

The Weekly Chronicle.

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MARK HANNA.

Speaking of the renewed abuse of Senator Hanna, J. T. Atterholt, of Connecticut, said: "They tried that four years ago without success, and it seems almost incredible that they should repeat the mistake. If it wouldn't win then, it hasn't a ghost of a show now. In 1896 Hanna was a new proposition to the vast majority of voters, and some of the stories they told about him were really terrifying. But during the past four years the country has had a pretty good chance to become acquainted with the chairman of the republican national committee, and the people find much in him to admire. Hanna is not a statesman. Even his warmest admirers do not credit him with being that, but those who know him well know him to be a brave and honest man, with marvelous executive ability. His honesty sometimes gets him into trouble. He thinks a thing, and says it, without stopping to figure out what the effect will be. If a certain thing is so, Hanna cannot see the reason why all the world should not know it. In this he is far more honest than many men who pose as paragons of political virtue. He is entirely without frills or ornaments, but is possessed of many homely virtues."

Col. O. C. Sabin, who organized the Silver Knights of America in 1896, and edited their organ, has deserted Bryanism and come out for McKinley and Roosevelt. He said of the present campaign: "As to this cry of imperialism, that is all balderdash. Anybody who knows history knows that the republican party has ever been in favor of those politics which have a tendency to upbuild the country. The only question upon which I have ever differed with the republicans was the question of money, and I am satisfied that the results proved that the leaders of that party are right, and we who went for silver are wrong. It is a source of gratification and joy to me that thousands of old silver men are now coming out in favor of the republican party, and the standard of money which that party has established."

Henry Labouchere, the Cockney editor of London truth, is out for Bryan. That is to say, Labouchere says he would vote for Bryan if he had a chance, and "Labbie" voices British sentiment about as well as anybody. But where does that "British Alliance" come in, The Chronicle would like to know?

In his letter of acceptance eight years ago, Adlai Stevenson wrote: "To the plain and unequivocal declaration of the convention in favor of sound, honest money, I subscribe without reservation or qualification." Mr. Stevenson will doubtless explain that his paramount issues are apt to get inverted.

Our esteemed Bryanite contemporaries are not remarkably extatic over the returns from the Vermont election. The republican vote was up to the high water mark of 1898, and that was high for anybody, while the democratic vote fell short of the vote of that year about 2,500.

It is estimated that at the present time the United States produces 25 per cent of the world's wheat, 60 per cent of its cotton and 75 per cent of its corn. And, comparatively speaking, the country is just getting started.

Colonel Bryan is mounted on his wild ostrich Calamity again, and it is running away with him. In his Topeka talk he, at once accounted for prosperity and denied that there is any.—New York Sun.

The democratic editors will never forgive Secretary Hay for the success he had in handling the Chin see situation.

BRYAN AND VALLANDIGHAM.

Mr. Bryan must have been giving his days and nights to study of Clement L. Vallandigham's works, says the Inter-Ocean. That notorious copperhead's thoughts are echoed in all Mr. Bryan's recent speeches. This similarity of thought is natural, for Mr. Bryan now, like Vallandigham in 1863, advocates surrender to rebels.

Vallandigham's most violent and treasonable speech was delivered May 1, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Ohio. He began by proclaiming his "right to criticize the acts of our military servants." He cited as a precedent for such criticism the fact that "Tom Corwin, in the face of congress, hoped our volunteers in Mexico might be 'welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves.'" Mr. Bryan in his speech of acceptance on Aug. 8, 1900, at Indianapolis, began by proclaiming the same right of criticism and also alleged Mexican war precedents. Vallandigham spoke of the suppression of the secession revolt as "a wicked and unnecessary war—a war for the crushing out of liberty." He declared the republican administration did not wish to end the war. If it had it "could have saved the 20,000 lives lost at Fredericksburg." In the same vein Mr. Bryan spoke of the suppression of the Tagal revolts as "a war of conquest, as unwise as it is unrighteous," for which "there was never any occasion." He likewise intimated that the administration did not wish to end the war. "The republican party," he said, "is responsible today for every drop of blood drawn in the Philippines."

Vallandigham feared the war for the union would result in the overthrow of the republic. "The men in power," he said, "are attempting to establish a despotism." He frequently resorted to this idea. "If those in authority are allowed to accomplish their purposes," he said in the same speech, "the people will be deprived of their liberties and a monarchy will be established."

Mr. Bryan likewise feared that enforcing American laws on American soil would result in the public's overthrow. He said the president had already established a despotism. "The will of the president," he said, "has been the only law in the Philippines." He implored his hearers to "consider the effect of imperialism upon our own nation." He declared that "even now we are beginning to see the paralyzing influence of imperialism." He frequently expressed his dread of a monarchy. He asserted the republican party has accepted the European idea and "planted itself upon the ground taken by George III."

Of course Mr. Bryan's statements now are as false, his fears now are as baseless, his predictions now are as unwarranted, as were Vallandigham's statements, fears and predictions in 1863. The republican party established no monarchy then and does not even dream of establishing one now. William McKinley is doing now just what Abraham Lincoln was doing then—compelling rebels to obey the laws of the United States.

On the other hand Mr. Bryan and his party are now encouraging rebels, just as Vallandigham and his party did then. That Mr. Bryan should now use Vallandigham's arguments against enforcing the laws of the United States is altogether natural. The excuses and arguments for secession and rebellion are always the same.

The Youths' Companion, a thoroughly impartial witness, says: Conditions in Porto Rico have greatly improved since the American occupation of Porto Rico. An efficient telegraphic system has been established, and roads are in process of construction which will make all parts of the island easily accessible. The judiciary has been reformed; schools have been reorganized and improved; an efficient police force has put down brigandage—once the curse of the island—and rendered life and property generally secure. Improved sanitation has had marked effects in promoting public health, and under the new order of things it is safe to assume that, as time passes, the island will enjoy a prosperity hitherto unknown in its history.

TRUE AS HOLY WRIT.

The declaration of independence belongs to no self-constituted set of men or political party. It is the charter of human rights—the common heritage of every man who believes in human freedom, says Colonel Emmett Callaghan in the Baker City Herald.

The republican party can well resent the demagogic assumption of the demo-pops, that they hold a special guardianship over our charter of human liberty. The republican party can with pardonable pride point to the thousands of limbless men, living and dead, who fought upon a hundred battlefields that the declaration of independence might live, when assailed by millions of men who swore that the sentiments contained in that declaration—"that all men were created free and equal"—was a lie.

The people will learn that imperialism, as employed by the democrats, means that they would have the country shirk its duty, turn its back on destiny, count all blood shed as lost, furl the flag and withdraw its protection from people who need it today more than ever before in all their history. The charge of imperialism, when properly translated, means duty. And the party of Lincoln, of Grant, of Harrison, and of McKinley, is willing to be charged with doing its duty, no matter how hard that duty may be. Stripped of all glamor, the democrats have entered upon a flag-furling campaign. They condemn expansion, yet welcome Hawaii, because its one vote with that of Oklahoma, in the democratic convention, enabled them to again attempt to overthrow the stable currency of the country. They decry "imperialism," yet shout themselves hoarse over an Hawaiian "prince." They are welcome to all the votes and glory they can make out of such duplicity and treachery, which will nauseate, but never deceive, the true American people.

The British correspondents are getting "sassy" because Uncle Sam refused to go to John Bull for his instructions in regard to China, remarks the Astorian. "The British foreign office thought it was entitled to rely on American support." On what ground, pray? America is not a British dependency nor is the democratic bugaboo of a secret alliance a reality. If the Russian policy appeals to the United States as the one most worthy its adoption, McKinley does not propose to be bluffed out of it by the angry roars of the British lion. The statement that "the moment the United States is asked to accept some amount of responsibility it hastily effaces itself and executes a hasty retreat" sounds strangely from a British source, considering that little Venezuela episode and one or two other little happenings which might be mentioned.

The democratic party is consistent in opposing the growth of the country, for it is on record as favoring the division of the country. It urged the government to let the South go, and declared the war a failure, just as it is urging the government to let the Philippines go and declaring that the war out there is a failure.

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it." From the speech of William Jennings Bryan, delivered at Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1896.

"Show me a man who really believes this country is in danger of imperialism and militarism," says Mr. Dunsmore, a former populist leader in Kansas. It can't be done, Mr. Dunsmore; it can't be done. Bryan says it is, but he does not believe it.

The political party that rejoices in the reverses of the troops over the country it purports to support is not to be trusted. Happily the democratic party has had but slight cause for celebrating Tagal victories.

Proceedings of County Court.

The county court which adjourned Saturday, Sept. 8th, transacted the following business:

In the matter of the Harrison road, the viewers having failed to send in their report, the application was continued until report is received.

It appearing to the court that no supervisor was elected in road district No. 18 at last election, John Dalrymple was appointed.

George A. Young was appointed road supervisor of road district No. 33.

The application of Sheriff Kelly for a rebate of \$5.82 on account of double collection of taxes from Jim Gilmore, was allowed and the amount ordered to be returned.

The application of C. L. Schmidt, of Cascade Locks, for a liquor license, was allowed.

The county clerk was ordered to place his warrant on the tax roll for the immediate collection of the delinquent taxes of 1899.

The following are the claims allowed, other than those where the salary or compensation is fixed by statute:

Table listing claims allowed: C H Crocker, supplies... \$ 8 10; A S Stogsdill, deputy assessor... 35 00; C D Henrich, deputy assessor... 135 00; M M Cushing, board Thomas Kelly... 36 00; Dr Shackelford, medical services... 25 00; F A O'Brien, collecting road tolls... 2 50; Crandall & Burgett, burial of Jap... 20 00; Crandall & Burgett, burial of unknown man... 20 00; Irwin-Hodson Co, pens... 1 50; Perry & McFarland, digging grave... 2 50; High Glenn, coffin for Indian... 3 00; White Salmon Boom and Imp. Co, lumber... 5 13; Oregon Tel & Tel Co, lights for clerk's office... 4 60; Oregon Tel & Tel Co, lights for sheriff's office... 3 50; Glacier Pharmacy, medicine... 5 10; Dr M F Shaw, medical services... 23 50; Crandall & Burgett, burial pauper R B Hood, Jr, hauling Indian to grave... 2 00; W A Johnston, groceries... 5 00; L Rorden, groceries... 2 50; Chronicle Publishing Co, printing, etc... 25 65; H Herbring, blankets for jail... 1 50; Maier & Benton, supplies... 9 58; Jacobsen Book & Music Co, stationery... 6 35; I C Nickelsen, stationery... 80; C H Crocker, stationery... 124 70; Irwin-Hodson Co, stationery... 3 50; L B Thomas, deputy assessor... 15 00; Frank Menefee copy of opinion... 3 50; Victor Doyle, lumber... 43 50; Glass & Prudhomme, typewriter... 175 00; J E Adcox, care of court house clock... 16 00; Mays & Crowe, supplies... 2 55; C L Phillips, groceries pauper... 2 35; M M Cushing, board pauper... 62 28; Chronicle Publishing Company, supplies... 29 50; J W Blakeney, hauling... 2 00; Drs Ferguson, medical attendance... 15 00; J M Toomey, board... 3 00; Chas M Clarke, medicine... 5 45; St Vincent's Hospital, care John Conner... 75 00; Dr Logan, medicine, etc... 11 00; R B Hood, Jr, hauling... 1 00; A A Brown, groceries... 2 00; Stadelman Commission Company, ice... 8 63; Robert Kelly, board of prisoners... 92 18; Frank Hill, clerical services... 12 00; Times-Mountaineer, printing... 8 25; C L Gilbert, meals pauper... 2 25; A E Lake, lumber... 17 68; Mrs R Mathews, coffins for two paupers... 30 85; S E Bartmess, coffins for two paupers... 40 00; Dalles Water Works, water... 12 70; European House, board... 2 00; J F Watt, M D, professional services... 5 00; Mt Hood Hotel, meals... 1 75; Sam McAlerty, meals... 4 50; Mrs Thompson, room... 5 00; E S Olinger, nurse... 2 00; J B Crossen, meals... 75; Hixon Bros, team hire... 2 50; Ward & Robertson, buggy hire... 1 50; John Dalrymple, work on county road... 3 00.

PERTINENT PRESS COMMENT.

An Oregon woman fell a thousand feet down a precipitous mountain cliff—and is expected to recover. No wonder the Filipino insurgents found those Webfoot volunteers a hard proposition.—S. F. Bulletin.

It would seem that Hanna must consider the case as good as lost, for he says that all the cranks of the country are for Bryan.—Chicago Record.

Goebble's will has been filed; he bequeathed all of his property to his brother, and without mentioning it he bequeathed plenty of trouble to his state.—Chicago Record.

Statisticians estimate that if the present ratio of increase of population in the United States continues this country will be as densely populated as China in 300 years. And thereby may hang a tale—and possibly a "pig-tail."—Chicago News.

According to Senator Tillman, stuffing ballot boxes and shooting negroes in South Carolina is all right. "He would have us protect the brown man only when he is engaged in emulating the example of Aguinaldo and firing on our flag, says the Tacoma Ledger.

Green River, "the whiskey without a headache," the most noted of Kentucky, itself famous for producing the finest whiskey in the world, is prescribed in all the leading infirmaries of the country for its purity, superior excellence and medicinal efficacy. Green River is the official whiskey used in all the naval hospitals of the United States government. C. J. Stubling, distributor. Phone 234, The Dalles, Oregon.

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