

GRAZING IN THE FOREST RESERVES

Governmental Departments Are Wrestling With Problem.

MANY INTERESTS ARE INVOLVED

Controversy Over Alleged Evil Effects of Sheep Grazing Has Become So Bitter That Agricultural and Interior Departments Will Make an Exhaustive Investigation With a View to Finding Remedy.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, has received a communication from Secretary Hitchcock, of the Department of the Interior, asking his aid in solving the problem of grazing in the western forest reserves. The Division of Forestry will commence immediately an investigation which will last several months.

The controversy over the alleged evil effects of sheep grazing has involved western cattlemen, woolgrowers and farmers in a bitter war for many years, and the recent increase of irrigation has added to the bitterness. Government action in the matter has been hastened by the establishment of forest reserves.

In view of the injury to the forests in many sections from overgrazing, all reserves except those in Washington and Oregon, and the Black Mesa Reserve, in Arizona, which is to be opened to 300,000 sheep at 3 cents a head, are closed to sheep by an order issued last May. This step has raised a storm of protest from woolgrowers, who insist that no harm is done by grazing under proper restrictions. Many are reported to have driven their herds into the mountains last summer in defiance of the law.

Against the sheepowners are arrayed the cattlemen and farmers, and especially the irrigators, who claim the practice means disaster to agriculture in the lowlands. These argue that sheep destroy the forest cover in the mountains and thus diminish the water supply. They are said not only to eat the young growth which is to perpetuate the forest, but to tramp down innumerable seedlings and destroy the layer of leaves necessary to keep the soil in good condition. Sheepherders are accused of burning large areas in order to secure a growth of grass.

While the government will decide the matter only in the case of the forest reserves, these include a large part of all the summer ranges of the western sheep-raising states, and the results will be of great importance to the American wool-growing industry. As no general rule can be applied, each reserve will be studied separately.

The first step of the Division of Forestry will be to collect impartially the testimony on both sides. Lists of questions will be sent to thousands of sheepmen and their opponents. About July 1 an examination of the reserves will begin. A number of botanists, irrigation experts and similar scientific men will be secured from all parts of the United States, and they will spend several months in the field. In addition, all field parties of the Division of Forestry engaged in other work in the interested regions will be required to give time to the sheep question also.

Secretary Hitchcock has asked the Department of Agriculture to give special attention to the following phases: Relation of grazing to taxation and the general prosperity of specified localities. Relation of grazing to forest fires, relation to irrigation and water supply, effects of grazing by different kinds of stock, moderate grazing and overgrazing.

Magnitude of the Task.
LONDON, March 27.—Spencer Wilkinson, in the Morning Post today, warns the public against blinding themselves to the magnitude of the task which has yet to be performed in South Africa. He then refers to the fact that an immense distance has to be traversed, and points out that only the smaller portion of the Free State has yet been touched by the British advance.

"It is quite possible," he says, "that the Boers may be able to prolong the campaign for several months, and the British advance, though it must have a crushing effect, can be carried on only by the persistent exertions of those in the field and of those at home. Another task which does not appear to grow

easier on nearer acquaintance is the settlement of the districts disturbed by rebellion. The pacification of these must be difficult, owing to their vast extent. Little can be done until Sir Alfred Milner is authorized to announce the government's decision as to how rebels should be treated and how loyal colonists are to be compensated for losses. There should be, of course, no policy of revenge, nor will the government forget that its first duty to itself is to vindicate its authority. The sooner these decisions are announced, the sooner will the trouble diminish."

Winston Churchill, in a dispatch this morning from Cape Town, urges a generous and forgiving policy towards the rebels instead of yielding to the demands of the loyalists for severe treatment. He says: "The Dutch traitor is less black than the renegade British-born burgher, but both are the results of our own mistakes and of errors in Africa in former years. Unless actually caught fighting, rebels should be treated with the utmost leniency and generosity."

A SUPERIOR PEOPLE

General Wheeler Writes of the Filipinos as He Saw Them.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Under the caption "What To Do With the Filipinos," General Joseph Wheeler contributes to this week's issue of Leslie's Weekly a long article on the situation in the islands as he observed it during his service there. He says in part:

"I believe that the back of the rebellion in the Philippines is broken; there will be little more to do in a military way. There will be some guerrilla warfare, but it will not amount to much. As for Aguinaldo, I do not consider him a patriot. He was fighting for a great prize. Had he won, he would have been a powerful emperor, a mighty dictator.

"As far as possible, I believe that we should establish civil government in the Philippines. I am in favor of a territorial government and I see nothing incongruous in making these various islands into territories. The group should be divided into three or four territories, not only because of the extent of the islands, but because of the antagonisms existing between the different peoples. Some of these tribes have been our devoted friends, and it would be most unfair not to give them the right of self-government. Many of them are already fit for self-government in local affairs and under territorial governors appointed by the United States they would get along very well, I am sure.

"I consider the Filipinos a very superior people—a people with great possibilities. They are ambitious; many of them have been finely educated in Europe; they are not to be spoken of in the same breath with the Africans, so far as their possibilities go. They are, too, easily governed and with the fair treatment which they shall receive from us we shall have no trouble with them. They appreciate consideration, I have found, but they are sensitive and are unwilling to be treated as inferiors. They are a little distrustful of us.

"On the question of ultimate annexation or the remote future of the Philippines—whether states would be erected there or not in case we annex the islands—I am not yet prepared to speak, but I do think that we owe much to the many citizens of the islands who are not Filipinos and especially to those Filipinos who have been friendly to us. If our armies were to be withdrawn from the islands, the natives, who have befriended us, would be subjected to all sorts of persecutions, and many of them would meet death, all on account of their kindliness to us."

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at Blakeley & Houghton's drugstore.

Girl wanted, to do general housework. Inquire at this office. mch20-1wk

GENERAL JOUBERT IS NO MORE

Hardships on the Field of Battle Probably Caused Fatal Illness.

GENERAL OLIVIER REPORTED SAFE

His Forces Will Soon Join the Federals in the North—More Boers Go to the Front—Trains are Frequently Leaving Pretoria With Troops for the Fighting Line.

LOURENCO MARQUES, March 28.—General Joubert is dead.

PRETORIA, Monday.—General Joubert is confined to his bed, and is seriously ill. (The dispatch from Lourenco Marques announcing the death of General Joubert, it will be noticed, is dated today, Wednesday, March 28.)

PRETORIA, March 28.—General Joubert died last night at 11:30 o'clock. He had been suffering from stomach complaint. The town is plunged into mourning for the true patriot, gallant general and upright and honorable gentleman.

All Well at Mafeking.
LONDON, March 28.—A private telegram received from Mafeking reports all was well there on March 20.

Olivier is Safe.
PRETORIA, March 26.—United States Consul Hay and his secretary have gone to Kroonstadt to make the necessary arrangements for United States representation on the Free State.

A dispatch received here from Boer headquarters in Natal, announces that destruction of coal mines likely to be useful to the British. The Dundee colliery has been blown up, machinery destroyed, and the mine rendered useless for three months to come.

According to a dispatch from Kroonstadt, Commandant Olivier has joined Generals Grobler and Lemmer, who are safe. General Delary is still sick at Pretoria, but he will proceed to the front Sunday.

Trains are frequently leaving with burghers for the fighting line on this side of Bloemfontein. The Standard and Diggers News says it learns that Generals Olivier, Grobler and Lemmer have arrived at a point sufficiently far north to relieve all apprehension of the possibility of being cut off. It is expected they will arrive at Winburg in a few days and effect a junction with General Dewett, when the Federal troops will be massed to oppose Roberts.

United States Mail.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is learned from an excellent diplomatic authority that the United States is the only nation whose official mail to and from Pretoria is not subject to the scrutiny of the British censors in Cape Town and Durban. On the other hand, Great Britain recently notified the powers that, in accordance with article 8 of the Paris convention of 1877, she intended to exercise her discretion with reference to stopping cable messages intended for Pretoria.

It was this declaration which caused Russia to ask the United States for an expression of its views, not for any use at this time, but for the guidance of the St. Petersburg government in the future.

Milner at Bloemfontein.

LONDON, March 28.—British High Commissioner Alfred Milner arrived at Bloemfontein last night and was met by Roberts and his staff. According to a dispatch from Bloemfontein published in the second edition of the Times, the high commissioner's visit is of a private nature. It is thought this can scarcely be anything but an official subterfuge, the question of the pacification of the Free State and the treatment of the insurgents doubtless being discussed between Roberts and Milner.

Heavy rains made General Clements' march hard and caused much sickness among the troops.

A dispatch from Masora, Basutoland, dated March 27, says that an apparently reliable report that the Boers are re-entering Ladybrand causes the presump-

tion that the British troops have crossed the line of the Boer retreat towards Kroonstadt and that a fight or surrender near Ladybrand is imminent.

Further advices from Mafeking, dated March 18, reiterate that all was well there, and that the cordon was not so tightly drawn, the Boers allowing the natives to pass through their lines, which they had previously forbidden. The native refugees are reported as too stupid and lazy to work or take cover from shells. They gather in a crowd around the soup kitchen and have to be driven away. The bombardment, just previous to the dispatch's being sent, had been unusually vigorous, and it was added that probably before long rations would be still further reduced.

A special dispatch from Bloemfontein says: "The period of inaction is coming to an end. Troops are being pushed to the front and transports and stores are being collected. The men are in grand condition and the horses are picking up wonderfully."

However, reports regarding the imminence of a forward movement are so conflicting that they cannot be taken as in any way authoritative.

THE DALLES PORTAGE ROAD

Project Receives Support From an Unexpected Quarter—Oregon Congressmen Displeased.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Oregon delegation was very much surprised to learn that Cushman and Jones of Washington, and Wilson of Idaho had been before the river and harbor committee and urged an appropriation for a portage railroad at The Dalles. This improvement at The Dalles, while it would be very beneficial to Washington and Oregon, has always been considered largely an Oregon matter, because the Oregon men have always interested themselves in it, while little attention has been paid to it by the representatives of other states. Nothing was said by the three representatives to either Tongue or Moody, although Tongue is a member of the river and harbor committee, and was not present at the day's session. The fact that there will be no river and harbor bill at this session makes such representations rather useless, and it only serves to agitate a proposition, which Congress will not approve. A portage road it is claimed, will permit the government ownership of railroads, something that is entirely out of the question.

Representative Moody says that the portage road will not lessen freight rates to any degree, because the cost of transferring will be so great and because a portage road will prevent the building of either the canal or a boat railway, which is the only satisfactory improvement. Representative Tongue regrets that the three men felt called upon to bring up this matter without the assistance of the Oregon members. He thinks some provision will be made for The Dalles improvement, but is not inclined to favor the portage railroad in principle. He thinks the action today will accomplish nothing.

Representative Cushman thinks the portage road will materially cut freight rates and allow all Eastern and Southern Washington farmers to get their wheat to the open sea at moderate cost. He thinks if the portage road is not used, its very construction will accomplish this end, which is all he desires. Mr. Jones concurs in this opinion.

Tongue's Praise for Second Oregon.

Representative Tongue today took occasion, during the army debate, to pay a glowing tribute to the Second Oregon Volunteers. He called attention to the high order of intelligence of the men, showing them to be men of learning, as well as of courage, steadiness and skill. He leaped the sectional discussion that had entered into other addresses of a similar nature. Closing, he said: "The men of the Second Oregon responded to every demand, discharged every duty, left behind them a record for heroic achievement never excelled by any soldiers, and honored the state and Nation, who are proud of such men."

Puerto Rican Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The House today, without preliminary business, resumed consideration of the army appropriation bill. Talbert, the first speaker, complained of the vast extravagance involved in the bill.

Pierce, who stirred up something of a hornet's nest last Saturday by bringing to the attention of the House an inter-

view in a local paper with an alleged Republican representative, charging that the Puerto Rican tariff was the result of a bargain for campaign funds, read that newspaper's affirmation of the accuracy of the interview. He also read Hanna's denunciation of the story that the Puerto Rican tariff bill was framed for the purpose of raising a Republican campaign fund, and challenged investigation of the charges. Steele engaged Pierce, and there was a sharp exchange. Steele said he would not believe the anonymous Republican Congressman, who is believed to have told the story, on oath.

Bryan at Salem.

SALEM, March 29.—One of the largest crowds assembled in Salem for many years greeted Col. W. J. Bryan yesterday afternoon. They came from the surrounding country for many miles, the half of Polk county's population being reckoned among the number. The arrangements were well carried out.

Mrs. Hallie-Parish Hinges opened the meeting in Marion square with one of her charming songs and Hon. John A. Jeffrey neatly introduced the distinguished guest, who spoke for nearly two hours.

There was not much enthusiasm. The people were considerably disappointed. From the published reports they had expected that his voice was like the trumpet of doom and could be heard to the extreme confines of the grounds, but they found it difficult to hear at any great distance. Then they were grievously disappointed in Mr. Bryan's appearance, which has so much deteriorated since he was here in 1895 and 1897. Those who had not personally heard him before were sorely disappointed in another way: They came to hear a statesman and they found only a talking machine, a sort of graphophone with only one sheet to play from. He had poor success in holding his crowd, which kept leaving him all the time. His followers here are not enthusiastic about the result.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I could not even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Blakeley & Houghton's drugstore; every bottle guaranteed.

German Praises Americans.

BREMEN, March 26.—A Record special says: The Bremen Wesser Zeitung publishes today a letter from a German at Manila, who says he expresses the sentiment prevailing among the German residents, which is remarkable for its commendatory tone regarding the American occupation. "Everything" the correspondent says, "is better since the Americans took hold. Trade is beginning to flourish and work is being taken up in all parts of Luzon. There is beginning an era of prosperity and good feeling such as was never known here. There is remarkable activity in the gold mining and coal mining industries.

"If the United States congress shuns the mistake of excluding the Chinese, the Philippines soon will be the jewel of the American dependencies. The Chinese are necessary to the industries of the archipelago.

McKinley's Drinking.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 28.—The Wilmington Methodist Episcopal Conference, which represents Delaware and a portion of Maryland, today adopted a resolution condemning the army canteen and the use and sale of liquors in our possessions. The temperance committee also presented another resolution which condemned President McKinley as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for public and private tipping. It precipitated a hot discussion, and was finally defeated by a vote of 67 to 43. A resolution requesting the general conference to censure President McKinley for setting aside the anti-canteen law and to censure him for drinking liquor was adopted after the personal reference to the President's drinking had been stricken out.

Sick Headache absolutely and permanently cured by using Moki Tea. A pleasant herb drink. Cures constipation and indigestion, makes you eat, sleep, work and happy. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. 25 cts. and 50 cts. Blakeley & Houghton Druggists.

Subscribe for The Chronicle.

PETITION FILED WITH ROOT

Asks that Troops Remain in Coeur d'Alene District—Signed By 1500 People—Steenberg on the Stand

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Coeur d'Alene investigation opened today with no outward evidence of the exciting events of yesterday. Steenberg was again on the stand, with Lentz conducting the cross examination.

The evidence was on unimportant details until Governor Steenberg was questioned as to a recent petition from the Coeur d'Alene district, asking the secretary of war to retain the federal troops there. The petition has not yet been presented to the federal authorities and the committee went into executive session to determine what to do with the document.

The committee decided in executive session to file the petition from the Coeur d'Alene with the secretary of the war, and in the meantime it will not be made public. It is understood to be an extensive document, bearing about 1500 names, and states in substance that while people at a distance may regard the policy adopted by the governor and military authorities as harsh, yet that the signers fully uphold the policy adopted, and consider it necessary to overcome the lawlessness and disorder which, it is stated, has existed for some time. It requests the secretary of war to continue the guard of troops in the Coeur d'Alene district.

Steenberg's examination was resumed at the opening session, developing little additional, and at noon the committee adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Remarkable Cures of Rheumatism.

From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N. C.
The editor of the Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

Danish Islands Are Ours.

LONDON, March 27.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Paris says the sale of the Danish Antilles to the United States has practically been completed.

Startling Claims.

Eighty-five per cent of all persons declared incurable or given up to die by physicians can be cured, or their lives greatly prolonged by the beneficent powers of the "Perfected" Oxygen King. This startling assertion is susceptible of proof. We have it in the form of letters from all classes of people "reading far and near" who are delighted to testify to the marvelous curative powers of this latest and most perfected home oxygenating instrument. For sale by J. M. Filloon, The Dalles, Ore. m1-1wd2w

An Honest Medicine for La Grippe.

George W. Wait, of Gardner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturer on an honest medicine." For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Fouts & Johansen has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, P. F. Fouts retiring from said firm. The business, heretofore conducted by the said Fouts & Johansen, will from now on be owned and managed by C. P. Johansen. The said Johansen will collect all accounts due said firm and will pay all bills due therefrom.

Dated at The Dalles, Oregon, this 19th day of March, 1900.

P. F. FOUTS,
C. P. JOHANSEN.

Cash in Your Checks.

All county warrants registered prior to June 3, 1896, will be paid at my office. Interest ceases after February 2, 1900.

C. L. PHILLIPS,
County Treasurer.

Bicycles repaired at Maier & Benton's. 3-151f