

The Weekly Chronicle.

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THE CHICAGO CORNERSTONE.

Making President McKinley a trades union man may be regarded as something in the nature of a joke, but behind it all are matters of far more serious purport, says the Spokesman-Review.

Just now, however, there is a hitch in the program. It seems that the piece of granite selected as the corner stone has been prepared by non-union labor, and organized labor intimates that it will not only refuse to participate in the day's celebration, but that it will be impossible to get workmen who are capable of doing the practical work of laying the stone.

Moreover, this is not the only difficulty. Nearly all the bands of Chicago are organizations belonging to the Federation of Labor, and it is claimed that they will refuse to help out if non-union cut stone is laid.

The Chicago people have made great preparations for the day, and it is rather unfortunate that such an awkward turn should be encountered at this time. The granite contractor is using non-union men, but neither the government nor the Chicago celebration committee are responsible for that, and they cannot make him hire union cutters.

DREYFUS FOUND GUILTY.

The greatest farce of modern times in the way of a judicial proceeding has come to an end in France and Captain Dreyfus has been found guilty. Nearly the whole world will regard it as a miscarriage of justice, but enough was brought out in the evidence to show how low the military of the republic has fallen, and there will be little surprise over the verdict, says the Spokesman Review.

When the court of cassation decided that there had been error and that the prisoner on Devil's island should have another hearing, it was believed that the wrong of 1894 would be righted. It had been shown that there were no real grounds for the original conviction, and it was supposed that a sense of fair play would be more than enough to overcome the influence of the army clique, through which Dreyfus had been first condemned.

Such, however, was not to be. The military class for the time was all powerful. As a court there were named officers of low grades, who no doubt shared the sentiment almost universal in France that the effort to free Dreyfus is inspired by a feeling of hostility and contempt for the army. They were men with careers before them, taught to respect and

obey the general officers, and careful in their calculations as to what effect any verdict they might render would have on their professional future. General Mercier was therefore allowed to "run things" about as he wished exceeding his role of witness and forever brow-beating the court, counsel and prisoner. The fate of Picquart was enough to warn the court that independence of thought or action would be fatal, and the result is a conviction.

As to the testimony, there has been nothing which would have been sufficient, according to American usage, to cause the prisoner even to be tried at all. The bordereau, upon which much hinged, was not proved to be the work of Dreyfus, but was very conclusively traced to Esterhazy as author. Nearly all the evidence was made up of trifling hypotheses, gossip, army tattle and innuendoes, all emanating from the general staff or its hirelings. Mercier, with a flourish, had promised new disclosures, but nothing came of the promise. It was a repetition and relash of the old charges, nearly all of which were punctured by the defense through its own witnesses. The prosecution was allowed full latitude in bringing forward its proof, but all dangerous questions of the defense attacking this proof were excluded by the court through the grossest partiality. As M. Labori said Wednesday, "I am forbidden to speak every time I enter upon ground where my position is irresistible. It is impossible for me to approach those questions which are the very core of the trial."

In another word, the Dreyfus court martial has been a cut and dried affair from the first. The general officers insisted upon a conviction for the sake of shielding the rascals in the army, and the under officers obeyed. But the end is not yet. The case may be appealed and a reversal secured. It has become more than a Dreyfus affair, however; it is now a controversy between the people and an overawing military organization, rotten to the core. It is an issue between a republic in reality and a monarchy in the shape of a military clique of general officers given to perjury, deceit, forgery and oppression. France has fallen very low, and only an upheaval will effect the work of purification. The conviction of Dreyfus will be the signal for that work to begin.

COLORED OFFICERS.

The administration has determined to try the experiment of negro company officers in the two new black regiments about to be organized for service in the Philippines, says the Spokesman-Review. Heretofore it has been found necessary to give commissions in every regiment to white men because of a belief in some quarters that the negro was not fitted for leadership. It was found impracticable to mix negro officers with white company officers in black regiments because social and class considerations would not be pleasant and would give rise to friction.

In the new regiment forming now it is possible to thoroughly demonstrate the efficiency of the educated negro soldier as an officer. He will mess with fellow colored officers, will command intelligent men whose bravery has been proven on recent battlefields and will have the benefit of advice from regimental commanders who have been taught the art of war in scientific and practical schools. There is every reason to believe the experiment will be a success. In Cuba's struggle with Spain thousands of colored officers held commissions in Cuban armies, and proved their valor and generalship in scores of engagements. General Maceo is a notable instance, but there are lesser lights who have a place in the history of Cuba whose knowledge of strategy, whose courage and discipline, kept the half starved and poorly armed insurgents together month after month. The black republics and black nations have developed good soldiers and good officers.

Secretary Root's policy will do much to test the efficiency of the negro officer, and it meet the approval of a large portion of the population of America. To some extent it will eradicate the prejudice existing in West Point against negro cadets, and it will open an avenue for the education of bright and brave colored boys whose tastes lean toward an army career. It is a possibility that no small portion of the army in the future will be colored troops, and it is right that some incentive be held out for positions in higher spheres than that of an enlisted man. The experiment is worth the trying and will be closely watched by army authorities.

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FIVE INFAMOUS MEN.

The majority of the judges of the court-martial at Rennes have laid themselves and their country in a bed of brimstone. It is they, not Dreyfus who is disgraced and degraded in the eyes of the world. Some excuse may be made for the generals; the common people of France are scarcely censurable at all; but these five men were sworn judges. The priceless jewel of justice was entrusted to them. They cast it forth to be trampled into defiled dust by scoundrels, perjurers and murderers at heart. Henceforth they are moral outlaws. The time is swiftly coming when even in France their names will be spoken only in reproach, and their deed held in horror, as it is already by the rest of the civilized world. For everybody knows that they knew that Dreyfus was not guilty. Everybody knows that they violated their oaths and from first to last were prosecutors instead of judges. They tacitly admit that Dreyfus is innocent, but they must convict him in order to shield Mercier and the rest of the gang of military assassins. The names of these five judges will be infamous as long as they are ever spoken or remembered; and the one most blackly buried in the endless trench of infamy will be that of Jounste, the cowardly assassin who cast the deciding vote.—Telegram.

Every bushel of wheat that is too much damaged to grind into flour, to be sent off to China or Japan or Africa, or elsewhere, will be that much saved to be fed to Oregon poultry or stock. And the state will be by that much richer on this account. There is nothing like unusual weather, or other unusual happenings, to get us out of the beaten path. Don't you see? Most of us won't get out until we are kicked out. And the kicking is often the best thing for us.—Statesman.

The Minneapolis Journal says of our neighboring executive: "It is the boast of the people of Idaho that Governor Steunenberg of that patriotic state has never worn a necktie. We will wager, also, that the governor is not suffering from golf shoulder nor from aneurism, nor is he holding office in the society of the Sons of Paps."

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised 'Electric Bitters'; and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c, guaranteed, at Blakeley & Houghton's drug store.

Farm for Sale.

Price \$1800. \$1000 down; balance on reasonable terms. Two hundred and eighty acres inclosed, one hundred and twenty acres deeded land, good title; between fifty and sixty acres in grain and meadow; good house of seven rooms, good barn and out buildings. School house on the place; well of water on the porch; creek runs through the place; 400 bearing fruit trees, good gardens; forty stands of bees; good assortment of small fruit. This farm is well improved, four miles from Dufur, four miles from Enderbury. Reasonable terms. Apply to BEN SOUTHWELL, on the place, on 8-Mile creek. au30-2w

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a scientific compound having the endorsement of eminent physicians and the medical press. It "digests what you eat" and positively cures dyspepsia. M. A. Ketron, Bloomingdale, Tenn., says it cured him of indigestion of ten years' standing. Butler Drug Co.

TEACHERS ARE NOW TAUGHT

THEIR DEPARTMENT AND WHAT THEY ARE LEARNING.

Superintendent J. H. Ackerman Arrives—Many Good Papers Read and Discussed—Last Day.

Singing was the opening exercise of yesterday's afternoon session at the institute.

In her concise and always pleasant manner, Mrs. E. M. Wilson spoke of the merits of the Youth's Companion. Having been postmistress in this city for some years, Mrs. Wilson was in a position to know just how wide a circulation this very valuable publication has, and she spoke of the satisfaction she felt in knowing how generally it is read. She urged its introduction into every home and school. Her remarks were most entertaining.

Prof. Allard's talk on "Text Books—Their Use and Abuse," was much appreciated by all. Then followed a lively discussion on this important subject.

H. L. Howe's paper on "Learning by Doing" showed great care and careful thought on the part of the author. He spoke as opposed to the system of crowding two years' work in one, and how one may feel in touch with his work by actual practice and not theory alone.

Miss R. Campbell's paper on "Neatness and Economy" showed the many ways in which the teacher may make school work easy, fascinating and pleasant by careful attention to her work, thus economizing time and securing neatness on the part of the pupil.

Prof. F. B. Barnes read a paper on "How Much Business Education Should be Taught in the Common Schools." He heartily endorses the use of tools in our schools so as to prepare the student for life in whatever his undertaking may be.

The papers read showed great care and preparation on the part of those who so ably contributed to the institute. After interesting discussions the meeting adjourned to meet for the evening session.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session convened in the High school building. A large attendance showed that the people of our city were interested in educational work.

First on the program was a vocal solo by Miss Elizabeth Bonn, the rendering of which was excellent and heartily applauded.

The oration by Mr. Kelley, entitled "Character," was full of good sentiments. This was followed by a duet by Supt. Landers and Rev. Poling. The selection was heartily endorsed, but the gentlemen declined further singing.

The chief feature of the evening was the lecture by Pres. Campbell, of the Monmouth normal school. The subject, "Are We Being Over Educated?" was handled in a masterly manner, thus showing the scholarly capabilities of that gentleman. He proved by strong arguments that it is not a crime to carry education to the highest point, as some people seem to think, and argues that to equip the boys and girls for the duties of life we must give them all the advantages possible to secure an education. After Pres. Campbell's most eloquent speech, the audience sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and adjourned to meet on the following day.

SATURDAY'S SESSIONS.

The morning session was opened by music under the leadership of Prof. Landers. On account of duties' call a few of the teachers were absent.

Supt. Gilbert in his opening remarks called attention to the respect of others in the use of gam. He said: "Boys and girls, this morning it is my sad duty, etc."

President Campbell in his discussion of history, emphasized the fact that daily lessons and recitations should develop the "lesson whole." He clearly demonstrated that the use of many outside books will greatly aid in creating a love and interest of history and develop the great principle of "The American Democracy." "The government of the people, for the people, and by the people." He laid stress upon the fact that in a government like ours, "leadership" in great movements is of secondary importance. "Leadership will supply itself."

The arrival of State Supt. Ackerman was applauded. The teachers all appreciate Supt. Ackerman, and know that many good things are in store for them while he is present.

Prof. Landers spoke on Physiology and clearly demonstrated "The benefit derived from having outlines of subjects taught." The fact that "All sciences should be taught objectively" was thought to be, in the case of Physiology, best carried into grades below the high school by means of charts, instead of real objects.

Prof. Campbell, in his talk on the program, said: "Have a good program and follow that program." It should follow the "law of rhythm." It should indicate study period as well as recitation periods. "White's Pedagogy" was suggested as an aid in arranging a program. It was claimed that three requisites—sleep, recreation and work—

are necessary for a systematic program. Suggests that the number of recitations in country schools should be limited to twenty-four, never more, and curtail this number if practical.

Prof. Landers developed two steps in treating of reading. He considers that a teacher to be successful in teaching reading must create an interest when he assigns a lesson.

Institute adjourned the morning session at noon.

SATURDAY, 1:30 P. M.

First among the many at hand and carefully prepared papers was that of Miss Mella White, who discussed the "Importance of Habit" in a masterly manner.

This was followed by Mr. T. M. B. Chastain, who had for his subject "Claim of the Individual Pupil." He emphasized the necessity of the practice of teachers in giving moral lessons. Mr. Chastain is an able and energetic teacher and knows the necessary claim which are too often overlooked by many teachers. Mr. Chastain is also a careful student of human nature.

Miss Julia Hill then gave us some valuable hints on "Calisthenics and Physical Culture." She impressed us with the fact that washing, sawing wood sweeping, etc., are not sufficient exercise for the development of the muscles. She emphasized the necessity of a well equipped gymnasium. The recreative and reenergizing influences of such games as basket ball, lawn tennis and croquet should not be overlooked. However, Miss Hill is opposed to such games as football, etc. She spoke of how we may secure a gymnasium by holding entertainments.

If teachers would pay more attention to the development of the pupil, he would secure better attention and have stronger minded pupils.

Following Miss Hill's splendid paper, Professor Ackerman heartily indorsed the plan of gymnastics for primary pupils. Without question this is essential to a well regulated school.

Prof. Ackerman recommends the drill and culture of this important branch. If we wish to secure interest and promote the welfare of our boys and girls we must develop in the pupils the love of purity, grace, health and bodily vigor so essential to our schools.

Prof. Gavin, Miss Melissa Hill, Miss Bessie Hastings and others gave us splendid examples of drills suitable for primary, and even advanced grades. The next subject under discussion was opened by Nan Cooper, in which the subject "First Year's Reading" was well handled. She insists on thorough preparation of a lesson, on the part of the pupil, and allowing no one to read who has not previously studied that lesson. Much ingenuity and thought are required on the part of the teacher to make the work interesting. She encourages the practice of reviewing often, as children in the lower primary grades only remember from sight. She insists on teaching short sound of vowels first. The names of the letters should not be taught until the pupils are well grounded in sounds. Imitation of the teacher's tones, if they are right, should be encouraged.

MARRIED FIFTY YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Doane Celebrate Their Anniversary at University Park.

It was a pleasant group that gathered at the home of Dr. N. Doane and wife at the University Park yesterday afternoon to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary. Ministers whose years extended to four-score and beyond greeted other ministers of three-score and ten and beyond, "and all went merry as a marriage bell."

A pleasant part of the exercises was the reading of many letters from absent friends. Among the tersest and happiest, Bishop McCabe wrote: "We hail you, we bless you, we congratulate you on the return of your 50th wedding day. Would we could be with you, but the distance is too great. We will meet you at the marriage supper of the Lamb." Dr. S. N. Buckley, of the New York Adocate telegraphed: "May your golden wedding be followed by a golden sunset and then may the gates of gold open wide to you and her."

The reading of these letters was preceded and followed with singing, led by the three sons of the bride and groom and their families. "Lead, Kindly Light," "Auld Lang Syne" and "Home Sweet Home" added their tender sentiment and rich strains to the joy of the hour.

After a touching address of congratulation by Rev. John Flinn, Dr. Stratton, who presided at the gathering, remarked that he had been requested to pledge the bride and groom to each other for another fifty years, and this half-serious and half humorous ceremony concluded the social features of the gathering. Refreshments were served, and the group of friends slowly melted away, leaving numberless messages of affection and good-will behind them.

Announcement was made at the close that Taylor M. E. church, in this city, would give a public reception to Dr. and Mrs. Doane next Monday evening.—Sunday Oregonian.

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"About two miles from Vassar, Mich. where I keep a drug store, lives Mrs. T. X. Bratt. She was a very strong, healthy, and happy woman, but she became sick and hopeless with consumption. I watched her case with interest after she began taking Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, because I had heard so much about its wonderful cures. Well, sir, perhaps you will doubt it, but with my own eyes I saw this woman get well and strong on this remedy. In a very short time she cough stopped, her lungs were healed up, the soreness went away, and she began taking on flesh. She herself said, 'Mr. Bratt, I owe my life to Acker's English Remedy. It is a certain cure.' In Mrs. Bratt's neighborhood her recovery has occasioned much comment, as you can easily understand. Her case was one where everybody thought it was only a question of a little while until she would die. I feel it a duty as a druggist to write this letter, so that there need be no more deaths from consumption."

(Signed) E. A. BULLARD, Vassar, Mich.

Sold at 25c., 50c. and \$1 a bottle, throughout the United States and Canada, and in England, at 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d. If you are not satisfied after buying, return the bottle to your druggist, and get your money back.

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O.R.&N.

Table with columns: PART, TIME SCHEDULE, ARRIVE FROM. Lists train routes and schedules between various cities like Salt Lake, Denver, Portland, etc.

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