

The Weekly Chronicle.

Advertising Rates.

Table with advertising rates: 1/2 inch or less in Daily, 1/4 inch or less in Weekly, etc.

IRISHMEN AND THE BOERS.

A Springfield, Missouri, dispatch reports that the Springfield division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which was solicited by the national president to contribute to the fund for the relief of the Boers, decided, by an almost unanimous vote, not to comply with the request.

If the fund is honestly employed for the relief of wounded Boer soldiers and widows and orphans, its collection is not only proper but highly meritorious. But if it is intended to increase the fighting capacity of the Boer armies, as seems probable, the action of the Springfield division is deserving of commendation.

It is apparent that the Springfield Irishmen have been doing some close thinking on this subject. They realize that the present war is an inevitable struggle for the supremacy of South Africa. And they know there are a hundred opportunities for Irishmen in an English-speaking country where one can be found in a Dutch-speaking community. The Irish people have therefore a direct interest in the pending struggle.

Three hundred years ago it was a question whether America would be dominated by the English, the Dutch, the French or the Spaniards. Suppose the Dutch had triumphed—had retained New York, and spread in overwhelming forces over the English-speaking colonies. How many Irishmen would be in this country?

History is repeating itself in South Africa. If the Boers triumph, and the Afrikanerbond achieve their slogan, "Afrika for the Afrikaners," it is little that will benefit the Irish people anywhere.

The truth is Kruger and the Boers have no more use for the Irishman than for an Englishman. Less, if there is any discrimination, because the Transvaal constitution expressly prohibits any Roman Catholic holding public office.

Ever the hope of the Irish emigrant turns toward the English-speaking colonies of the world. England has been cruel to the Irish people, but England's daughters everywhere extend them a warm welcome.—Spokesman-Review.

IT LEADS IN COAL PRODUCTION

Until the end of 1898 Great Britain was the greatest coal producer of all the countries. In 1899 the United States passed Great Britain. In round figures the coal output of this country in 1899 was 245,000,000 tons. This was 50,000,000 tons of a gain over 1898. Here is an industrial triumph for which the country is to be congratulated. It means much in the race for business supremacy.

Nearly twenty years ago the United States passed Great Britain in the extent of its manufactures in the aggregate. Four or five years ago the United States began to forge ahead of that country in the amount of iron produced. Now England is left behind in coal output. Next to the United States as a coal producer, of course, stands England, while Germany and France follow, in this order. The United States coal output in 1899 was much more than three times as great as it was in 1870. All the other producing countries have increased their output since 1870 also, Germany faster than any of the others, but Germany's gain has not been nearly so great proportionally as that of the United States.

The principal reason for the great growth in coal production last year was the immense increase in the iron output. In round figures the production of pig iron in 1899 was 13,650,000 tons, an increase of 1,900,000 tons over 1898. A further increase in both iron and coal is expected in 1900. Practically speaking, the deposits of iron ore and coal in the United States are limitless. Probably this country will never have a

successful rival in the production of either. The possibilities for expansion in these two products in this country are immeasurable. Coal and iron lie at the basis of a country's industrial strength, and this determines its physical power. The United States is undoubtedly destined to hold its lead in both products. It will maintain its supremacy as a manufacturing country. In all the elements of material potency the United States will probably lead the world forever.

WOLSELEY'S BAD JUDGMENT.

"What is being forced on the war office," says the London correspondent of the Associated Press, "is that 100 colonials, accustomed to bushwhacking, cow-punching and scouting, are worth 1000 English clerks and farmers."

More than any other man, Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, is responsible for the ill advised contempt in which the English army, the English people and the London war office have held the Boer soldiers and the colonial militia. It was Lord Wolseley who penned these snobbish words for publication:

"Military students in Europe do not pay much attention to the battles of the American war because battles conducted by undisciplined and hastily raised soldiers have no interest for the military student of nations with great regular armies highly trained to the service and art of war."

Wolseley has been sifting that idea into the British mind for more than a decade, but his false teaching is vanishing at express rate since the campaign opened in South Africa. "Battles conducted by undisciplined and hastily raised soldiers" have taken on profound interest "for the military student of nations with great regular armies highly trained to the service and art of war."

It appears, from the same correspondent's report of the situation in England, that two rival factions have sprung up in the British army. On one side are Wolseley, Buller and their admirers; on the other are Roberts, Kitchener and their friends. Wolseley and Buller are in bad repute with the country, and the war office has sent Roberts and Kitchener to South Africa to undo the evil wrought by Wolseley's stupid contempt for the Boer soldiers.

EXPANSION IN THE SOUTH.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph—by the way, an excellent journal—makes a summary of the attitude of the leading Southern newspapers touching expansion, and concludes as follows:

As to the Telegraph, although we favor making Cuba independent according to promise (unless a majority of the people freely vote for annexation), and, although we believe that the question of the retention of the Philippines should be left for decision until the people are heard from in the elections next fall, our sympathies are strongly enlisted in behalf of every honorable means whereby trade expansion for the South and the whole country can be secured. And we think that this sentiment is now shared by a large majority of Southern people. The prospect of large gains for this section through the increased export of our manufactures and otherwise is engaging the minds of all classes. The commercial and progressive South is fascinated with the vision of empire to come through an isthmian canal and Asiatic trade.

The Eugene Journal talks of the "Prosperity of the Prosperous," and says the year just passed has been a very prosperous one for trusts, syndicates, great moneyed institutions, and the wealthy classes generally. It has also been a prosperous year for all the other people of the United States, especially for the hundreds of thousands of wage earners who have had their pay increased. No man lives for himself alone—more especially no man in the business and manufacturing world. No great institution can be long prosperous without reflecting prosperity upon others, nor, for that matter, unless the people upon whom it depends for its pros-

perity, are prosperous. In the "hard times" years, from 1893 to 1897, inclusive, neither the great corporations nor the people were prosperous. Neither could be without the other. If the great corporations are receiving more than their full share of the prosperity of the whole people, it is foolish to merely rail at them for this. The thing to do is to make them bear a greater share of the burdens of organized society. Tax them, and make the tax a graduated one. Tax them, for this privilege, and tax the rich and the high salaried on their incomes. Thus equalize the opportunities. That is all this country needs. Do not destroy the opportunities. Make them more numerous and more equal. The great nation is made up of the great ambitions of its individual people. And opportunity is the mother of ambition.—Salem Statesman.

The report that John Jacob Astor has decided on doubling his rent charges, which will result in the forfeiture of their homes and places of business by many people who have occupied the premises for a quarter of a century or more, and who in fact in many instances are the equitable owners, is enough to shake one's belief in the doctrine of "vested rights," and make socialists, single-taxers, populists or anarchists out of millions of people. Probably Mr. Astor is clearly within his legal rights, but if there is any heaven, there will be no Astors in it—unless it be the founder of Astoria.—Telegram.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, describing the judgment and succeeding scenes, which he professes to know something about, says: "Then our ruined planet will begin to smoke, and the mountains will smoke, and the valleys will smoke, and the seas will smoke, and the cities will smoke, and the five continents will smoke." Under these smoking circumstances, possibly the reverend word monger might take a smoke himself.

Should Go on the Reserve.

Speaking of the closing of the Cascade reserve as a grazing ground, Capt. Ormsby, U. S. superintendent of forest reserve, says:

"That part of the Cascade reserve lying south of the White river, and now open to sheep grazing, will furnish pasture the coming season for 200,000 sheep. These sheep are worth on an average \$4 per head at the present time, or in the aggregate \$800,000. Next shearing time these 200,000 sheep will give an average yield of 7 1/2 pounds of wool per head, or a total of 1,500,000 pounds of unwashed wool. Before these sheep are started for the mountain ranges in the spring the wool will be worth 20 cents a pound, and the total value of the yield will be \$300,000. Here is an investment of four-fifths of a million dollars and more than \$1,000,000 is directly concerned in the industry. This computation leaves out entirely the handling of the sheep and the marketing the wool. Now, if these 200,000 sheep be excluded from the reserve, they will be sent to the butcher, for they cannot be pastured on winter ranges. The industry, then, to the extent here given, would cease and it would be a blow to the material interests of this state, which, it seems to me, is needless to inflict."

Salting Wheat Fields.

Col. Judson, industrial agent of the O. R. & N., is going to try putting salt on wheat lands to make them retain moisture. On his return to Portland from a visit to the Blacklock farm, on the Columbia, Col. Judson said:

"While at the farm I arranged with a couple of farmers to test the preservation of moisture in land by the use of salt. This is no new idea. It has been tried in the east. I shall salt the fields during different stages of the growth of the grain and keep an accurate account for publication, so that farmers desiring to use it may know how to go about it. These tests will show whether or not we can retain moisture in the ground during the ripening season. I find that in Eastern Oregon the prevailing warm winds during ripening season, damage the crops."

"Mr. Campbell, under whose direction I am working, has already purchased the salt, and it is now in storage ready for use. Tests will be made not only at the point mentioned, but also in the Walla Walla and Umatilla valleys. I shall use 300 pounds of salt to the acre." Farmers in the Inland Empire will watch this experiment with great interest. If it proves a success it will add materially to the value of their grain fields.—W. W. Statesman.

The modern and most effective cure for constipation and all liver troubles—the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

OUR OWN HOT SPRINGS.

Heating Waters Continually Being Discovered Along the Columbia.

It will be but a matter of a short time until the Washington bank of the Columbia for many miles between here and Cascades will be lined with health resorts, where thousands of people will come each year to reap the benefits derived from the hot springs continually being discovered at different locations. A dispatch from Stevenson Saturday says that G. N. Woodward, who lives one mile east of there, recently discovered a hot spring on his place flowing out of the bank into the Columbia river. He is now engaged in excavating, hoping to be able to follow the vein far enough back from the river to avoid the high water. The water is quite warm and the flow ample. The new discovery is three miles west of the famous St. Martin hot springs.

In spite of the miserable accommodations which visitors had to put up with, hundreds visited St. Martin's springs last summer, and many more will follow this year. Should the company, with which W. H. Biggs is connected, and which has purchased the springs at Collins Landing, carry out their plan to fit up the hotel there for the accommodation of guests and arrange camping grounds for all who cannot afford hotel fare, it will be a blessing to suffering ones, who may then receive the benefit otherwise denied them.

It is firmly believed by many who have traveled hundreds of miles at great expense that at our own doors may be found the same healing properties contained in the famous health-giving waters of other states. Their faith is founded, not on any prejudice in favor of whatever of good is found at home over that abroad, but on the experience of those who know whereof they speak, having gone there crippled with rheumatism and walked away greatly benefited.

Road Supervisors.

The following road supervisors have been appointed by the county court to serve until after the June election, when they will be elected by the various districts:

- No. 1—Wm Frizzell, Cascade Locks; 2—M F Bird, Viento; 3—J F Armour, Hood River; 4—Thos Bishop, Hood River; 5—D S Crapper, Hood River; 6—J S Harbison, Hood River; 7—John Henrichs, Hood River; 8—Robt Leland, Mt Hood; 9—W Husband, Mosier; 10—Frank Lapeere, Mosier; 11—Pete Agidius, Dalles; 12—W J Jordan, Dalles; 13—A Urquhart, Dalles; 14—P C Fagan, Dalles; 15—H Mater, Dalles; 16—A Frazer, Dalles; 17—G Reed, Dalles; 18—Wm Cushing, Dalles; 19—Fritz Clausen, Dalles; 20—D L Bolton, Dalles; 21—J C Johnson, Dalles; 22—Grant Bolton, Boyd; 23—R Sigman, Dufur; 24—M P O'Brien, Dufur; 25—F C Clausen, Nansene; 26—Leon Rondeau, Kingsley; 27—Isaac Patriaude, Kingsley; 28—A A Bonney, Tygh; 29—Ed Wing, Tygh; 30—J Kennedy, Waimi; 31—Lew Kelley, Victor; 32—F S Fleming, Bakeoven; 33—H W Cooke, Ridgeway; 34—F Kimeald, Antelope; 35—A B Billings, Mt Hood.

Notice to Voters.

Under the provisions of the registration law all persons when registering are required to furnish to the registering officer the following information:

If naturalized, the time, place, and court of naturalization. In this connection, it is necessary to produce naturalization papers, or declaration of intention.

Residence must be specific, giving precinct, section, township and range; if within town or city, the street, No. if any, and No. of lot and block; if in any building where rooms are numbered, the number of the room and floor must be given.

In order to avoid unnecessary delay and inconvenience, every person desiring to register should be prepared to furnish the above information.

Facilities will be furnished in every precinct in the county by either Justice of the Peace or Notary Public.

A. M. KESLAY, County Clerk.

dec4-304lys

L. T. Travis, agent Southern R. R., Selma, Ga., writes: "I can not say too much in praise of One Minute Cough Cure. In my case it worked like a charm." The only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

All persons wishing to take children, either boys or girls, for legal adoption or on indenture, should write to W. T. Gardner, superintendent of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of Oregon, at Portland, who can procure for them desirable children of all ages. All applications must be filed in advance.

Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold on a positive guarantee. Cures heart-burn, raising of the food, distress after eating, or any form of dyspepsia. One little tablet gives immediate relief. 25 cts. and 50 cts. Biakley & Houghton, druggists.

Clark & Falk's drug stock is new, fresh and complete.

The Great STEEL and MALLEABLE IRON RANGES,

Majestic

Are MADE TO LAST A LIFETIME, and are ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

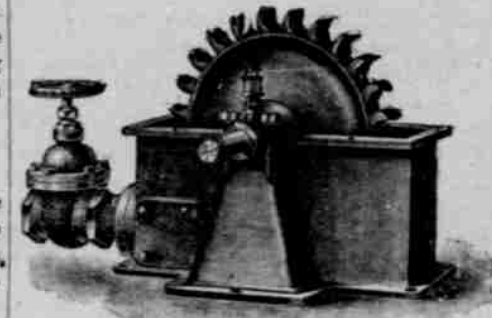
Remember that we are selling the same from

\$45.00 to \$60.00

Which is a saving to our customers of from \$15 to \$25 over price charged by peddlers for inferior ranges.

Write for pamphlet, "Majestic Evidence."

MAYS & GROVE.



Impulse Wheels and Motors

MANUFACTURED BY

AMERICAN IMPULSE WHEEL CO

SUITABLE FOR DRIVING

GENERATORS AND STAMP MILLS, ELEVATORS, PRINTING PRESSES, ETC

Circulars and particulars furnished on application.

F. S. GUNNING, Agent,

THE DALLES, OREGON

C. J. STUBLING

Wholesale and Retail

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Agency for the Great American Liquor

Yellowstone Sour Mash Whiskey

WHISKEY from \$2.75 to \$6.00 per gallon. (4 to 15 years old.)

IMPORTED COGNAC from \$7.00 to \$12.00 per gallon. (11 to 20 years old.)

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES from \$3.25 to \$6.00 per gallon. (4 to 11 years old.)

ONLY THE PUREST LIQUORS SOLD.

OLYMPIA BEER on draught, and Val Blatz and Olympia Beer in bottle Imported Ale and Porter.

JOBBERS IN IMPORTED and DOMESTIC CIGARS.

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 and get our prices and be convinced.

Highest Prices Paid for Wheat, Barley and Oats.

Advertisement for Grandall & Burget, Undertakers and Embalmers, located at The Dalles, Or. Includes text: DEALERS IN All kinds of Funeral Supplies, Robes, Burial Shoes, Etc.

Advertise in the Chronicle