

The Weekly Chronicle.

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor..... W. P. Lord
Secretary of State..... H. R. Kincaid
Treasurer..... Phillip Metcham
Supt. of Public Instruction..... G. M. Irwin
Attorney-General..... C. M. Idleman
Senators..... G. W. McBride
..... J. H. Mitchell
..... J. B. Hermann
..... W. R. Ellis
State Printer..... W. H. Leeds

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge..... Robt. Mays
Sheriff..... T. J. Driver
Clerk..... A. M. Kelsey
Treasurer..... C. L. Phillips
Commissioners..... J. A. Blowers
..... D. A. Kinsey
Assessor..... W. H. Whipple
Surveyor..... J. H. Mitchell
Superintendent of Public Schools..... C. L. Gilbert
Coroner..... W. H. Butts

PASTURAGE WANTED.

"Hon. W. C. Wills, at the request of numerous citizens of this county," says the Prineville Review, "wrote a letter to Governor Lord asking him to intercede in behalf of the people of Eastern Oregon in their fight to have the Cascades thrown open for the pasturing of stock this summer and asked the governor to make a special request of the president.

"The governor immediately referred the request to Hon. John Minto, a man who is familiar with the situation, and in a reply to the governor he said:

I believe Mr. Wills' statement as to the effect which may follow exclusion of Eastern Oregon stock, sheep in particular, from feeding on the Cascade range all of the summer and fall season they can safely keep there, is not overdrawn. I heartily agree to both his propositions; first, the reduction of the reserve to reasonable proportions, in the interest of the people, and, second, as the cheapest and best means for protecting the plant growth on the summit of the Cascades from destructive fires—that is, as a citizen of Oregon, I believe the setting apart as a permanent reserve the Bull Run reserve to the care and management of the city of Portland, under the guaranty of the state, in order to secure the purity of its water supply, is a liberal and good act. Second, is to set apart 320,000 acres, including Mt. Hood and as much of the summit ridge of the Cascade range southerly from the Columbia river as that area would cover. Third, 30,000 acres, to include Mount Jefferson and the summit ridge northward. Fourth, 900,000 acres, to include Crater lake and cover the summit ridge from the California line northward. This, excluding the Bull Run reserve, would aggregate 1,250,000 acres for the use of the sentimental summer-resort people, who, in Oregon, are the principal advocates of this reservation. It would also be an act of liberal provision for a class who would increase with its population.

Having seen these reforestation going on all that time; having spent money and labor to check it on lands where the cattle and sheep were constantly kept, in my own experience and observation in the valleys and on the mountains, I am constrained to believe that the grazing of sheep and cattle in Eastern Oregon, as far in the Cascade range as they will feed, will be a protection, rather than an injury, to the forest growth there, and to harass stock-owners and their employes for feeding their stock where to leave what they take would be an easy means of destruction to the timber, is a needless prosecution, to the injury of citizenship.

The letter of Mr. Wills and Mr. Minto's statement have been forwarded to Congressman Ellis urging that the matter be promptly brought before the authorities at Washington, with the hope that action would be taken looking to the relief of Eastern Oregon. A petition asking that the reserve be reduced in size, signed by the governor and members elect to the legislature, was forwarded some time ago to congress. It is hoped that this matter will be settled at an early day and the stockmen then can tell what is in store for them.

EAST OREGONIAN RIGHT.

The East Oregonian, commenting on the Northwest Dramatic News, a paper just started in Portland, and whose title suggests its objects, tells some very plain truths in its usually plain and straight-forward way. It takes the News to task for giving the Carnita company a flowery send-off, and very properly points out that its influence will be nil unless its statements can be relied on. We confess to having been derelict in our duties in this line, and we hope to make a better record in the future. We realize the hard lines some of these companies play in, as well as the hard lines they play, and—well we

hate, to kick a man when he's down. At the same time, we purpose hereafter being honest to our own people before being generous to any more snide companies.

The worst feature of the matter is that a show visiting a town comes indorsed by the papers of such towns as it has appeared in. Unfortunately, all editors being big-hearted, the press notices are not substantiated by the facts. Consequently the local paper can only give, before the show, the opinion expressed concerning it by some of its contemporaries. We intend to assist in correcting this evil, and by so doing aid also in getting a better class of entertainments.

Our notices of shows that have appeared here can hereafter be relied upon by our exchanges, and we sincerely hope that the balance of the papers in the state will take the same view of it, so we can rely on theirs. A little concerted effort on the part of the Oregon press will go a long way towards turning some talent that now bums from town to town into the channel it is more fitted for, that of hard and unskilled labor.

Judge Kean, in the suit of Susan Marquet vs. William Marquet for nullification of their marriage, Wednesday held that the marriage of a party divorced in Washington within six months of the divorce, is void, and that whether the marriage took place outside of the state or not. He cited the decision of the supreme court that the divorce is suspended and inoperative to the extent of the marriage prohibition clause, and consequently at the time of the marriage outside of the state a divorced party must still be considered as having a husband or wife in the state. There is no doubt but that this decision is correct, and it will cause considerable of a flurry, as there are hundreds of such cases in the state.

The appointment of Col. John Hay as minister to England we fear is based more on sentimental grounds than on merit. However, the most bitter enemy of England could not ask a better appointment if the redoubtable Col. could be persuaded to write the life of Victoria. He possesses, in a remarkable degree, the power to damn with faint praise and surfeit with overdoses of the same taffy. His fulsome descriptions of Lincoln detract from the greatness of that grand and rugged character. Hay would call Mt. Hood "cute" and the Columbia river "pretty," and indulge in sesquipedalianism in telling about Baby McKee or Ruth.

We are in receipt regularly of a number of Hawaiian papers, all of which are strongly in favor of annexing the islands to the United States. We confess to a decided change in opinion on this subject since reading their presentations of it, and we believe that if the American people understood the question fully such a sentiment would be awakened as would force congress to accede to it. The "Pearl of the Pacific" should belong to us, and when some other power captures it, or attempts to, we will insist on having it. We can get it now peacefully; then it will probably require a war to accomplish it.

Considerable comment has been made over an advertisement appearing in the Oregonian a few days ago. While we do not agree with the paper in most things, we do not for a moment believe that it would print knowingly that advertisement. Somebody was careless, that was all, and neither editor nor business manager knew anything of the nature of that advertisement until after it had been printed. The editor has enough sins to answer for without being compelled to father that one.

Kalama is having a religious revival, caused, it is claimed, by a miracle. The strange event that has set the community there to arguing, debating, affirming, denying and doubting was the suddenly-acquired ability to read of a Mrs. Hoggatt. The lady claims that she was practically unable to read, which statement is endorsed by her neighbors; but that devoutly praying to be permitted to read her Bible, the gift came to her, and she was enabled to read, and that well.

HE UNDERSTANDS THEM.

Commander Booth-Tucker, leader of the Salvation Army, has been in Portland for some time, and has been in demand as a revivalist at several of the churches. A gentleman of our acquaintance last night was telling us of attending services a night or two before conducted by him. He did not understand why he made any impression at all, and was astonished that any sane person could desire his assistance in church work. He describes him as an animated jumping Jack, with the gestures of a French dancing master, without an original idea, and of an intellect far below the average.

It takes just that kind of a man to run the Salvation Army business, and that accounts for his success in that line. Henry Ward Beecher, with all his great mind, could not appeal to the class Booth-Tucker reaches half so strongly. The clapping of hands, blowing of police whistles, beating of tambourines, and all that conglomeration of noises that seem almost desecration to a refined mind that contemplates religion rationally and soberly, are just the thing that catch the rabble. Conversions are made under excitement, and are more or less lasting, generally being less. The Salvation Army is not recruited for life or during the war, but, outside of the officers, the common soldiers generally get tired in a short time and quit; but in their place come many new recruits.

Booth-Tucker is picturesque, catchy, and well adapted to the task he has set himself. In church he would prove a failure; in the barracks he has demonstrated his ability as a leader of that class who seek the spectacular in religion.

The New York Herald, Times, Tribune and Evening Telegram, the big four papers that were behind the United Press Association, have withdrawn their support after losing nearly one million dollars, and the association has collapsed and will go into the hands of a receiver. The United Press was created for the purpose of making a great new trust, of freezing out the Associated Press and controlling the entire news field. It was the intention not only to control all the business, but actually to control politics and manipulate the government. News was to be furnished such as suited the association, and that that run contrary to their desires was to be suppressed. It was an unholy alliance, and its destruction is a matter for general rejoicing.

Little Greece still pursues the even tenor of her way, and sticks to her determination to annex Crete. Her actions are such that the British admiral in Cretan waters informs his government that "Colonel Vassos, commander of the Greek army in Crete, has practically declared war against the powers." That is what he has done, and that is what Greece is doing. The plucky little nation sees that the powers cannot agree, and understands that in this lies her protection. Consequently she goes right along, knowing that none of the powers dare interfere, for fear of bringing on a general European war.

Citizens of Omaha insist that they nightly see an airship flying over the city. At first most of us were skeptical, but all Omaha rises up now to insist that the airship is seen every night cavorting around through the upper regions. What detracts most from the statement is the fact that it is seen over Omaha. Anything would get around that famous burg if it could, even if it had to go over it; so it may be an airship, and it may be only the recent moral wave that has flooded the country, flying high over Omaha.

Major-General Thomas H. Ruger, commanding the department of the East, will be retired from the active list of the army next Friday, when he reaches the age limit, 64 years. He has made a good record and retires full of honors, to the enjoyment of a serene old age.

The prospect for the speedy passage of the Dingley bill, and the consequent placing of the tariff on wool, has greatly stimulated the wool market. Millions of pounds have been, and other millions of pounds are

being imported, to avoid the duty, and the local market already feels the effects. There is but little wool for sale by the wool-growers, but already there is a demand for it, and several sales have been made of wool still on the sheep's backs.

The question of calling a special session of the legislature is still being agitated. We see no use in calling it unless some guaranty could be made that it would meet. Such as it was, the people had enough of it to last them a life time. It was like the boarder's criticism on the beef-steak, when he smilingly told his landlady "There is enough of it such as it is, and it is good enough what there is of it."

All indications point to a good harvest and fair prices. Wheat will not be less than 50 cents a bushel, when the crop comes in; that much is sure, and it is probable it will not fall much below the present prices. With the combination of good crops and prices, Eastern Oregon ought to have, as Sandy Bowers said, "Money to throw at the birds."

Pendleton levies a tax on dogs, and collects it on fifty of them. Either Pendleton is short on dogs or her collection department needs remodeling. A tax on dogs here would at a dollar a head raise revenue enough to light our streets, furnish us water and construct a sewer system, and then have dogs enough left to run the pound.

Representative railroad men have perfected a scheme for building a magnificent car, which is to be presented to the government for the use of the president. It will be the finest in the world; and the expense of building it will be borne by the leading railroads of the country.

Deaf Smith county, Texas, made a heavy Republican gain in the last election. McKinley got three votes, whereas Harrison did not get any.

EASTERN OREGON MINES.

Baker City Papers Note the Work Going on Near There.

The Don Juan mine, in the Greenhorn district, is producing regular clean-ups with the little three-stamp prospecting mill. The ore going to the little mill yields over \$100 to the ton, all of the ore lower in gold than that being stowed away in the stopes, waiting for a larger mill. The main tunnel is now seventy feet in on the ore chute. The ledge is from three to seven feet wide, with two feet of \$100 gold ore. This mine was discovered about a year ago.

Parties are on their way from the East to complete the purchase of the Tom Paine mine, owned by Hyde, Packwood & Madden. The Tom Paine lies about fifteen miles west of this city, and has been worked more or less for a number of years. It is famous for the rich specimens of free gold it has produced at times. The ore milled in a recent test run yielded \$30 per ton in gold. There are several hundred feet of tunnels on the ledge, and two ore chutes have been uncovered that measure from 100 to over 200 feet in length.

William T. Hanna, John P. Hanna and Colonel James A. Panting have bonded the Annahula and Cliff prospects, near the Flagstaff mine. The claims are new discoveries, developed to a depth of eighty feet.

The headquarters of the Flagstaff company have been moved from the city to the mine.

A copper lode that promises well has been discovered in the Sanger district by Mr. Gilkinson.

As soon as Superintendent Taigreen returns from Chicago he will set miners at work on a new shaft on the Columbian lode. The shaft will be 500 feet deep, and will supply the necessary water for a mill.

The Baisley-Elkhorn mill will start up April 2d, as the damage done by the recent snowslide has been repaired. The ore bins are all full and a quantity of ore has been stored in the mine during the shut down.

Small Business. Yesterday a woman was arrested by the United States marshal here, charged with selling liquor without a license, the particular charge being that she sold drinks in her house, which were not ordered from a saloon, but which she retailed from a bottle or demijohn. This may be all right, but it looks like a small business for this great government to be watching after the nickles while letting the big sugar trusts and the combination of bankers in Wall street pull Uncle Samuel's leg to the tune of millions at a time. The recent law passed by congress concerning the sale of liquor to Indians, is going to open up that business again, to the profit of the officers, and the disgust of all decent citizens.

Terrible Explosion.

A GASOLINE STOVE EXPLODES WITH FEARFUL RESULTS.

The Burning Fluid Falls all Over Mrs. Nora E. Hill. She is Fearfully Burned—Inhales the Flames and is Seriously Injured, but Proper Medical Treatment Saved Her Life.

From the Chronicle, Chicago, Ill.

Perhaps in no case as yet recorded has the efficiency of a popular remedy been found so clearly as in that of Mrs. Nora E. Hill. While her condition, caused by a frightful and distressing accident, places her beyond the pale of perfect recovery, she has received such marked relief that the story of the accident and the sufferings resulting from it, will be of more than ordinary interest to thousands of invalids.

Mrs. Nora E. Hill, before September 1893, was a hale, hearty and strong woman, past the middle age of life.

She tells the following story: "September 1, 1893, while attending to my duties about the house, a gasoline stove which I had used for some time, suddenly exploded, throwing the burning fluid over me. Before my clothes which were on fire could be torn off, my right arm and hand were fearfully burned. This however, was not my most serious injury, as I had inhaled some of the fumes, and I found the inside of my mouth blistered. My hand and arm to the elbow were burned to the bone, and my physician believed amputation necessary, but after weeks of great suffering, I was spared the operation, and I have fairly good use of my hand and arm now.

"Shortly after the process of healing of arm and hand, my stomach commenced to give me trouble, as the doctor told me I meant. After each meal I was seized with a cramping sensation, and then in a few days there were frightful pains, which threw me into clammy perspiration. For eight months I was under the care of my physician, battling hard with death. I had lost 93 pounds, was becoming a mere skeleton, my appetite was gone, and my nervous system completely shattered.

"I lost confidence in everything, was totally discouraged, and determined to go to my former home, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and have my old physician make an examination of my condition. He did so and found that gastric ulcers of the stomach had formed, which he said were incurable, and were liable to produce cancer at any time. While in Grand Rapids the ulcers which had formed in the stomach broke, and I produced vomiting of large quantities of blood and pus. This confined me to a sick bed for several weeks. When I became sufficiently strong to get up I came back here to live, as the doctor told me I might last one week, possibly one month. But I determined to make as strong a fight as I could, and get all the medical aid there was in Chicago.

"I was taken before a class of one of the most noted and celebrated medical colleges here for examination. This examination proved that my physician in Grand Rapids told me was, that there were gastric ulcers of the stomach. The opinion of the college physicians was that my chances of a cure were not one in one thousand. This was in May 1894; in June I was taken down with gastric fever, caused by fresh ulcers forming, and I lay in bed nine weeks. From June to September in that year I also suffered additionally from thirty abscesses forming on my arms and shoulders, produced by the condition of the stomach and blood circulation. After this I got a little better, and this improvement lasted during the fall and winter till January 1895, when I had another severe attack of gastric fever. I took a great many drugs and opiate under the physicians directions

during all this time, which had the effect of completely upsetting my stomach and nervous system. "From January to July 1895, I suffered frightful agonies, resulting from the trouble in my stomach, and was again thrown into gastric fever, which kept me in bed three weeks.

"A year ago last October I commenced to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. After I had taken two boxes they broke the gastric fever and enabled me to get up. I found also that they gave me strength, and my appetite came back. I found that I could digest the food I ate, and the pains disappeared. I also noticed that I became less nervous; in fact my general condition improved very much.

"The following March (in 1896) I was again troubled with the abscesses, but to a much less degree than formerly. This was due to the efficiency of the pills, which undoubtedly had brought my blood to a much better condition. I want to explain here that the doctors said that the cause of the appearance of abscesses was due to the ulcerated condition of the stomach, which vitiated the blood through my entire system. "The pills have alleviated my nervousness, they are putting my blood into better condition, they have cleared my brain, and have given me an appetite which I can gratify by eating light food without causing the terrible pain which formerly almost drove me insane. The pills are doing for me more than any medical aid I have ever received, and they have stopped my suffering to a very great extent. I do not think nor do I expect that they will cure me, because all physicians are agreed who have examined me that it is impossible. Past experience however has shown me that they will to a great extent make my life bearable. This I believe is doing wonders, and I feel that if they have done this much for me, there must be many people who are suffering whom they can surely cure.

"I was born and raised in Michigan, and came to Chicago some ten years ago. I know quite a number of people on the west side, and have told them of the marvelous relief I have gained by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People; and if any one should like to hear more of the details of my suffering and more of the details of the relief gained by the Pink Pills, I shall be glad to have them call at my home, 46 Walnut Street, Chicago.

(Signed) MRS. NORA E. HILL. Subscribed and sworn to before me this twelfth day of January, 1897.

A. E. FORBMAN, Notary Public.

The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People state that they are not a patent medicine but a prescription used for many years by an eminent practitioner who produced the most wonderful results with them, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. The pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of whatever nature. They are entirely harmless and can be given to weak and sickly children with the greatest good and without the slightest danger. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Wasco Warehouse Company

Headquarters for Seed Grain of all kinds. Headquarters for Feed Grain of all kinds. Headquarters for Rolled Grain, all kinds. Headquarters for Bran, Shorts, and all kinds of MILL FEED. Headquarters for "Byers' Best" Pendleton Flour. This Flour is manufactured expressly for family use; every sack is guaranteed to give satisfaction. We sell our goods lower than any house in the trade, and if you don't think so call and get our prices and be convinced. Highest Prices Paid for Wheat, Barley and Oats.

HON. W. J. BRYAN'S BOOK.

THE FIRST BATTLE is an interesting story of the great political struggle of 1896, its most important events and the many issues involved; a logical treatise on Bi-metallicism as uttered by eminent exponents, including the part taken by Hon. W. J. Bryan in the silver agitation prior to the Democratic National Convention, and during the campaign; the best examples of his wonderful oratory, the most noteworthy incidents of his famous tour, a careful review of the political situation, a discussion of the election returns and the significance thereof, and the future possibilities of Bi-metallicism as a political issue.

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