

The Weekly Chronicle.

Advertising Rates.

	Per inch
One inch or less in Daily	\$1.50
Over one inch and under four inches	1.00
Over four inches and under twelve inches	.75
Over twelve inches	.50
DAILY AND WEEKLY.	
One inch or less, per inch	\$2.50
Over one inch and under four inches	2.00
Over four inches and under twelve inches	1.50
Over twelve inches	1.00

SHALL WOOD BE GOVERNOR?

When congress meets there is no doubt some action will be taken as to some sort of government for Cuba, says the Spokesman-Review. The condition of affairs there at present is not just what it should be. An improvement would probably result if General Wood were made civil governor of the whole island, with General Brooke or some other officer in military command, yet subordinate to the civil authority.

Some of the people of Cuba are naturally becoming impatient at the continuation of the military government. Except for the greater humanity, intelligence and honesty of the American administration, they are in a position in some respects similar to the one they were in under the Spanish rule. The principle is the same, the government being based on military force. A civil government under General Wood, following out the practice of this general in Santiago, of putting natives in official positions as far as possible and consulting local opinions and preferences, would no doubt be highly popular and would pave the way for annexation of the island to the United States with the consent of the vast majority of the people duly expressed at the polls.

The rules according to which General Wood has been acting were explained by him in a recent article in the Century Magazine:

"If," he says, "we give the Cubans an honest, economical government, and use every means to put the most desirable and competent Cubans in office, liberalize and Americanize their institutions, improve the sanitary and other conditions of their towns, organize and put in effect a suitable school system, get rid of the present intolerable administration of the criminal law, and put in operation a complete system of taxation, we shall find that there is no Cuban question left, and that we are dealing not with a distrustful, suspicious and resentful people, but with a people who will appreciate what we are doing for them and will give us their cordial support."

Those who know General Wood or have carefully watched his career in Cuba believe that the placing him in control of the island would settle the question of annexation by determining the people, even the Cuban population, to accept it eagerly. There may be some who may say that we do not want Cuba annexed, but what else can we do with it without running the risk of incurring more trouble? If we leave the people to themselves and a state of anarchy ensues, we should be called upon to interfere again, and in the meantime the ground already gained would have been lost.

TRIAL THAT WILL BE HISTORIC

Something more than Capt. Dreyfus, an officer charged with selling military secrets to another nation, is on trial in the little medieval capital of Brittany, in France. The governmental system of France is on trial. This case will show whether France is ruled by her people or by a conclave of military officers. It will reveal whether that country is a republic or a military oligarchy, which is the worst form of a despotism that is possible to place in control of any people in the modern age.

No other trial which has occurred anywhere in the present century has caused the interest throughout the world which this case arouses. The newspapers of every civilized country have been giving a large amount of space to the case for several years, especially since the heroic exposure of the conspiracy against Dreyfus which was made by the novelist Zola. The proceedings of the court will be reported in as much detail by the leading English, German and American papers as they will be by those of France. Every incident connected

with the case will be read by every person in the world who is within reach of the daily press. There is a general belief that this trial will be final, and that justice will be done the prisoner. The outside world believes him to be innocent, but his guilt or innocence, whichever it may be, will soon be revealed.

The fact that this trial is taking place is a triumph for public opinion such as could not have occurred a century ago. Scores of persons were imprisoned in the Bastille and other places of detention for political prisoners in Bourbon, France, on even more trivial charges than those on which Dreyfus was apprehended, and they disappeared from the world. The gates of their prisons opened only inward. There was no more hope for their liberation than there was for the Man in the Iron Mask. Jealousy, malevolence or any other base emotion may have immured them, but when once the doors of their prison closed upon them they were never opened until the prisoner was carried to the graveyard. Such a fate is not possible in the modern age, not even in Russia's Siberia, which has ceased to be a place for the confinement of political offenders. Civilization, democracy, the creation of an intelligent and alert public opinion, have prevented a repetition in our century of the lettres de cachet death warrants by which the pompadours, the Montespans and the other parasites of the courts wreaked revenge on their enemies. The world is immeasurably brighter and better than it was a century ago or earlier, and the change has been largely due to the annihilation of caste barriers and the diffusion of the democratic spirit which has been forced upon the world by the precept and example of the United States.—Globe-Democrat.

PUBLIC OFFICE A PRIVATE SNAP

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip has ordered a reduction in the salaries of some of the chiefs and assistant chiefs of the treasury department, says the Spokesman-Review. The reason given for it is that Mr. Vanderlip has been making an investigation of the working of some of the divisions in the department with which he is connected and has found that the government employes give more time to loitering, talking and reading newspapers than they do to labor. As the chiefs and assistant chiefs are held responsible for the men under them they are the parties who are made to suffer through a reduction of salary.

If some of the other government officials in high places would make an examination similar to that made by Mr. Vanderlip, the probabilities are that a large number of government clerks would be working for less wages than they received before such examination. If some of the heads of departments would occasionally and unannounced drop in upon the employes under them no doubt they would find a good many who are earning their salaries in social converse, newspaper reading or scientific time killing.

The reason for this is that public office is and always has been regarded as a private snap and not a public trust, as a distinguished president once expressed it. It is not often you run across a hard-worked public official. It is rare to find one who is actually wearied unless it be through ennui. You never hear them groaning because they are mentally and physically tired out. Their hours are short and their pay sure, and when the office is closed at 3 or 4 or 5 in the afternoon there are no details of business to worry them until 9 or 10 the next morning. It is a placid sea with no sign of a breeze and their course is an easy, aimless and often irresponsible drift. Public clerks get into a rut; the work usually is light and becomes in time a dull routine, an automatic following of forms. Gradually the problem resolves itself into a determination to find out not what to do, but what not to do.

It is very seldom that one goes into a public office run by servants of the United States and finds the people in it overworked. In nine cases out of ten they will be found

burned in reflection and tobacco smoke, swapping stories with a shady point, talking politics, reading newspapers or asking one another if it isn't time to close up and the sun yet high. If they are at work it will be noticed that their labors are of an easy, desultory sort. There is no hurry, no rush, no grind such as other white men have to wrestle with eight and ten and twelve hours a day. Other men may worry and fret and fume and slave; the officeholder doesn't. He doesn't have to. That isn't what he got appointed for.

It might be possible to get more work out of the average public official, but it is doubtful. They are in a sort of a trust which objects to over-exertion. There are too many hallowed memories of easy times to warrant much genuine activity in a place, the salary of which is paid by Uncle Sam. There are too many sacred traditions to be overcome before we can hope that the officeholder will do as much work as the man in private life does. Under prodding such as Mr. Vanderlip has given it may be that a few of them will "bitch up" until such time as they are not watched by a hard-hearted, unfeeling and over-zealous superior, but they will gradually drop back into the old lethargy, which is more circumspect and altogether comfortable. Some time a sort of a revolution may work changes for the better, but until such a revolution comes perhaps all we can say is, long life to the lucky dogs who get so much out of their pull, their politics, their pipes and their periodicals.

About twenty-five of the ex-reform school boys were with the army and navy in the Philippines. And not one disgraced himself. One was with Dewey on his flag ship during the battle of Manila, and he furnished the ammunition for one of the guns. Another who went in as a private in one of the Oregon companies came out a first sergeant, having been promoted on account of his efficiency and bravery.

THESE FAILED TO RETURN.

Facts Concerning Our Dead Heroes—Contributed by Capt. H. Wells.

The following facts about the members of Company L, "who are now under the sod and the dew," have been supplied by the company commander:

First Sergeant Lee K. Morse was shot and killed Jan. 6, 1899, about 11 o'clock at night, on the wall at Manila, by a sentinel who mistook him for a prowling native for whom Morse himself was searching. He had been first lieutenant of Company K, at Portland, but was not in the service when the war broke out. He came to Portland from Eastern Oregon and enlisted when he found he could not get a commission. His body was taken to Portland, where his parents live, by his brother, also a member of the company, and was then conveyed to Michigan for burial.

Private William Field enlisted from Company G, of The Dalles. He was at Camp McKinley detailed to the commissary department under Lieut. Platt. At Cavite in July, 1898, he was detailed to the regimental hospital, and in August was transferred from the volunteer service to the United States Hospital Corps, and when the regiment went to Manila he remained at the hospital in Cavite. He soon after contracted typhoid fever and died Sept. 5th. The company went over to Cavite in a body to attend his funeral. He was buried on the marine hospital grounds and the boys erected a good headstone at their own expense. It can be said of Field that his sickness was largely due to his neglect of himself while caring for others. He has a mother and a young brother and sister at Centaur, Mo., to whom his effects were sent, and a father at Portland.

Henry O'Flaherty enlisted with Company C men. His father lives near Vancouver, Wash. He was an extremely generous and kind-hearted boy, and much of the time was given charge of the feeding of the sick men of the company, whom he never neglected. He was in the hospital several times with measles and fever, and contracted small-pox at a time when all his vitality had been exhausted by fever. He died March 9, 1899, and was buried at Manila.

Guy Millard had been a member of Company K a number of years, and came back again when the war broke out. He was shot in the breast during the charge at Malabon. Some of the boys helped him a little way to the rear. When the hospital corps found him he was trying to aid another wounded man, who was by no means so badly hurt as himself. He died before they could get him to the field hospital. He was buried on Artillery Knoll, near Manila. His mother, Mrs. Hishop, lives in Portland.

Hayes B. Taylor enlisted in Company

K a short time before the war. His mother, sister and brother live in Jacksonville, Or. He was killed far to the front on the Malabon pike, dying a few minutes after being shot in the breast. He was tenderly cared for by his comrades, though all under fire, and made as comfortable as possible. It was necessary to leave the body on the field till morning, when it was recovered and sent to Manila and buried on Artillery Knoll.

Lieut. V. Strawderman enlisted in Company C just before it went to Portland. He was from Machias, W. Va., where a brother and a sister are living. He was shot and instantly killed during one of the rushes up the Malabon pike. His body, also, had to be left on the field till morning. He is buried on Artillery Knoll.

Charles R. Robart also enlisted at The Dalles, coming out to Manila with the recruit battalion. His people live at Beaverly, Illinois. He was shot in the thigh in front of the trenches at Malabon. His wound was bound up and he was taken to the field hospital at Calocan station and sent by train to Manila. He died while waiting his turn at the hospital to be operated upon. He was buried on Artillery Knoll.

It is the intention of the war department to send home the bodies of all deceased soldiers as soon as practicable. Early in the spring 300 caskets were sent to Manila, accompanied by a professional undertaker, but it was discovered that climatic conditions rendered it impossible to embalm bodies unless it was done immediately after death, so the matter has been postponed until such a time as the bodies can be safely taken up after burial, probably six months hence.

Relations will be officially notified when this is done, and the bodies will be sent them free of expense if they desire. Otherwise they will be interred in a national cemetery. On last decoration day, only a few days before the regiment left for home, the graves of all the dead of company L were profusely decorated with flowers by their comrades.

Lieutenant Telfer Selected Census Supervisor.

Those who met Lieut. Telfer during his visit here Sunday will be gratified to learn that word has been received from M. A. Moody to the effect that the Oregon delegation this morning selected him as census supervisor for the second congressional district. This has been a position much sought after, and Lieut. Telfer has been honored in the selection, which was no doubt given on account of efficient service as an officer during the late war, and also from a personal knowledge of his business career before he enlisted. For some time he was a traveling man, then held the position as manager for Lewis & Dryden, in Portland. He is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., but for years has made his home in Portland.

Lieut. Telfer is a favorite with the boys of Company L, and everyone who met him here was pleased with his genial manner. His splendid tribute to our soldier boys, if nothing else, would endear him to the hearts of Dalles people, who congratulate him on the appointment.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between P. G. Daut and S. D. Stouffer under the firm name and style of The Daut Optical and Jewelry Company has this day been dissolved. P. G. Daut will continue the business, collect all debts due the firm and pay all bills owing by them, the said S. D. Stouffer hereby retiring therefrom. Dated this 14th day of August, 1899.

P. G. DAUT  
S. D. STOFFER  
Notice.

The County Board of Equalization will meet on the first Monday in October and will continue through the week for the purpose of equalizing the assessment of 1899. aug 16-6w

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures dyspepsia because its ingredients are such that it can't help doing so. "The public can rely upon it as a master remedy for all disorders arising from imperfect digestion."—James M. Thomas, M. D., in American Journal of Health, N. Y.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure thoroughly digests food without aid from the stomach and at the same time heals and restores the diseased digestive organs. It is the only remedy that does both of these things and can be relied upon to permanently cure dyspepsia. Butler Drug Co.

A Beautiful Skin.

Ladies, if you desire a transparent, clear and fresh complexion use Dr. Bourdon's French Arsenic Complexion Waters. Their effect is simply magical, possessing the wizard touch in producing and preserving a beautiful, transparent and pellucid clearness of complexion, shapely contour of form, brilliant eyes, soft and smooth skin where the reverse exists. Even the coarsest and most repulsive skin, marred by freckles, moth, blackheads, pimples, vulgarities, redness, yellow and muddy skin are permanently removed, and a deliciously clear and refined complexion assured. Price per small box, 50 cents; large box, \$1.00; six large boxes, \$5.00. Sent to any address post paid and under plain wrapper upon receipt of the above amount. Write for free circular.

The Parisian Drug Co.,  
121 Montgomery St., San Francisco Cal.  
F. MOORE. JOHN GAVIN  
MOORE & GAVIN,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Rooms 29 and 40, over U. S. Land Office.

Her Boy was Dying.

How a child was brought back from the brink of the grave to enjoy a healthy, happy childhood. One mother's advice for parents concerning the health of their children.

The boy about whom this strange, true story is told wasted away till he seemed nothing but skin and bones. Then his health turned and he became fat and hearty. The first stage is familiar to many parents. The second is of deep interest to all parents or friends of ailing little ones. Fathers and mothers, who long to have their children healthy and happy cannot fail to sympathize and rejoice with Mr. and Mrs. John F. Williams.

Their comfortable home, a short distance from Damon, Ill., is happy now because of the wonderful events that are told in words eloquent with simple truth and gratitude, by the mother of the boy. "Our Josie was never strong," said Mrs. Williams. "From his birth he was weak and puny. Two years ago, when he was two years old, he had an attack of lung fever. Dr. N. A. Jones cured this fever, but the child did not recover strength. He began fading away beneath our eyes. He had no appetite, vomited a great deal, coughed continually, his limbs became withered. He became painfully weak and emaciated. We waited for his death. At this time a boarder named Asa Robinson suggested that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People would do the child good. They had cured Mr. Robinson of acutism and he believed in them.

"My husband bought three boxes of the pills. We began giving Josie one-third of a pill three times a day. In three days the child was brighter. His appetite was better. He began to show interest in toys and was less fretful. We increased the dose, giving him half a pill at a time. He gained every day in weight and appetite. At the end of this treatment, after taking three boxes, he was a new boy. He was happy, hearty, enjoying life with his little companions. I have no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved him from an early grave."

Mrs. Williams made affidavit to the truth of her statement before David Clegg, a Notary Public. Dr. A. A. McCabe examined the child and made oath before Notary Mord Beecher that he is now physically sound and well. The evidence is completed by Dr. N. A. Jones, who made affidavit before Notary George Rupp, that the child had been in the condition described by Mrs. Williams, as the result of catarrhal pneumonia.

The action of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the blood and nervous system, in eliminating poisons and furnishing materials for new tissues, makes them a sure remedy for wasting diseases and the long train of evils arising from disordered blood and nerves. All druggists sell the pills, one box for 50 cents; six boxes for \$2.50.

Knowledge Concentrated



boiled down, pressed together is what you get in the New Werner Edition of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA. The facts contained therein are reliable, the statements authoritative. The index which accompanies each set of books enables you to find the information you want quickly, and you can rely upon it, for even the courts do not question its statements. You can secure the entire set, complete in thirty superb octavo volumes, of the Encyclopaedia Britannica for One Dollar Cash and the balance in small monthly payments.

FOR SALE BY I. C. NICKELSEN, - The Dalles, Or.

C. J. STUBLING

Wholesale and Retail Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Agency for the Greatest American Liquor

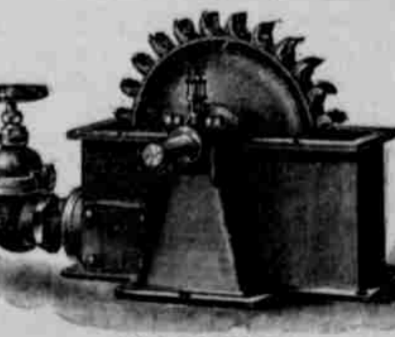
Yellowstone Sour Mash Whiskey.

WHISKEY from \$2.75 to \$9.00 per gallon. (4 to 15 years old.) IMPORTED COGNAC from \$7.00 to \$12.00 per gallon. (11 to 20 years old.) ALICEBIA FRANKS from \$2.25 to \$6.00 per gallon. (4 to 11 years old.)

ONLY THE PUREST LIQUORS SOLD.

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

JOBBERS IN IMPORTED and DOMESTIC CIGARS.



Impulse Wheels Motors

MANUFACTURED BY AMERICAN IMPULSE WHEEL CO.

SUITABLE FOR DRIVING GENERATORS AND STAMP MILLS, ELEVATORS, PRINTING PRESSES, ETC.

Circulars and particulars furnished on application.

F. S. GUNNING, Agent, THE DALLES, OREGON.

Advertise in the Chronicle.