

The Weekly Chronicle.

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AMERICAN INVASION.

Suddenly it has come upon the older nations that American invasion is not confined to armed legions and invincible sea fighters. The old world is complaining of the invasion of the army of American commercial men. Apparently the discovery is a recent one, but in reality the invasion began long ago. It began when the steam engine was perfected, when the cotton gin made possible the production of unlimited quantities of cheap cloths, when the mechanical genius of the versatile Yankee was given full swing.

The advance of America in mechanical arts has been as resistless as the march of the legions of Alexander. By the arts of war he made his nation the foremost of the world. By skill in the arts of peace the new continent, the great republic of modern history is taking her rightful place in the world's marts. It is due first to the wonderful opportunities given men of an inventive turn of mind. Every inducement is offered for appliances which will lessen the cost of labor. Time saving is also a great desideratum in this bustling nation of ours. Where other nations expend weeks in the perfection of manufactured products it has been the aim of American producers to turn a lever and take from one end in a few hours the perfected article which was raw material at the other end of the machinery.

Another matter which aids the more constant use of machinery is the approbation of the laboring classes, which in America have learned that mechanical appliances are not the foes of the workingman. In the older countries the introduction of a device which temporarily deprives a considerable number of men and women of their accustomed employment is looked upon as a curse. It is within the memory of children that such introduction has led to riots even in this country, but it is gradually becoming apparent that machines which may be operated with few workmen make less probable the danger of competition from foreign manufacturers, who are compelled to figure in vast pay rolls. This is a nation of skilled mechanics, artists in their particular lines, who conceive new patterns, intuitively calculate to the pound the strain which iron and steel will be asked to bear and employ a minimum of metal to supply the strength. New methods are used in the packing houses, latest designs are followed in the textiles, the best of materials are put into steel rails, until the old world has been compelled to recognize that an article stamped with the characters "U. S. A." is the best and in the long run the cheapest.

America is invading the trade of Europe because of superiority in material and methods, and can not be driven from the field so long as her workmen employ their inherited and acquired intelligence in turning out the manufactured article from superior raw material.—Spokesman Review.

Now that Astoria's chamber of commerce and Progressive Commercial Association have formerly resolved for an open Columbia river the people of Astoria should unite their efforts and work for an open river without cessation until the products of the great Inland Empire flow down the Snake and Columbia rivers into her lap in endless profusion. Astoria has been indolent on the open river question for so many years, while all the time pretending that she possessed advantages as a commercial center. The only salvation for Astoria is an open river and it is to be hoped that the people of that town have at last awakened to it and resolved to cease chasing chimeras and lend their efforts to accomplishing something that will not only benefit Astoria but the peo-

ple of three great states. We only succeed when we accomplish something for others as well as for ourselves. No community of people can hope to make themselves prosperous and progressive unless their projects hold out inducements and cover the welfare of others as well as that of themselves.—E. O.

WHAT ABOUT THE PACIFIC COAST?

The attention of those who are opposed to expansion is called to the following expressions made in former years by men who were then the greatest minds of the times; but whom history has proven to have fallen far short as regards their prophetic powers, and who lived to see the error of their judgment:

Daniel Webster said in regard to the Pacific coast:

"What do we want with the vast, worthless area, this region of shifting sands and whirlwinds of dust, of cactus and prairie dogs? To what use could we ever hope to put these great deserts, or these needless mountain ranges, impenetrable, and covered to their base with eternal snow? What can we hope to do with the western coast, a coast of three thousand miles, rock-bound, cheerless, uninviting and not a harbor on it? What use have we for such a country? Mr. President, I will never vote a cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific coast one inch nearer to Boston than it is now."

Senator Thos. H. Benton of Missouri in a speech in 1825, said in referring to Oregon, "The ridge of the Rocky mountains may be named as a convenient, natural and everlasting boundary. Along this ridge of the western limit of the republic should be drawn and the statue of the fabled god Terminus should be erected on its highest peak, never to be thrown down. I would not give a penny for all the country west of the Rocky mountains."

Senator McDuffey said in a speech on the 25th of January in 1843: "I wish the Rocky mountains were an impassable barrier. If this were an embankment of even five feet to be removed, I would not consent to expend five dollars to remove it. I would not give a pinch of snuff for the whole territory, and I thank God for his mercy in placing the Rocky mountains there."

Senator Dayton of New Jersey in 1844 in the discussion of the Oregon boundary question said: "With the exception of land along the Willamette and strips along the water courses, the whole country is as in-claimable as the Desert of Sahara. I have no faith in the unlimited extension of this government, and God forbid that the time should ever come when a state on the shores of the Pacific, with its interests and tendencies of trade are looking toward Asiatic nations of the east. We are near enough to the remote nations of the Orient already."

The National Intelligencer about the same date republished from the Louisville Journal and sanctioned its sentiments as follows: "Of all the countries upon the face of the earth, Oregon is one of the least favored by heaven. It is the mere riddlings of creation. It is almost as barren as Sahara, and as unhealthy as the Campagna of Italy. Russia has her Siberia, England her Botany Bay and if the United States should ever need a country to which to banish rogues and scoundrels, the utility of such a region as Oregon would be demonstrated."

And now we "rogues and scoundrels" of the "riddlings of creation" ask:

WHAT OF THE PACIFIC COAST TODAY?

CHRISTMAS IN NEW AMERICA

Christmas of 1898 finds the United States in a mood which is in especial harmony with the associations connected with the day. Yesterday a paper was placed in the president's hands which advances the United States a long step among the great nations of the world and extends the benefits of the highest form of civilization to lands in which it has been unknown hitherto. This is the treaty of peace with Spain, by which the country's power and influence is ex-

tended over portions of the earth heretofore outside of the scope of our authority, which increases our influence among the great nations of the world and places within our control people who along to this time had never felt a guidance which was potent and beneficent. To our new possessions, heathen as well as Christian, this anniversary hereafter will have a particular claim to their grateful remembrance. The compact which has just been received in this country will to them be a charter of liberty. It will advance them in the social and political scale, give them a connection with the greatest and most progressive nations in the world and make life better worth living.

Thus the social developments and tendencies which find their culmination and fruition in the instrument which has just reached Washington are in unison with the sentiments and traditions of the season. It is a triumph of peace and progress. As often before in the past, war has brought political quietude and advancement. Rome's sway over the barbarous and semi-barbarous peoples of eighteen or twenty centuries ago brought a peace which the world of antiquity had not known until then. England's rule has, throughout large regions of Asia and Africa, introduced tranquillity where hitherto there had been the petty but continuous and demoralizing strife of tribes and races which had no purpose except despoilment and destruction. The United States has established quietude in the Philippines, which have been in a condition of rebellion for many decades, and has ended the uprisings which have been under way in Cuba, with but short intermissions, since early in the century. Today, for the first Christmas season in many years, all over the world the gates of the temple of Janus are shut.

To America, therefore, in its old and in its new boundaries, this day will have new claims to popular remembrance. It finds the United States covering a larger place on the map than it ever filled before. It sees the country wielding a greater influence among the nations than it possessed in the past. All over the world there are talks of alliances in which the United States is assumed to be one of the partners. The country is, to all the other nations, an object of an interest never aroused in the past. Every nation is anxious to be on terms of the closest friendship with it. The opposition which was manifested at first toward its expansion in the Pacific has entirely disappeared. The jealousies and rivalries which are felt by the principal European nations for each other are not manifested by any of them toward the United States. No nation in history was ever the object of a higher regard than is shown everywhere for this country at the present time. Despite the occasional outbreaks of pessimists here and there in Europe the world recognizes that the influence of the United States, in its new relations even more than in its old, will be exerted in the direction of peace. No country has any territory which we covet. There is not anywhere on the earth a nation with which we would change places. In the spirit of Lincoln's words, "with malice toward none, with charity for all," the United States is spreading the blessings of civilization and enlightenment among the races of the earth, and never was its mission of peace preserver and civilizer so widely and gratefully recognized as it is today.—Globe Democrat.

According to letters received from Manila Admiral Dewey's cabin on the Olympia bids fair to be filled to overflowing with the gifts of Aguinaldo, who has the greatest admiration and respect for the admiral. He has formed the habit of making an elaborate present to Dewey every time the latter "calls him down." In all the deafings Admiral Dewey has had with Aguinaldo he has treated him with the greatest courtesy when courtesy was called for, and with the greatest severity when firmness was the thing; but in spite of the rebuffs, Aguinaldo's notes accompanying the presents invariably refer to the admiral as "my honorable and illustrious friend."

DUBIOUS FOR OREGON HORSES

Four-Fifths of Those Now on the Range Will Starve.

It is not likely that such bands of wild horses as are found on the range of Eastern Oregon today will be seen in the spring. Many will starve this winter, as there is grass enough for only a small fraction of the thousands that are there. The snow covers the grass for several months, and those that survive will be in very poor condition.

Said an Eastern Oregon cattleman this morning: "I believe four fifths of the horses running on Eastern Oregon ranges will starve to death this winter. In most cases the owners, or those whose brands the horses bear, do not consider the stock of sufficient value to feed through the winter. Everyone knows that a horse to bring any price nowadays must show style and have some blood that counts. These animals are of a mongrel breed, and would not sell for anything except at the cannery, and there they would bring only about \$2.50 a head—scarcely enough to pay for rounding them up and putting them on the care."

"These horses, some of them several years old, do not know the feeling of a bridle. Most of them have been rounded up and branded at some time, but that is the sum total of their experience with man, and they are perfect fiends to break. Consequently they are regarded as of little value by their owners, and small effort will be made to keep them from starving."

"Looking at it from the cattlemen's standpoint it will be a blessing when these horses are gone. They consume great quantities of grass which the stockmen think should be reserved for the cattle. Of course it will be cruel to let them starve to death, but there seems to be no way out of the difficulty, as there is scarcely enough hay in the country to feed all the horses and have enough left for the other stock."

"A great deal of trouble is being experienced in keeping the horses out of the fenced pastures that are being reserved for cattle and sheep, as the horses can get over or through almost any kind of a fence. Even if the winter should prove a mild one I do not look for many of the horses to survive, as they are in such poor condition now that few of them will be able to live until the grass starts up in the spring."—Telegram.

The Wheat Trade.

The Commercial Review, published in Portland, ought to be good authority on the wheat question. Yesterday's issue says:

The local market has been inactive throughout the week, and few sales were consummated, the principal cause being the holiday festivities. But no doubt prices quoted are the principal cause of the absence of trading. Holders have been reserved in their offers, and while satisfied from a survey of the world's markets that local exporters pay fully all the market will stand, yet, having confidence that there must in time be a reaction in their favor, seemed determined to hold as long as they can finance their holdings; and it must be conceded that the bulk of the wheat in the country is in strong hands and will be drawn out only by a material advance in prices. For round parcels of fair average club, 60c per bushel is given as a nominal quotation, representing its full export value from this port. Valley is in light export demand, and sales few and far between; 62c is probably its market value; bluestem finds fair demand at 62c per bushel. Exporters are in the market at about figures quoted above, but what business they do is entirely for future wants, as there is absolutely no need of wheat for the loading of chartered fleet, which is working as rapidly as possible. The milling demand is very much curtailed, owing to the unremunerative sale of flour, and the inquiry for the manufactured article is so slow that no encouragement is offered to free buying. Since our last review six vessels cleared, five with wheat and one with flour, carrying over 350,000 cents of wheat and 27,958 barrels of flour.

Regarding the eastern market it says: There was a good trade in wheat the past week, the market ruling quite animated at higher prices, with part of the gain maintained at the close, showing 1 1/2c advance, with May closing at 70 1/2c, and July closing at 68 1/2c@68 3/4c. The conditions surrounding the market were not particularly different from those prevalent the closing days of the week preceding. Local sentiment in Chicago was decidedly bullish at the start, the Argentine crop still proving an important factor. Foreign markets, both English and continental, were strong and higher.

NOTICE.

Came to my place in May, one bay mare, weight about 960 pounds, and branded with a capital A, the cross line of the letter resembling the letter v, on the left shoulder. Owner can have the same by calling at my place and paying all charges. B. E. SELLECK, 16dec1m Boyd, Oregon.

Cash In Your Checks.

All county warrants registered prior to Feb. 1, 1898, will be paid at my office. Interest ceases after Nov. 14, 1898. O. L. PHILLIPS, County Treasurer.

New Line of GARLANDS Just Received.

- No. 7 Woodland k stove..... \$ 7.50
- No. 8 " " " "..... 8.50
- No. 8 Wood Garland, jr., cook stove..... 15.00
- No. 8 Wood Garland, jr., reservoir and base 25.00
- No. 8 Bridal Garland..... 23.00
- No. 8 Bridal Garland and reservoir..... 33.00
- No. 8 Home Garland cook stove..... 25.00
- No. 8 Home Garland cook and reservoir..... 35.00
- No. 8 Home Garland range..... 40.00
- No. 8 Home Garland range and reservoir..... 45.00
- No. 8 Empire Garland steel range..... 45.00

Also a full line of Cole's Hot Blast Air Tight Heaters just received.

Everybody knows that "Garland" stoves and ranges are the world's best. They combine elegant finish, durability, and convenience, with economy of fuel, and in spite of all competition hold their station far in advance of all others. We take pleasure in calling attention to our list of stoves on hand. Sold exclusively by

MAIER & BENTON,

Hardware and Grocery Merchants..... The Dalles, Or.

THE CENTIPEDE TURNED UP.

An Awesome Presentiment Drives a New York Woman from Arkansas.

A New York woman, who lately returned from the Arkansas hot springs, is excited over what appears to be a clever bit of foresight on the part of her guardian angel. Some time ago she went to the springs in search of relief from rheumatism, and was convalescing famously when she suddenly had a presentiment that she was to be stung by one of the centipedes that add to the attractions of Arkansas resorts. There was no ground for the conviction that haunted her. She isn't a nervous or fanciful woman, and she had never seen a centipede; but she lived in mortal fear day and night. The physician said "nerves," and the woman reasoned with herself and proved to herself a hundred times a day that she was in no more danger from centipedes than from tigers, but all the same she couldn't shake off the fear.

Everyone in the hotel knew of her conviction and laughed at it. She laughed at it herself in a tremulous way. Finally the anxiety began to tell upon her health, and her daughter insisted that, while there was no excuse for the fear, it would be wiser for her to leave the place. The woman stoutly said no. The water was curing her rheumatism and she wouldn't be driven away by an absurd fancy, but at last one night she reached such a state of fear that she wakened her daughter and said she was going away by the midnight train. She sent for the porter to take her trunk. When he arrived she said:

"John, let that trunk alone. I'm an idiot, and I'm not going to allow my foolishness to control me. I won't go."

The porter departed and the poor woman dropped back into her chair, white as a ghost.

"I've signed my death warrant," she said.

That was too much for the daughter, who, being a young woman of some determination, sent for the porter once more, bundled her mother up, called a carriage, and took the midnight train for New York, carrying a sheepish but much-relieved mother with her. The day after they reached here they had a letter from the proprietor of the hotel. He wrote that an odd thing had happened, and that it seemed so strange that he couldn't resist writing about it. The morning after their hasty departure, a man went into the room at nine o'clock and found, lying just beside the bed, the largest centipede that had ever been seen in that neighborhood. There were screens in the windows, and no one could offer any explanation of the creature's presence in the house; but there it was lying, just where anyone, in getting out of bed, would have put her foot upon it.

The story isn't a good hotel advertisement, but it has made one woman a firm believer in presentiments.—N. Y. Sun.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CENNEY, & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CARE OF THE FINGER NAILS.

They Can Be Kept in Perfect Condition with Little Trouble When Regularly Attended To.

A few minutes given every day, once the nails are properly treated, will keep them firm and exquisite in color. After the hands are washed each morning use the nail brush thoroughly, and then when they are quite dry push back, very gently, the skin that is inclined to grow up around the edges of the nails. Under no circumstances use a steel point to push back this skin, and do not cut it away as the professional manicures are apt to do. While the nail is still moist use the point of a file to remove any dust or specks that the brush has neglected, and then, with nail scissors, sharp curved and kept for this purpose only, cut the nails in a shape that suits your finger tips. The ridiculously long nail, which looks like a claw, is entirely out of fashion. Use the file to make smooth the rough edges left by the scissors, and then take the least little bit of red nail paste and smear the finest morsel on each of the nails. Don't let it get into the edges or roots, for it is only intended as a sort of oil to keep the nails soft and to prevent their growing horny; then sprinkle a pinch of powder on the polisher and rub each nail with a quick, even stroke that will result in giving it a brightness that is refined looking, but not a brilliancy that suggests that one only shines at her finger tips. After this give the hands another bath, using hot water and a delicate soap, then close them and rub one set of nails against the other, achieving in this way a proper finish.—Ladies' Home Journal.

"Choose your food as you would your guests, for on the quality of both depends your dinner."

Schilling's Best tea baking powder coffee flavoring extracts soda and spices

—guests or no guests.

For sale by Vandugn, Adams & Co. Tygh Valley, Ore.

NOTICE.

Came to my place last harvest, a brown horse, three white feet, star in forehead, rope mark around left hind leg above knee, branded H. S. with W over S. (connected with the H.) Owner can have same by proving property and paying all charges.

AUGUST FOLLMER, Near Five Mile. Dec. 21-i

NORTHWESTERN TRAVELERS ARE "North-Western" Advertisers

because  Is the Shortest and Best Route to CHICAGO and the EAST

via MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL;

And also, the equipment of its trains is the most modern of the car builder's art embodying all the luxuries, comforts and necessities of travel.

"THE NEW NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED"

(with Century Train) Is electric lighted both inside and out, and equipped with handsome buffet-smoking-library car, compartment and standard smokers, free chair car and modern day coach; and on which no EXTRA FARE is charged. It makes connections at Minneapolis and St. Paul with Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and 400-Pacific trains; and leaves daily Minneapolis 7:30 p. m.; St. Paul 8:10 p. m.; and arrives Chicago 9:30 a. m. For berth reservations, rates, folders and illustrated booklet FREE of the "Finest Train in the World," call at or address Ticket Office 248 Washington St., Portland; 606 First Avenue, Seattle; 235 Granite Block, Helena; 415 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis; 335 Robert St., St. Paul; 405 West Superior St., Duluth, or address T. W. TRABALA, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.