

The Weekly Chronicle.

Advertising Rates.

Table with advertising rates: One inch or less in Daily, One or two inches and under four inches, etc.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS

Regarding the shooting scrape at Pendleton, the East Oregonian aptly says:

The cowardly habit of "packing a gun" contrary to law is chargeable with another crime in Pendleton. One man is in jail and another lies in bed seriously wounded as a result of it.

This young man had no cause to carry a dangerous weapon on his person and is deserving of little sympathy in his present trouble in consequence, while his victim is deserving of a good deal, for, although engaged in an avocation which necessarily brought him into contact with reckless and desperate characters, he never saw fit to stick a pistol in his pocket or Bowie knife in his boot leg for either purpose of offense or defense.

SHREW D SCHEME OF SALMON.

The close fishing season did not suit the fishermen on the lower Columbia this summer, though it may have been very agreeable to the fish, says the Telegram. The statement that the salmon only fairly commenced running just as the season closed, and that soon afterward they were so thick that they literally crowded one another out of the water, may be taken as an exaggerated fisherman's exaggeration, yet there is enough truth in it to suggest that the calendar close season did not correspond with the time of the fishes' migration.

For some reason the salmon adopted a new time table this summer, perhaps because they had obtained from some drowned fisherman a copy of the law; perhaps because they smelt a spell of winter in August. At all events, the law allowed the fish to get the best of the fishermen this year, and efforts will be made to put the close season off till a little later in the season, by a change in the law.

The loss to the fishermen this year may be a gain to them and to the state, in an increased run of salmon in future years. No close season at all would suit some people best. But all reasonable fishermen, as well as others, agree that a close season of a month is necessary; though arbitrary dates cannot exactly fit every season best.

THE SOUTH NOT SLIGHTED.

Many Southern and a few Northern papers are saying that the South has been overlooked in the recruiting of troops for the war with Spain and the conflict with the Filipinos. The fact that the recruiting point of none of the latest ten regiments will be located nearer the South than St. Louis, which is not in the South at all, is calling out some protests from the region below Mason and Dixon's line. The New Orleans Picayune, for example, speaks of what it calls "the contemptible narrow-mindedness and prejudice which have so long

characterized the war department concerning the employment of officers and troops from the Southern states."

This charge is hardly reasonable. No volunteers from the South were in any of the battles in Cuba against Spain because none of the Southern regiments were trained sufficiently at the time the Cuban campaign began to justify the military commander of the expedition to Cuba in taking any of them with him. Only two volunteer regiments from the whole country took an active part in Shafter's campaign, one being from New York and the other from Massachusetts. These two particular regiments were trained and disciplined up to the standard required by the exigencies of the service, but none of the other regiments were, and consequently these two were the only ones which participated actively in the fighting in Cuba.

No sectional partiality has been shown by the administration in the matter of raising or employing troops either this year or last year. Two of the ten new regiments whose ranks have just been filled were recruited in the South—one in Georgia and the other in Texas. The reason why none of the ten regiments recently ordered are to be recruited in the South is because the authorities want to have them located as near as possible to the direct route to the ports of embarkation. The South will get its full quota of officers of these regiments, however. There can be no complaint on that score. No Southern regiment has taken part in the recent campaign in the Philippines except one from Tennessee. Neither has any Eastern regiment participated in that campaign save one from Pennsylvania. These two chances to be the only regiments from the country east of the Mississippi which were in the Philippine campaign. The administration naturally selected for transportation to the Philippines regiments located as near to the Pacific coast, the point of embarkation, as possible. The East has made no complaint of unfair discrimination on that account. In fact, there has been no real partiality shown to any state or locality in the conflicts of 1898 or 1899. All sections have, as nearly as practicable, been treated alike in the distribution of the burdens and honors of the war.—Globe-Democrat.

MR. ROOT TAKING HOLD.

"The new secretary of war, Mr. Elihu Root, has taken hold of the work of his office in a quiet but thorough way, which promises well for his success in administering it. He makes no promises, and no boasts, but is getting familiar with the facts and the evidence, as he would with those of a case he had to try in court, and as soon as he has mastered them he will go ahead in a manner which, we are confident, will satisfy the nation.

"In spite of a widespread belief to the contrary, the training of a good lawyer is the best possible preparation for the duties of an executive office. The mere fact that lawyers are so often called upon to undertake these duties, is of itself a conclusive argument in favor of their fitness for them. Ignorant demagogues may declaim as much as they please against the preponderance in the government of men of the legal profession, but if their objections were justified the people would have long ago found it out. That so many lawyers are sent to legislatures and to congress, and are elected as mayors, governors and even presidents, proves that experience in practicing law does not disqualify, at least, men of public service in these capacities.

"Successful lawyers, more than men in any other calling, are required to possess a general knowledge of things. We repeat that a well-trained and well-informed lawyer like Elihu Root, is the best possible material out of which to make an executive officer, and we shall be greatly disappointed if Mr. Root does not confirm our opinion."

The above is a portion of an editorial article in the New York Sun. The news coming from Washington every day of the manner in which

Mr. Root is taking hold of things, goes to justify the estimate of his abilities and the value of his training, and the prediction of a successful administration of his great trust. While he is feeling his ground carefully, Mr. Root is pushing things all along the line with an evident determination to make a record of efficiency for his administration, and of glory for his country.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH.

The industries of the country are growing as rapidly now as at any previous period of the history of the country, and the census returns next year will show the advancement during the decade has been quite remarkable, in spite of the fact that the country had a panic year and several years of recovery after that panic. The population has increased about 23 per cent in the last nine years, and according to figures of the bureau of statistics there has been an average growth of 42 per cent in the output of six important industries.

Comparing the figures of the first six months of 1899 with those of the first six months of 1890 it appears that there has been an increase of 46 per cent in the quantity of iron used, an increase of 42 per cent in the amount of cotton manufactured, an increase of 25 per cent in the woolen goods output, an increase of 28 per cent in the boots and shoes shipped by factories, an increase of 63 per cent in imports of raw rubber. The average gain for each of these industries is 42 per cent, which is almost twice as great as the increase in population. There was more or less activity at the first of the decade, but the greatest improvement has been recorded during the past few years, and that improvement ought to continue, if men have learned any lessons from the trials they have encountered and an entirely new phase of the situation is not presented by the operation of the combinations of capital.

ANOTHER COUNTY HEARD FROM

And Complaint Made Against The Hook and Ladder Equipment.

ED. CHRONICLE:—In Saturday's issue of the CHRONICLE, under the heading "The Fire Boys Should Be Encouraged," you state that a well equipped hook and ladder truck is a necessity to a fire department. This is only too true, and has been shown to be a fact at almost every fire in The Dalles during the last three years, and it is merely a farce to see the condition of the dilapidated hook and ladder truck, with its burly ladders that require eight or ten men to raise them, come rushing down to the scene of a fire to do effective work.

It is simply preposterous to see an energetic community, alleged to have an A1 fire department, allow themselves to be in possession of a truck of the description that the Hook and Ladder Company take "pride" in hauling to a fire.

The Hook and Ladder Company, as I understand, is well attended and very much in evidence at every alarm of fire, and it would be only consistent if the city authorities were to secure a desirable outfit for the valuable services rendered by this company in the past.

I have been told that a suitable hook and ladder truck and rigging could have been purchased for a nominal figure a short time ago, but the city did not see fit to purchase on account of many other investments of a more substantial nature; but, since that time, the above mentioned outfit has been disposed of to some enlivened community that makes some effort at supplying their volunteer companies with modern appliances in appreciation of their services in saving its citizens, property.

Could not the CHRONICLE suggest some manner of procuring funds wherewith to purchase an appropriate outfit, since the city council has deemed it unnecessary to invest its funds in this manner?

Like the Yankee, the CHRONICLE will answer the question by asking another, and would be glad to hear from any who may have suggestions on the subjects.

faint idea of their grandeur. However, the view which can be obtained directly along the river banks has been sufficient to repay them for the trip. Oregonians who are traveling in other states are continually reminded of the wide-spread fame of our own scenery. But a few weeks ago, in company with a party, Miss Georgia Sampson was taking a cruise around Lake Huron, when to her delight a gentleman from Michigan, upon learning that she was from Oregon, began to enlighten his companions regarding the grandeur of Columbia river scenery and gave it such a send-off as would make the heart of any Oregonian swell with pride. He also said Portland was the finest city of its size in the United States, and, although he traveled much, he had not found a better managed hotel than the Portland.

SHEEP ON THE RESERVES.

What Binger Hermann's Views Are on the Subject.

Hon. Binger Hermann, U. S. land commissioner, who has spent his vacation at his home in Roseburg, left Portland last night for Washington, D. C., where he is due Saturday night. In talking with a Telegram reporter, he said:

"While at home on this trip I have been giving more than usual attention to the subject of sheep grazing on the timber reserves in this state. I have studied this question for many years, but in view of the position taken by the secretary of agriculture recently, I have given the matter still further consideration, and I must say that I differ with Secretary Wilson.

"Now, I am in favor of taking the sheep off of the reserves in certain localities. For instance, in New Mexico, Arizona and other states where it is very dry, it is highly necessary that the sheep should be kept off, and they are much here in Oregon, where there is so much rain, and where the forests are nearly all of fir, the removal of the sheep is not necessary. There is plenty of grass and there is absolutely no danger of sheep injuring the growth of fir.

"The latest statistics show that Oregon is at the head of the list in the wool business. Why should we cripple this very great industry by restricting the grazing privileges when such restriction cannot possibly benefit the forest.

"The reports of the deputies who are right in the forests, and who see what is going on, do not indicate that in any way the sheep are detrimental to the forest or to the young growth there.

"Now, I contend as I have in the past that so long as the sheep do not hurt the reserves, that they should be allowed to graze there and thus help to foster one of our great industries.

"It is possible to prevent any injury whatever arising from sheep grazing on the reserves. All that is necessary is to limit the number of sheep allowed on them to so many head, and limit the number of months in each year that sheep shall run at large on them.

There, with one or two other restrictions, will be a safeguard against any possible damage that could arise.

It will be remembered that Secretary Wilson, after his recent visit to this state, recommends that the grazing of sheep on timber reserves be stopped, and there is said to be danger of the secretary of interior adopting Secretary Wilson's suggestions unless the people of Oregon make it known at Washington that they do not desire such a change.

As is well known, Commissioner Hermann has always recommended that sheep be allowed to graze on these lands, and from the opinions expressed believe it is clear that he means to continue to fight in the interest of the great sheep and wool industry of Oregon.

Farm for Sale.

Price \$1800, \$1000 down; balance on reasonable terms. Two hundred and eighty acres enclosed, one hundred and twenty acres deeded land, good title; between fifty and sixty acres in grain and meadow; good house of seven rooms, good barn and out buildings. School house on the place; well of water on the porch; creek runs through the place; 400 bearing fruit trees, good gardens; forty stands of bees; good assortment of small fruit. This farm is well improved, four miles from Dufur, four miles from Enderbury. Reasonable terms. Apply to BEN SOUTHWELL, on the place, on 8-Mile creek. au30-2w

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures dyspepsia

because its ingredients are such that it can't help doing so. "The public can rely upon it as a master remedy for all disorders arising from imperfect digestion."—James M. Thomas, M. D., in American Journal of Health, N. Y.

Ask your Druggist for a Genuine 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE. Ely's Cream Balm. CATARRH. ELY'S CREAM BALM. COLD IN HEAD.

The Horrors of Rheumatism.

A woman's account of torture which lasted three years; of her struggles against the dreadful disease, and the good fortune that crowned her efforts.

Such suffering as rheumatism causes the victims upon whom it fastens itself is almost unendurable.

Sufferers from the worst types of this terrible disease will supply the missing horrors in the following story from real life.

Those who write under milder forms of rheumatism will be able to imagine the feelings of the tortured victim.

The only justification for making public such heart-rending details is the fact that the lesson taught will be helpful to others, pointing the way to renewed life and health to every sufferer from rheumatism.

The story is told by a woman. Her name is Mrs. Caleb Fenly; she lives in St. Paul, Ind.

"This is her account: 'I am a farmer's wife. I believe my frequent exposure to the weather caused my terrible attack of rheumatism. Damp weather always aggravated it.

"My limbs would begin to swell at the ankle joints.

"This swelling would begin in the night, at times, I would awake in agony.

"Daylight would find my limbs purple in color, swollen to twice their natural size, and so racked with pain I could not bear to touch them.

"My right arm and both legs were so drawn as to be almost useless.

"At times my limbs would pain as though millions of needles were pricking them.

"Again they would be numb and I could not feel a needle thrust into my flesh.

"I was confined to the house three years, unable to walk nearly half the time.

"After those three slow years of agony, during which I spent probably \$2000 in treatment and tried a dozen doctors, I gave up hope of any release from pain, but death was not my fate.

"I was cured, completely cured, by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They alone caused my recovery.

"The first dose gave me appetite.

"After the second dose I slept soundly the first time within a year.

"I sent for a dozen boxes. By the time I had taken the contents of eleven boxes I felt entirely well.

"The doctor said I was cured. He was greatly impressed, and since then he has prescribed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for many of his patients.

"Mrs. Fenly, together with her husband, made affidavit to the exact truth of the foregoing account before Notary P. N. Thomas.

The cure of the severest cases of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has occurred in every state in the Union, and its power in ordinary cases is proportionately greater.

These marvelous vegetable pills go directly to the seat of the trouble. They build up a new cellular structure in the diseased parts by eliminating poisonous elements and renewing health-giving chemical forces in the blood.

They are for sale by druggists everywhere; for 50 cents a single box or \$2.50 for half a dozen.

Dr. Gunn's Improved Liver Pills. ONE FOR A DOSE. Remove Pimples, Prevent Biliousness, Purify the Blood, Cure Headache and Dyspepsia. A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. They neither grip nor sicken. Write for free, we will mail complete free, or full box for \$1.00 by druggists. DR. GUNN CO. PHILA. PA.

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EAST and SOUTH via The Shasta Route

—OF THE— Southern Pacific Comp'y.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Portland.

Table with train schedules: LEAVE, ARRIVE, Train names like OVERLAND EXPRESS, SOUTHERN PACIFIC, etc.

INDEPENDENCE PASSENGER. Express train Daily (except Sunday).

DAILY. \*Daily, except Sunday. DINING CARS ON OGDEN ROUTE. PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS AND SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS Attached to all Through Trains.

Direct connection at San Francisco with Out-land and Oriental and Pacific mail steamship lines for JAPAN and CHINA. Sailing dates on application.

Rates and tickets to Eastern points and Europe. Also JAPAN, CHINA, HONOLULU and AUSTRALIA.

All above trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, Fifth and Irving streets.

YAMHILL DIVISION. Passenger Depot, foot of Jefferson street. Leave for Sheridan, week days, at 4:30 p.m. Arrive at Portland, 9:30 a.m.

Leave for AIRLIE on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5:25 a.m. Arrive at Portland, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:00 p.m.

\*Except Sunday. \*\*Except Saturday.

R. E. LEE, Ass't. G. F. & Pass. Agent. Through Ticket Office, 134 Third Street, where through tickets to all points in the Eastern States, Canada and Europe can be obtained at lowest rates from J. H. KIRKLAND, Ticket Agent, or N. WHEELDON.

The Dalles, Portland and Astoria Navigation Co.

Daily (except Sunday) between The Dalles, Hood River, Cascade Locks, Vancouver and Portland.

Touching at way points on both sides of the Columbia river.

Both of the above steamers have been rebuilt, and are in excellent shape for the season of 1899, and are in excellent shape for the season of 1899, and are in excellent shape for the season of 1899.

The above steamers leave The Dalles at 8 a.m. and Portland at 7 a.m., and arrive at destination in ample time for outgoing trains. For Comfort, Economy and Pleasure, travel by the steamers of The Regulator Line. The above steamers leave The Dalles at 8 a.m. and Portland at 7 a.m., and arrive at destination in ample time for outgoing trains. The Dalles Office: Oak St. Dock. Court Street. W. C. Alloway, General Agent.

FRED. W. WILSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, DALLER, OREGON. Office over First Nat. Bank.