

# The Weekly Chronicle.

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## CENTER OF POPULATION.

In 1790 the center of population was 23 miles east of Baltimore; 18 miles west of Baltimore in 1800; 16 miles north of Woodstock, Va., in 1820; 19 miles southwest of Moorefield, W. Va., in 1830; 16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va., in 1840; 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va., in 1850; 20 miles south of Chillicothe, O., in 1860; 48 miles east of Cincinnati in 1880; 20 miles west of Columbus, Ind., in 1890. This represents a western movement of 505 miles.

An explanation as to how the center of population is obtained was recently given by a writer in the Northwest Magazine, who said: "When the late General Francis A. Walker was superintendent of the census, he explained the method of ascertaining the center of population somewhat as follows: Upon an imaginary board shaped exactly like the map of the United States, and having no weight, the population is grouped in accordance with the distribution shown by the census returns. Each inhabitant is supposed to have exactly the same weight. Then the point at which the board balances is the center of population."

The movement of the center of population towards the West is what has made it a matter peculiar interest. Just where it will be shown to be by the census of 1900 it is hard to say, but it is not likely it will cross the Mississippi. There has been an increase in the population of what was termed the "far West," but it has hardly been as large proportionately during the past ten years as it was during the previous decade.

It is not known whether the Puerto Ricans and Filipinos are to be taken into account in determining the new center; if they are, it will be found to be considerably to the southwest of the point named in 1890. But the westward movement in 1900 is not likely to be as really pronounced as that shown by the center of population in 1910. For the next ten years the large growth of the United States is to be on the Pacific coast and at the end of that time it is likely that the center of population will be found to be in that section which only a few years ago was described as "wild and woolly."—Spokesman-Review.

## FOR A PORTAGE ROAD.

The suggestion of a convention to urge a congressional appropriation to build a portage railway around the obstructions in the Columbia above The Dalles is not exactly new, but it has been so long since it was made before that it seems so. The engineers who considered the boat railway project, as compared with a canal and locks, recommended or at least favorably mentioned a portage railroad, to serve until a canal could be constructed. The favorable report on the boat railway was made under pressure, and if it was ever regarded as feasible, the project will undoubtedly be dropped. The canal will come, but only after many years. Meanwhile the river is blocked from Celilo to The Dalles to the transportation of millions of tons of products and merchandise that must annually pass that reach, and which must pay railroad instead of water freight-rates. The annual aggregate saving to the producers of Eastern Oregon and Washington and Northern Idaho, that a portage railroad, operated at cost, would effect, is beyond any accurate computation. It would take at least seven figures to express it.

Even a greater benefit would result to Portland merchants, shippers, and property-owners. They alone could well afford to build the road, as a private enterprise, and run it at the bare cost of operation. But of course this is not to be considered. Neither, apparently, can the producers east of the mountains combine to

build the road. Unless congress does it, the work will not be done.

It has been objected that congress does not build railroads, and what is to be asked would be a new departure and therefore not favorably considered. But we can't tell till we try. The government has taken other new departures, and much greater ones, during the past year or two. Besides, this is really an improvement of the Columbia river, a preliminary and urgently needed work, to be used till the canal is completed, ten, fifteen or twenty years hence.

Let the convention be held and the subject put in shape for presentation to congress in its strongest light. Oregon, Washington and Idaho ought to have together a voice of some influence at Washington, and it could not be utilized in a better cause.—Telegram.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat very sensibly remarks: "It is said that the gold yield in the Klondike is diminishing. Many Americans who have been in that locality are returning empty-handed. In their own country, however, the chances for making money in gold mining are reasonably good. Colorado, California and the rest of the gold-producing states of this country are increasing their output every year. Most of the prospectors who went from the United States to the Klondike could probably have done better if they had gone into one of half a dozen mining states in this country. The United States does not hold the first place among the gold-producing localities now, but its product is increasing every year." It is a pretty large claim to make, but the man is now living who will see the state of Oregon recorded among the great gold-producing sections of the world. It is here and it is only a question of time when it will be dug from the earth.

The East has recently suffered from a hot spell. While the Pacific Northwest has been soaked with too much rain the East has had too much heat. The heat in the big cities in the Atlantic states recently has been so intense that a number of persons have been driven to suicide and madness. Those who are despondent or low spirited lose all hope in an atmosphere that saps the vitality. Weak minds become unbalanced under the added strain of physical suffering.

While it is estimated that the increase of population in the United States has been about twenty-three per cent during the past nine years, statistics indicate that the increase in the output of industry for the same period has been about forty-two per cent. And it is to be remembered that most of this increase has taken place since 1896. The growling and howling of all the world's maledictions cannot make much impression against such a fact as this.

The Chicago Record says: "It is again rumored that Aguinaldo will surrender, but he will be heartless indeed to crawl out of the jungle and spoil several Democratic platforms." And also Bryan's campaign speech.

By a coincidence the United States and England are largely engaged at this time in the transportation of troops by sea. Though we are new in the business, our ships devoted to it are a little ahead of anything previously known in their line.

No response from the powers has reached Aguinaldo in regard to recognition. But he still holds his Spanish prisoners at \$7,000,000, and may claim to be at the head of the bandit profession.

Yarns intended to discourage enlistments have nearly disappeared from the yellow press. It is clearly apparent that good men and true will respond to all calls of Uncle Sam.

A question of interest is whether any of the Britons who want war with the Boers will drop to the miserable level of snarling copperheads as soon as hostilities begin.

After everybody else shall have given up the job, General Miles will descend upon the Filipinos and subdue them, just as he did the rebels in Porto Rico.

## IRELAND'S POPULATION.

The question of misgovernment in Ireland is very conclusively shown by the record of population, says the Spokesman-Review. If a country is well governed and prosperous its population generally increases. Such, however, has not been the history of Ireland since the famine. At the last meeting of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland an address was delivered by the president, Mr. Pim, discussing elaborately this question of the partial depopulation of the island. In 1845 the estimated population was 8,295,061. In 1898 it was 4,543,782. The emigration accounts for the difference. Between May of 1851 and December of 1898, 3,754,899 Irish people left their native land. During the ten years preceding 1851, covering the famine years, about 1,240,000 emigrated. The Irish migration of the seventeenth century was almost exclusively to France. That of the nineteenth century has been mainly to the United States. Between the middle of 1876 and 1877 there was a slight increase in the population of Ireland. During the next twenty-one years deaths and emigration exceeded the births. According to the register general there was a small gain in population during the last quarter of 1898. This induces Mr. Pim to hope that the tide has turned and that the exportation of her sons and daughters will cease to be the one great industry of Ireland. He is inclined to believe that the population has been so largely reduced that the country can live through bad seasons, which in other years meant famine and desolation.

While the population of Ireland has been decreasing the condition of the inhabitants has been improving. Wealth accumulates, but men do not decay, for those accumulations are not in a few hands. The deposits and cash balances in Irish banks have risen from \$61,000,000 in 1855 to \$195,000,000 in 1898. During the same period the deposits in saving banks have risen from \$8,000,000 to \$47,000,000. There is much poverty and wretchedness in Ireland today, but the mass of the people are not living from hand to mouth, with no reserves to fall back on, as was the case in 1845.

## Doctors Can't Cure It!

Contagious blood poison is absolutely beyond the skill of the doctors. They may dose a patient for years on their mercurial and potash remedies, but he will never be rid of the disease; on the other hand, his condition will grow steadily worse. S. S. S. is the only cure for this terrible affliction, because it is the only remedy which goes direct to the cause of the disease and forces it from the system.

I was afflicted with Blood Poison, and the best doctors did me no good, though I took their treatment faithfully. In fact, I seemed to get worse all the while. I took almost every so-called blood remedy, but they did not seem to reach the disease, and had no effect whatever. I was disheartened, for it seemed that I would never be cured. At the advice of a friend I then took S. S. S., and began to improve. I continued the medicine, and it cured me completely, building up my health and increasing my appetite. Although this was ten years ago, I have never yet had a sign of the disease to return.

It is like self-destruction to continue to take potash and mercury; besides totally destroying the digestion, they dry up the marrow in the bones, producing a stiffness and swelling of the joints, causing the hair to fall out, and completely wrecking the system.

## S.S.S. For The Blood

is guaranteed Purely Vegetable, and is the only blood remedy free from those dangerous minerals.

Book on self-treatment sent free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

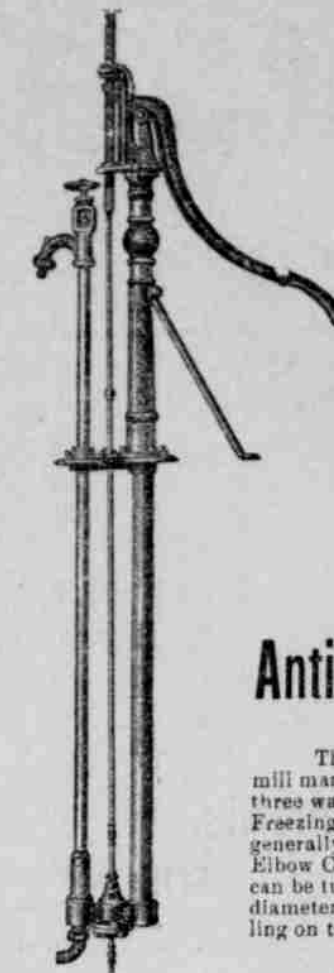
Mrs. Ben. Wilson has returned from her camping trip and is now ready to take photographs at her gallery on Second street. Prices from \$1 to \$5 per dozen.

Thousands are Trying It.

In order to prove the great merit of Ely's Cream Balm, the most effective cure for Catarrh and Cold in Head, we have prepared a generous trial size for 10 cents. Get it of your druggist or send 10 cents to ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since a boy, and I never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for catarrh and contains no cocaine, mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents. At druggists or by mail.



# Aermotor Windmills.

We have lately taken the agency for the Aermotor Windmill, and carry a stock on hand. We also carry a complete stock of Deep and Shallow Well Pumps, as well as Pitcher Spout and Spray Pumps. See us before buying elsewhere.

The Aermotor Mill is considered the best machine on the market. Call and see it.

## THE DEMMING Anti Freezing Windmill Force Pumps.

This pump has been perfected to meet the requirements of the principal Windmill manufacturers in the United States, for a better Windmill Force Pump, with a three way valve, than had heretofore been produced. It has become the leading Anti Freezing three way pump, and is accepted by Windmill manufacturers and dealers generally, as the best three way Windmill Force Pump on the market. The Union Elbow Coupling for connecting to the underground discharge pipe is of Brass and can be turned to suit the direction of the pipe. The air chamber pipe is two inches in diameter, which insures ease of operation and a steady flow of water. The Hose Coupling on the spout also adds to the convenience of this pump.

MAIER & BENTON, Sole agents for Wasco County, The Dalles, Or.

## CANNOT COME WEST.

Captain Clark Writes to Gov. Geer and Expresses His Gratitude.

Recently Gov. T. T. Geer sent a letter to Captain C. E. Clark, who was in command of the battleship Oregon on her famous cruise from San Francisco around Cape Horn to Cuba, and at the historical battle of Santiago bay, when the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was destroyed, notifying him of the sword which would be presented to him by the people of Oregon, and inviting him to come to Portland to receive the same. The sword, which is to be purchased by popular subscription, is to be one of the most magnificent weapons ever presented to an officer of the navy, and Governor Geer expressed in his letter his earnest wish that the brave commander, who had made the name of Oregon famous throughout the world, would do the state the honor to come here. Monday the governor received a letter from Captain Clark, dated at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., as follows:

"My Dear Sir:—Your highly esteemed letter, informing me of the great honor the people of Oregon wish to confer upon me, has been received. I am truly grateful and wish I could appropriately express my feelings for what they have done and proposed doing for me, more especially as I shall not be able to accept your kind invitation to visit Portland and visit the friends who have already placed me under the deepest obligation. With the sincerest thanks to them and to you, I am very respectfully and gratefully yours, C. E. Clark, captain U. S. N."

In view of the fact that Captain Clark can not come to Oregon to receive the handsome gift intended for him, the committee having the matter in charge will doubtless arrange to have the same presented to him, with suitable and appropriate ceremonies, at the officer's station in Pennsylvania.

## BY THEIR FRUITS

You shall Know Them—Hadin't We Better Exhibit Ours?

While so many of the Eastern Oregon cities, many of them smaller than The Dalles, are yearly holding fruit fairs, and thus not only advertising themselves and the country about them, but giving the people of their counties a place to spend their vacation week very pleasantly, our attention has been called to the fact that our own town should be doing something in this regard. Our business men are beginning to talk the matter up, and some substantial results may follow. And again it may end in talk as many other schemes have done. However, if there is any hope of such a proposition materializing, it should receive the support of all.

In other years our people have looked forward to the fair which has been held each fall; but this had developed mostly into a racing meet instead of an agricultural and horticultural exhibit as was at first intended. No place in the state has a better opportunity for making a fruit fair a success than has The Dalles, surrounded by such orchards and in a position to obtain the best of exhibits. Interspersed with these could be added neat and attractive advertising exhibits by the different business houses, which would not only be an advertisement but an attraction. Then it would be necessary to have music each evening and some specialties, either local or from abroad, which expense could be met by charging a nominal entrance fee. Thus such an affair would be a splendid thing for our city, bringing to it the people from all over Eastern Oregon and affording them inexpensive pleasure. If

managed so that it could be held in September, any who might care to attend the exposition in Portland later could do so, going on down from here.

To launch such an affair it would of course require a few hundred dollars; but in time, if properly carried on, it would be self-sustaining, and those who had placed money into the enterprise could be repaid in part at least.

Some of our citizens have thought it might be well to attempt a fair next month; but to our mind it is out of the question. Possibly by the latter part of October it might be in readiness were all to push it along. But in no less time could it be sufficiently advertised throughout the country, and on that hinges its success. The preparations would not require so much time, but there are other matters to be considered.

It would be a splendid idea and lives us up somewhat. We will surely hibernate in a social way unless we bestir ourselves.

## AGAINST DALLES NATIONAL BANK

A Chicago Firm Sues for \$8500—Tried in Portland Yesterday.

The case of Greer, Mills & Co., against The Dalles National bank was tried this forenoon in the United States court before Judge Bellinger.

It is a suit to recover \$8500 paid by the complainants just before the failure of The Dalles National bank in 1897. Greer, Mills & Company are a Chicago stockyard firm, who contracted in 1897 to purchase sheep of J. W. Blake, to be delivered at The Dalles, and authorized The Dalles National bank to draw on them for \$13,500, to be paid out to Blake as the sheep were received at The Dalles. In April 1897, the bank drew on Greer, Mills & Company for \$5000, which draft was paid through the First National bank of Chicago, and there is no dispute about that money.

On May 1, the bank at The Dalles drew on Greer, Mills & Company for the balance \$8500. This draft was received by the First National bank of Chicago on May 5, and the amount credited to The Dalles National bank; the draft was sent to the Chicago bank's correspondent at the stockyards, and the money of Greer, Mills & Company actually came into possession of the Chicago bank on May 1. On this same day, May 7, The Dalles National bank did not open its doors, but passed into the hands of the controller of the currency. In other words, it had failed, although it has since paid depositors in full, and has resumed business and is responsible for any legal debts. Hence Greer, Mills & Company are trying to get their money, which went into the hands of the receiver of the bank, and went to pay depositors.

Mr. Minor, for the complainants, contended that the money was never the bank's; that Greer, Mills & Company were not depositors; that it was a trust fund; the title of which remained with them; and that the bank having had the benefit of it is liable. Mr. H. S. Wilson, of The Dalles, attorney for the bank, argued that under the contract Greer, Mills & Company had parted with the title; as soon as the draft was drawn by The Dalles bank the money was subject to Blake's check; that he had in fact been paid a little on his checks; that the money was not actually received by the bank's Chicago correspondent till after the bank had closed, and its affairs taken out of its hands.

Judge Bellinger will take the case under advisement.—Telegram.

## Would Open the Eyes of a Potato.

The following from the Standard, of Montgomery City, Mo., whose editor was recently in Oregon at the national

convention, will make even a potato open its eyes:

"Speaking of potatoes, this good story is told of a certain gentleman. Visiting an Oregon town he was entertained by a friend. With the frankness of Western hospitality, his friend inquired what were the Easterner's favorite dishes. 'I have never seen the day,' he replied, 'when I couldn't eat a good baked potato and a piece of fat and tender roast mutton.' At dinner the next evening a huge platter was borne in with nine baked potatoes, aggregating sixty-three pounds in weight. The biggest one fell to the lot of the Eastern guest. It weighed eleven pounds. Broken open it was mealy and white, with a perfect flavor. 'And this is the first day I ever knew when I couldn't eat one baked potato,' was the comment of the astonished guest."

## For Earlier Closing.

The clerks in The Dalles, with those of other cities, are awakening to the fact that it is not necessary to stand behind the counter until late at night, and a movement was inaugurated today among the grocery clerks, who started out with the following petition, the signatures to which is proof of their success. It is the intention to organize, and if convenient a meeting to such end will be called in the near future.

The petition and signatures are as follows:

THE DALLES, OR., Aug. 30, 1899.  
We, the undersigned merchants, agree to close our respective places of business after September 1, 1899, at 8 p. m., on each evening of the week, with the exception of Saturday evening:  
Pease & Mays, Maler & Benton  
Dalles Com. Co., Dawson Com. Co.  
M. T. Nolan, A. A. Brown  
L. Rorden & Co., J. H. Cross  
J. H. Worsley, S. L. Brooks  
C. S. Smith, W. A. Johnston & Co.  
J. A. Carnaby & Co, W. A. Kirby  
Chas. Phillips.

## IS IT RIGHT

For an Editor to Recommend Patent Medicines?

From Sylvan Valley News, Breard, N. C.

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy was kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack, much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton, Druggists.

## Fruit Trees

The best trees for this locality are those grown at the

## Columbia Nursery.

Large stock and true to name. Call and see them or send for catalogue.

H. C. BATEHAM, sepl-1mo Hood River, Or.