

The Weekly Chronicle.

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EVILS THAT NEVER COME.

At every stage of events in the Philippines prophets of the dismal order present the dark side of the situation. They never seem to be discouraged by the collapse of their predictions. No sooner is one phase of affairs cleared up favorably than a fresh chapter of dismalism is opened. Three months ago they insisted that it would take an army of 50,000 men to drive Aguinaldo's army out of its works. But 10,000 proved enough. Then expenditures in the Philippines were estimated by opponents of the treaty at hundreds of millions a year. The real figures are quite moderate, with some revenue as an offset. Even the annexation of Hawaii drew forth a warning that it would be necessary to maintain there a strong army and fleet. A few soldiers sufficed and the presence even of one cruiser is not required. There has been talk of a spirit of revolt in Cuba and Porto Rico, but all that has happened is distinctly encouraging.

A favorite assertion of the pessimistic class is that the Philippines cannot be quieted for years. But the change for the better within two weeks has been remarkable. The natives will be given all the home rule they can maintain successfully, and many are finding out that they have no reason for further fighting. The calamity prophet will not down, however. If there had been anything retiring in his nature he would have quit after the presidential campaign of 1896. That was truly a culmination of dreadful forebodings of universal ruin if the gold standard prevailed. Yet the decision to stick to the 100c dollar has been followed by one of the greatest eras of national prosperity. Those who are gloomy in regard to the Philippines will draw it mild if they care to be warned by their uniform failure to make a true forecast of American progress.

A SAD ANNIVERSARY.

Last night marked the 34th anniversary of the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln by J. Wilkes Booth, in Ford's theater, Washington City. It was just at the close of the civil war, on the eve of the present generation springing into existence. The Telegram says: The occasion was a horrible one, convulsing the entire nation. Those of the past generation yet alive, when recalling the tragedy to their minds, shudder at it to this day. President Lincoln had just saved the Union from dismemberment, and was about seeking comparative rest, such as he had not known in four dreary, troublous years, when he suddenly was ushered into eternal life and immortalized on earth.

What a difference between April 14, 1865, and April 14, 1899! Then the United States was entering upon an era of renewed peace. Now this country is embroiled in difficulties in various parts of the globe, and those who were opposing each other during the rebellion are, in 1899, fighting side by side against foreign foes. Strange conditions are brought about by the mutations of time. The war with Spain has obliterated all sectional lines in the United States, and at this moment the nation is more compact than ever before.

WILL WIN DEMOCRATIC VOTES.

The Democratic Brooklyn Eagle, in referring to the fact that the New York Times favors the nomination of Richard Olney by the Democrats in 1900 for the presidency, remarks that "the probability is Mr. Olney will vote for William McKinley for that office, and the Times will ask its readers to do the same thing." This forecast is probably correct. Very likely Mr. Olney, if he voted at all in that year, voted for McKinley in 1896. It was said at the time that President Cleveland did

not vote that year. If he had voted there is no doubt that it would have been also for McKinley. No doubt both will cast Republican ballots next year. The Republican party is going to get many Democratic votes in 1900. The reason of this is plain, of course. The Republican is the party of solidity, sanity and stability. It knows what the people want, and does it. Two parties are essential in a country with representative institutions. A little opposition is a good thing to keep a party from dropping into carelessness and shiftlessness. The Democracy, if its imbecile leaders do not extinguish it, may perform all the necessary functions of an opposition party for many years yet.

TWO SYSTEMS COMPARED.

The British war office is reported to be again at its wits' end to secure recruits for the army, a condition that frequently exists in peace time in Great Britain. With the immense population the country possesses, much of which is in excess of the productive capacity of the home islands, it would, on the face of it, appear remarkable that so few young men are willing to enter the military service. A glance into the existing conditions, however, shows several reasons why the better element in the British manhood shuns a military career.

Small pay, of course, is the first item which may be numbered in the list of objections. Next, there is the absence of a chance for promotion. Rare, indeed, are the instances in the British army where men from the ranks have been given commissions. Between the enlisted man and the officer the breach is as broad as centuries of tradition can make it. No matter how excellent the soldier may be or how fitted he is for command, a commission is not for him. The British race is growing more democratic every year, and the young Briton no longer accepts with the grace his father did the consequences of lowly birth. He wants a chance to work his way upward and sees no opportunity to do so in the army. It is not a lack of martial spirit that deters him from entering the service of the queen, nor is it a lack of patriotism, for the Briton is every whit as fond of fighting and as true to his country as ever, but minor objections aside, the idea of entering a service where he will ever be ranked as an inferior being and subject to severe discipline to him is most repulsive.

Low though the pay of American soldiers is, it is far better than that given British soldiers, as well it may be, considering the fact that our army is small in comparison with that of Great Britain, and in addition such allowances are made the American soldier as to insure him a comfortable living and a chance to save a little of his pay. In addition, promotion from the ranks is frequent. To a bright and studious young soldier the way is open to rise to the highest rank. It is coming to be recognized in the army that while the military academy is necessary for the technical instruction of the greater portion of the officers of the army, some of the most excellent officers come from the ranks. Officers themselves recognize that the training of actual service in the ranks is splendid preparation for command. This is proven by the fact that the sons of many officers who themselves are West Pointers, enlist with their fathers' consent in the ranks and work their way up.

This system gives the army the best material to be had. No longer can the riff raff of humanity enter the army. At every recruiting office in the country the percentage of applicants rejected on examination is large. To belong to the regular army of the United States is something worth striving for. Never, under this system, will the nation lack recruits.

Perhaps the British war office will, in time, cast away tradition and adopt a similar system. When it does it is safe to say recruiting will be easy.—Spokesman-Review.

At each of sixteen Porto Rican towns twenty-five natives are to be enlisted in the United States army.

They will be formed into a battalion of four companies, under American commissioned officers, and will serve on the island until July 1, 1901, receiving the regular army pay and allowances. The noncommissioned officers will be natives who can speak English. This order is a recognition of the good behavior of the Porto Rican people.

The copperhead bureau at Hong Kong is sending a fresh batch of pessimistic dispatches about the Manila situation. No doubt it is subsidized from Aguinaldo's reserve fund in the Hong Kong banks. Telegrams from Otis, Dewey and reputable correspondents at Manila are the ones that the American people read with confidence.

Inspector General Breckinridge, just returned from Cuba, says he is confident that "if a vote were taken today on a proposition for annexation to the United States it would be adopted by two to one." The feeling will grow with the progress of events and the intelligent study of the subject.

The Spanish fleet at Santiago, consisting of four fine modern armored cruisers and two torpedo boats of the latest pattern, was totally lost in a battle in which it succeeded in killing but one man. Under the circumstances it is not worth while to rebuild the Spanish navy.

The Maine Heavy Artillery, 650 strong, lost but two men during its service, including its six months in Cuba. A record of this kind is carefully excluded from anti-administration papers.

THE MAN WITH THE RAKE.

Read the Last Part of This Article—It Means You.

Everyone who has driven over the roads leading out of the city has been gratified to notice that the man with the hoe, or rather the shovel, has been at work, about \$400 of the general fund having been spent in repairing them in every direction. The Ninth street road is perhaps the only one which it was impossible at present to improve, it being determined that it would require at least \$3000 to accomplish anything at all toward bettering its condition, and there is really no necessity for passing over it in driving in that direction, as the road over Mill creek bridge answers the purpose.

Now that the city has done its part in the much-needed work, the county should follow suit and do its part. A good place to make their debut in the work would be by at once placing a force of men at work on the famous Thompson Addition route, the city's jurisdiction only reaching as far as the east side of the Rowe place, at the top of the brewery grade.

And now we have the extreme pleasure of informing the citizens of The Dalles that the marshal this morning began the work of cleaning the streets of our city, removing rubbish, etc. A force of men was put to work, and will continue till the city looks as if civilized people dwelt therein.

But the question is, how long will they remain so? If past experience is any criterion, just until some store keeper or other citizen unthoughtfully dumps a ton of loose papers, old rags, old irons or old bottles right into the principal thoroughfares, and only so long. It would keep an immense force of men continually busy until doomsday to make the city look only respectable at the rate we have been going of late. It is a disgrace to any town or even village to be so littered with rubbish of all kinds as are our streets most of the time. Whose fault is it? No one in particular. Everyone in general. Let us begin anew and assist the marshal in "scrubbing up." Let us take pride enough in the city to keep our premises and surroundings neat.

Now as to where the "price" is to come from for the work which is now being done. Perhaps when you realize that the road tax is to meet this necessary expense, you will not be compelled to "whitewash a load of coal" or "give a Chinaman a music lesson" just when you see the collector approaching. Any way you only delay the agony of paying over your little \$4, for the city declares it shall be paid, if not in one way, in another.

But then, when you have read the CHRONICLE and realize it is to assist you in wading out of the debris which surrounds you, certainly you will hesitate no longer, but come up like a little man and help yourself out.

Let us not cause visitors to our city to turn up their noses and say: "What dirty streets one encounters in The Dalles!"

AT HOOD RIVER.

How the Teachers Enjoyed the Visit and Were Benefited by the Meeting.

A more enthusiastic crowd of persons could not be found than the teachers and their friends who returned from Hood River Saturday night, loud in their praises of the trip, the institute, and above all the beauty of Hood River and the hospitality of its people.

Arriving in that now-thriving little berg, they were met by a delegation of teachers and others, who soon had them comfortably seated in a hack driven by Capt. J. H. Dukes, and they were driven over the beautiful road above the city, where was obtained the grandest view of Mt. Hood and Mt. Adams imaginable. It was just the day for such a drive. Upon returning they spent a short time in walking about the city and viewing the many improvements now going on, after which they were taken to the school house where the meeting was to be held. Much has been said by them regarding the nearness of the building and the air of interest in their school which pervades the atmosphere there.

Hon. E. L. Smith welcomed the visitors in an eloquent and most cordial manner, which just captured the teachers, particularly the young ladies. Prof. Gavin answered in a happy manner, assuring the people of Hood River that they were glad to be privileged to meet with them.

Director N. C. Evans being compelled to visit Portland, was not present to speak on the subject assigned him, "Our Schools."

Some of the best papers ever read at an institute in the county were those by Mrs. E. L. Smith, Miss Minnie Elton and Miss White, while Troy Shelly gave a splendid talk on "How to Teach Multiplication."

Miss Salina Phirman told how she taught number work in the first grade, and her remarks were at once interesting and entertaining, as she illustrated her methods.

Prof. J. S. Landers covered a part of a wide field embraced in the subject "Literature in the Schools," in a manner which at once caused every one present to be interested. The question intended to be brought up was how shall we have literature in the schools? and the answer naturally was, create a school library. It was discovered that about seventy per cent of the districts of the county have started libraries since November last.

This subject was very thoroughly discussed by Supt. Gavin, J. T. Neef, Troy Shelly, C. D. Thompson, J. M. Carroll, H. L. Howe, Heester Howe, Kate Davenport and Mrs. E. M. Wilson.

During the session some of the best of singing was listened to, which was furnished by the school children, under the direction of Miss Ann Smith.

At the noon hour the visitors were escorted to the hotel by a committee of teachers and friends, who joined them in the dinner served.

The meeting closed at 3:30 o'clock, and about 4:30 they started for the boat landing. Although the wind blew heavily, the return trip was very enjoyable and they reached home at 7 o'clock.

These educational meetings are not only instructive, but a great benefit to the teachers, giving them an opportunity to recuperate after weeks of arduous work.

REGARDING THE SEWER SYSTEM.

An Engineer to Be Employed to Investigate—Concerning Glove Contests.

The council met in special session Saturday night, with Mayor Nolan presiding and Councilmen Kueck, Johnston, Johns, Clough, Gunning, Stephens and Keller on hand.

The mayor stated that the object of the meeting was to hear the report of the special sewer committee which was appointed to investigate the proposed sewer system for the city and advise concerning the best means to the end desired. Kueck, of that committee, recommended that a civil engineer be employed to look into the proposed system and report as to its feasibility. Whereupon, on motion of Councilmen Johnston, the recommendation was accepted and the committee directed to employ W. J. Roberts, formerly of The Dalles, but now of Pullman, Wash., as such engineer. The recorder immediately wrote Mr. Roberts to that effect.

An application having been made for license to give a glove contest in our city next Saturday evening, and no ordinance being on the statute books regulating such matters, Councilman Stephens introduced Ordinance No. 300, which reads as follows: "The proprietors or agents of all exhibitions of prize fighting, glove contests or exhibitions of skill in glove fighting shall pay a license of \$50 for each exhibition." On motion of Councilman Johns, it was placed on its final passage, every councilman favoring the same.

It was then reported that a nuisance to the city existed under the Chinese house at the corner of Second and Union streets. On motion of Councilman Gunning the matter was referred to the committee on health and police.

Meeting then adjourned till the night for the regular meeting.

Ask your grocer for Clarke & Falk's pure concentrated flavoring extracts. If

GOOD COMMON SENSE

Common sense teaches us that a debilitated system cannot be built up by continued purging which reduces the strength of a body already weakened by disease. Most so-called blood builders are purgatives.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People do not act on the bowels. They build up the blood and strengthen the nerves.

The same good sense that leads you to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a trial will prompt you to refuse any substitute an unscrupulous dealer offers. A druggist who says he has "something just as good", or "the same except in name" is dishonest and does not deserve your trade.

Alderman Louis W. Camp, of our city, says: "I was broken down in health and utterly miserable. I was unable to work much of the time and so badly afflicted with a form of stomach trouble that life was a veritable nightmare. I tried various remedies, but during the six months of my sickness I obtained no relief. I had always been a robust, healthy man and sickness bore heavily upon me. About two years ago I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I purchased one box and received so much benefit that I used five more and was entirely cured. I gained twenty-two pounds in five weeks. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restored me to health and I most heartily recommend them."

L. W. Camp on oath says that the foregoing statement is true. W. W. MELOAN, Notary Public.

—From the By-Stander, Macon, Ga.

Sold by all druggists or sent post-paid by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y., on receipt of price, fifty cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50.

What Will We Do About It?

Another plan for benefitting the city and at the same time saving hundreds of dollars to the producers is suggested by the following communication. It should not be passed over lightly, but considered, and plans at once laid to the end intended by the writer. A cannery would be just the thing for The Dalles people to invest in. "Producer" says: Editor CHRONICLE: We believe the time is fully ripe for a move to be made in the direction of saving a portion of the hundreds of tons of fruit in and about The Dalles that annually goes to waste. A conservative estimate would place the amount either wasted upon a glutted market or never gathered for the same reason at somewhere from \$5,000 to \$10,000. This sum dispersed among the producers and wage earners of this community would be of benefit to all the people of this municipality. What we need is an institution that can take the raw material and make of it a finished article that can wait until the market is ready to receive it, thereby tending to enhance the price of green fruit to a paying figure. How this is to be brought about is the question of the hour. As for us we believe it needs the thrift, foresight, determination and experience of the man of business. Hence we would suggest that the producers and business men of The Dalles and vicinity come together and formulate plans. If this can be done it will be a step toward prosperity. Can we hear from the business men? What say you. PRODUCER.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is the street and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at Blakeley & Houghton's drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

The itinerary of the National Editorial Association in our state will be as follows. They will arrive via Huntington, Sunday, July 2, and will breakfast at Baker City, partake of one of Grandma Munra's celebrated dinners, spend a few hours in La Grande and run to Pendleton for supper. After remaining a few hours there they will start for Portland, reaching The Dalles for breakfast, take boats for Hood River, stopping there for dinner; thence to Vancouver for supper, reaching Portland in the evening. After the close of the session, July 7, the time until the evening of July 16 will be spent in Portland.

Residents in the vicinity of Ward & Kerns' stable last evening were much entertained by some trick riding on a bicycle, the performer being the dignified scribe of the Times-Mountaineer. His favorite trick seemed to be striking the ground with full force and almost plying his form, and then having written his column (spinal) he would gaze about as if in search of an item or a delinquent subscriber. His antics were amusing, and were calculated to lead one to believe the Mountaineer had better do its climbing on foot instead of attempting to wheel its way through the world.

For frost bites, burns, indolent sores, eczema, skin disease, and especially Piles, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve stands first and best. Look out for dishonest people who try to imitate and counterfeit it. It's their endorsement of a good article. Worthless goods are not imitated. Get De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. Snipes-Kiersly Drug Co.

Mrs. Cowan Wins.

Last evening's Telegram has the following concerning Mrs. Cowan's case, which will be read with a great deal of satisfaction by those who heartily sympathized with her, and many who felt the opposition was merely running a "bluff" on her: "Mrs. Sarah E. Cowan, who a week ago was brought here under a decree of the United States district court to compel her to make conveyance of certain real property sold under execution by the United States marshal to satisfy a judgment against her husband held by the Bank of California, was discharged from custody this afternoon. "The discharge was made upon her own application and not opposed by Mr. Zera Snow, counsel for the bank. But on the other hand, Mr. Snow waived the right to demand that she pay the costs of the proceedings, he paying them himself."

The Best in the World.

We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisements in our own and other papers we purchased a bottle to see if it would effect us. It cured us before the bottle was more than half used. It is the best medicine out for colds and coughs.—The Herald, Andersonville, Ind. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton Druggists.

O.R.&N.

DEPART FOR	TIME SCHEDULE FROM DALLES.	ARRIVE FROM.
Fast Mail 11:30 p. m.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	Fast Mail 5:15 p. m.
Spokane Flyer 5:45 p. m.	Walla Walla, Spokane, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East.	Spokane Flyer 5:00 a. m.
8 p. m. Ex. Sunday	FROM PORTLAND. Overland Steamship. For east Francisco—January 22, and every five days thereafter.	4 p. m. Ex. Sunday
8 p. m. Ex. Sunday	Columbia Rv. Steamers To Astoria and Way Landings.	4 p. m. Ex. Sunday
6 a. m. Ex. Sunday	WILLAMETTE RIVER. Oregon City, Newberg, Salem & Wayland's.	4:30 p. m. Ex. Sunday
7 a. m. Tue., Thur. and Sat.	WILLAMETTE AND YAM HILL RIVERS. Oregon City, Dayton, and Way Landings.	3:30 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.
6 a. m. Tue., Thur. and Sat.	WILLAMETTE RIVER. Portland to Corvallis, and Way Landings.	4:30 p. m. Tue., Thur. and Sat.
Lv. Riparian daily	SNAKE RIVER. Riparian to Lawiston.	LEAVES daily

Parties desiring to go to Heppner should take No. 4, leaving The Dalles at 5:30 p. m., making direct connections at Heppner junction. Returning making direct connection at Heppner junction with No. 1, arriving at The Dalles at 5:15 p. m.

No. 21, through freight, east bound, does not carry passengers; arrives 2:50 a. m., departs 3:10 a. m.

No. 24, local freight, carries passengers, east bound; arrives 4:30 p. m., departs 5:15 p. m.

No. 21, west bound through freight, does not carry passengers; arrives 8:15 p. m., departs 9:30 p. m.

No. 24, 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., agent The Dalles, or address W. H. HURLBURT, Gen. Pas. Agt., Portland, Or.