

The Weekly Chronicle.

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SICKLY SENTIMENTALISM.

The country will soon lose all patience with the sickly sentimentalism which Hoar, Hale and others are inflicting on the United States senate. These utterances verge upon treason. Nothing like them has been heard since copperhead senators and congressmen were voicing in the early 60s their sympathy for the southern confederacy.

In the senate, Tuesday, Senator Hale protested against the administration's policy of sending reinforcements to the Philippines. He said we now had 20,000 men there, and 7,000 more and the battleship Oregon on the way.

This is astounding criticism, because it is entirely plain that if our forces had not been strengthened Manila would have been captured by the wild hordes of Aguinaldo, our troops driven into the sea or taken prisoners, and such anarchy would now be under full sway as would have been brought upon the United States the contempt and ridicule of civilization.

"And yet," declared Senator Hale, "we are told that we are traitors and held up to ridicule in the newspapers because we want to give those people a chance at least to show that they are friendly and can set up a government of their own. Instead we kill them, not by scores, not by hundreds, but by thousands. More Filipinos have been killed by the guns of our army and navy than were patriots killed in any six battles of the revolutionary war. It has become a gigantic event. The slaughter of people in no way equal to us, meeting us with bows and arrows, and crawling into jungles by hundreds, there to die, has stupefied the American mind. No one has said that our mission of commerce and of the gospel was to be preceded by the slaughter of thousands of persons."

Such torrents of senatorial rhetoric may sweep from their feet persons who are ruled by mere sentiment, but they have no weight with thinking minds. The truth is, the United States has given those people a chance to show they are friendly. In the clash of a great war, Manila came into our temporary possession, and we were under solemn obligation to protect that large city against the violent disorders which surely would have followed the entrance of savage armies armed "with bows and arrows." While our army and navy were gallantly meeting this stern obligation to civilization, and while the American people and congress were debating our permanent policy respecting the Philippine islands, the savage soldiers under Aguinaldo, mistaking our patient forbearance for fear and weakness, provoked the pending conflict. The situation then became a matter of self preservation. Our soldiers had to shoot or be shot, capture Filipinos or be captured. Senator Hale apparently regrets that the losses lie with the enemy rather than with our forces. He and Senator Hoar are gushing over with sickly sentimental sympathy for Aguinaldo, at a time when that wily enemy is employing every resource to effect the destruction of our army.

This sickly rant finds no responsive echo out here in the states which have sent the pick of their young manhood to defend the flag and advance the great cause of civilization. There is grief on our western plains, and there are bleeding hearts in many a home of the mountains, but never a heart-string responds to the false sentimentalism of the senators from Maine and Massachusetts.—Spokesman-Review.

A YEAR WHICH MADE HISTORY

A great deal of exciting and important history was made in the United States in the twelve months which have just ended. The destruction of the battleship Maine, in the harbor of Havana, on February 15,

1898, was a decisive datemark in the country's annals. It is usually difficult to assign the exact starting point to any epochal chain of circumstances. Occurrences have a habit of running into each other so imperceptibly that it is commonly impossible, with any confidence, to point out the happening with which, and time at which, they began. It would suit the world's convenience to have events divide themselves up into chapters, yet events ordinarily show no disposition to do so. The destruction of the Maine, however, has this decisive significance, that it cut short the doubts and hesitation in our dealings with Spain regarding the outcome of the Cuban issue, and made war between the United States and Spain certain.

Thus February 15, 1898, is a great landmark in the nation's history. It brought to a culmination a century of controversies between the United States and Spain, and rendered it impossible in the future for any further complications to arise between these two countries in the Western hemisphere. The first disagreement which arose between them was about the navigation of the Mississippi, and this lasted, with only short intermissions, from the end of the war of independence, in 1783, on to the acquisition of Louisiana, in 1803. Then came the trouble about Florida, which did not end until that region was ceded to us, in 1821. Cuba has been a cause of serious disagreement between the two countries often since the century began, particularly during the Lopez and Crittenden filibustering days, from 1849 to 1852, in the Black Warrior episode, in 1854, and at the time of the Virginian outrage, in 1873. From Washington's administration onward to McKinley's the United States was often on the verge of war with Spain for that country's arrogance, blindness and wickedness. The war which the event of February 15, 1898, precipitated wiped out the memory of a long list of outrages on Americans by Spain, and removed all chances of future disagreements between the United States and that country.

In another and larger respect that date is a turning point in American history. It ended the sway of the isolationist idea, born in the days of the country's newness and feebleness, when even the small space it occupied on the map was only sparsely peopled. It broadened the circle of the country's interests and activities, enlarged the mental horizon of its people, and gave the United States a higher place in the respect of the great nations of the world. There is a possibility that if the destruction of the Maine had not taken place the outrages in Cuba would be still under way, or that the insurgents, exhausted by their long and hopeless struggle, would have given up the fight. It seems hardly possible, from what the country learned last summer of the condition of the insurgents, that they could have continued the conflict twelve months longer if the United States had not intervened. The war which the events of a year ago precipitated ended Spain's four centuries of connection with the Western hemisphere, and created a new and greater America, which is henceforth destined to hold a far larger place in the life and development of the universe than it has hitherto filled, or than anybody a year ago supposed that it would fill in the near future. Thus, February 15, 1898, becomes a great datemark in the world's history.

THE PRESIDENT AT BOSTON.

President McKinley's Boston address is the strongest state paper he has yet given to the nation. Its tone is lofty, its diction eloquent, and its logic masterful.

The address starts with a fair reminder that many who now protest against the nation's acceptance of the solemn obligations and consequences of the late war with Spain were impulsive in demanding that the country should hurry into that action. The president next states the logic of our presence in the Philippines. "There was but one alternative, and that was either Spain or the United States in the Philippines. The other suggestions were, first, that they should be tossed into the arena for the strife of nations; or, second, be lost to the anarchy and chaos of no protectorate at all, and were too

shameful to be considered."

The president is severe on Senator Hoar and others who have been loosely spouting about what the United States should and should not do in the Philippines. Without exception their utterances have no basis of correct information. In the performance of his duty, the president has taken counsel from the members of the peace commission, from Dewey, Merritt, and our diplomatic and consular representatives in Asia; and this he is supplementing by sending a special commission to the Philippine islands to investigate and report.

"If we knew everything by intuition," says the president, "and I sometimes think there are those who believe that if we do not, they do—we should not need information, but unfortunately most of us are not in that happy state." That should make some faint impression even on the airy intuition of Senator Hoar, who, if he has sought information at all, has taken it from Agoncillo and the Filipino junta.

The president states his policy with great force and clearness. "The whole subject is now with congress, and congress is the voice, the conscience and the judgment of the American people." Until congress shall rule to the contrary, the president will "possess and hold the Philippines, giving to the people thereof peace and beneficent government; affording them every opportunity to prosecute their lawful pursuits; encouraging them in thrift and industry; making them feel and know we are their friends, not their enemies; that their good is our aim; that their welfare is our welfare; but that neither their aspirations nor ours can be realized until our authority is acknowledged and unquestioned."

This is broad, liberal statesmanship, and its calm, firm definition is refreshing after the hysteria the country has had from some of the members of the United States senate.

Here are the sentiments of one of our subscribers, who is a whole-souled Republican, and therefore a true patriotic American citizen. He says: "The patriot, John Adams, in a speech in 1792, said: 'The tree of liberty will shoot its top to the sun; its boughs will hang over the ends of the world, and wearied nations will rest under its shade.' We say, welcome and prosperity to our new American colonies, everyone of them—Hawaii, Porto Rico, Philippines and Cuba. Welcome into the dominion of the grand American republic. Here is to expansion, acquisition and duplication. Growth is the healthy order of nature and nations."

Grand Jury Report.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Wasco county.

In the matter of the final report of the grand jury for the February, 1899, term.

We have examined five cases and have returned three indictments into court and two not true bills. We have examined the clerk's, sheriff's and treasurer's offices, and find the books and records well kept, and the business of these offices well and ably conducted. The county clerk's office has had the vault fitted with new steel vault furniture. This is a much needed improvement and the records and files of the office are now admirably kept and in excellent condition.

We find that the sheriff was compelled to incur a considerable expense in an endeavor to effect the arrest of Frank Forrester, that should be borne by the county, and we recommend that this expense be paid by the county.

We have been shown every courtesy in our investigation by the several officers, and our work had been expedited very materially by their aid.

We found the county poor well looked after and cared for by M. M. Cushing and the quarters provided for the inmates comfortable and suitable.

We extend our thanks to Mr. Jayne, district attorney, for the gentlemanly and courteous way in which he has assisted and aided us in the prosecution of our labors, and the Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, judge, for the clear and explicit instructions given us and the aid accorded us by him, which has aided us very materially in the expedition of our work.

Having completed our labors we respectfully asked to be discharged.

Dated, The Dalles, Feb. 17, 1899.

C. W. HAIGHT, Foreman.

Honor Where Honor is Due.

The Astorian says concerning the Irish fair just held in Portland: "The Irish fair, recently held in Portland, was not a financial success by any means. The gross receipts were \$5055, while the ex-

penses aggregated \$6403, leaving a deficiency of \$1348. The fair was generally considered more or less of a graft in Portland, the impression being that 'it cost nothing to get in, but a whole lot to come out.' The manager is said to have lost \$2000."

Are we never to hear the last of this word "graft"? Having been used by Portland papers in speaking of our legislature, every paper in Oregon seems to think it the only word in the dictionary, and echoes from all over the state answer "graft," in every available space. While we confess the Irish fair was a disappointment, it had this in its favor—it was given for a commendable purpose, to erect a home for the aged, and it is to be regretted that it was not a financial success. No doubt these same people who kick because their ideal was not realized have patronized many a "fake" traveling show, spending more than they did there, and seeing and hearing much less, from those having no noble object in view.

Let us be less critical regarding home affairs, given, not to benefit those who give their time and talent; but for "sweet charity's" sake, and reserve our censure for those who come to us as professionals, and, while they tax us many times as much as home talent, seldom give us our money's worth, and at the same time take that much out of the town. If the show is a good one, give it your patronage and the credit due it. If it is meretricious spend your criticism where it belongs, not on your own citizens, who do the best they can for the good of the community at large.

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. 6-10

Information Wanted

Regarding a sorrel mare, reported to be on government flat. Said mare is branded L. O. on left shoulder; has star in forehead; is six years old. Party who will deliver same to me at Enderby postoffice will be suitably rewarded.

Address, AUGUST LONGREN, Feb. 15, 1m-1 Enderby, Or.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Blakeley & Houghton, druggists, and get a free trial bottle. Regular size, 50 cents and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed or price refunded. 3

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.

Brave Men Fall.

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't cure whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents at Blakeley & Houghton's drug store. Every bottle guaranteed. 2

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.

Mchl. JOS. T. PETERS & Co.

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of La Grippe this year," says Mr. Jas. A. Jones, publisher of the Leader, Mexia, Texas. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

**Healthy, Happy Girls**



often, from no apparent cause, become languid and despondent in the early days of their womanhood. They drag along always tired, never hungry, breathless and with a palpitating heart after slight exercise so that merely to walk up stairs is exhausting. Sometimes a short, dry cough leads to the fear that they are "going into consumption." They are **anemic**, doctors tell them, which means that they have too little blood. Are you like that? Have you too little blood? More anemic people have been made strong, hungry, energetic men and women by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People than by any other means. They are the best tonic in the world.

Miss Lulu Stevens, of Gasport, Niagara Co., N. Y., had been a very healthy girl until about 4 years ago, when she grew weak and pale. She lost her appetite, was as tired in the morning as on retiring, and lost flesh until she became so emaciated that her friends hardly knew her. The doctors declared the disease anemia, and gave her up to die. A physician who was visiting in Gasport prevailed upon her to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She did so, and was benefited at once. She is now well and strong—the very picture of health.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.

The genuine are sold only in packages, the wrapper always bearing the full name. For sale by all druggists or sent, postpaid, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., on receipt of price, fifty cents per box. Book of cures free on request.

OREGON GOES TO THE FRONT

Our Boys are Sent to the Line of Battle—Fighting Expected.

ONE BATTALION LEFT IN THE CITY

Cruiser Buffalo Bombs the Insurgents Driving Them Inland—Heat Intense and Increasing.

MANILA, Feb. 19.—3 p. m.—The California volunteers abandoned the Guadalupe church at 5 o'clock this morning, which has since been set on fire, and retired to San Pedro Macati. The rebels still hold the country in the vicinity of Guadalupe, Pasig and Paterno, despite the efforts of the gunboats to dialodge them from the jungles on both sides of the river.

The heat is intense, and is increasing perceptibly daily. Under present conditions, it is impossible to provide shade for the troops in different parts of the line, particularly McArthur's division. King's brigade is also exposed from San Pedro Macati to Calucili, where it joins Owenshine's brigade.

Mr. Higgins, the manager of the Manila-Dagupan railroad, is believed to be safe at Bayambang, although no communication has been received from him since Friday. He was housed at Mr. Clark's place with his wife and family, and about six other Englishmen, some of whom are accompanied by their wives. While it is unlikely that the natives of the locality will harm them, it is feared that others from distant provinces might wreck vengeance at their expense.

In view of the fact that the enemy were concentrating on the American right, preparations were made last night to give them a warm reception in the event of attack.

General Owenshine's line, consisting originally of the North Dakota volunteers, the Fourteenth infantry, and two troops of the Fourth cavalry, stretching from the beach at Camp Dewey to Gen. King's right, was reinforced by two battalions of Oregon volunteers and three troops of the Fourth cavalry as infantry.

The Buffalo's searchlight discovering the rebels unusually active about 10 o'clock in the evening, signaled the flagship for permission to fire upon them, and, this being granted, bombarded the enemy's trenches for 20 minutes. The only effect of the fire was apparently to drive the rebels further inland.

Beyond a few ineffectual volleys from the trenches, which were returned with interest, the enemy made no demonstrations, and all is quiet along the rest of the line.

The signal corps is arranging signals with the navy for future operations on the left.

With the exception of the port of Ilo-

ilo, trade with Philippine ports is still blockaded.

**Guerrilla Tactics.**  
MANILA, Feb. 20, 10:10 a. m.—The enemy have apparently realized the hopelessness of attacking the American position, and are occupied chiefly by occasional sharp-shooting from the jungle, whenever feasible. Fortunately their ignorance of the use of sights minimizes the effect of their guerrilla tactics.

(The two battalions of the Second Oregon are near the old camping ground in the southeast of Manila that was occupied by our troops before the capture of the city. They are, however, facing the other way, and General King's right and General Owenshine's left are further out in the country than our soldiers were at any time last summer. The ground occupied by General Owenshine's brigade is low, and, during the rainy season, marshy. The part that is not paddy fields is covered with thick jungles. As this is the dry season, campaigning out there should not be so rough an experience as was work in the field last July and August. The two brigades constitute that part of the circle around Manila between the Pasig river to the eastward and the beach to the south.)

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.

Elegant new Pullman palace sleeper 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 car 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. 19c

Red Hot From the Gun

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for twenty years. The Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. It cures cuts, bruises, burns, boils, felon, corns, skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. Twenty-five cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Blakeley & Houghton, druggists.

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.

STALLION FOR SALE.

One Clydesdale stallion for sale. Can be seen at Ward's ranch, near Dufur. For terms apply to Ward Bros., Dufur, Or. 123 1m-w.

Men Wanted

To cut cord wood. Inquire at The Dalles Lumbering Co.