

The Weekly Chronicle.

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UNDER THE MASK.

In an interview printed by the Boston Journal, the Hon. George Frisbie Hoar, who has been and is firmly opposed to imperialism, gives his opinion of Mr. Bryan's proposal to call an extra session of congress as soon as he is inaugurated, if he is elected, for the purpose of having it declare the intention of the United States to establish a stable government in the Philippines and to make them independent and so on.

"Mr. Bryan knows he could not expect either house of congress to do this thing until the people of the Philippine Islands have abandoned their opposition and have established an orderly government under our protection. He knows that if there should be a democratic majority in the house of representatives equal to his wildest hopes, and if the republican majority in the senate should be reduced to two, or wiped out altogether, so that it should be a tie—which is, I suppose, beyond his most sanguine expectations—there are still earnest and pledged imperialists enough in the democratic party to prevent any such action. Does he expect Morgan and Pettus of Alabama, after their state has indorsed their position so triumphantly—does he expect Sullivan of South Carolina, McEnery of Louisiana, Jones and Stewart of Nevada, or others that I could name, to swallow everything they have said publicly for the last four years?"

If imperialism were the one great issue there would still be no help in Mr. Bryan. But the anti-imperialism of Mr. Bryan and his party is, as Mr. Hoar says, "but a mask to cover their purpose to establish the free coinage of silver, a mask to cover their purpose to bring in free trade, a mask to cover their purpose to overthrow the banking system, a mask to cover an attack on the supreme court and a purpose to reorganize it if they can get the opportunity. A very considerable number of judges of the supreme court of the United States are old men. It is not at all impossible that the majority of the court may be changed during the term of a single president." Mr. Hoar is not deceived by the mask:

"I must have something better than these declarations against imperialism from the candidate who secured the passage of the treaty and baffled all the efforts I was able to make against it, before I am ready to purchase his election at the cost of having a government that will sympathize with the disfranchisement of 10,000,000 of Americans at home, that will stand for dishonoring the currency, for the violation of national faith, for the overthrowing of the banking system and the establishment of an income tax, for assailing the integrity of the supreme court, for sympathizing everywhere with populism and socialism."

We don't believe that many persons can be lured into forgetting that Bryanism lies under the mask of anti-imperialism.

DEMOCRATIC EXPANSIONISTS.

It comes with a poor grace from modern so-called Democrats to oppose expansion—even island expansion—when that has been the trading policy of the party from the days of Jefferson to the days of Buchanan.

In 1846 President Polk offered to purchase Cuba from Spain for the sum of \$100,000,000, though he had no authority from congress to make the proposal and he certainly could not have obtained the money without such authority, had Spain accepted. But the offer was refused.

Again in 1854, under the administration of President Pierce, our then ministers to England, France and Spain, who were James Buch-

anan, James Y. Mason and Pierre Soule, met at Ostend and issued the famous Ostend manifesto, which in effect was that if Spain should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States for \$120,000,000, "we should be justified by every law, human and divine, in wresting it from Spain if we possess the power."

This came to nothing, but in the next administration President Buchanan in three of his annual messages to congress urged that Cuba ought to be made by purchase a part of the United States. A bill for the purchase of Cuba was introduced during Buchanan's term by Senator Sidel, but failed of adoption.

In both the democratic platforms of 1860—the Breckenridge and the Douglas—there were planks favoring the annexation of Cuba.

All this talk about imperialism is fudge and rot and there is not a man on the American footstool with a thimbleful of brains or a scintilla of intelligence who does not know it is such. What is imperialism? The spirit of empire, we are told. But the "spirit" of empire is a mental attitude and can only be manifested by overt acts. What has McKinley done, what has the republican administration done to prove that the one wants to be an emperor and the other wants to change the government to an empire? The question is silly and ridiculous, but let it be answered. We have acquired certain possessions by a title recognized as unquestionable by every civilized nation on the globe. Is this imperialism? Then we have been an empire for more than a hundred years. President McKinley has performed his sworn duty, as the chief executive of this nation, in using the army and navy of the United States to put down a rebellion. He would have done the same in Alaska, in Porto Rico, in New York, in Oregon, or given the country valid cause for his impeachment. Is he therefore an emperor? Then Jefferson was an emperor, and Jackson, and Grant, and Lincoln, whom Bryanism now worships (as men garnish the sepulchers of prophets whom their fathers have slain) was the arch-emperor of them all.

The democratic plea that the 16 to 1 plank was inserted in the Kansas City platform to fool the populists is fully justified by the gingerly way Bryan treats the money question in his address of acceptance of the populist nomination. The question now is, Will the populists continue to be fooled? And the answer, alas, must be: Yes; the pops are built that way.

If "imperialism" is the "paramount" issue, why was free silver inserted in the democratic platform? In 1896 the democrats sought to get free silver in through the front door. This year they are trying to sneak it in through the back door under the cloak of "anti-imperialism."

It is rather late for the democratic party to become concerned over the safety of the republic. It will be recalled with sorrow that when a genuine effort was made to destroy the republic, that party managed to exhibit a remarkable amount of tranquility.

After solemnly and carefully reading the editorials of our Dalles Bryanite contemporary THE CHRONICLE has come to the conclusion that its policy is "Consent of the governed in the Philippines, but consent be—in North Carolina."

Col. Watterson said of Bryan on his visit to Kentucky in 1896: "He is a dishonest dodger. He is a daring adventurer. He is a political fakir." Watterson's first impressions are often valuable.

In spite of platforms, notifications and letters of acceptance, the paramount issue is: Do the people want to exchange McKinley for Bryan and universal prosperity for free soup-houses?—Indianapolis Journal.

The Fredericksburg management at Bonneville is a thing of the past, but the O. R. & N. Sunday excursions, 50 cents for the round trip, will be continued through the season. Bonneville is the most delightful place on the Columbia river to enjoy a day's outing.

HOW THOMAS JEFFERSON TOOK LOUISIANA.

When Jefferson acquired Louisiana in 1802 he did not ask the consent of the inhabitants of that vast territory, says an esteemed exchange that fought hard for Bryan four years ago. He dealt exclusively with Napoleon Bonaparte, then first consul of France, and bought the inhabitants at so much per head, precisely as we are said to have bought the Filipinos from Spain. Jefferson went further, and massed a large part of the armed forces of the United States, in apprehension of a forcible resistance by the inhabitants of our new possessions. There is no possible room for controversy on this matter. The facts are set forth with great clearness and candor by Jefferson himself in his message to congress. For example, in a special message of January 16, 1804, President Jefferson said:

"Governor Caliborne of the Mississippi territory and General Wilkinson were appointed commissioners to receive possession. They proceeded with such regular troops as were assembled at Fort Adams from the nearest posts, and with some militia of the Mississippi territory to New Orleans. To be prepared for anything unexpected which might arise out of the transaction, a respectable body of militia was ordered to be in readiness in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and a part of those in Tennessee was moved on to the Natchez. No occasion, however, arose for their services."

But in event that occasion had arisen for their services, who can believe that Jefferson would not have met the crisis precisely as President McKinley met it in the Philippines? Who believes that if the inhabitants of Louisiana had not rebelled against the deal with France, and had opened fire on the forces of the United States, Jefferson would have hauled down the flag and ordered his commissioners and the United States troops to abandon the country.

The difference between Louisiana and the Philippines may be one of degree, but not of principle.

It is said that betting in New York on the coming presidential election has been at heavy odds on McKinley and has ranged all the way from 4 to 1 to 2 1/2 to 1. At Saratoga a bet of \$30,000 is reported and Boss Croker, who is quite confident of Bryan's election put up the greater part of the \$10,000. At Buffalo a bet of \$4000 to \$1000 against Bryan was made a month ago. At Chicago odds of 2 1/2 to 1 are offered on McKinley. At Cincinnati Bryan money at 1 to 3 find no takers. At Louisville bets are made at 5 to 2 that McKinley will be elected. Bryan is the favorite at Richmond, Va., but at San Francisco McKinley men give odds of 5 to 1. The New York World, summing up the reports of its correspondents, finds that the average throughout the country is 3 to 1 in favor of McKinley.

Senator Corbett's editorial on expansion in last Saturday's Telegram is the most marvelous rhetorical and grammatical contribution to Oregon politics that has appeared since John Luce ceased his lectures on the per "capicia" circulation. We have six little country newspapers in Wasco County, some of whose editors have to go without a square meal the day they blow themselves in for a cigar or a drink of usequebaugh, but if any one of them should write an editorial, murdering the queen's English as Corbett has done, the rest of us would take him out and hang him to a juniper tree.

Proud and patriotic Americans hold the stubborn conviction that an American Tory is just as contemptible in 1900 as he was in 1776, says the St. Louis Republic and it might have added that proud and patriotic Americans hold the stubborn conviction that an American copperhead is just as contemptible in 1900 as he was in 1862.

Candidate Bryan does not attempt to explain any of his miscarried predictions. He simply goes right ahead making new ones.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The first thimbles were made in Holland. They were brought to England in 1695.

A bicycle that in five minutes can be taken apart and packed in a bag 24 by 16 inches has been invented by an ingenious Frenchman.

Twelve years ago one sailor out of every 106, on an average, lost his life by accident. Now the proportion has been reduced to one in 258.

The earliest authenticated sea-fight is said to have been that between the Corinthians and the Coreyreans, in which the former conquered—664 B. C.

From the Missouri district, chiefly in St. Louis, the government draws far more revenue from tobacco manufacture than it does from any other quarter in the country.

During the year ended May 31 the home circulation of the Chicago public library was 1,749,775 volumes, which, the Chicago papers say, exceeds the record anywhere else in the world.

A man in Macoupin, Ill., has fitted his carriage with an arrangement of overhead pipes which have perforations to direct jets of air on the passengers. A fan casing is attached to the under portion of the running gear, with the fan shaft geared to a toothed wheel secured to one of the carriage wheels, the gears being in proportion to revolve the fan rapidly even when the motion of the carriage is slow, thus forcing air into the pipes and distributing it for use.

"If I were to give you an orange," said Judge Foote, of Topeka, to D. O. McCray, "I would simply say: 'I give you the orange,' but should the transaction be entrusted to a lawyer to put in writing, he would adopt this form: 'I hereby give, grant and convey to you all my interest, right, title and advantage of and in said orange, together with its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pits, and all right and advantage therein, with full power to bite, suck or otherwise eat the same, or give away with or without the rind, skin, juice, pulp or pits, anything herebefore or in any other deeds or deeds, instruments of any nature or kind whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.'"

MAINE TOWN FOR SALE.

It is hopelessly bankrupt and No One Seems to Want it at Any Price.

The town of Somerville, Lincoln county, Me., is for sale to the highest bidder, and it isn't expected that anyone will bid very high for the place, says the New York Sun. Somerville is hopelessly bankrupt, and has been so for a long time. It was formerly known as Patriottown plantation, and is 30 miles north of the ancient town of Wiscasset. Forty years ago there were about 600 inhabitants in the place, and now there are only 450, while the valuation has fallen off from \$105,000 in 1890 to about \$80,000 at present.

No particular cause is assigned for the plight in which Somerville finds itself at the century's end. It seems to have just dried up, and it is the best example known of the decayed rural town of New England—the place of deserted mills, tumble-down houses and abandoned farms. The industries never amounted to much, consisting of some little old-fashioned sawmills, and although the soil is as good as in the prosperous towns all around it, farming in Somerville seems to have been a failure in this generation. Now the town, with its nominal valuation of \$80,000, has a debt of \$30,000 which it cannot pay, and the chief wonder is how such a debt was ever contracted. No one in Somerville has paid any taxes for ever so long, and the assessors don't know how to get what is due to the town, to the county and to the state. The state assessors have no suggestions to make for the benefit of the local officials; Gov. Powers doesn't know any remedy for the condition of affairs and the legislature won't do anything for fear that there would be a rush of other poverty-stricken towns for relief on the same basis.

The only thing to do is to sell the town outright, and that is what the people of Somerville want to do. They think that possibly some rich man from the big cities might want the place for a private park, for which purposes it offers many advantages, but at last accounts no one had made any offer.

An Automobile Trolley.

A French inventor has avoided one of the chief difficulties in the use of the trolley system for the propulsion of carriages not running on rails by making an automobile trolley which, while serving to connect the carriage with the overhead wires, is itself propelled by the electric current, under control of the driver of the carriage, so that it keeps step with the carriage and no strain is exerted upon the connecting wire. When connected with the wires in the ordinary way, a carriage that is free to move from side to side of the road drags its trolley after it, and in consequence the connection is frequently broken.—Youth's Companion.

The Sultan Wants a University.

A university for the study of the arts and sciences is to be founded at Constantinople by order of the sultan.

MT. ANGEL COLLEGE, Conducted by the Benedictine Fathers. The Ideal Place for Your Boys. Will Reopen on Sept. 5th, 1900.

BUTTER BY THE YARD.

An English Town in Which the Oleaginous Product is Sold by Linear Measure.

Probably Cambridge, England, is the only place in the world where one would be likely to find butter sold by linear measure, but here, in accordance with the old custom, it is sold by the yard, says the Southern Agriculturist. For generations it has been the practice of Cambridgeshire dairy folk to roll their butter into lengths, each length measuring a yard and weighing a pound. Deftly wrapped in strips of clean white cloth, the cylindrical rolls are packed in long and narrow baskets made for the purpose, and thus conveyed to market.

The butter women that in white linen aprons and sleeves preside over the stalls in the mart have no need of weights or scales for dispensing their wares. Constant practice and an experienced eye enable them with a stroke of the knife to divide a yard of butter into halves or quarters with almost mathematical exactness.

The university people are the chief buyers of this curiously shaped article. In addition to being famed for its purity and sweetness, cambridge "yard butter" is eminently adapted for serving out to the university students in the daily commons. Cut in conveniently sized pieces and accompanied by a loaf of the best wheaten bread a stated portion is sent round every morning to the rooms of the undergraduates for use at the daily breakfast and tea.

SAVE MONEY ON POSTAGE.

Thrifty People in Niagara Falls Journey Over to Canada and Mail Letters Abroad for Two Cents.

A unique method of saving a few cents and thereby cheating the revenue is in vogue in Niagara Falls, N. Y. That city has a good many English people for residents, while it is annually visited by thousands of tourists from the British Isles. Consequently there is a large outgoing mail to the United Kingdom from that place, and every mail day 150 to 200 letters are sent to various parts of Great Britain. The foreign postage on the American side of the river is five cents per half ounce, but within the last year it has been reduced on the Canadian side to two cents. Since that time, says the Chicago Tribune, a custom has sprung up among the Anglo-American residents of having one of them collect the letters and then walk over to Niagara Falls, Ont., and post them, saving three cents on each missive.

In the case of a single letter there is no saving, as there is a toll of ten cents for the round trip across the railway bridge and 15 cents across the steel arch bridge. When a large number of letters are collected together, however, the saving mounts up, and it is a regular custom in various households when a letter has been written to inquire: "Who is going to Canada to-day?" In addition many residents of the Canadian side who daily cross to the American make it a regular custom to collect and mail letters for personal friends.

ENGLISH WOMEN GARDENERS.

Bilton's Dream is to Have a Garden Spot—This Accounts for Women's Interest.

In England everybody either has a garden or dreams of having one. An American family with a modest suburban home hires a man to come and mow the lawn. Then it patronizes the florist and the green grocer, says Harper's Bazar. An English family has its own flowers, its own vegetables, its own fruit—grown on the sunny side of a brick wall—and a gardener. So it is natural enough that the girl gardener idea should have taken root in England, and that having taken root, it should thrive. At Swanley they say that they cannot begin to supply the demand for women gardeners. The woman's branch was started in 1891 with one lone female student. The attendance has almost doubled year by year, and the young women who have taken the college course are occupying positions all over the United Kingdom. Two of them are in the famous Kew gardens, near London. Two are in the Edinburgh Botanical gardens, and two in the public gardens at Dublin. Three are on a large estate at Arbroath, called Letham grange. One is at the home established by Lady Henry Somerset at Duxhurst. One is at Wycombe Abbey, two at the Convalescent home at Hale, one at the Royal Holloway college, and so on.

A Beggar's Stories.

"Charities" tells of an English charitable society which recently investigated the record of a man who, according to his various "hard luck" stories, had lost three wives, 17 children, four fathers and two mothers; had four times been made a bankrupt by a trencher brother; had once lost his place because he was a stanch Protestant, and again because he was a stanch Catholic; and had once been shipwrecked and lost all he had in the world.

Real Estate for Sale.

Twenty-three lots, located from Seventh street to Twelfth, for sale at from \$50 up. Inquire at the Columbia Hotel. a29-1f

Chicken Lice Conquered. USE Carbolineum: Avenarius. The most efficient Wood Preserving Paint also a Radical Remedy against Chicken Lice. Its application to inside walls of poultry houses will permanently exterminate all lice. Results—healthy chickens, plenty of eggs. Write for circulars and prices. Mention this paper. Jos. T. Peters & Co., THE DALLES, OREGON.

Oregon STATE FAIR SALEM, OREGON, September 17 to 22, 1900. BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE. Grounds greatly improved, buildings repaired and renovated, all stock buildings thoroughly disinfected; everything in first-class condition for the largest and best Live Stock Show and Agricultural Exposition ever held on the Coast. \$20,000 in Premiums & Purses. Good racing every afternoon. Music and fun at night.

Auction sale of livestock will be made a long feature. All livestock and other exhibits handled free over the southern Pacific railroad. Reduced passenger rates on all railroads. For premium list and other information address W. H. WEHRUNG, President, Hillsboro, Or. M. D. WISDOM, sec., Portland, Or.

House Painting... The undersigned has taken possession of R. A. Spivey paint shop, next door to the Vogt opera house, and has purchased the tools and holders. He has good new material working for him, and will guarantee his work to your satisfaction. S. K. KELLY.

St. Mary's Academy Under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. THE DALLES, - OREGON. This institution is pleasantly situated near the Columbia on the line of the O. R. & N. Co.; thence it is easy of access for all those who desire to secure a comfortable home and a progressive seat of learning for their daughters or wards. The location of the Academy is one of the most healthy on the Pacific slope, this portion of Oregon being proverbial for its pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. The Academy is incorporated and authorized by the State to confer Academic honors. Board and tuition per scholastic year, \$10. Studies will be resumed Tuesday, September 11th. For detailed information apply to the Sister Superior.

L. Lane, GENERAL Blacksmith ...AND... Horseshoer Wagon and Carriage Work. Fish Brothers' Wagon. Third and Jefferson. Phone 159.

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