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FOOLISH TALK.

Senator Rife, of Tennessee, unburdened himself of some very profound thoughts in Fresno, on Wednesday, saying, among other things, that he opposed Hawaiian annexation "because it was in violation of the principles of the Monroe doctrine and because it represents a violation of the spirit and genius of our government; moreover, because we want no such representatives as the races of Hawaii and the Philippine islands would send us. I am equally opposed to the colonial system, because this system would cause us to follow in the footsteps of monarchies. It would lead us in the path that led republican Rome to destruction. Colonization means centralization; centralization means imperialism and a large standing army. This last is one of the evil consequences to be dreaded from the present war in the Philippines."

These observations were made, no doubt, with sincerity, but they will strike not a few people as having a good deal of rubbish in them, says the Spokesman Review. It is all very well to talk about the spirit and genius of our government, but it is doubtful if that spirit or genius is being violated any more by the present-day spread of Anglo-Saxon energy and culture than it was when the Pilgrims began civilizing Indians in Massachusetts with blunderbusses, when the people of the London company began chasing savages into the swamps of Virginia, or when the settlers along the Atlantic coast began to swarm over the Allegheny mountains to appropriate lands which had formerly been redskin hunting grounds.

The senator's talk about centralization and imperialism and monarchies also partakes of some of the characteristics of twaddle. This bugaboo is something which clear-headed people don't take very seriously, and when a public man touches upon it it is usually a mere play of words utilized for the purpose of scaring timid persons. Centralization means imperialism, says the senator, which is, of course, an insinuation that we are going to give up the republic and resort to some sort of autocratic government like that of the czar of Russia.

This is all balderdash. The American people are not going to be frightened by the cry of imperialism, because there is nothing in it. There will be no more danger of centralization or of a change of government with Puerto Rico and the Philippines in our possession than there was when we purchased Alaska and began to run it as an outlying colony. All this talk about imperialism and Caesars and standing armies is largely claptrap.

PROTECTION IS ALL RIGHT.

Free traders are making a good deal out of H. O. Havemeyer's statement that the tariff is the mother of all trusts, but it is doubtful if he proves to be such a stalwart anti-protection champion after men like H. T. Oxnard, the beet sugar producer, get through with him. Protection is intended to protect. If through any industrial combination a protected article can be made cheaper, prices are raised and unreasonable large profits are enjoyed by the manufacturer, then it becomes an industry that does not need protection and the tariff should be reduced.

In the face of the marvelous growth and development of manufactures during the past twenty-five years it is sheer nonsense to declare, as some do, that protection has brought only ruin to the country. From a nation that made nothing we have become one that makes everything, and better and cheaper than it was ever made before the United States began to manufacture. The strides which this country has taken

have astonished the world. Once importing iron and steel goods, we are now the great exporters of those commodities, says the Review.

Just as we, a protection country, have prospered, so has Great Britain, a free trade country, declined. In the words of Sir Benjamin C. Brown, who was quoted a few days ago in these columns: "The Americans have a protective tariff and we have none, which puts us at a great disadvantage. There can be little doubt that protection in the United States has caused her industries to grow up and become powerful, so that they can not only stand by themselves, but also compete with other countries at a distance. They have gained experience; they have trained labor, made the works and established all their intercommunications and organizations, and they can now reap the benefit."

If protection was such a bad thing there would not be so much talk in its favor in England nowadays, when we are furnishing them with rails, locomotives, electrical supplies, shoes and other manufactured articles of this country. Protection was thought to have given its death blow in England forty years ago, but the popularity of free trade is waning there because it has been found that it doesn't pay. Countries like Germany and the United States, which have been foolish enough to try a protective tariff, are thriving and are crowding the English out of business right on their own ground.

Havemeyer and others may say that trusts and all the woes of mankind are due to protection, but when it is recalled that the original trade combinations were made in free trade England, that the most formidable labor troubles ever recorded have occurred there, that agriculture is ruined, then some people may be inclined to ask how matters are going to be improved by our adopting an English tariff. They will have protection in England before we have free trade in this country.

The latest scheme said to emanate from the peace commission at Manila is to purchase peace at \$30 (Mexican) per piece, says the Walla Walla Union. A telegram has been sent out authorizing the purchase of serviceable rifles from the insurgents at that figure. That's an idea worthy of the peace commission. But returns have not been coming in—that is, not to any alarming extent. It reminds one of (was it Addison's?) scheme for making Britain master of the world. He recommended that a school for swordsmen be founded. The expert fencers turned out should go in lots of 100, and challenge a like number from other nations to a deadly combat. Of course the winning side would receive the submission of the nation represented by the conquered swordsmen—and Englishmen, in this plan, were always going to win. Easy, wasn't it? Why don't the Americans challenge the Filipinos to a game of base ball, with the liberty of the latter as the stake? If the natives have a grain of sport mixed with their ounce of patriotism, they will accept the challenge, and the war will soon come to a happy termination. We offer this suggestion to the peace commission—it's in line with the blooming idocy of some of their tactics.

The Filipinos keep on killing the wounded American soldiers whom they chance to come in contact with and mutilating the dead. These are the creatures whom Atkinson, Garrison, Hoar, Billy Mason and the other moral freaks call patriots of the Lexington and Banker Hill variety. Moreover, the "George Washington" of the Philippines is understood to encourage this ghouliness. The American people are not revengeful, but they would like as an experiment to see some of the cop-pethas taken out by the American soldiers around Imus or San Fernando and then "lost," so as to learn how the Filipinos would act toward them.

According to the New York Journal of Commerce, about \$115,000,000 of American securities have been thrown on the American market by Europe since the beginning of this year. This circumstance and the falling off in the favorable trade

balance accounts for the gold exportation from the United States which has recently taken place. It is a little odd that Europe should drop so many American stocks at this time, but it probably means that the investors on the other side of the water think the present range of speculative prices can not be maintained. This is a delusion, of course. However, the return of these stocks reduces the debt of America to Europe to this extent, and adds this much to the holdings of American investors. On the whole, America and not Europe has been benefited by this transfer of property.

The plea of Captain Gadsby for a reception to the soldiers of the Second Oregon on a basis of generosity that will wipe out distinctions between officers and men in general appreciation for what all have done and suffered is that of a soldier who "was there" and knows whereof he speaks. And he is right. Nothing is too good for the Oregon boys—rank and file—who have uncompromisingly borne the brunt of battle in the Philippines.—Oregonian.

A regular train making the overland run between Montreal and Vancouver in less than 100 hours is creditable to the Canadian Pacific, but it requires American locomotives to accomplish the feat. Of course, our own transcontinental lines will surpass it.

Boston has been celebrating Bonker Hill day and recalling the fact that the British loss at the battle was 1050, and the American loss 450. The muzzle loaders of other days had a short range and fired slow, but it was dangerous to get in front of them.

TERRIFIC STORM AT SPOKANE

Lightning Plays Havoc and Causes \$10,000 Damage.

A few minutes before 5 o'clock Sunday morning the most violent thunderstorm in the recollection of the oldest residents of Spokane, and the first to be experienced in that part of the country in a number of years, struck the city. In one terrific bolt that woke almost the whole town, it tore out the front of one house, coming perilously near taking the life of a woman and her child; set afire the pumping station at Natatorium park, which subsequently burned to the ground, and scorched a corner of the Electric hotel. A fierce rain of short duration followed the thunder storm, and in five minutes the gutters were miniature creeks.

The terrific thunderclap also awoke Mrs. Frank E. Hutton of No. 1732 Gardner avenue, and her young son, with the bewildered impression that something dreadful had happened, and that they had been hurried downward through two floors into the cellar.

This is not exactly what had happened; something more miraculous than that. And the strangest phase of the wild occurrence is that neither mother nor son was injured, beyond a bad shaking up of the nerves.

The room was in frightful confusion. Furniture was overturned, pictures on the walls were awry, and the bed in which Mrs. Hutton and her son had been asleep was in fractured pieces, strewn about the floor. The feather bed on which Mrs. Hutton and her son had lain in slumber, occupied its relative position in the room, but instead of resting in a respectable and dignified position on its bed slate, it lay stretched out on the floor.

The Huttons rubbed their eyes and gasped. And they shivered, too, for the cold night wind was blowing gusts of driving rain into the room through a gaping hole where the gabled front of the house had been.

The lightning had struck the front of the one and one-half story house, just above the first-story line, and had torn away the clapboards and plastering, leaving the bedchamber exposed to view from the street.

The same lightning stroke had torn asunder the bed in which Mrs. Hutton and her boy had been sleeping, leaving the mattress and the sleepers on the floor, without so much as injuring a hair of their heads.

The total loss to the Natatorium buildings, it is estimated, will reach to between \$7000 and \$8000.

Learned Something About Our State.

Last week the members of the Talon class were very pleasantly entertained at the home of the Misses Roberts, on Dry Hollow, and having had such a delightful evening they were doubtless pleased to be again invited to spend a few hours at the residence of Miss Melissa Hill, in the same neighborhood, last evening.

For some months past they have taken up the history of Oregon, and so the hostess chose well when she prepared a guessing game which would refresh their memories on some of the minor points

regarding our own state, as well as those more important. The guests were called upon to name the oldest city, who settled it and why it was so named, and many heard for the first time that the first potatoes ever grown in Oregon were raised at Astoria from twelve spuds which the settlers had succeeded in preserving sufficiently on their trip around the Horn to make them grow. Then, too, others were not aware that Astoria was first named Fort George, that Walla Walla was called Nez Perce, and that Astoria and Eugene are now vying as to which has the oldest court house in the state. And so while the guessing was enjoyable it was also profitable. Then ten-minute conversations took place and lighter subjects were discussed until the hostesses brought in refreshments of ice cream, cake and fruits.

The ride home by moonlight was very enjoyable, for nowhere does the moon show to better advantage than from the Dry Hollow hills.

Optim Friends in Jail.

A few days ago the CHRONICLE spoke of a man and woman who were optimists and had been wandering about the city, but when provisions were taken to them they could not be found and it was supposed they had left town. Yesterday morning August Buchler sent word to the marshal that a man and woman were camped in the place where his hogs are kept, and that he desired them removed for fear they might set fire to the premises.

The officer at once went to the place and found the woman, but she said her husband was away; that he had gone down to try and get help from the county. In the afternoon the woman was taken to the city jail, and later the man was found and locked up.

They put in a plea to be sent to the insane asylum to be broken of the terrible habit. Judge Mays refused, however, as there is no ground for such a procedure. What disposition will be made of them has not as yet been decided, but they will probably be sent out of town.

They are a young couple about 25 years of age, and give their names as Gray. It seems that the man was brought up by Chas. Doyle, on 8-Mile, but has fallen into the dope habit of late years, and with the woman, who claims to be his wife, is a total wreck.

N. E. A. Excursion.

The following communication from J. H. Ackerman has been received and will no doubt be of interest to those who are contemplating taking the trip with the N. E. A.:

SALEN, Or., June, 1899.  
To OREGON TEACHERS:—In answer to many inquiries, will say that excursions for the national Educational Association will leave Portland, as follows: "Shasta Route" via Southern Pacific, July 7. By ocean steamers, July 1, and July 6.

I have been assured that there will be enough going on the Southern Pacific to enable all who wish to go to secure the \$55 rate; and, also, enough will go by water to secure the \$50 rate.

For information relative to routes, etc., confer with local ticket agents of the Southern Pacific, and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Oregon headquarters have been secured at the Hotel Rosslyn, Los Angeles, where all from Oregon are requested to register and make themselves at home.

These rates may be secured by any one, no matter whether they are teachers or not, and include the \$2 membership fee.

J. H. ACKERMAN,  
State Director and Manager.

The party, consisting of Messrs. Seafort, Moore, Fish, Gorman and Van Anda, who made a trip to Dog river, where the city's water ditches are supplied, examined the city ditches and those of the Lumbering company. Among other things they found the former ditches broken in two places and much of them filled with timber and logs, which greatly reduced the supply of water, and is in need of repairs. A meeting of the water commission will be held the latter part of the month, when a report will be made and plans arranged for increasing our supply. They report the road to the Meadows in bad condition, and after the road to the mill was left, it was necessary to "saw wood" or give up the chase. The grass in the meadows is in fine condition and the few cattle which are grazing therein have what might be called a "padding." Summer campers and those who live in the cabins there have not as yet made their appearance.

We have always yielded the palm to Hood River when it comes to the strawberry question, but this year Hood River berries are not in it with our Mill creek berries. Being accustomed to inquiring for their celebrated berries, Dalles people made this year no exception until they discovered that this year's crop was an off one and they were not only small, but sour. We turned then to our product, and henceforth there'll be no need of persuading people that ours are the best, for any who have tasted of the luscious strawberries which are being brought to market by our own farmers, will never be induced to ask for any other.

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.

## A Mother's Responsibility

A great responsibility rests upon mothers at the time their daughters are budding into womanhood. If your daughter is pale, complains of weakness, is "tired out" upon slight exertion; if she is troubled with headache or backache, pain in the sides; if her temper is fitful and her appetite poor, she is in a condition of extreme peril, a fit subject for that most dreaded of all diseases—consumption. If you notice any of these symptoms lose no time in procuring

### Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

They will assist your daughter to develop properly and regularly; they will enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves, and all danger of consumption and premature death will be averted.

Mrs. John Tanser, of 130 Baker Street, Detroit, Mich., says: "We had a serious time with my daughter. She did not have any serious illness but seemed to gradually waste away. Her hair turned, meant lack of blood. We finally found a medicine that helped her. After three months' treatment her health was so greatly improved you would not have recognized her. She gained in flesh rapidly and soon was in perfect health. The medicine used was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I have 2 ways kept these pills in the house since and have told many mothers about them. They have effected some wonderful cures."

—From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.


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