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THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

Eighteen years ago the only railway in China, a 14-mile line from Shanghai to Wusung, was torn up and abandoned. Native prejudice and superstition were too strong for the British promoters, and they abandoned the field in disgust.

But the world moves, even in "far Cathing." "Five years later," says a publication just issued by the United States treasury bureau of statistics, "an English engineer who had been placed in charge of some coal mines near Tientsin, found in existence a tramway over which coal was transported on carts pushed by Chinese workmen, and gradually extending at north and south, finally placed a steam engine upon it for use in transporting coal." Native prejudice gave way, the line became even popular, was extended from time to time, and is now 350 miles long, connecting the capital of the empire with two of the important treaty ports on the coast.

This is the only completed railway in China, but native superstition having yielded, and the Chinese government manifesting a disposition to grant concessions and encourage the construction of an extensive rail-way system, capital is going in there from all the great powers, and more than 3000 miles of railway, extending to all parts of the great swaying empire, have been projected.

The concessions under which these roads will be constructed have been granted to Russian, British, German, Belgian, Italian, French and American promoters. British interests predominate. In one instance British and German capitalists have formed a combination, and, in another, British and Italian promoters have joined hands. Of the American concessions the treasury publication says:

"American railway concessions in China are up to the present time confined to a single but very important line which is to connect Canton, the great commercial center of Southern China, with Hankow, the great interior city and commercial center already described. This line, which is about 600 miles in length, passes through a rich and important agricultural section, having a population equal to that of the United States, and at its center taps an important iron and coal area. The direction of the proposed line is almost due north and south, and while it practically touches the seaboard at its southern terminus, where it reaches the Yangtze, at the north, is several hundred miles in the interior, thus bringing to the great port of Canton the products of the upper Yangtze valley, which section is quite similar to that of the upper Mississippi, in our own country. At Hankow the proposed American line will connect the proposed Belgian line, which will bring it into direct communication with Pekin, the capital of the empire, thus placing in direct communication the capital of the empire at the north, the great commercial center, Hankow, in the interior, and the great producing center in the western interior, with the great sea port at the south, Canton. This concession was granted to American capitalists in April, 1898, under an agreement executed after due imperial sanction by the present Chinese minister at Washington, and a corps of engineers and officials is now in China, under the charge of W. B. Parsons of New York, engaged in an elaborate survey of the route, which it is expected will be completed within a few weeks."

The construction of these projected railways, and the fuller development of steamer traffic on the 6000 miles of Chinese waterways now open to the traffic of the world, must revolutionize the vast empire. The products of China will be exchanged for the products of America and Europe. A market will be provided there for the wheat, lumber,

silver, coal, lead and iron of the Pacific coast, and extensive lines of ocean steamers will bear a large part of the tonnage between Puget sound and the Columbia river and the ports of China.

All this will bring astonishing growth to the Pacific northwest, and Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland will grow beyond the dreams of their most enthusiastic inhabitants.

SHOULD PAY IF ASKE.

There are now nearly twelve hundred patients at the state asylum for the insane near Salem. The daily total has been running between 1115 and 1130 for some weeks. The number is not likely to be decreased. On the contrary, it is on the increase. The gardens must be enlarged each year, and calculations always made for the future on a little larger scale than were made heretofore. Thus year there must be planted some 1100 to 1200 bushels of seed potatoes. In order to raise enough of that vegetable for next year's supply, and more than a hundred acres of land must be devoted to the raising of potatoes. So, in symmetrical proportion, with all the other vegetables. The keeping of the insane is costing the taxpayers of this state an enormous sum annually. The per capita expense is not too large. The patients are kept as cheaply as possible, consistent with principles of humanity. People will keep on going crazy, as long as the laws of heredity and the operations and calamities of nature remain the same. The same causes will produce the same effects. There will be cases of congenital insanity and idiocy and tendencies leading to the more pronounced forms of the former, so long as there are dissipated and diseased and otherwise poorly equipped or ill-mated fathers and mothers. The same causes will produce criminals and otherwise defective and poorly equipped and ordered individuals, likely to become public charges. But the writer was speaking of the asylum for the insane. It costs a great deal of money (nearly a third of the revenue of the state), and its cost cannot be diminished. It must increase, at least proportionately as fast as the enlargement of the state's resources subject to contribution to the burden, by means of taxation.

Is there no way to lighten the burden?

There is a way.

There is a way to lighten it by one-third, as the writer is informed by one who ought to know.

In New York the state is divided into asylum districts. Patients from a certain group of counties are sent to a particular institution, located near. When one is committed, asylum commissioners for that district are informed. They go to the locality from which the patient came and there inquire concerning the ability of the new ward of the state, or of his near relatives to pay. If he finds him or any of them able, a certain monthly rate is fixed, which sum becomes a tax like any other tax. If he or they are less able, then the monthly charge is fixed accordingly. If not able at all, nothing is charged. If anyone so charged thinks himself taxed too heavily, or beyond his ability to pay, he may have the case reopened for a hearing. In this way a large part of the burden is borne by those who are themselves able to pay, out of their own property or income, or by their relatives, upon whom they would otherwise be a private burden, who are able to pay. There are known to be men and women in the asylum here at Salem possessing a great deal of property in their own rights. Others have rich or well-to-do relatives. Still others have relatives who could pay \$5 or \$10 a month, and who should be obliged to do so, since the general public has assumed the great bulk of the burden, the erection of buildings, the purchase and improvement of lands, etc. The most able of these patients pay nothing now. There is no authority for the charging of any dues, and in fact none for the receiving of any gratuity, even were it offered. In truth, it is often tendered by private individuals, desiring the treatment of their relatives or friends, or by physicians wishing

to send their patients.

The same rule might well be invoked in the keeping of all other public charges, even the criminal classes.

This subject is well worthy of consideration.

The Oregon legislature at its next session ought to provide for the lightening of the burden in this manner.—Salem Statesman.

A GOVERNOR WITH THE FIDGETS

Colorado's governor, one Thomas by surname, is in a sadly nervous condition over the retention in the Philippines of a regiment of volunteers raised in that state, says the *Globe-Democrat*. Thomas says he has written to Washington repeatedly, first asking and then demanding that the Colorado regiment be sent home immediately. "I will exhaust every resource at my command," he amonutes, "to bring those boys home. I have tried quiet, peaceable means and have failed. Now I will be obliged to resort to something more forcible, and it will be made public." No one who knows Thomas doubts that he will make his actions public, if he can. Posing and espering in public is very much in his line. Those who look over the full report of the convention that nominated Bryan will be amazed by the large verbal area covered by Thomas. Nothing could be broached without a speech from Thomas, and a great deal of time was consumed as the all-pervasive Thomas paced back and forth between his seat and the platform. Nobody had ever heard of him before, or cared to listen to him, or remembered what he said, but Thomas managed to speak his pieces, making them public, at least vocally.

Sending a regiment home from the Philippines instantly on demand is not an easy matter. Transports must be provided for one thing. And then the volunteers with Mac Arthur and Lawton seem to prefer to be on the firing line until relieved by the regulars on the way. Thomas says: "Under the constitution the Colorado volunteers will be perfectly justified in laying down their arms where they are and returning to the United States." Mutiny suggests itself readily to the peculiarly constituted mind of this unpatriotic governor, but he utterly fails to comprehend the character of the American volunteer. The men who took Calumet do not wish to give it up. They prefer to emphasize their victories and add to them. They are not acting under compulsion. When they return, and Denver is ablaze with their welcome, this same Thomas, now advising them to mutiny, will be cavoring in their presence, making himself public, as usual, by a thousand and one artifices.

The reports of the damage to the wheat crop may give some hope to the Democrats. Calamity furnishes them their only chance for victory. It is well to bear in mind, however, that about this time nearly every year predictions are made that the grain crop will be small. It is too early in the season yet to form any judgments as to the extent of the wheat yield which will be good for anything. After its recent heavy crop the country could stand a small grain yield better than it could have done at almost any time in the past, but it is reasonable to hope that fortune will be kind to us. Moreover, it would take a pretty extensive and variegated lot of calamities to overcome the Democratic discredit and give that party any chance to carry the country.

ANOTHER TREAT MISSED.

John Griffith Plays to a Small but Appreciative House.

Another good troupe visited our city last night, in fact those who attended claim it is the best that has been here for years, and as is usual when a good play stops here, they were greeted with a half-house, and not alone was the company losing by over \$200, but our people missed a genuine treat. Somehow theater-goers in this city always get off on the wrong foot and lose thereby. The manager of our opera house is becoming disengaged, and well he may, for the house has lost on the past three performances which have been given there.

"The Avenger," is a romantic drama; the scene laid in France during the

Seventeenth century and is in reality, the stirring old play "The King's Mouth" ("Stomach and True"), under a new name.

It is decidedly a one part piece, and as such Henri De Legandre, the hero, Mr. Griffith is afforded an opportunity to display his full power of voice and facial expression. As Blanche, the lost child, finally restored to her parents and her fortune by the faithful Legandre, who, of course, finally marries her, Miss Katharine Furnell was all that could be desired.

She was particularly sweet in the dual scene, where "The shadows proclaim the nearness of the sun," and when all was most dark for her and her lover, on the very beginning of a duel, she urges him on to victory by assurance of her love. The hour is dark, but "It is always morning somewhere in the world."

The play is full of beautiful sentiments, and unlike most French drama, is clean in line, and virtuous "sophistication" in plot. The scenery and costumes were especially good and called forth much admiration.

The Griffith Company mount the piece in splendid shape, and the company is a well balanced one, although as before said, it is distinctly a one part play. But when that one part is in such capable hands as Mr. Griffith, and he is supported by his clever wife and carefully selected company, that only insures the success he deserves.

Should he again visit The Dalles he will no doubt have a much larger audience than the one of last night. But who could induce him to again play in The Dalles.

Ringling Bros.' Show.

Sunday night Ringling Bros.' circus will close the most successful two weeks' stand in the history of the show, the attendance being the largest ever recorded by any circus that ever exhibited in Chicago. Not since the famous brothers first started with a small one ring circus, in a little tent that let in the rain, has the crowds at their shows been larger or the satisfaction of their patrons more general than in the two weeks' engagement that is drawing to a close at Tattersalls.

Before the doors of the big building will close behind the last straggler, wanting just one more look at the big elephant, after Sunday night's performance, the rings will be torn up and the flags of all nations, that decorated the roof so prettily, will come fluttering down in a heap. Things in an ordinary circus go with a rush, but then, Ringling's is no common circus.

People who attended Tattersalls say that the show was a pleasure, and many blame their luck, or a late supper, that left them standing outside the doors with an enthusiastic crowd inside, and not another inch of room.—Chicago Journal.

JURORS FOR MAY TERM.

The following list of jurors have been drawn for the May term of circuit court, which convenes next Monday:

Chris Cummings, Endersby.
William Endersby, Endersby.
F. H. Kramer, The Dalles.
J. C. Egbert, The Dalles.
F. E. Abstein, Hood River.
O. W. Cook, The Dalles.
Pork Butler, Nanse.
Grant Astby, Antelope.
M. Freeman, Boyd.
A. J. Breeding, Victor.
James Rose, Mt. Hood.
Lafayette Davis, Kingsley.
S. J. Ledford, Wanee.
L. B. Kelly, Victor.
E. W. Phillips, Mosier.
W. H. Fowler, The Dalles.
Peter Kopke, Hood River.
Frank Gabel, Wapinitia.
John Lenz, Hood River.
G. W. Covert, Endersby.
J. E. Wing, Tyee Valley.
V. J. Kelly, The Dalles.
Lemont Burgess, Baker Oven.
G. J. Friend, Kingsley.
E. J. Middleworth, Mosier.
C. R. Bone, Hood River.
M. Kennedy, Wanee.
C. C. Maslak, Hood River.
John Decker, Boyd.
J. C. Benson, The Dalles.
C. W. Emerson, The Dalles.

The Dalles as a Wool Market.

We find on the register of the Umatilla House the names of the following well known wool buyers: Jacob Woolner, the prince of wool men, J. M. Russell, Chas. Green, Frank Lee, J. Brasnick of the Salem mills, and others.

The quality and quantity of the wool market and the sheep industry in general is so well known that the best buyers seek this market for their supply and we hope to quote a good price and large sales are long.

Live stock buyers from all sections are here as well as the agents of the large commission houses of Chicago and Omaha, to purchase sheep. Then we have the live stock agents of the different railroads, headed by Mr. Wilson, commonly called "Bob," representing the Burlington. And with President Young of the Oregon Sheep Growers' Association as a central figure, will convince the new comer that this city is doing business and are not using a brass band to do it either.

If you have piles, cure them. No use undergoing horrible operations that simply remove the results of the disease without disturbing the disease itself. Place your confidence in DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It has never failed to cure ours; it will not fail to cure you. Sulphur-Kinney Drug Co.

Nervous Debility

is often one of the most distressing effects of the Grip. It may also be caused by overwork, worry, mental strain or excesses of almost any nature. Whatever the cause, nerves lack nutrition. Feed the nerves and life will renew its joys for you.

The best nerve food, and the most valuable tonic (because it both builds up the blood and strengthens the nerves) is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Hundreds of worn-out, depressed men and women have been made strong-nerved, ambitious, energetic and healthful by this remedy.

Among the well-known men of the newspaper profession is P. J. Lawrence, of 405 Fourth Avenue, Detroit, Mich., who for the past eleven years has been at his desk every day. He says:

"At one time I was in such a condition that my physician said I would have nervous prostration; that I would have to stop newspaper work or I would go to pieces if I persisted in doing it, as I was destroying what nerve force I had left. I lost flesh and had a compilation of ailments which baffled skillful physicians. An associate recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I gave them a trial. I can't say that I received any benefit from the first box, but derived very good results from the second. They gave me strength and helped my shattered nerves so that I could get a full night's rest."

"A great deal of pain in the small of the back I attributed to a derangement of the kidneys. For this complaint Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People worked wonders. Soon after I began taking them regularly, the pain ceased, and I felt like a new man.

"I am greatly encouraged from the results of using a few boxes and am confident that the pills will work a complete restoration of my former condition."—From Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

Sold by all druggists or sent, postpaid, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y., on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, 6 boxes, \$2.50.

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For uniformity in baking, perfection in roasting, immensity in water heating, greatness in fuel saving, simplicity of construction, ease of management, cleanliness in use, strength in parts, certainty of no repair bills, make the best authorities unanimous in their declarations that the

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Yellowstone Sour Mash Whiskey

WHISKEY from \$2.75 to \$6.00 per gallon. (4 to 15 years old.)
IMPORTED COGNAC from \$7.00 to \$12.00 per gallon. (11 to 20 years old.)
A CALIFORNIA BRANDY from \$3.25 to \$6.00 per gallon. (4 to 11 years old.)

ONLY THE PUREST LIQUORS SOLD.

OLYMPIA BEER on draught, and Val Blatz and Olympia Beer in bottles. Imported Ale and Porter.

JOBBERS IN IMPORTED and DOMESTIC CIGARS.

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Headquarters for Seed Grain of all kinds

Headquarters for Feed Grain of all kinds

Headquarters for Rolled Grain, all kinds

Headquarters for Bran, Shorts, and all kinds of MILL FEED

Headquarters for "Byers' Best" Pendleton Flour.

This flour is manufactured expressly for family use; every sack is guaranteed to give satisfaction. We sell our goods lower than any house in the trade, and if you don't think so call and get our prices and be convinced.

Highest Prices Paid for Wheat, Barley and Oats.

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