

The Weekly Chronicle.

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WHAT THE FATHERS THOUGHT

In support of the doctrine that congress has power to provide such laws for our territories as may be deemed fit; that the constitution does not "run" in them and never did "run" till congress brought it there; that congress, therefore, is not restrained by the constitution from passing any tariff laws for the government of Puerto Rico it may consider applicable to existing conditions, and that the founders of our government never did consider congress so restrained, THE CHRONICLE submits the following facts of history:
 By the act of March 26, 1804, for the government of the district of Louisiana, all power—executive, judicial and legislative—was lodged in one person, in the governor of the territory, a thing impossible in any place where the constitution is in force. The act of March 3, 1805, for the government of the same territory, reads:
 "The legislative power shall be vested in the governor and in three judges or a majority of them, who shall have power to establish inferior courts in the said territory and prescribe their jurisdiction and duties and to make all laws which they may deem conducive to the good government of the inhabitants thereof."

Could that have been done under the constitution? If the constitution "ran" in the territory how was it possible to combine in the same persons the power to make laws, to adjudicate laws and to execute laws? And let it not be forgotten that this was done in this case under no less a leadership than Thomas Jefferson, author of the declaration of independence.
 There is no part of the constitution better known than that which provides for trial by jury in all cases involving more than \$20. Yet in two provisions of the acts already referred to, the language of which is identical in each act, the right of trial by jury was limited to \$100, notwithstanding that the seventh amendment to the constitution that fixed the sum at \$20 had been adopted some years before. Thus those who helped to make the constitution, and who assisted in the adoption of the seventh amendment said that a jury could only be demanded in Louisiana in cases where in \$100 was involved. Is it not clear as sunlight that these men believed that when legislating for territory belonging to the United States they were not limited by the provisions of the constitution?

Once more. Congress in March 3, 1821, passed a law for the government of the territory of Florida, vesting all military, civil and judicial power in such person or persons as the president should direct. Under the authority of this act President Monroe appointed Andrew Jackson governor. The only laws that had then been extended by congress over Florida were the revenue laws and those forbidding the importation of people of color. A federal judge, Elegius Fromentin by name, was "authorized and empowered to fulfill the duties of his office according to the constitution and laws of the United States." In the exercise of his authority Governor Jackson came in conflict with the Spanish ex-governor of the territory over the question of the possession of some papers relating to the title to land. Jackson put the ex-governor in jail, had his house searched and took the papers. The ex-governor applied to the federal judge for a writ of habeas corpus and the judge, believing in the newly resurrected heresy that the constitution, of its own force, follows the flag, granted the writ. But that did not release the ex-governor. Jackson, who was legislator, judiciary and executive all in one—for the constitution, we repeat, did not "run" of itself in American territory in those days—cited the judge to appear before him and answer for "open contempt of the

orders and decrees made by me," as the citation read. The controversy was finally submitted to President Monroe and the president, by John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, informed the judge that his commission applied only to the two laws extended by congress; that the president "thought the authority of congress alone competent to extend other laws to the newly-acquired territories" and that he "could not give to the judge a jurisdiction that could only be conferred by them." The judge's explanation of Governor Jackson's position ought to be interesting reading for end-of-the-century disciples of Old Hickory. Writing to Adams, Judge Fromentin said:
 "But again, says General Jackson, the writ of habeas corpus is not extended by law to this territory, and I must confine myself to the jurisdiction given by the act of congress in the only two cases mentioned in the act, to-wit: the revenue laws and the importation of people of color."
 This is what Andrew Jackson thought and President Monroe decided the controversy in harmony with Jackson's contention, and THE CHRONICLE submits it in all candor, as good, sound democratic doctrine that modern Democrats and—alas! that we should have to say it—not a few Republicans, through ignorance or for political reasons or both, have abandoned for a doctrine that we supposed had been shot to death in the civil war.
 So fully did the Democratic legislators of Andrew Jackson's day recognize the laws he had passed in his legislative capacity for the territory of Florida—all extra-constitutional as they were—it took an act of congress to repeal some of them that were found objectionable to that body! Let us charitably hope that certain Democratic and Republican editors are unwittingly but not willfully ignorant of these things. A little knowledge would stop their senseless rant about the monarchial and imperialistic tendencies of the administration and its supporters.

Properly of the coming of Bryan to Oregon, the Eugene Register makes the following sensible remarks: "The history of this country shows that no man who has been a persistent seeker after the presidency has ever been elected. This is one commendable feature of American common sense. If Bryan had exercised common judgment he would have settled down after the last campaign, stayed at home occasionally at least with his wife and family, studied economics, widened his vision, broadened his views and acquired a better knowledge of the ethics of statesmanship instead of skylarking around over the country during the last four years, charging from \$150 to \$500 a night for speeches and growing rich off the contributions of the people."

AN ALMOST HOPELESS MUDDLE
 It seems there is a clash between the Oregon and Washington and Idaho representatives over the project of improving the dalles of the Columbia. The Washington and Idaho representatives favor a portage road on the Oregon side of the river. Messrs. Tongue and Moody are opposed to a portage road, the former on principle, as being the opening wedge for government ownership of railways; the latter because he believes a portage road would not afford much relief on account of the cost of transferring freight and because it would tend to prevent the building of a canal or boat railway, which alone would permanently meet the demands of the tributary traffic. On the other hand Representative Cushman thinks a portage road would materially cut freight rates and, even if built and not operated, its very construction would accomplish the end desired. THE CHRONICLE agrees so far with Mr. Cushman. It remembers the service rendered the country tributary to The Dalles by the little portage at the Cascades. But there is any hope that the government would construct a portage road? There's the rub. And if not, would not the advocacy of such a measure, as Mr. Moody thinks, tend to defer the building of the canal? The boat railway we pass as visionary and impracticable. The cost of operation would be little less than that for breaking bulk on a portage. It was never better than a dream of some crack-brained government engineer. The government will never construct the boat railway. A canal is the only permanent improvement the government is ever likely to undertake. A canal will be built sometime but, judging from experience, not in the lifetime of any man now living. And the people want relief now, not after they are dead. A right of way adapted to any of the improvements hitherto suggested has been procured by the government, but no river and harbor bill, we are told, will be passed at this session of congress. The whole business is in a hopeless muddle and the clash of arms among the delegates does not help it a bit. THE CHRONICLE is for anything that will give relief the soonest. A portage road would meet the demands of traffic till a more permanent improvement would be constructed. It might even be built by the government or by government aid as a necessary adjunct to the construction of a canal; but if the government will do nothing to give relief within a reasonable future THE CHRONICLE would urge, what it advocated years ago, the construction of a portage road by the state. And why not? Our experience with the little state portage at the locks leads us to believe that the people of Oregon would get back, in the form of cheaper freights, the whole cost of construction within a year.

Public opinion is undoubtedly against taxing Puerto Rican products even if every cent of the tax collected here and in the island shall be spent on the islanders. Yet this same public opinion would probably approve of the extension of the constitution to the island with its Dingley tariff and internal revenue tax on rum, tobacco and numerous business enterprises, which would be infinitely more oppressive. It is considerations like this that keep thoughtful, impartial minds from hasty conclusions on a subject that unquestionably has more than one side to it.
 A country whose laborers strike to have their wages increased from 3 to 5 cents an hour is hardly an ideal place to take our constitution to—tariff laws internal revenue laws and all. And yet "public opinion," unreasoning and unreasonable as it often is, will not brook a mere tariff pitance of 15 per cent of existing rates—with no internal revenue at all—not even when it is backed by the proposition to give all the tax back and charge the Puerto Ricans nothing for collecting it!

England has apologized for opening McCrum's mail. England has not apologized for opening McCrum's mail. This is the very latest.
 To Cure a Cold in One Day.
 Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money.

Whatever modifications of existing tariff laws may be demanded by present conditions the Republican party is not ready to have the whole American system tumble about our ears like a house of cards. Yet this is precisely one of the things indirectly involved in the Puerto Rican tariff bill. American producers have no dread of Puerto Rican competition. It is that of the Philippines they fear, and with good reason. If congress has no power to impose tariff restrictions on Puerto Rican products they can impose none on those of the Philippines. If they can impose no restrictions on Filipino products they can impose none anywhere, and the whole system of custom duties falls to the ground. This is no idle dream. Every intelligent free trader in the land knows it. Every well-informed Republican knows it, or ought to know it. Hence the bitterness of Democratic opposition. Hence the obstinacy of Republican persistence. Only a word is needed to place this matter in its true light. Under the treaty recently negotiated with Spain, that country is to enjoy in the Philippines for ten years the same trading privileges as the United States enjoys. If the constitution goes to an Amer-

ican territory before it is sent there by congress the constitution is already in the Philippines. If it is there it has carried with it the right to free trade with the United States. It follows, therefore, that if we can place no restrictions on our exports to the Philippines we can place none on Spanish exports to these islands. But the United States has treaties with all the great nations of the earth which guarantees to them, in all United States territory, trade privileges equal to those enjoyed by the most favored nation. If, therefore, Spain has the right to free trade with the Philippines all these nations have the right to free trade with the United States all the leading nations of the world have the right to free trade with the United States through the Philippines. As one has aptly said, "this is the Bernecide feast to which Republicans are invited. Who among us will accept the invitation?"
 Amid all the froth and fury and falsehood and ignorance and rank and unjust partisan denunciation that have been poured out upon a long-suffering people over this discussion of the Puerto Rican tariff bill, no living soul has attempted to suggest any measure for raising the revenue needed for the conduct of the government of the island that approaches the government tariff bill in practicability, adaptation to existing conditions and generosity to the "storm-swept and starving" islanders.

It is due to Colonel Bryan to say that the faithful in Portland deny that the colonel is charging anything for his present services in lunting the octopus in Oregon. They explain that while it is customary for the colonel to claim compensation for his missionary labors, it would scarcely be an fait for him to make a charge as an avowed presidential candidate on a tour of education. The colonel's temporary self-denial deserves appreciation.

This country lent Russia \$25,000,000 a few days ago. How much would we have had to lend if Windy Wille had been elected president?

Dalles Public Schools.

Following is the report for the quarter (4 weeks) ending March 23, 1900.

TEACHERS.	Attendance	Av. No. Present	Av. % Present	Total
<i>East Hill Primary.</i>				
Miss Nan Cooper.....	1A, 2B and 3B	41	39	29
Miss Roberts.....	3A, 4A and 5A	44	39	38
<i>West Hill Primary.</i>				
Miss Douthett.....	1st	37	32	40
Miss E. Cooper.....	2d	33	48	46
Miss Martin.....	3d	56	52	50
Miss Wrenn.....	4th	50	46	45
<i>Academy Park.</i>				
Miss Sherman.....	1st	49	44	43
Miss Hinn.....	2B-3A	57	53	51
Miss Kothe.....	4A-5B	41	38	35
Miss Ball.....	5th	38	41	49
<i>High School.</i>				
Mrs. Baldwin.....	6th	54	53	50
Miss L. Rintoul.....	6A-7B	57	52	49
Miss T. Rintoul.....	7th	50	47	45
Miss Mitchell.....	8th	55	51	48
<i>H. S. Department.</i>				
Miss Hill.....	H. S.	108	104	98
Mr. Neff.....	H. S.	108	104	98
Totals.....		797	739	704

Number of days of school, 20.
 Per cent of attendance on number belonging, 95.
 School holidays, none.

J. S. LANDERS, Superintendent.

Advertised Letters.

Following is the list of letters remaining in the postoffice at The Dalles on March 30, 1900. Persons calling for the same will give date on which they were advertised:
 LADIES.
 Callay, Miss Nora Smith, Miss Mamie Hill, Miss Lulu Wardner, Mrs. Moore, Miss Lena Warren, Miss M. Warren, Mrs. E. C.
 GENTLEMEN.
 Arows, A. J. Hawson, Hendry Barnes, C. L. Hurdt, Ernest Bohm, M. Masby, John Clark, Wm. Miller, Martin Davis, Wm. Newell, Chas. Harris, J. A. Ray, S. M. Hill, Roy Snoyer, Chas. Howard, C. W. Smith, M. T. McCoy, John Stringer, C. A. Naas, Charley Wagner, Fred Nelson, E. L. Ward, Guy H. Wingfield, I. C.
 H. H. RIDDELL, P. M.

For Sale.
 40-acre tract, 3 1/4 miles from The Dalles, 4-room house, barn, all fenced, orchard of 300 trees, running water, good range for cattle adjacent, 10 acres bottom land fine for berries or garden. Price reasonable, terms easy. Call at this office. m21-dw1mo

Watch this paper for date of big muslin underwear sale at the New York Cash Store.
 New patent painters' and paper hangers' snits at the New York Cash Store.
 Fresh cracked Nebraska corn at the Waco warehouse. Finest kind of chicken feed. mch25-tf

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 Miss L. Rintoul..... 6A-7B 57 52 49
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 Miss Mitchell..... 8th 55 51 48
H. S. Department.
 Miss Hill..... H. S. 108 104 98
 Mr. Neff..... H. S. 108 104 98
 Totals..... 797 739 704

THE MAN WITH A JAW.

Bowed by the weight of theories, he steps Upon the stage, and glances at the crowd,
 A smile of self-approval in his face,
 And on his back the burden of Democracy,
 Who made him dead to argument and sense? A thing that reasons not and never learns? Perseverant most when mostly in the wrong? Who loosened and set free this nimble jaw? Who gave perpetual motion to this tongue? Whose hands set up the wheels within this brain?
 Is this the man the Populists made and gave To be the ruler over this fair land? To sit in the White House and fight The festive beeler, when he faint would loot The treasury of our Uncle Sam?
 Is this the dream he dreamed, who won for us The priceless boon of national liberty?
 Of all the quacks who advertise their wares And lure the simple rustic to invest, There is no smoother character than this.
 What gait within him and our Washington! Slave of Populist follies, what to him Are expanding commerce, the music of the mill, The perplexities of railroads short of ears, The tradesman's jumpy laugh, as he deftly drops A handful of gold in his simple jaw, The farmer's smile of self-approval At his expanding home market?
 Through this sad shape the office-seekers look And dream of days to come when the poor voter, Hungbegan, betrayed and eternally done up, Shall open unto them the public purse.
 O Fusionists and free silver cranks of every stripe:
 O Anarchy and Altgeld, and Sixteen to One:
 O Teller, Jones and Charley Towne, and all The manna tribe who preach unsound finance, What excuses will you make unto this man? How answer his burning question in that hour When all the polls have closed and nimble clerks Have counted up the ballots, and all who run May read in letters large this fatal legend, "Lincoln's boy orator has got it in the neck!" S.L.V.

An Apology to the Press.

THE DALLES, March 29, 1900.
 EDITOR CHRONICLE:
 There is possibly an apology due to the representatives of the press from having a committee who were not next to themselves on such work, or, as is more probable, from the short notice and the indefiniteness as to who was pushing the excursion and what was expected—making it somewhat embarrassing. But we were willing to give our time and money and take such blame as one always gets on that kind of work, rather than that the representatives of Astoria should think that we, as a town, were not courteous. I will further say that I am safe in saying that had any volunteers come forward and insisted on it they could have had the job, and if those who are in any way dissatisfied, will forgive us, I for one will promise, as I have 20 times before, not to go on a soliciting committee some more.
 ONE OF THEM.

Congressmen Working Together.

Representative Jones is co-operating with Representative Moody, of Oregon, in an effort to secure the passage of the bill known as the double minimum refunding bill, says the Washington correspondent of the Tacoma Ledger. This is a measure that was left as a legacy by the late Senator Dolph, of Oregon, and the man who succeeded him, Senator McBride, has been pushing it every session that he has been a senator from that state. Dolph succeeded in passing it once through the senate, and once he failed on account of the opposition of certain Southern senators. McBride got it through the senate with a good deal of coaxing, and it is now "up to" the house members to get it through if they can. It is very hard to get a measure of this kind passed, because it will require the refunding of a large sum of money from the treasury. There is no question as to the justice of it, because the men who paid this money were compelled to do so when they took land within railroad limits. The roads were not built, the land was forfeited to the settlers, and years after men came in and took the forfeited lands at \$1.25 an

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 For Infants and Children.
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
 Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN.
 Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
 Pumpkin Seed -
 Licorice -
 Sassafras -
 etc.
 A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
 Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.
 166 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS
 EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought
 Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
 For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA
 THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

acre, whereas the pioneers paid \$2.50 an acre.
 Mr. Jones and Mr. Moody make very good team, and if anybody can get the bill through they can. This is the first time that the Oregon and Washington members in the house have worked together so hard for any measure, and they may be more successful than others have been before this.
DOUBLE-MINIMUM LAND BILL
 Democrats, as Usual, Oppose It—Moody's Efforts Commended.
 The Goldendale Sentinel publishes an interesting letter from Congressman W. L. Jones to Attorney W. B. Presby, of Goldendale, giving a history of the efforts that have been made in the past and those that are now being made by the Oregon and Washington delegations for the passage of the bill for the payment to settlers within the limits of forfeited railroad land grants the sum of \$1.25 an acre paid by them for such lands. With most of the facts recited by Mr. Jones the readers of THE CHRONICLE are already familiar. The letter closes as follows:
 This is a bill directly in the interests of the people, and it must seem very strange to many who have heard the statement of our Democratic politicians of their great love for the people, or as they delight to say, the "common people." I say it must seem strange when I state to you as a fact that the only opposition to this measure upon the committee came from Democrats. I make no comment upon this and simply state it as a fact.
 Whether we will be able to get the bill through this session or not is another question, but I am very hopeful that some time during this congress the bill will pass.
 I want to say that no one did more toward securing favorable action upon this bill by our public lands committee than Mr. Moody of Oregon and he certainly deserves the good will and support of his people.
Drying preparations simply develop dry catarrh; they dry up the secretions, which adhere to the membrane and decompose, causing a far more serious trouble than the ordinary form of catarrh. Avoid all drying inhalants, fumes, smokes and sprays and use that which cleanses, soothes and heals. Ely's Cream Balm is such a remedy and will cure catarrh or cold in the head easily and pleasantly. A trial size will be mailed for 10 cents. All druggists sell the 50c. size. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N.Y.
 The Balm cures without pain, does not irritate or cause sneezing. It spreads itself over an irritated and angry surface, relieving immediately the painful inflammation. With Ely's Cream Balm you are armed against Nasal Catarrh and Hay Fever.
 Why pay \$1.75 per gallon for inferior paints when you can buy James E. Patton's sun proof paints for \$1.50 per gallon, guaranteed for 5 years. Clark & Falk, agents.

MICA lightens the load—shortens the road.
AXLE GREASE
 helps the team. Saves wear and expense. Sold everywhere.
 MADE BY STANDARD OIL CO.
 Pure silver lined Wyandott eggs are secured at J. H. Cross' grocery store for \$1 per 15. feb28-1mo wly