

The Weekly Chronicle.

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REPUBLICANS MADE TO ORDER.

It might be inferred from the resolution introduced by Senator Hoar that one of the simplest things in the world is to create a new nation. Republicanism in form, composed of 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 inhabitants of different tribes occupying a group of Pacific islands, near the Asiatic coast. Other large tasks require study and cautious preparation. This, in Senator Hoar's opinion, may be entered upon without the slightest delay or doubt. His resolution declares that the Philippines of right ought to be free and independent; that they are absolved from all connection with Spain, and "have, therefore, full power to do all acts and things which independent states may of right do; that it is their right to institute a new government for themselves, laying a foundation on such principles and organizing its power in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." The resolution pledges the United States not to interfere with this formation of a new government, though it will be noticed that there is a decided American interference in the first two sentences. We decree the independence and dissolve the allegiance to Spain; and further back are the battles fought by our army and navy at Manila. But now, if Senator Hoar's plan is followed, we give the Filipino leader nearest at hand carte blanche, and retire.

Perhaps Senator Hoar is not aware that educated men of long experience with the Philippines believe that they are fit for self-government. All observers on the ground agree on this point. A marked diversity of race as well as of interests exists on the islands. Around Manila the insurgents are Tagals, born of Spanish or Chinese fathers and native mothers. The Visayans, of the central group of islands, are much nearer the native type. On Mindanao are found the Mohammedan Moors, a warlike race having nothing in common with the northern islands, and never subdued by Spain. Agulnaldo has no troops except on the islands of Luzon, Samar and Pansy. His republic would begin on three islands out of 1400, and even in these his authority is not desired or acknowledged by a majority of the inhabitants. Senator Hoar refers to the Filipinos as if they were one people, capable of meeting together to adopt a constitution and set in order the functions of a republic. Nothing could be further from the truth. The most that could be done under the senator's resolution would be to surrender the sovereignty taken from Spain on the battlefield into the hands of some local revolutionary chief trusting to his untrained Malay statesmanship for the rest.

Another singularly weak point in Mr. Hoar's argument on the subject of the Philippines is his remarkable exaggeration of what it would cost this government to keep them. His estimate is \$150,000,000 a year, and he dwelt upon the figures with all the skill of an alarmist. They are simply ridiculous. A regular army of 100,000 men would cost \$82,000,000 a year. The cost of the entire navy this year is placed at \$47,000,000. We might charge against the Philippines the entire cost of the navy and a greatly enlarged army and still fall short of Mr. Hoar's estimate. The per capita cost of government in the United States is \$5. Mr. Hoar asserts that to govern the Filipinos would cost over \$18 per capita. To put forward such wild declarations indicates a consciously weak case. Keeping the Philippines will but slightly affect the cost of the navy. We now have 20,000 troops in the Philippines. It is nearly enough for any contingency. Take from Senator Hoar's recent speeches what is visionary and what is grossly exaggerated and so little would be left that it might be dismissed without further attention.—Globe Democrat.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

A glance at the newspapers of a year ago today impresses one profoundly with the magnitude and amount of history that has been crowded into the twelve months between them and now. A year ago yesterday the greater portion of the world laughed at the prospect of war between Spain and the United States. While the situation was a grave one there appeared to be much more reason to believe that war would result in Asia between the great European nations than that Spain and the United States would engage in hostilities. But the situation in Asia is much the same as it was then, so far as the nations of Europe are concerned, and the Hispano-American war has been fought and won and most of the talking about it is over.

A year ago this week Admiral Sicard was assembling his fleet at Key West. The Maine, Montgomery, Detroit and two torpedo boats were already there and to join them came the Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa and Texas. A year ago tomorrow it was decided by the president and cabinet to send the Maine to Havana "to resume our pleasant naval relations with Spain," as Assistant Secretary Day told the press. Until February 15th events moved slowly, but beginning that night when the Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana they went forward with exceeding swiftness.

Locally, also, there has been considerable history making. A year ago republic camp was new and was attracting comparatively little attention. The mines of Kootenay were the objects of absorbing interest in Spokane mining circles. A year ago the era of railroad building was just commencing, the contract having been let a year ago this week for the construction of the Lewiston extension of the Northern Pacific railway. It has been a wonderful year in the history of the world and a particularly gratifying one in the Inland Empire.—Spokesman Review.

As the highest officer in the army Gen. Miles has not maintained its best traditions, nor are the unpleasant incidents in which he is involved entirely the result of the shortcomings of others. He has been unguarded in what he said and the manner of saying it to a surprising degree, and, on the whole, irascible and aggressive in his treatment of officers he dislikes. The country has not been able to see that Gen. Miles deserved the further promotion sought at the beginning of the war nor any occasion for it now. Turbulent quarrels are a poor substitute for successful campaigns. It would have been enough for Gen. Miles to testify that he believed certain beef furnished the army was bad. He preferred the contemptuous phrase "embalmed beef," and other instances might be given of a sensational tendency. It is to be hoped that the next ranking officer of the army will be a man of more poise and broader qualities.—Globe Democrat.

Representative Stillman's bill legalizing imperfect divorces should be killed with a unanimous vote. The divorce laws of Oregon are too lax, as they are, without granting immunity to such people as will secure a decree one day and wed another man or woman the next, figuratively speaking. The great difficulty in Oregon is that there are too many nursery marriages, between girls of fifteen and sixteen years old and boys of twenty years, none of whom have had any experience in life, and have not the remotest conception of the grave responsibility the marriage state carries with it. And it is not a random guess, either, when we say that at least 75 per cent of these marriages at one time or another, but usually very early, wind up in the divorce court.—Telegram.

The nomination of Chauncey M. Depew by the Republicans for senator, which insures his election, means that New York is going to be represented in the upper branch of congress for the next few years by a man who will renew some of the traditions of the best days of the Empire state in politics. As an orator Mr. Depew will be the equal of any man

who has served in the senate in recent years. In acquaintance with public issues and in his standing and influence in his party he will have no superior in either branch of congress. Intellectually Depew is the largest man who has been in the senate from his state since Conkling. He will be a creditable successor to Wright, Dickinson, Dix, Seward, Fish, Morgan, Fenton and the other first-class men whom New York has at different times chosen to the senate.

The classification of the convicts in the Oregon penitentiary as "religion" will be read with some curiosity. Of the total number, 322, over one-half subscribe to a religious creed. The Catholics lead with 55, or nearly one third of the entire number, while the Salvation Army has but one to its credit, or discredit. Lutherans, Methodists and Presbyterians run an even race in this classification, while in the next lower scale come the Baptists, Christian Scientists, Episcopalians and Jews—these being practically on a level. The presentment is a novel one, but its study reveals nothing new.

OREGON WOOLGROWERS MEET

A Large Attendance and Much Interest in the Grazing Question.

The Oregon Wool Growers Association met in special meeting this morning in the Club room. There was a large attendance of stockgrowers, some of them coming sixty and seventy miles in order to attend. In the absence of the president, George A. Young, who is now in the east, the members were called to order by Fred W. Wilson, secretary of the association, who stated that the meeting had been summoned at the request of Capt. S. B. Ormsby, special forestry agent of the Department of the Interior. Capt. Ormsby had written that the department had called upon him for a report as to the best plan to regulate the summer grazing of sheep in the Cascade Reserve and before making his report he wished to learn the views and suggestions of the sheep owners whose bands graze in the Cascade mountains.

Mr. A. R. Thompson, of this city, was chosen temporary chairman and a telegram from Capt. Ormsby was then read stating he would not be able to reach the city until the afternoon train. The association proceeded, took up some of the phases of the range question and the morning was spent in a lively and intelligent discussion of this important topic. It seemed from the general expression of the members present that the sheepmen are anxious to have no misunderstanding with the government regarding the Cascade Reserve and to conform to the rules and regulations which the government will provide.

Among the topics discussed were those inquiring whether it would be better to allot the range in severity or issue permits to the sheepmen to occupy at large those portions of the reserve which have been thrown open for grazing; what charge would be a reasonable one to exact from stockmen as rental for the grazing lands; whether it would be better to allot the range at auction to the highest bidder or allow those who occupied the different territories last season to have the preference in obtaining the respective portions again during the coming summer.

Various opinions were expressed by the members present, but all wished to learn from Captain Ormsby what the intentions of the government are before taking decided action.

A letter from State Representative A. S. Roberts, who is now in Salem, was read expressing his regret at not being able to attend the convention, and expressing the hope that the association would prepare some memorial asking that the National Congress take some action which would determine upon the leasing system and which would state the rights of the government and the lessees so that they would be fixed and certain.

Many wool buyers from different points were present, though there is no change in the tone of the market.

Among the members present were: H. C. Rooper, Ridge way; F. N. Jones, M. J. Lauder, J. M. Davis, Sherar's Bridge; J. C. O'Leary, Rutledge; J. H. Smith, J. V. O'Leary, Grass Valley; Frank Gabel, Wapinitia; A. A. Bonney, Tygh; C. A. Rhea, Heppner; A. M. Kelsey, J. W. Lewis, A. S. MacAllister, D. M. French, A. R. Thompson, F. W. Wilson, The Dalles.

Interest in the association is steadily increasing, and the following new names were added to the list today: D. P. Ketchum, Robt. Mays, The Dalles; C. P. Ragdale, Moro; R. R. Hinton, Bakeoven; P. J. Walsh, Antelope; Horatio Fargher, Owen Jones, Nansene; John Karlen, Grass Valley; W. E. Hunt, Antelope; Frank Lee, Heppner; C. C. O'Neal, Donald McLennan, Antelope.

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

GIVE IT TO THEM.

They Expect It—Would be Disappointed Were it Not forthcoming.

Our correspondent at the capital now registers his kick in regard to the manner in which our law-makers are performing their duties. While there no doubt is more truth than poetry in his statements, it has always been, and will continue to be the rule that those in authority or in public places of trust must of necessity be a target for the complaints and kicks of those who have placed them there. No matter how much confidence we placed in the good judgment and honor of these same men when they were merely citizens, the vanity seems to wear off and we begin to suspicion them as soon as they receive the title Senator or Representative. The question is, what would we do were we in their places?

Our correspondent says: SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 23.—The twentieth biennial session of our state legislature is not a howling success as a reform body in even the small sense of the word.

To blind the people who pay taxes in the state, the senate introduced a resolution to reduce the number and pay of clerks, so that the sum to be paid out at the regular session would be smaller by some \$4,000 for that purpose than would have otherwise been the case. Each day since that resolution was passed, has witnessed a short squabble occasioned by some clerkship talk or other, the time alone taken up in such controversy being approximately for the two weeks now gone by, about as long as two working days as usually held by the assembly. As the cost of each day's sitting is about \$1000, the saving if the resolution stood, could be readily estimated, but that same resolution don't stand. Instead, there are just about as many clerks as ever, so the result of the whole farce has been a loss to the state of \$2,000. "Consistency thou art a jewel indeed," but such jewels are not found at Oregon's state capitol.

Grafs, and those locking after a political berth are lords of creation and recognized as such by our law-makers here. There is talk of a boiler inspector, a game warden and goodness knows how many different commissions, with some outside counties yet to hear from. The worthy measures are sleeping the sleep of the just, dreaming as they lay in the bosom pocket of some astute member, of becoming great laws, in the sweet bye and bye.

Members sworn to their constituents, to reform matters at Salem, wink their eyes at grafting schemes, and call for another pretty committee clerk. One man can do nothing, neither can a dozen, but when a party sworn to redeem the state from such things is overwhelmingly in power it really looks as if just a little in the right direction at least, ought to be accomplished.

With the same contempt for the man who puts up the money to run the state with, in this as in the other, the legislative body will consume forty days doing work that could easily have been done in twenty.

Still there's no use to kick. A charming little committee clerk beats a fall hand in Salem. Diamonds are trumps, and the clerks hold all the trumps.

SALMON IN IT AT SALEM.

Much Discussion Over Their Welfare—Eighteen Hundred for Additional Clerical Aid.

CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 24.—The bill redistricting the state relative to state representatives and senators was sent to the house committee on counties.

A measure making legal certain marriages consummated within six months after one or both of the contracting parties had previously been divorced, passed the house this morning.

Curtis' bill appropriating \$25,000 for the annual propagation of Salmon created a warm discussion. Whitney assailed the scheme as a graft, at which Curtis expressed much surprise that members were so obtuse that they could not see beyond their own door-yards. He says when a man votes against such a measure he votes to take the bread out of the mouths of 6000 people. He also expressed the opinion that in Linn county they raised nothing but suckers, and that they don't know what a salmon is. Young also sarcastically scolded the member from Linn, and others passed like comment. The bill passed the house, votes standing 35 to 22.

The senate passed the supreme court fixate this morning. The whole measure slummed down to \$1800 yearly for additional clerical aid.

The senate has adopted the house joint resolution, providing for the constitutional amendment authorizing the governor to veto sections of the appropriation bills.

Word from Roseburg confirms the report that Byers, commandant of the Soldiers' Home, has been dismissed, to take effect February 1st. No particulars.

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for La Grippe, colds or whooping cough. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Try it. Blakeley & Houghton, druggists.

After-Effects of the GRIP

Grip is a treacherous disease. You think it is cured and the slightest cold brings on a relapse. Its victims are always left in a weakened condition—blood impure and impoverished; nerves shattered. Pneumonia, heart disease and nervous prostration are often the result.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will drive every trace of the poisonous germs from the system, build up and enrich the blood and strengthen the nerves. A trial will prove this. Read the evidence:

When the grip last visited this section Herman H. Eweiler, of St. W. Main st., Jefferson, Mo., a well-known contractor and builder, was one of the victims, and he has since been troubled with the after-effects of the disease. A year ago his health began to fail, and he was obliged to discontinue work. That he lives to-day is almost a miracle. He says: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and a general debility. My back also pained me severely. I tried one doctor after another and numerous remedies suggested by my friends, but without apparent benefit, and began to give up hope. Then I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People extolled in a St. Louis paper, and after investigation decided to give them a trial.

"After using the first box I felt wonderfully relieved and was satisfied that the pills were putting me on the road to recovery. I bought two more boxes and continued taking them. After taking four boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People I am restored to good health. I feel like a new man, and having the will and energy of my former days returned, I am capable of transacting my business with increased ambition.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a wonderful medicine and any one suffering from the after-effects of the grip will find that these pills are the specific." H. H. EWEILER.

Mr. Eweiler will gladly answer any inquiry regarding this if stamp is enclosed.—From Daily Co. Democrat, Jefferson City, Mo.

Look for the full name on the package. At druggists or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y. 50c. per box. 6 boxes \$2.50.

At Vogt Opera House

SATURDAY, JAN. 28.

The Dalles Club Minstrels.

Elegant Costumes. Latest Songs, Specialties AND CAKE WALKS.

Reserved Seats 75c. General Admission 50c.

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We are determined to sell the entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Groceries

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