

# Special Attractions the Coming Week.



## Ladies' Silk Shirt Waists AND Tailor-made Dress Skirts

SOME TWO HUNDRED GARMENTS TO BE CLOSED OUT

AT AND BELOW ACTUAL COST.

SALE TO CONTINUE UNTIL EVERY GARMENT IS DISPOSED OF. FIRST-COMERS always have the advantage of choice. DON'T BE LATE.

**SKIRTS:** Almost no end to the variety. There are Silk Skirts, Satin Skirts, Plaid Skirts, Serge Skirts, Plainly-made Skirts, Braided Skirts, Tunic Skirts, Flounce Skirts, Plain Henrietta Skirts, and Skirts made of fancy silk and wool mixtures. \$3.50 skirts are 2.25; \$4.00 skirts, \$2.50; \$5.00 ones for \$3.50, and \$9.00 one for \$6.50.

See Our \$5.00 Brocade Silk Skirt for \$3.80.

**WAISTS:** This sale offers you the opportunity to possess a pretty, stylish Silk Waist at only a portion of the usual outlay. Waists that sold heretofore at \$3.05 are now \$2.75; \$4.50 ones are \$2.50; \$6.00 waists at \$3.50; \$8.00 ones at \$4.75, and others in like proportion. The assortment includes: Stripes and plaids, brocades and plain shades, silk waists, satin waists and velvet waists.



No Goods Sold on Approval.  
Mail Orders Filled. Sale Now On.

## A. M. Williams & Co., The Dalles, Or.

### 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

#### THE TRANSVAAL STRUGGLE.

If England contemplated the extinction or even the impairment of the property and political rights of the Boers, the course her statesmen have pursued with respect to the Transvaal question would be open to censure. But such is not the case, says the Spokesman-Review. It is well understood that even if the Boer government should be wiped out by the pending conflict, the property rights of every Boer in the Transvaal will be respected, and the Boers will be permitted to share in the work of making laws and administering local government.

In fact, they will freely enjoy all the rights and privileges now possessed by Afrikaners in the neighboring British colonies. They will vote, hold office, and share in the law-making power. England, in brief, can confer the franchise on all the white men of the Transvaal. The Kruger government can not or will not do that. It stands for a monopoly in government. It has jealously withheld from English speaking residents political rights and opportunities freely enjoyed in Cape Colony and Natal by Dutch-speaking residents.

In such a conflict—where progress, enlightenment and fair-dealing for all are pitted against lack of progress, ignorance and injustice to a vast majority of the inhabitants of a country—Americans should not hesitate in the declaration of their sympathies. They ought to declare for British rule in South Africa. It is distressing, of course, that brave Boers should fall before English rifles, but it is just as distressing that brave Britons should fall before Boer marksmen. It should be remembered, too, that the Boers declared this war and fired the first volleys.

#### YUKON VALLEY FARMING.

Several exchanges have recently had more or less learned articles about "Farming in the Yukon Valley." One of these takes for a text the report of the American consul at Dawson, who says the various kinds of hardy but common grains and vegetables can be raised there successfully. The Telegram says: This is, no doubt, true, but this fact is scarcely a sufficient inducement for any man with an Oregon farm, even one of the poorer variety, to exchange it for one in the Yukon valley. A few things can be raised up there, at least in some seasons, but the greater part of the year is a dark, cold, frozen winter; when life at best is misery. To paraphrase a celebrated line of "Locksley Hall," Better fifty years in Oregon than a cycle in the Yukon valley. Or better a little, half-improved Oregon farm than a thousand square miles up in that hyperborean region.

Roberts, the Democratic-polygamist congressman elect from Utah, says he will make a fight to take his seat. Undoubtedly he will. He

knew at the time he was nominated that if elected there would be a movement to keep him out of the house. He was told of this during the canvass in which he was elected. His party, though, took the risk, believing that the Democrats would carry the election and thus let Roberts have the seat. The Democrats, polygamous and non-polygamous, were mistaken, however. The Republicans will be in control of the house, and though they will keep partisanship out of this contest, there is a strong chance that the Democratic party will lose the benefit of Roberts' presence and vote.

Boys should early be taught the heinousness of the offense of spitting, both from the basis of decency and danger to public health, says the Oregonian. It is much easier to prevent the formation of a habit of this kind in a boy than to correct it in a man, and herein lies the mother's part in the warfare against spitting. No extension of woman's rights is necessary to make mothers a power in this neglected realm. All that is required is a return to a duty once faithfully discharged—but in the rush of modern life greatly neglected—the vigilant maternal supervision of boys during the years in which their habits are formed. The boy who is taught that to spit on the hearth, the steps—anywhere about the house—is an infringement upon the rights of the family that will not be tolerated, is not likely, as a man, to infringe upon the rights of the public by spitting upon the sidewalks, on the floors or steps of public buildings, or in the cars.

The exports from the United States for the year ending September amounted to \$1,200,000,000, and the major part of this vast foreign export trade has been carried in foreign ships, because this government has not given that encouragement to American shipbuilding and support to merchant marine which is a policy with foreign nations, says the Walla Walla Union. It has been calculated that more than \$300,000,000 are paid annually by the American people to foreign ships for freights. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, the United States spent the insignificant sum of \$1,038,141 for the merchant marine service, while Spain, impoverished as she is, paid \$1,629,327, nearly \$600,000 more than the wealthiest nation in the world. It is bad economy for a great nation to pay annually hundreds of millions of dollars to foreign ship owners for carrying American freight, which money should be retained at home. It shows a narrowness that is incomprehensible and despicable to foreigners.

On the authority of Sir Thomas Lipton it is stated that the Shamrock cost him \$500,000, without the expenses attending the manning of the vessel and other incidentals in this country. From this it will be seen that yachting contests are expensive sports.

Dr. Nansen has written a book to demonstrate that the north pole will never be reached. No better argument could be invented to increase the number of explorers.

Admiral Dewey made a speech of 100 words in Boston. A good deal of execution can be done in that space if necessity arises.

#### VIGOROUS AMERICANISM.

Aguinaldo will read his fate when he gets his copies of the American papers of October 18th, or learns their contents, says the Statesman. One item in them will tell him that in a speech in Racine, Wis., the president declared that "all hostilities in the Philippines will cease when the persons who began them stop," and that they will not cease "until our flag, representing liberty, humanity and civilization, shall float triumphantly over every island of the Philippine archipelago, under the undisputed and acknowledged sovereignty of the public of the United States." Another piece of information in the same papers will tell Aguinaldo that the entire new army, authorized by act of congress to be raised has now been enlisted; that Gen. Otis will have 68,000 soldiers with him by the end of December, and that there will be no cessation in the war until every rebel in the army submits to United States authority.

Moreover, a naval force of forty-five vessels, by far the most powerful ever gathered in the Pacific ocean by any nation except Great Britain and Japan, will be assembled under Watson by the time that the campaign reopens. Nobody will misapprehend the meaning of this preparation. The rebellion is to be put down as early as possible, irrespective of the fate of Aguinaldo and his partners. There will be no weakening on the part of the government.

Congress, when it assembles, will enact all the legislation required to enable the government to exert its sovereignty over every foot of territory belonging to the United States. There may be some copperhead howlings against the policy of the government in subverting Aguinaldo, but every patriotic person in the country will applaud the administration in taking steps to make a vigorous campaign against the enemies of the national authority.

President McKinley's remark at the iron foundries in Milwaukee that the "employer is now looking for the laborer and not the laborer for the employer," sums up the industrial situation, tersely and truthfully. The Democratic conditions of 1893-7 have gone out and the Republican conditions have come in. It is the mill owners and the great employers in general who are doing the hustling in these days. Everybody who wants work can get it. Many workers have more than they can attend to. Contracts in the iron and steel industries have been canceled in many places in the past three or four months, according to reports, because of the lack of men to perform them. These are the conditions which are going to make the Republican party sweep the country in 1900.

Bryan's la tordard against the administration is that it has played favorites in the matter of volunteer commissions, giving them to sons of those who have influence. The statement is of a piece with the rest of Bryan's demagoguery, says the S. F. Chronicle. The officers of the original volunteer regiments were appointed by governors of states, which accounted for high commissions to men like Bryan himself who did not know a stack of arms from a stack of hay. As soon as the administration organized the federal volunteers,

now serving with the regulars, all such foolishness stopped and commissions went to men who deserve them. Now that the system of state appointment is done away with, a man like Bryan, even in sympathy with the administration, could not get a billet as second lieutenant.

Kimberley has been cut off on all sides. The \$100,000,000 worth of diamonds there makes it an interesting strategic point for the Boers.

A significant historical fact is that Uncle Sam never yet expanded and regretted it in later years.

#### FILLING ALTO TRESTLE.

O. R. & N. Are Making Improvements on its Line.

The celebrated Alto trestle is soon to be only a memory except in the history of railroading. In a few months nothing will be left to mark the place where the old structure stood, but its history will be fresh in the mind of many a trainman for years to come. It was here that a freight train went down in 1892, making one of the worst wrecks in the history of the O. R. & N. line. The wrecked caboose still lies at the bottom of the gulch as a grim reminder of the terrible catastrophe. The old trestle is along in years and must be either replaced or filled in, and the latter course is being taken by the company. In this way the improvement becomes permanent. Two other large trestles on the line near this one are to be filled in as rapidly as men can be secured to do the work.

The great Alto trestle has been a matter of anxiety to trainmen ever since it was first used, as its location and monstrous size make it a dangerous place. To prevent wrecks and protect the heavy passenger traffic on the line, two watchmen have been employed to constantly look after the structure. One man was required during the day and another at night during the spring, summer and fall of each year. Now that the old land mark is to go, the services of both the watchmen will be dispensed with.

These trestles all cover small water-courses, and provision has to be made for the spring freshets. To do this large culverts are being constructed in the beds of the gulches, the filling being done over these culverts. In this way no further trouble is expected to occur at the old trestle sites.—W. W. Union.

#### An Unadorned General.

Recalling General George Crook in the days of his Indian campaigns, General Charles King says of him in The Youth's Companion.

"Young officers fresh from West Point looked at him in wonderment. Instead of a somewhat unapproachable dignity in precise uniform and epaulettes and embroidered sash and belt, they were welcomed by a cordial hand clasp from a tall, bushy-bearded man, with twinkling gray-blue eyes, in an old shoulr-felt hat, flannel shirt, rough canvas shooting coat and trousers and common soldiers' boots.

"Generally his beard was tied up with a string or red tape—the only use he had for that usual military indispensable. He sat at camp fire or in the simply furnished parlor of his army home, listening to the chat about him, rarely speaking, and assiduously playing solitaire with a pack of cards produced from an inner pocket. He could play a capital hand at whist, but fought shy of a game with careless or forgetful players. He heard everything that was said and saw everything that was going on about him, but seldom gave a sign.

"From the so-called pleasures of society, dinners, dances and receptions, he shrank in dismay. He ate only the simplest food. He never smoked. He hated wine. He wouldn't touch spirits; he marveled that any man should. 'It spoils his shooting,' said he; and our general was a capital shot. He could foot it through an old-fashioned quadrille or Virginia reel, but nothing else, and would always get away on social occasions into the first obscure corner he could find, and then out would come the old pack of cards."

#### OUR COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Who the Teachers in Some of Them Are and What They Are Doing.

Every person who is interested in Wasco county, must of necessity feel an interest in her schools, and therefore we have gleaned the following concerning a portion of them that all may at least know who the teachers in charge are:

School district No. 21, at Boyd, began Sept. 11th and has an enrollment of thirty-nine pupils. Mr. C. B. Deems, teacher, has introduced the ninth grade work and will soon have an assistant teacher. This is a good school community and they appreciate the good work being done.

Miss Mabel O'Brien is teaching in district No. 30, near Dufur, having begun teaching Sept. 18th.

Miss Bessie Underhill began her first term's work in district No. 49, near Blakely, Sept. 25th.

Miss Katie Brogan of The Dalles began her first term's work of three months in district No. 54 at Lower Antelope.

Miss Barbara McDonald, of Portland, is teaching in district No. 51, east of Antelope, where she has taught several terms before.

Mr. Geo. W. McClure began a three months' term in district No. 22, on Eight Mile, Sept. 18th.

Miss Mabel Riddell, of The Dalles, who graduated at Monmouth, recently, is teaching at Enderby. She will teach two months and has an enrollment of nineteen.

Miss Lillie Temple is teaching a three months' term in Mountain Home district, east of Dufur.

Miss Margaret Le Due is teaching in Rail Hollow district, near Dufur, with an enrollment of seventeen.

District No. 40 at Tygh Valley has recently built the best one-room school building in the county. The school patrons are trying to build up a good school there and have the room well equipped with furniture and apparatus. Miss Georgia Bonney, who has been in attendance at the state university, is now teaching this school.

The schools at Nansen and Ridgeway have no fall term of school.

There was about \$35000 spent in school work in Wasco county for the year ending March 6th, 1899, and that such an amount should be expended judiciously all will agree.

The state course of study is being used in all of the above mentioned schools, which if properly used will be a great economy of time and expense.

Every teacher in closing a term of school is supposed to leave a statement of the grade work done by each pupil for the benefit of the school and the information of the teachers that succeed them. They are also expected to file a copy of the daily programme with the district clerk.

#### He Wags a Goat.

Just a common everyday goat, with horns and a set of Zuzu whiskers. He was hungry. He couldn't find a thing to eat. He had wandered down one alley and up another, and all alleys were alike—empty and clean, for the city marshal had been around. There wasn't a scrap of meat, or any old tin cans and the bills were glued to the billboards so tight that they couldn't be moved. The more he tried to find a lunch the hungrier he grew, and his stomach took the cake (stomachache). All at once his eye caught sight of something fluttering in the street. He ran to it, and, without hesitation, he swallowed it! They found him in the gray dawn, dead. After turning him over, a piece of paper was found sticking in his throat, and when they pulled it out they found a newspaper. He had swallowed it, all but one part, and that was an ad. of a store that was selling something worth \$20 for \$2.97. Even a goat couldn't swallow that.

People today are like goats in that respect. They realize that some stores, with better facilities for buying and less greed in selling, can undersell others, but nobody reads or believes in exaggerated ads. Pease & Mays, well, you know we usually come pretty close to the truth about goods and prices, and you can swallow Pease & Mays ads and not have to take anything to wash it down.

And then when we tell you that commencing Monday Oct. 30, we will in-

augurate a sale of youths and boys clothing and at such prices as will make the town ring, you can believe it. Monday will be a good day to find out about these prices—now that the goat is dead.

#### A Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night. "All thought she must soon die from Pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, saying it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of Consumption. After three small doses she slept easily all night, and its further use completely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Blakely & Houghton's drug store.

#### Ravages of Hog Cholera.

WALLA WALLA, Oct. 25.—Genuine hog cholera and plague are making head-roads in herds of swine in this county. State Veterinarian S. B. Nelson, of Pullman, is in the city, and has been advising with owners of swine. Schock & Eppler, near the city, lost 300 in the past three weeks. J. G. Thomas in a few days lost a xix-five, and others have lost more. The state penitentiary herd is infected, and twenty have died. All the rest are sick.

#### Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Olivia, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Alken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing, you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50 cents. Sold by Blakely & Houghton, druggists.

#### Remains Will be Brought Home.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A special to the World from Washington says: "D. H. Rhodes, an employee of the quartermaster's department, who superintended the removal of the dead soldiers from Cuba this spring, has departed for Manila to make arrangements for bringing to this country the bodies of the boys in blue who have fallen in battle or died of disease in the Philippine islands."

During the winter of 1897 Mr. James Reed, one of the leading citizens and merchants of Clay, Clay Co., W. Va., stuck his leg against a cake of ice in such a manner as to bruise it severely. It became very much swollen and pained him so badly that he could not walk without the aid of crutches. He was treated by physicians, also used several kinds of liniment and two and a half gallons of whiskey in bathing it, but nothing gave any relief until he began using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This brought almost a complete cure in a week's time and he believes that he had not used this remedy his leg would have had to be amputated. Pain Balm is unequalled for sprains, bruises and rheumatism. For sale by Blakely & Houghton Druggists.

#### Damage By Storm.

ASTORIA, Or., Oct. 25.—The report comes from Chinook that the damage done to property in that vicinity by the recent storm will amount to between \$4000 and \$5000. Nearly 100 skiffs and ten fishing-boats were driven on the beach and smashed to pieces. Drifting logs were forced through the fish traps, and in many cases the netting is completely ruined.

#### That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.