expenditures

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 Jan. term, 1899, of the County Court of Wasco county, Oregon. The following list, however, does not contain any claim for which the salary or fees are provided for by statute:

St. Vincent's Hospital and Wasco county poor	\$ 125 50
Irwin-Hudson Co., supplies	62 25
Chas. H. Crocker, supplies	72 00
Chronicle Pub Co., printing and publishing	21 50
Mays & Crowe, supplies and labor	112 30
Oregon T & T Co., messages and rent	9 30
Snipes-Kinnersly Drug Co., medicine for paupers	1 95
W. H. Wilson, professional services	30 00
J. T. Peters & Co., supplies county road	15 57
Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, care Wasco children	20 00
Ward & Robertson use of team	4 00
G. P. Crowell, supplies paupers	19 60
J. Burgraff, meals, jurors	3 25
A. E. Lake, lumber	36 84
W. M. Still, fees, state vs. Delore	10 00
M. H. Logan, professional services	24 50
M. Z. Donnell, medicine for paupers	13 25
G. A. Mealy, hauling lumber	15 00
Dallas Lumber Co., lumber	5 75
Mrs. Porter, conveying Mrs. Prather to insane asylum	5 00
Wm. Heazle, hauling	6 35
M. Luddenham, prosecuting atty fees, not allowed	5 00
G. Glenn, work on ch.	72 05
Irwin-Hudson Co., supplies	45 00
S. M. Bolton, use of voting place	2 50
M. F. Shaw, examining insane	5 00
Raf Nurse, hunting criminal, not allowed	40 00
Owen Babcock, hunting criminal, not allowed	35 00
Ward & Sons, lumber	220 35
Harbison Bros., lumber	1 85
Perry McCray, lumber	5 50
F. S. Smith, labor on vault	6 00
H. Clough, do	24 40
Wm. Michell, burial of Pauper	16 00
W. H. Butts, holding inquest	8 00
M. M. Cushing, board and care of non res paupers	16 00
J. O. Mack, work on records	26 00
Frank Hill clerical serv.	24 00
F. S. Gunning, material for vault	8 10
Gunning & Hockman, labor	1 00
J. E. Hardy furnishing bookcase	1 00
S. D. Fisher, lumber for bridge	68 80
J. T. Elliott, labor on road	3 00
A. B. Billings, lumber	39 30
Lane Bros., blacksmithing	5 00
J. L. Kelly, rebate on taxes	14 53
Baldwin Rest, meals for jury	16 50
Oregon T & T Co., rent and messages	8 70
Johnston Bros., supplies for paupers	13 90
Maud Gilbert, clerical serv.	78 00
Wm. Frazier, serving subpoenas in Multnomah co.	12 00
T. W. Sweeten, arrest and keeping prisoner	3 25
John Doyle, lumber	11 56
G. B. Woodworth, material for roads	15 45
W. E. Garretson, repair of clock	24 00
R. Mays, transportation of pauper	40 00

I, A. M. Kelsay, County Clerk for Wasco county, State of Oregon, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full and complete statement of the claims presented and action taken thereon by the County Court of Wasco county, Oregon, sitting for the transaction of county business at the Sept. term, 1898, thereof, save and except all claims the salary or fees for which are provided for by statute.

Witness my hand and the seal of the County Court affixed, this 21st day of January, 1899.

[SEAL.] A. M. Kelsay, County Clerk.

Cash in Your Checks.

All county warrants registered prior to Feb. 14, 1899, will be paid at my office. Interest ceases after Jan. 14, 1899.

C. L. PHILLIPS, County Treasurer.