

The Weekly Chronicle.

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LAZY CUBANS

The spectacle of comrades in arms of the late General Garcia refusing to follow the body to the grave because they were not given a certain position in the line of march shows the bad temper of Cubans still under arms in the Greater Antilles. There was little excuse for their childish chagrin, certainly not enough to prevent their attending the last services over their bravest of leaders.

If the Cuban soldiers persist in acting like children they must be treated as children. Reason has little weight with them and promises are lightly held. Already negotiations are in progress to pay off the Cuban armies, and for this purpose several million dollars will be advanced from the United States treasury. They are not inclined to accept a fair remuneration, but ask pay amounting to nearly twice that of the American regular. There is a demand, not a request, and it must be met with the same firmness that has characterized other demands in Cuba. The truth is, the Cuban soldier is none too fond of work. Since Spain has withdrawn her troops from Cuba the insurgent has had a life of luxurious idleness. He is loth to give up this mode of existence and the mere mention of work causes loud murmurs of discontent. Cuba will begin to assume her proper place only when the insurgents shall have been disarmed and compelled to till the soil with the plow and hoe.

A military government there is a necessity for some time to come.—Spokesman Review.

THE PINCH OF POVERTY.

That trains should cease to run; business be in part suspended; or congressional and departmental work at Washington be carried on under difficulties—these are not the distressing results of the unprecedented storm along the Atlantic seaboard.

But that the mothers of poverty should weep while the tears freeze on their hollow cheeks; children moan through the dark night, and fret through the biting day from lack of warmth and nourishment; and homeless persons of both sexes and all ages perish in the poor shelter of doorways—these are the tragic horrors of life in the great cities when blizzards blow and frost converts the earth into ringing iron.

At such times the matter of bare, comfortless existence becomes a frightful problem with several hundred thousand people in the great cities. The blame of it falls in part on the sufferers themselves, and in part on the selfish, heedless middle and upper classes. When several hundred thousand people in a great city are content to go on living from hand to mouth, without so much of providence as is shown by the birds of the air and the beasts of the field, there must needs be deep suffering in times when the great machinery of civilization comes to a temporary standstill.

For the able-bodied men and women who wantonly neglect their opportunities to make some provision against a few days of idleness and severe winter weather, no great amount of sympathy need be wasted. But there are other sufferers who can not be blamed for their destitution—men and women thrown out of employment through no fault of their own; others incapacitated from long sickness; and sadder still, hosts of ill-clad, ill-fed children, who are dejected by decree of nature on the shafts and providence of those who have brought them into being.

But in emergencies like this, true charity will not pause to ask whether the suffering is due to ill fortune or improvidence. It is enough that a great host of God's poor creatures are in the deepest distress and danger; that bank vaults are filled with gold, and coal bins with fuel, and granaries with a surplus which can not be consumed by both the home and the

foreign markets.—Spokesman-Review.

Some of the Chicago papers are singling out three men—Hoar, Hale and Gorman—as being in a particularly direct degree responsible for the deaths of the American soldiers killed in the fighting at Manila. This is all right as far as it goes, but what is to be done with Billy Masou? Billy's vote for the treaty after he had been fighting it until that time ought not to save him from the condemnation of the country. There was a chance all along that Billy would be frightened into supporting the treaty at the last moment, but his attacks upon it were as persistent and vindictive as those of any other of its opponents. To the extent of Billy's influence he was as much responsible for the lives of the forty or fifty Americans killed in the recent fighting as Hoar, Gorman or Hale. The American people, in keeping that list of twenty-seven copperheads who voted against the treaty, will not fail to make a place on the tail end of the roll for the name of the Illinois senator, who stood with these renegades up to the moment when the indignation of his own state forced him to abandon them and to attack his own tricky and discreditable record.

The effort to send female convicts to the state reform school, instead of caring for them at the penitentiary, which is argued as a feasible plan by Superintendent Gilbert, of the prison, is not looked upon with favor by those connected with the reform school, and those who have taken an interest in it. They say the school was instituted and conducted for the purpose of training youth so they may never go to the penitentiary, and that it would be utterly repugnant to every idea connected with the school and the pupils thereof to have female criminals brought in among them, thus tainting the whole institution with the name and attributes of a prison for felons. They claim that all that is necessary to be done is to fence off a portion of the state prison grounds as the exercise yard for female prisoners, and then furnish them with work in the line of sewing for the other inmates, just as must be contemplated for them if sent to the reform school. This question is worthy of serious consideration. There is no doubt that it would be difficult, with present facilities at the reform school, to enforce that complete isolation of such women from the boys there as would be dictated by propriety and the rules of safety.

Only two Republican senators voted against the peace treaty, and both are being denounced all over the country by nearly every respectable newspaper as traitors, upon whose head rests the blood of the soldiers killed at Manila. Every other vote against the treaty, besides these two, was cast by a Democrat or Populist. But it is a little singular that only the two adverse Republicans are characterized as traitors and held responsible for the death of our troops in the Philippines. It seems to be taken as a matter of course that Democrats and Populists should be disloyal to the country, but such conduct is held highly reprehensible in Republican senators. Here is a lesson in politics that should not be lost on the rising generation. Can it be wondered that so large a majority of the young men reaching voting age ally themselves with the Republican party?

GOOD WORK AT MANILA.

It is clear now that the period covered by the censorship of the cable was devoted to a general work of preparation to repel the attack from Aguinaldo felt to be inevitable. Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis knew perfectly well from the pressure exerted on all sides by the Filipinos, from their insolent manner and their defiance at Iloilo that a collision was certain to come. The Filipinos were told by their leaders that we were half-disposed to evacuate, and that one severe blow would settle the matter. Our army and navy were made ready and the work carefully cut out. It was complicated and difficult. A large city must be held in subjection, and every weak point strengthened against a possible

massed attack. Aguinaldo planned an uprising in the city, and it is said to have miscarried. It is far more accurate to remark that the disposition of troops in the city and of our ships in the bay prevented the battle in the streets that had been arranged. It was our readiness and display of force in Manila that foiled the plot in the Filipino quarter.

When the battle opened Dewey's flagship took position in the midst of the foreign vessels in the harbor. He believes in giving personal attention to the duties of neutrality under trying circumstances. If Aguinaldo had any consulting assistants on a foreign ship in the bay they kept quiet. The fighting craft of lighter draught went to their appointed stations to aid in repelling the assaults. In every attempted advance our troops carried the position they wanted, and held it. Our long and patient forbearance at Manila is proved by the fact that armed Filipinos held the water works, though the city was surrendered to the United States months ago. We allowed them to remain up to the day of their attack rather than provoke a quarrel. Here again they suspected timidity. Our army and navy at Manila deserve the warmest praise for admirable foresight as well as splendid valor.

The threat of a Havana paper that Cuban hostility to the Spanish residents of the island will make the Spaniards all annexationists undoubtedly means something. Independence would be likely to instigate assaults on the Spaniards by the natives which would repeat the feuds of the other Spanish-American states three-quarters of a century ago. This peril is sure to win the support of a large majority of the Spanish residents in Cuba to the annexation policy. Unquestionably also the influence of Spain will be used in favor of annexation. Spain will have no sway over the native Cubans, but it will probably have some weight with the Spanish inhabitants of the island. Stability and progressiveness in government will help the Spaniards in Cuba as well as the rest of the residents, and these conditions, as Spain presumably knows, are more likely to be secured under a government run by the Americans than under one managed by the Cubans.

We are informed that "Aguinaldo is one of the greatest Malays whose name appears on the page of history." It is not known whether this characterization takes Hoar, Hale, Billy Mason and the rest of the Filipino Junta in Washington into the comparison. These individuals deserve some sort of recognition from those persons who are reciting the deeds of the great Malays.

Stock-jobbers and trust-builders are not in very good repute at present, but the man who puts his trust in the American army and navy may begin to count his profits from the time the first gun is fired.

A New York curio collector is mourning the loss by fire of three mummified Peruvian kings. In a city like New York he ought not to have much trouble in finding something to beat three kings.

With a population of 35,000,000, the republic of France maintains a standing army of 500,000 men. Surely an army of 100,000 would not be a very serious menace to the liberties of the American people.

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.

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, Kiersley Drug Co.

Where do you get your money back if you don't like Schilling's Best tea, coffee, baking powder, soda, coffee, flavoring extracts and spices. Right here!—don't forget—right here! For sale by Vandugn, Adams & Co. Tygh Valley, Or.

FORESTER'S CASE NOW ON.

Not a True Bill Against Sheeche—Other Cases Disposed of.

Thursday's Daily. In the case of the State vs. John Sheeche, charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon on the person of Mike Schwartz in Michelbach's saloon on the morning of the 4th, the grand jury brought in not a true bill.

In the matter of the State vs. Wm. Rolfe, charged with assaulting B. C. Reese with a dangerous weapon, the defendant withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty. He will be sentenced Saturday morning.

The grand jury brought in a true bill against L. Morris charging him with larceny from a dwelling.

The case of the State vs. Wm. Rolfe, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon, committed at Antelope on the person of Murdock McKay, was continued for the term, owing to the condition of the prosecuting witness who is not able to be present.

Al Meesple withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty and was fined \$50.

The court was busy all yesterday afternoon and evening securing a jury in the case of the State vs. Frank Forester, charged with killing Phil Brogan, and on adjourning had succeeded in getting ten jurors.

Shortly after noon today the remaining two were selected. The entire panel was exhausted and a special venire had to be issued before the requisite number were chosen. The following gentlemen compose the jury: O. B. Connolly, E. E. Lyons, F. C. Benson, H. J. Hibbard, John Wagenblast, J. J. Luckey, Fred Fisher, W. H. Taylor, Wm. Haynes, Jesse Imbler, C. S. Smith and J. L. Thompson. The court room was crowded this afternoon with spectators who are apparently taking great interest in the case. A. A. Jayne made the opening statement for the prosecution and F. P. Mays for the defense.

HOT TIME IN THE HOUSE.

The Daily Text Book Bill Discussion Creates a Sensation Among the Legislators.

STATE HOUSE, Salem, Feb. 15.—(1:25 p. m.)—There was intense excitement in the house this morning when the Daily text book measure came up for discussion. Curtis, Whalley, Hawson, Hawley were opposed to it, while Moody, Stewart and Stillman were in favor of its passage.

Whalley stated that Hofer, of the Salem Journal, had tried to intimidate the members to vote for the bill. Hofer at once said "You are a liar!" Both statements were then repeated, and the feeling waxed warm. The house immediately voted to censure Hofer for his unseemly conduct.

Flagg and Hawson also waged a war of words, making the scene a lively one, as had been expected when the measure was presented. Several charges were made that money was being used in the effort to defeat the bill. These statements were not contradicted.

The bill finally passed by a vote of thirty-three to twenty-six, one member being absent. So engrossed was the house in the discussion before them that an adjournment did not take place till 12:45.

This morning the senate passed a grist of local measures.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Correspondent Gives His Views Concerning Affairs at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 10, 1899.

The greatest interest attended the discussion of the Spanish treaty. While the people were almost unanimously for the treaty, the minority of the senate were some striving to embarrass the administration while others were like Hale of Maine and Hoar of Massachusetts, relics of the old federalist party that opposed the war with England and all the expansion that has given our nation room to broaden and won us prestige for all time. Pitchfork Tillman on the one hand and Senator Hoar on the other, show the extremes that composed the opposition to expansion.

At an opportune moment, on the Sabbath day, as the church bells were ringing, word came from far Manila that Aguinaldo was so encouraged by the belief that he had allies in the American senate, that he had organized war and attacked the American forces at night as Indians always do. They suffered the necessary defeat; that was inevitable, and the result of this treachery will show the world the difference between the Anglo Saxon race and the common run of oriental humanity. This lesson will make easy the pacification of the Philippines. It had to come; statesmen at the national capital feel easier; they only regret that loyal and valuable American lives were sacrificed to the hesitancy of the senate and the perfidy and miserable ambition of Aguinaldo. This opening of war turned the scale and saw loyal men in the senate vote to sustain the administration. The loyalty of the southern men who were above the mere wish to embarrass the administration will be remembered and recognized. The incident has been worth all its cost; now we must show the world that we know how to govern beneficently as well as to acquire possessions.

River and harbor bill—The action of

New Line of GARLANDS Just Received.

No. 7 Woodland k stove	\$ 7.50
No. 8 " " " " " "	8.50
No. 8 Wood Garla. 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

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the house in refusing to carry out contracts for improvements in Oregon and make other appropriations, should be a practical lesson to the people of the state. The fifty-fourth congress made appropriations and laid plans for future work to the amount of \$1,926,610. At that time Mr. Hermann was on the river and harbor committee; not only so, but he was next to the chairman on that committee and in line of promotion to be chairman. His age made him a member of all conference committees and gave him wide influence, that only old members can attain. It is no disparagement to new members to say that they must acquire influence by experience; this will apply to their cases when time comes to elect another delegation. The fact that Dolph and Mitchell served so long in the senate gave them great influence; Mr. Hermann had the same prestige. The important places these gentlemen held on committees they owed to the long time they had served. As a state we cannot afford to be changing congressmen all the time. The new appropriations made for Oregon amount to less than a tenth of those made by the fifty-fourth congress to wit: Upper Columbia, \$5,000; Lower Willamette, \$100,000; Coquille, \$29,000; Upper Coquille, \$6,000; Columbia to Vancouver, \$40,000. These form the total for the present year. Those omitted are the laws being repealed that authorized them. Yaquina \$1,000,000; Port Orford, \$200,000; boat railway at Dalles, \$150,000; Coos bay, Cascades, Siuslaw, Umpqua, Coos river, Alsea, Nestucca, the Willamette and Yamhill, Tongue Point to Astoria—all these are ignored and it remains to be seen if any part will be restored by the action of the senate. In the senate we count as many as any other state, but in the house we have little influence with but two members. The position Mr. Hermann held on the river and harbor committee was of immense importance to Oregon. Our politics may require a faithful servant but the policy of older states is to put good men in congress and keep them there as long as they are useful. The world was surprised to see so good a man as Hermann left at home. The same may apply to changes that may occur or that have occurred. The future should profit by past experience and keep good men in congress for common sense reasons. Mr. Tongue ably showed that the state represented on the committees were but one-third of the union but received two-thirds of the appropriations. This interests Oregon as the commerce of our state decides its wealth and prosperity. The Columbia entrance that was very dangerous, by government aid has become one of earth's safest harbors; the river improvements make Portland the metropolis of the Pacific Northwest. Congress will have too much to do the three months left of the session to devote time to the wants of the states. Many questions of interest will be left over to another session. Mr. Simon has got acquainted and will be in good form for business when the next congress meets. The Oregon delegation get along well and act harmoniously. Our state has always been ably represented. It has commanded much more influence, in past time, than any other on the vast coast. This was due to the quality of the men we have sent; Lane, NeSmith, Grover, Williams—who stood as high as any—Dolph, Mitchell—all these had influence and gave Oregon honorable standing. We are ably represented at this time; no more industrious and capable man than Senator McBride ever represented Oregon; his tact and political sense make him respected and influential. Senator Simon has shown efficiency in his connection with Oregon legislatures, where he has always been a governing power. He will be sure to accomplish results here.

Colonel James J. Kelly, who was prominent in early Oregon history, and was connected with early Indian wars, lives here, he and his son being in the practice of law. Last Sunday, in company with H. N. Gilfrey, I called on him and had a talk of Oregon in the olden age. Col. Kelly is now 80 years of age and likes to meet his old time friends. We met there Mrs. J. E. Dolph, who is visiting Mrs. Kelly. Females deserve to be more kindly remembered by old timers more than does Col. Kelly. S. A. C.

High Schools.

The various high school bills before the Oregon legislature have again called the attention of the public to the question as to whether the rich or poor furnish the greater number of students for the public high schools. Last week Supt. Gavin made the following response to inquiries concerning the present state of affairs at The Dalles.

In the high school department in the city on February 8th, the total enrollment was 99. Of these 5 were non-residents of the county, paying tuition; six non-residents of the district, paying tuition, and 88 residents of the district, receiving tuition free.

The ninety-four pupils from Wash county represent eighty-three different families.

The following figures are taken from the last assessment roll—the one on which taxes will be collected in March '99—and full allowances are made for all assessments made to the name of either parent and also for assessments to corporations and firms so far as such facts are known to the assessor:

Of the 94 resident students, 35 are from families not assessed on the rolls; 27 from those assessed not to exceed \$1,000; 25 from families assessed over \$1000 and not less than \$5000; two from families assessed over \$5000 and less than \$10,000; six from families assessed over \$10,000.

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