

The Weekly Chronicle.

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THE YEAR IN BUSINESS.

Seldom has the second half of a year opened as auspiciously in a business sense as has that of 1899, says the Globe-Democrat. In all particulars the record of the first half was encouraging. Secretary Gage estimated in his annual report to congress last December that the deficit in the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1899, would be \$112,000,000. It amounted to only about \$88,000,000, or \$24,000,000 less than the secretary seven months ago figured it would be. Part of this improvement came from a falling off in expenditures, but a considerable part is due to a gain in receipts. There was a surplus in the month of June, the government's receipts exceeding its expenditures by nearly \$16,000,000. June, however, is usually a month of comparatively light expenditures. In July the government's income will probably fall short of its outgo. The general tendency, however, hereafter will be toward larger and larger receipts, while the expenditures, notwithstanding the increase of the army which the Philippine campaign is making necessary, are likely to be kept below the receipts in the grand aggregate of the entire year.

The record in the general business of the country is even more favorable than the government's exhibit. The country's exports of merchandise these days are at the highest figures ever touched. In the item of exports of manufactures, which is the test of industrial expansion, the country is surpassing all past records. In the important element of pig iron production, in which we have long led England and all the other countries, the present output is ahead of all the figures of the past, and the general tendency is upward. Notwithstanding the increase in production, however, the demand keeps ahead of supply. Bank clearances are far in excess of those of any previous period, last week's gain over the corresponding time in 1898 being 41 per cent. The postal receipts, which are an excellent index of general business, were about \$95,000,000 for the fiscal year, which was about \$6,000,000 in excess of those of the year which ended twelve months ago. The number of business failures between January 1st this year and June 30th and the liabilities involved have been smaller than in the corresponding period in any other year since 1881, and making allowance for the number of persons in trade and the amount of money invested, the record is much better even than it was in 1881.

Everybody looks for a repetition in the second half of the year of the favorable conditions shown in the past six months. More business is being done at present than was ever done before in the United States, and it is being done under safer conditions. There is a solid financial prosperity throughout the country at the present time which was never exceeded in the best business eras of the past, and was seldom closely approached. All this is due to the fact that the political conditions are sound and permanent. The Republican party makes no reckless experiments in financing, but is governed by the lessons of experience and the most enlightened judgment of the world. By its victory in 1896, it defeated the last formidable assault which will ever be made on the gold standard. The fight will be renewed in 1900, for the Democratic party is bound to make one more canvass in favor of repudiation. This time, however, the Republican party will gain a more sweeping victory than it got in 1896, and the victory will be final. No intelligent person feels any doubt that the defeat of the Democracy in 1900 in its championship of debased money will finish that folly as a political issue. This is why the volume of industrial expansion throughout the United

States at the present time is greater than it ever was in the past, and why it promises to be still greater in the immediate future.

SYSTEMATIC AID FOR TEXAS.

Few catastrophes in this country have been as widespread as the floods in Texas that are sweeping the great area of 32,500 square miles. That is four times the size of Massachusetts. It is nearly as large as Indiana, and larger than South Carolina or West Virginia. Houses are gone, present subsistence swept away, and, most threatening of all, the crops to supply food for the coming year have been destroyed. A great deal of sickness, caused by exposure and hardships, is certain to be added to the general destitution. Only one way exists to meet this calamity, and that is by organization, generous and general aid, and measures continued as long as may be necessary. Prompt assistance will tide over the present emergency, as far as human effort can be made effective, but standing relief boards should be formed at once and the sufferers helped to struggle to their feet again. They have lost not only their houses and all their possessions, but their hold upon nature's bounty itself for a long period. They will raise this year no wheat to eat nor cotton to sell. Their labor for the season up to this time is wasted.

It is an industrious population that finds itself in this strait from a disaster that is seen to be phenomenal. Another like it might not occur in a century. As the waters recede the hungry must be fed and sheltered and the sick cared for. Those able to work should be supplied with the implements to make a beginning and to get into shape to apply their labor to advantage. Texas is a prosperous and spirited state and will do its share. Its neighboring states will stand by it, and so will the country at large, which now realizes the extraordinary extent of the damage. The important thing is to look after the most urgent duties with all possible energy and to form committees that will follow up the work perseveringly throughout the whole devastated region. History teaches that floods are more destructive than fire, and this example is one of the worst recorded.

THE KAISER AND AMERICA.

It is easy to believe that the Kaiser may be induced to visit the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1903. No monarch of a great nation has ever come to the United States. The Emperor of Brazil, in the days when Brazil had a crown-wearer, visited this country more than once. So did the King of the Sandwich Islands. Heirs apparent of a few great monarchies, like the present Prince of Wales, have been here, and so have pretenders to great thrones, like Don Carlos. Czars, kaisers and kings pass from one country to the other in Europe. They occasionally take outings on the Mediterranean, the Baltic and the Black Seas, but none of them thus far have crossed over to the United States.

In many very important respects, however, William II. is a law unto himself. He is the most versatile potentate whom Europe has seen since Napoleon I. He is the most original monarch which any great nation of the world has had since Peter the Great. No crown-wearer since Charles V. talks and thinks in so many languages. He can as easily and as gracefully adapt himself to circumstances and conditions as Henry of Navarre. He cares less for the prejudices and predilections of political prudes than any other monarch of a great nation since Diocletian. A weak and cowardly regard for the traditions of his guild would have deterred every other monarch since Bonaparte from making the proffers of the olive branch to an avowed enemy which the Kaiser has recently done to France. His purpose to visit the Paris exposition in 1900 will undoubtedly be carried out.

William II has good reason to be in an especially amiable mood toward the United States. More of his race are citizens of this country

than are found in any other land except his own. The Kaiser will find many things to interest him in this country, if he decides to come. The fact that it has as much wealth as England and France in combination, which are the two richest countries in Europe, will gratify his sense of power. The fact that its territorial area sweeps from a point far up beyond the Arctic Circle to a line below the Tropic of Cancer, and that the summer sun never sets on its domain, will appeal irresistibly to his sense of magnitude and might. The Emperor of Germany should certainly visit the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903, take a tour through the United States and with his quick intelligence and his comprehensive grasp of facts and their significance he will see more marvels in this country than the Queen of Sheba saw in King Solomon's realm.

George Evans, former deputy state auditor, had the decency not to burden the state with the expenses of a trial, when he pleaded guilty to forgery. His example is a refreshing one so far as admission of palpable guilt is concerned. Other public officials who have been caught stealing the money of the people have invariably attempted to escape the consequences of their crimes, and it has cost the state enormous sums to land them in the penitentiary.—Review.

An artful boomer in the Klondike asserts that the cold of Alaska puts a crop of hair upon the baldest head. It is hardly worth while to go so far away for a hair tonic when liquid air can be produced for 3 cents a quart and of a temperature several hundred degrees below zero.

Nearly fifty naval vessels are under construction in this country, including a number for foreign powers. Our big ship-yards are certain to be kept busy for a long period of years.

It will not take the primary classes in Manila long to learn that the American dollar is worth twice as much as the Mexican coin to which the Filipinos have long been accustomed.

On the Death of Judge Martin.

At a meeting of the county judges, commissioners and assessors of the following named counties, Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Gilliam, Lane, Lincoln, Multnomah, Marion, Sherman, Umatilla, Wasco and Yamhill, the following resolutions were passed in memory of Judge William Martin, of Umatilla county:

WHEREAS, Judge William Martin departed this life on the 25th day of June, 1899, at Pendleton, Oregon, while completing the eleventh year as county judge of Umatilla county, and

WHEREAS, our former association and the wise counsel given to the several members of former conventions has been of much value and the knowledge received from him has always been for the benefit of the people of this state, where he has made his home since 1843, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the county judges, assessors and commissioners here assembled that in the death of Judge Martin, of Umatilla county, Or., this state has lost a pioneer of great worth and integrity, a constant guardian of the rights and interests of his county and this state, and his family have lost a loving and devoted husband and guardian.

Resolved, Further, that we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and furnished the papers of Umatilla county and Portland, Oregon, for publication.

PORTLAND, July 13, 1899.

ROBERT MAYS,  
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F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo O. Sold by druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best. 12

OVERLOOKING A PRIVILEGE.

Dalles People Should Plan to Attend the Chautauqua Assembly.

We do not believe that the people of our city fully appreciate just what it means to have such an institution in our state, and so near of access, as is the Chautauqua Assembly, which meets each year at Gladstone park, just ten minutes ride from Oregon City or forty minutes ride from Portland. It is a beautiful spot, or natural park on the banks of the Clackamas river, where the best of camping privileges are afforded, or, if visitor so desires, meals can be secured at the restaurants for 25 cents and a bed for 25 cents at Oregon City, Gladstone or Park Place. Those who have attended in other years from The Dalles have been more than satisfied and are anxious that all should reap the benefit derived.

This year's program is to be an exceptional one, among the noted speakers being Sam Jones, John Dewitt Miller, Frank Beard, the cartoonist, Rev. Camden M. Coburn, Emerson E. White, and many others. Beside the best of elocutionists and musicians have been secured.

The rate on the motor line from Portland is 25 cents for the round trip. Season tickets to the grounds, including camping privileges, \$1.50; single tickets 25 cents, and children under 10 free. This year's session begins Tuesday, the 18th, and closes Saturday, the 29th.

Dalles people would do well to look this matter up and see if they have not been missing something in the past six years. We are positive you would enjoy not only the outing, but receive much benefit from the meetings.

WHEN NOT TO HUNT.

Oregon Game Laws Botted Down for Ready Reference.

For the benefit of hunters, the game laws of Oregon are here presented in a very brief form. The wording of the statutes has been cut down, but the gist remains:

Beaver—Close season lasts 20 years from February 25, 1895.

Birds—Nightingale, skylark, gray singing thrush, black thrush, linnet, goldfinch, greenfinch, cassin, bullfinch, red-breasted European robin, black starling, grosbeak, Oregon robin or meadow lark, mocking-bird, close season lasts the year around. Eggs and nests are exempt from disturbance.

Deer—Close season, 1st of November to 15th of July following. Cannot be hunted for market at all.

Ducks—Mallard, wood duck, widgeon, teal, spoonbill, gray, black, springtail or canvas-back, close season between March 15th and September 1st. Must not be hunted at night. Ducks and geese may be shot when injuring grain fields however.

Eik—Close season lasts until the first day of December, 1910.

Grouse—Prairie chicken, pheasant, quail or partridge, close season from December 1 to October 1 following in Western Oregon; November 1 to August 1 in Eastern Oregon. Mongolian pheasants must not be killed at any time for three years in Clatsop, Coos, Curry, Jackson or Josephine counties.

Moose and mountain sheep—Same as deer.

Pheasant and Mongolian pheasant—Same as grouse.

Partridge—Same as grouse.

Quail—Same as grouse.

Seagulls—Close season perpetual.

Snipe—Close season from February 1 to September 1 each year.

Squirrel—Silver gray, close season from January 1 to October 1. Burrowing squirrels are not protected.

Swan—Same as ducks.

Wild turkey or English partridge—Close season from January 31, 1899, to February 1, 1904.—Oregonian.

In Memory of Mrs. Haight.

On July 9th at Pound Ridge, New York, the former home of Mrs. Jennie Haight, deceased, a memorial service was held for her. An article published in the Stamford Telegram says in part: "The services at the Pound Ridge church were conducted by Rev. Isaac Brown, the pastor, who made the opening prayer, and Mr. Theodore Dibble made the address. Both spoke in the highest terms of the deceased both as a Christian woman, a faithful guardian of the trusts committed to her care and her charitable nature. There were many carriages on the East Woods grounds showing the great interest taken by the community in the services.

"In her will she devised that one-tenth of her sayings shall be given to the Lord and her relatives will faithfully carry out the request. A portion will be given to the church at The Dalles, of which she was a faithful member, and a portion goes to the church at East Woods from which she took her letter to the church in The Dalles thirteen years ago. Mrs. Haight visited here about two years ago and her friends and relatives endeavored to persuade her to remain here but she felt that her duties called her back, and there she settled up everything and prepared for the passing away she knew to be near."

Cash in Your Checks.

All county warrants registered prior to August 1, 1899, will be paid at my office. Interest ceases after June 9, 1899. C. L. PHILLIPS, County Treasurer.



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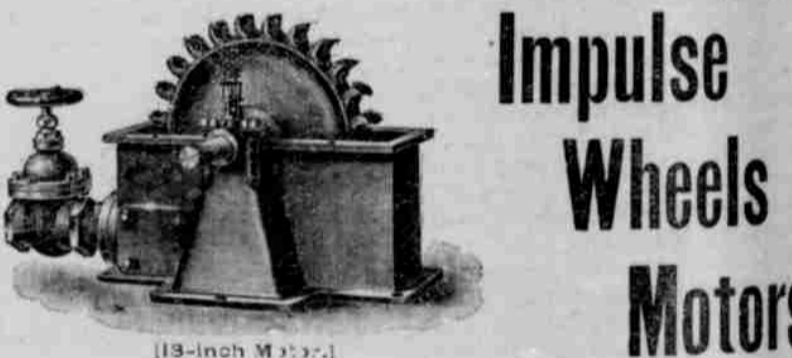
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