

The Weekly Chronicle.

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HISTORY OF THE COLUMBIA.

A reader asks for information as to the Indian name of the Columbia river. When the first white explorers came into the country the Indians dwelling along the stream had various names for the great waterway—Spokatllicum, or Friendly Water, Wahn na, or Big river, and for the upper stream the melodious name Multnomah was sometimes used.

The earlier navigators and explorers found it difficult to unite upon a name for this majestic river. The older charts marked a considerable stream falling into the Pacific, and termed it the Rio de Aguilar, and termed it the Rio de Aguilar, in honor of a Spanish lieutenant who is said to have sailed into these waters in the 16th century. It is the general belief of historians, however, that Aguilar paused before reaching so northern a point, and that the river he discovered was one of the smaller streams flowing down from the mountains of Southern Oregon.

Other charts indicated the River of the West, the River Thegays, and later the River Oregon. The origin of the latter name is lost in mystery. Jonathan Carver, who penetrated the wilds west of the Mississippi river during the 18th century, is thought to have been the first to employ it. In his quiet and interesting book he stated that the Indians he encountered in the Rocky mountains told him of a great river rolling far to the westward, and this river he called the Oregon.

The most plausible theory of the origin of this name is that it was bestowed by early Spanish navigators in honor of the province of Aragon in their native land. The name Columbia, it is hardly necessary to add, was bestowed by the river's discoverer, Captain Gray of Boston, who sailed in over the bar in May, 1792, in the sloop Columbia.

A few other points in connection with the history of this river may be of interest. The trading post at Astoria was not the first white settlement upon the river's banks. In 1810 Captain Winship attempted a settlement and built the first house at a point forty miles above the mouth. The Astor enterprise came in 1811. The first white woman to come into this country was Miss Jane Barnes, who arrived at Astoria in 1814, coming from England in the ship Isaac Todd.

Prior to the advent of the whites the Indians had large villages along the river. Among them Wishram, at the cascades, peopled by a villainous lot of thieves and cut-throats, whose descendants, half a century later, became so troublesome to Lieutenant Sheridan. The Indians along the lower stream were more peaceably inclined. They dwelt in rude plenty, and were fairly prosperous and happy until one of the sailing vessels dropping into the river brought the deadly seeds of smallpox. The pestilence spread among them, and the losses were appalling. So thoroughly were the natives cowed by this disaster that for forty years thereafter, when they became turbulent, to bring them to terms it was only necessary to bring forth an empty bottle, securely corked, and threaten to let loose the smallpox.—Spokesman-Review.

DEFEAT EXPLAINED. One of the interesting features of every political contest is the effort of the defeated to explain "how it happened," says the Astorian. Under the head, "The Menning of Defeat," the San Francisco Examiner gives its version of the cause of the popular condemnation of Mr. Bryan.

"Beyond a doubt," says the Examiner, "Mr. Bryan would have been triumphantly elected but for two things. "The first was the intrusion of the silver issue. Free silver was dead, and so unpopular that even its corpse

was enough to drag any man down to defeat.

"The second was the policy of cutting loose entirely from the Philippines. That was not in accord with the spirit of the American people.

"The people have evidently made up their minds to dispose of free silver once for all. The effort was superfluous, for free silver had ceased to exist as a possible policy four years ago, but the voters were determined not to have the remains lying around any longer."

As to the Philippines, the Examiner explains that it was the first paper to advocate their retention, but it never believed in "attempting to hold their affections with a shotgun." In other words, the Examiner believed in allowing the Filipinos to use the shotgun while we begged for peace.

The Examiner argues that the people are unquestionably "opposed to Mr. McKinley and his policy in the Philippines. But they reason that if the islands are retained that policy can be changed and a truly American system established in the future, while if they were abandoned altogether they never could be regained."

As the Examiner sees it, "American public opinion believes in the retention of the Philippines, and in the extension to that country of a truly American form of government, under which the Filipinos would have no provocation to revolt."

Just what provocation the Filipinos had to revolt the Examiner alone can tell us. Certainly not on account of any iniquitous form of government imposed upon them by President McKinley, for the character of the government he intended to recommend that congress give them is as yet unknown to the Filipinos as well as to us.

The Examiner is evidently in hard straits to explain its wobbling position on the Philippine question, though it has doubtless sized up the popular sentiment with considerable accuracy. The people did not want to abandon the Philippines; neither did the Examiner. The people voted against Bryan, and the Examiner fought for him with all the venom which the lowest type of yellow journalism always has at its command. This is the remarkably lucid explanation by the Examiner of Bryan's defeat and its support of his candidacy.

If Bryan would cease his everlasting yawn about 16 to 1 and other lunacies and try to earn an honest living along the lines of honest labor, it is very evident he need not remain long out of a job. On two heels of his refusal to accept the Denver Post's offer of \$10,000 a year to fill an editorial position on that paper comes the report of an offer from W. R. Hears, proprietor of the Pacific Coast Police Gazette, commonly known as the San Francisco Examiner, to edit a daily paper to be established at the national capital at a salary of \$25,000.

A San Francisco preacher last Sunday took as his theme, "What Need Have We For a Hell?" And the Albany Democrat answers by saying: "We haven't any need for it at all. We got all we wanted Tuesday."

"Sixteen to one" crowed a dilapidated bird, left over from 1896. One of our roosters crowed back: "Six to one, and no takers," and silence reigned on the distant perch," laughs the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Albany Democrat says the vote in Linn county was enough to jar the bones of some of the old-timers.

A democratic exchange is sorry to say there are some things surer before election than after.

Dr. W. H. Lewis, Lawrenceville, Va., writes, "I am using Kodol Dyspepsia Cure in my practice among severe cases of indigestion and find it an admirable remedy." Many hundreds of physicians depend upon the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure in stomach troubles. It digests what you eat, and allows you to eat all the good food you need, providing you do not overload your stomach. Gives instant relief and a permanent cure. Sold by Clarke & Falk.

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OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

Elaborate Plans For Crushing the Tagales—Navy Will Participate—Orders for Return to Volunteers Rescinded for a Time.

New York, Nov. 9.—According to a special dispatch from Washington to the Tribune, the operations to crush the Tagal rebellion, which are about to be begun and presented with extreme energy, are to be a thoroughly comprehensive character, the plan of campaign having been prepared by General MacArthur last month, after a council of officers. The plan has received the unqualified approval of the war department without material modification.

It involves extensive naval co-operation, including all the regular warships on the station, as well as the numerous gunboats purchased from the Spaniards, which are to be distributed in flotillas, each with a large flagship. Admiral Remy, on the flagship Brooklyn, has just returned from China to Manila to assume personal charge of the operations afloat which Admiral Kempff, in the Newark, already at Cavite, has been mapping out in conjunction with General MacArthur for several weeks.

The details of the campaign are closely withheld at the war department, because everything published in this country is sent by cable to the various Philippine juntas, especially to that at Hong Kong, and in some mysterious manner Aguinaldo is placed in possession of the information in time to take counter moves for his own security.

But the departure for Manila yesterday of two annual transports each with several hundred cavalry horses and pack mules for Vigon, in Northern Luzon, and for the southern islands, indicates that the period of garrisons remaining on the defensive is about to give way to rapid offensive movements in the strongholds of the enemy.

Coupled with the beginning of rebellion-crushing campaign, the preliminary orders issued some time ago for bringing home the volunteers have been rescinded for the present. It was intended to start the first of these men home about December 1, in order that they could all be discharged in compliance with existing law before June 30, 1901. It was estimated that the 32,000 volunteers now in the Philippines could not be returned on the regular army transports and chartered vessels in less than five months.

It is now expected that fully one-half of the volunteers now in the Philippines will be anxious to re-enlist and remain in the islands. In that case the transports can easily bring home the remainder in the three months. The military force under General MacArthur, including the troops coming back from China this week, aggregate 71,000 officers and men, in addition to 3000 marines and 5000 naval officers and enlisted men. The total strength ashore and afloat exceeds that of last winter by nearly 12,000 men.

Deep Waterway to the Mississippi.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—The board of trustees of the sanitary district has decided to begin an active campaign for the purpose of securing a deep waterway to the Mississippi. Colonel J. W. Barlow and Major C. McD. Townsend, members of the board of engineers whose duty it is to report to congress regarding the advisability of deepening the Illinois river, will reach Chicago today and will take a trip down the canal. Major J. H. Willard is also a member of the board. The trustees ordered that a memorial prepared by Engineer Randolph be presented to the board of engineers next week. In this report the engineers are asked to recommend to congress that the Illinois river be dredged to a depth of fourteen feet. The memorial says: "The law makes Chicago turn over to the United States government its entire investment, aggregating \$34,269,244, upon one condition, namely, that it shall improve the Desplaines and Illinois rivers for navigation to connect with this canal."

Severe Storm in New York.

New York, Nov. 9.—A severe storm began last night all over New York state and continues with the wind rising to a gale. It is also much colder than yesterday, and the Northern New York snow storms are reported. On the coast the wind became so high that the marine observer in the Sandy Hook tower was obliged to leave his post because the building swayed so much that he feared it would collapse. A sleep lying inside Sandy Hook dropped her anchor and was driven inside the beach. All telegraph wires out of New York were crippled by the storm.

On Its Last Legs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—All the members of the cabinet except Secretaries Long and Wilson attended the meeting today. They remained in session until nearly 2 o'clock, and discussed the Chinese situation, as well as matters pertaining to Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico.

Two of the three hours that the session lasted were occupied in a discussion of

foreign affairs, necessitated in part by the fact that the president intends to treat this subject exhaustively in his forthcoming message to congress. Reference was made to the expressions in portions of the European press that the United States policy regarding China would undergo marked change after the election. It is authoritatively announced that, after an exhaustive review of every step of the Chinese difficulty, from its inception up to the present moment, by Secretary Hay, the cabinet ratified every detail, and, moreover, unanimously expressed its judgment that the policy so far pursued should be continued without change to its logical conclusion. Accordingly, the present guard at Peking will be maintained, and such troops as yet remain to be withdrawn, according to the original programme, will be shipped to Manila. With this addition of his force, General MacArthur is expected to renew the campaign against the rebellious Filipinos with the greatest energy. Administration officials here think that as soon as the result of the election becomes known throughout the Philippines, the resistance to the authority of the United States will be overcome.

Boers Have Lost Heavily This Week.

BOTHAVILLE, Nov. 8.—There has been heavy fighting since November 6, resulting in the defeat of the Boers, who lost 23 killed, 30 wounded and 100 taken prisoners. Seven of their guns also were captured. The British lost three officers and four men killed.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Lord Roberts, telegraphing from Johannesburg, under date of November 8, gives details of the Boers near Bothaville, and adds to the facts already known, the following: "Colonel Legaikis was heavily engaged for five hours with 1000 Boers. Knox reinforced Legaikis and completely defeated the Boers. Dewet and Steyn, with the Boers left in great haste and were pursued some miles to the southeast. The enemy broke up into small parties. Legaikis was among the killed. Steyn's secretary, Devilliers, was wounded and captured."

Lord Roberts also reports a number of small affairs, the most important of which was an engagement fought November 6 by Smith-Dorrien, south of Dalmanutha, which resulted in the Boers being driven to the east of the Komati river.

John L. Wilson Quits.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 11.—John L. Wilson, ex-United States senator, at one time leader of the republicans of Washington and dispenser of federal patronage, is out of the political game. He formally announced Saturday night at a meeting of former lieutenants of the Wilson ring that he would not seek political office again in Washington; that he would no longer be found among the leaders of his party; that he would retire to the ranks of workers, realizing that his term of usefulness as a leader was over. With tears in his eyes he concluded a short speech by bidding a political farewell to a small coterie of his chief assistants, and the chief assistants also dissolved in tears.

It had been given out that the private meeting was to talk over political plans for the future. Mr. Wilson's announcement was the only speech made, and when he finished the little party dispersed.

It Happened in a Drug Store.

"One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for a brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C. R. Grandin, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what cough preparation I could recommend. I said to her that I could freely recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and that she could take a bottle of the remedy and after giving it a fair trial if she did not find it worth the money to bring back the bottle and I would refund the price paid. In the course of a day or two the lady came back in company with a friend in need of a cough medicine and advised her to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I consider that a very good recommendation for the remedy." It is for sale by G. C. Blakeley, the druggist.

Hopes of Grover Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—In response to a query from a correspondent of the World ex-President Cleveland, at Princeton, wrote and signed the following: "I have heard nothing about a movement on foot for the regeneration of the democratic party, but I hope steps will be taken in that direction. I am not willing to make any statement now."

A Thousand Tongues.

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard st., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the throat, chest or lungs. Price 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free at Blakeley's drug store; every bottle guaranteed. 5

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RESULT OF PARENTAL NEGLECT.

The Children of W. R. and Ida Brown Placed Under Control of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society.

Saturday's Daily. Today Judge Biskeley rendered a decision in the matter of the surrender of Myrtle Brown, Minnie Brown and Harvey Brown, minor children of W. R. and Ida Brown, of this city, to the Boys and Girls' Aid Society, of Portland.

The court found that W. R. Brown did, on the 7th of November, 1900, make a voluntary surrender of the children to the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society; that the father has neglected them and is a drinking man; that the mother has done the same and is a woman of bad reputation; that the parents have grossly abused their parental authority over said children and are unfit to have their care or custody; that the future welfare of said children requires their surrender to some institution organized for the care and disposition of homeless, neglected or abused children, especially the said minor child, Myrtle, aged 10 years; that there is no such institution in Wasco county. "Wherefore it is ordered and adjudged that the said Myrtle Brown be and is hereby duly surrendered to the Boys and Girls' Aid Society, of Portland; but by reason of the tender age of the other children, Minnie Brown, aged 5, and Harvey Brown, aged 2 years, and for the further reason of the steadfast promise of the parents to reform and properly care for the children, it is ordered that they be surrendered to the guardianship of the said Boys' and Girls' Aid Society pending the further order of the court." Should the society consent to allow the children to remain temporarily with their parents, the parents are required to report at least every three months as to their welfare, and to further report to the court in person at its regular bi-monthly sessions. Should the court at any time become dissatisfied with the treatment accorded the children, the order of the court will be made permanent, and the children forwarded to the home of the said Boys' and Girls' Aid Society without further notice of procedure.

The girl, who is a very handsome and attractive child, was taken to the home this afternoon by Superintendent Gardner.

A Dastardly Outrage.

A series of most scoundrelly acts was perpetrated Saturday night on the property of the Christian church of this city. When the superintendent of the Sunday school entered the church yesterday morning to get things ready for Sunday school he found that someone had gained entrance to the building by forcing open the basement window. The heating stove in the vestry was turned upside down. The heating stove in the auditorium was dragged eight or ten feet out of position, disconnecting the stove pipe, which had fallen on the floor and been jammed and crushed till it was rendered useless. The two big Rochester lamps in the auditorium were found hidden in the basement, jabbed full of holes as if with the handle end of a large file, and also rendered useless. The oil in the lamps had been poured out on the floor, leaving large blotches six or eight feet in diameter. Of the ten or twelve smaller lamps the burners were taken out of all but two and crushed out of all shape, as if with one's heel, on the floor.

The superintendent immediately gave the alarm, and it is hardly necessary to say that the members of the church were surprised and indignant beyond measure, and made no bones of identifying the wanton destruction of property with the troubles they have been having over the pastoral relation. Whether they are right or wrong time may tell, but it is devoutly to be hoped that the perpetrators of this series of cowardly and contemptible acts may meet the punishment they so richly deserve.

Mr. C. E. Bayard has tacked a notice on the church building offering a reward of \$25 for the detection of the perpetrator of the crime.

MATT SHOREN,

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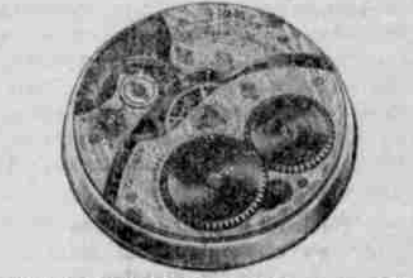
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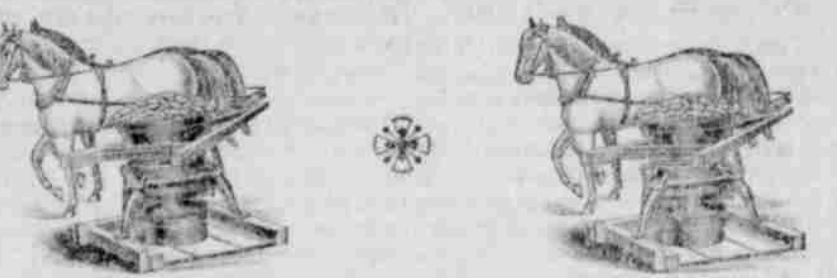
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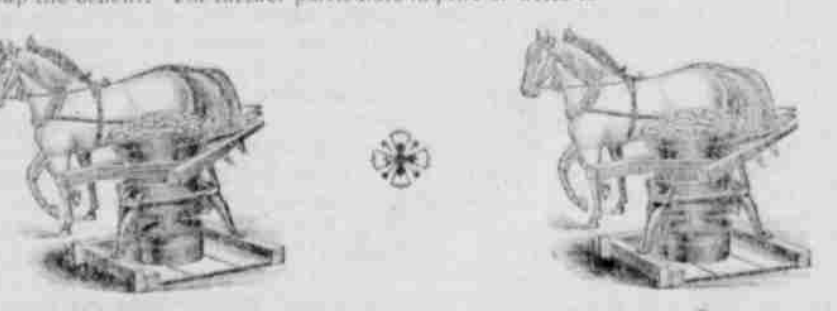
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