The Weekly Chronicle.

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WHY M'KINLEY WILL WIN.

The following from the Colorado Springs Gazette, is worthy of a careful reading:

President McKinley will win in the coming presidential election because his candidacy is in accordance with the spirit of American institutions and of American progress, and also because he represents the material interests of the American people.

The democracy is on the wrong side, and it is on the unprofitable side and it is on the untruthful side.

There is not one of the main issues presented by the democracy upon which it ought to win, and there is no better proof of this than the fact that it does not state any one of these issues fairly, clearly and honestly.

What a tissue of fraud and misrepresentation is the cry of "imperialism". There is no imperialist in this republic. The republican administration is working out the problems which have been brought before it with skill and success. The difficulties are great, and dangers many, but the failures are few. In the great majority of cases it is doing not only the right thing, but the only thing possible under the circumstances.

In the attitude of the democratic party toward the trusts the same insincerity is apparent. They are fertile in wholesale denunciation and threats, but they propose nothing that is practicable and that would stand the test of court decisions. The careless citizen who would take their invectives at face value might suppose that the democratic success would be followed by the banishment of "trusts" from the land, if he did not stop to think that such a wholesale revolution of economic conditions and methods is impossible, and if it were possible it would be destructive and calamitous beyond measure. But democratic speeches and platforms are not intended for the voters who stop to think.

The attitude of the democratic party on financial matters is absolutely insincere. The members of the party are greatly at variance upon this portant matter, and it is impossible for them to present a coherent and honest policy. To the West they must present a silver shield with a steady disregard of facts and possibilities; to the East the silver side must be carefully concealed or treated as of small importance; while at the same time the populists must be conciliated with a tolerance of their fantastic theories of an irredeemable paper currency and the uselessness of metallic money of any kind.

To a far greater extent than usual, this year's election is going to be a test of the good sense, the intelligence and shrewdness of the American people.

There is not a fair minded, honest and intelligent jury in the world but would decide, upon truthful presentation of the facts, that the interests of the American people require the continuance of the republican party in power.

The vast body of voters who will cast their ballots next November is such a jury, and there is no danger that it will be misled by the efforts of democratic conventions, speakers or newspapers to befog its mind and to misstate the facts as they exist.

And that is why President McKinley will be elected.

A writer in the New York Herald says the coming campaign will be the most important in the country's history since the days of the civil war. The campaign of 1896 was a very important one. But we are inclined to agree with the Herald writer. A victory for the Bryanites would be a greater misfortune than would have been their success four years ago. It would be breaking off in the middle of the great things that are under way. If such a misfortune is to happen, it were better that the great things had never been undertaken. But we feel every confidence that the people of this country will not think of turning their faces back and leaving unfinished the great undertakings they have in hand. It would not be like this great country in any part of its glorious history.

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON.

The suggestions of Fish Commissioner Reed are probably wise, says the Telegram, and if so they are very important. The catch of salmon in the Columbia river has fallen off half in a few years, and there is no present prospect that the hatcheries established will be sufficient to restock the river and keep up the supply. Mr. Reed thinks the only remedy is to shorten the fishing season, so as to allow a larger proportion of salmon to ascend the river. This proposition will be fiercely combated by fishermen and others, but the legislature must look beyond the interest of any locality or class of people, and do what is best for the people of the state as a whole. Little can be accomplished, however, by Oregon alone, without concurrent laws and action by the state of Washington, and to secure uniformity of laws and co operation in administration in and by the two states has hitherto been impossible.

Since the good times came to the country under republican rule a great many men who were leaders in the free silver party in 1896 have realized the absurdity of the representations they then made, says the Union. They see ignominious defeat staring them in the face this year, and they have worked every way they knew how to relegate the money question in its present form to the rear. There have been rumors that Bryan was also coming to his senses. But the Nebraskan is so thoroughly soaked with the free silver idea that its fumes intoxicate him and he cannot listen to reason. With Bryan it is silver or nothing. He cares naught for the international question of bimetalism, and his representatives from Nebraska have clearly defined the leader's position. He proposes that the convention shall follow his wishes, and he probably will save his silver plank in the platform. Imperialism and militarism are secondary considerations.

One good and exceedingly gratifying piece of news for the nation, and especially for the people of Oregon, is that the magnificent battleship Oregon has been floated, and will not be the wreck which it was feared she would be] on the second anniversary of her splendid performance in Santiago harbor. It was two years ago Tuesday when the Oregon performed such valiant work in destroying Cervera's] fleet, immediately after her notable and record-breaking voyage around Cape Horn. Her destruction on a Chinese reef, that seemed imminent two or three days ago, would have lain heavily, almost as a personal calamity, upon the heart of every patriotic Oregonian, and the announcement that she has been floated, and is not seriuosly damaged, will rejoice all the public-spirited people of this state.—Telegram.

"Senator Hoar's loyalty to a party which he condemns indicate that he considers himself wedded to republicanism for better or worse and is faithful to his vows," says the St. Louis Republic. No; the old gentleman is in the situation of the cross old woman who scolds the members of her own family, but seriously objects to outsiders doing so.

One of our bright exchabges says: "What Oregon needs is the free and unlimited coinage of machine shops and factories. The raw material is already here."

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at Blakeley & Houghton's drugstore. 6

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for liver and bowel troubles. Never gripe.

RAVAGES OF PLAGUE.

Historical Mortality List of the Dread Disease.

The Scourge of India Dates from the Second and Third Centuries, B. C.—Horrors of the Epidemic.

The following figures convey an idea of the fearful ravages of the bubonic plague from the time of the first historical record of its existence: The history of bubonic plague dates from the second and third centuries before Christ, and two Alexandrian physicians, Dioscorides and Posidonius, who were contemporaries of Christ, have left a description of the disease which leaves no doubt that it was the same as that of modern times. The plague never died out, but it was not until the middle of the fourteenth century that the horrible epidemic known as the "black plague" visited Europe and caused the death of more than 25,000,000 people. The disease was epidemic in London in 1348, 1361 and 1368. In 1552 two-thirds of the academic population of Oxford died of it. It was again epidemic in London in 1400, 1406, 1428, 1472 and 1499. In 1466 over 40,000 persons died of it in Paris. In 1563 it broke out again in London, and the mortality was more than 1,000 per week. In 1572 Lyons lost 50,000 of its population from the plague. In 1575 it visited Venice and carried off 70,000 persons. In 1603 the mortality of another epidemic in London reached 38,000. In 1603 an epidemic in Egypt is said to have resulted in the death of 1,000,000 people. An epidemic in London, in 1625, caused a mortality of 35,000, and in 1636 more than 10,000 Londoners were carried off. In 1656 there was a terrific epidemic which carried off 30,000 in Naples, 60,000 in Genoa and 14,000 in Rome. In 1665 a fresh epidemic in London resulted in the death of 68,500 people. This is the first absolutely accurate estimate on record. In 1679 Vienna lost 76,000 by plague and in 1681 Prague lost 83,000. In 1704 Stockholm had an epidemic, with about 40,000 fatal cases. In 1720 an epidemic in Marseilles carried off from 40,000 to 60,000 people. In 1770 and 1771 the plague killed 300,000 people in Moldovia, Wallachia, Transylvania, Hungary and Poland, and in the same year one-fourth of the population of Moscow died of plague. Since that time there have been frequent outbreaks of the disease, and it has constantly existed in Lower Hindostan and about Constantinople, but there have been no really great epidemics. Coming to recent times, Bombay suffered an epidemic in 1896. In January the mortality was nearly 5,000, and in February, 4,000. The total mortality in the presidency of Bombay has been 164,083. In Puna, last August, there was an average of 160 deaths a day, in a population of 60,000.

It is a remarkable fact that Europeans seem scarcely susceptible to the disease nowadays and are able to withstand its ravages when infected. During the recent outbreak in Hong-Kong only 11 Europeans were attacked, and the mortality in their cases was but 18.2 per cent. Among Japanese (10 cases) the mortality was 60 per cent., among Portuguese residents (18 cases) the mortality was 66 per cent., and among Chinese 2,619 cases) the mortality was 93.4 per cent

Dr. George M. Sternberg, L. L. D., in an interesting article in the Geographic Magazine, says:

"I shall have the satisfaction of stating that preventive medicine has made such progress during the past 50 years that there is very little danger that bubonic plague will ever again commit serious ravages in the more enlightened countries of Europe, or that it is a serious menace to the lives and prosperity of citizens of the Unted States."

Oregon Scenery Beats the World.

"Natural advantages?" asks Colonel Pat Donan in an interview with the reporter of the Fargo Forum. "Take Oregon as an example. It has an area of 96,030 square miles or 61,459,200 acres. It is 3500 square miles or 2,240,000 acres larger than New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Delaware all combined, with the District of Columbia, the white house and the national capitol and all their occupants thrown in for good—or rather, bad—measure. Its scenery includes all that is wild, sublime, picturesque and enchanting in glacier-crested mountain and crystal stream, gem-like island, boundless forest, crag, cataract and cascade. Cardinal Satolli, one of the most scholarly and cultivated men who ever represented his holiness, the pope, in this country, declared that the scenery of the Columbia river valley and the Cascade mountains, along the lines of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., surpassed everything he had elsewhere beheld in America. No pencil, pen nor tongue has ever yet portrayed the snow-covered glories of Mount Hood or the irridescent splendors of Multnomah falls."

Notice.

Columbia River Ice & Fuel Co. wishes to announce that they will deliver ice to any part of the city at all hours of the day or night. 'Phone 33 or 81 Long Dist.; 75 or 8 Seutert & Condon.

For Sale.

A good second-hand threshing machine for sale at L. Lane's blacksmith hop, on Third street. j4 d&w 1m

COTTON MADE SILK.

Accidental Discovery of Process That Made Millions.

The Valuable Find of an English Dyer and Its Subsequent Improvement Has Made Much Money.

A boy sat before the fire and watched his mother's kettle boil. The lid quivered, rose a little, and the boy gave steam power to the world.

John Mercer, an English dyer, filtered caustic soda through a square of cotton cloth. Thence a new verb—to mercerize—in the language, a new fabric on the market, and a new business, engaging millions of capital, to cheer the unemployed.

The story of the boy, John Watt, is old, but Mercer's story is new and interesting. Mercerized cotton, either cotton yarn or cotton cloth, resembles silk absolutely. It has the luster of silk; it will take on, like silk, the richest and most brilliant dyes, and it has the unmistakable soft-harsh, nestling feel which nothing but silk ever had, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

Also cotton, under this process, does not weaken, as might have been feared, but it acquires strength. A skein of cotton yarn in the natural state that will carry 13 ounces without breaking will carry, after mercerizing, 19 ounces. And if you take three coats and line the first with a plain cotton lining, the second with mercerized cotton and the third with silk, the cotton and the silk will wear out, about together, but the mercerized lining will outlast them two or three times over.

Mercerized cotton is used in linings, in underwear, in spindle banding, in stockings, in dress goods, in negligee shirts. There is a profit in mercerizing of from 100 to 200 per cent. In the last year or two many public dyers have added mercerizing machines to their plants, and a good number of mercerizing mills have been established.

Mercerizing began as far back as 1846 in the English town of Accrington, where John Mercer, manager for the firm of Hargreaves, filtered caustic soda through a cotton cloth. Mercer, by accident, kept this cloth by him, happened to test its strength, happened to splash it with a dye. He found that it was about twice as strong and about twice as susceptible to dye liquor as it had been before. Slight savings, in connection with big outputs, come in the long run to astonishing totals. Here was a saving by no means slight. Here, just by running a cotton thread through a liquid as cheap as water, it would come to do the work of two threads, and in being dyed it would save half the quantity of the dye stuff.

Mercer rejoiced. He refused for his secret an offer of $200,000 from a French firm. He had the idea of an immense syndicate, with himself at the head, rolling up millions of profits per annum.

Then it was found that cotton shrunk in the mercerizing. A yard of cloth would save in dyestuffs and in raw stock, say five cents to its manufacturers, but it would come out of the mercerizing bath only three-quarters of a yard of cloth. Against the profit of five cents a loss through shrinkage of about ten cents would have to be set. This is why Mercer never formed his syndicate, why mercerizing was of no commercial importance until latterly.

For the remaining 20 years of his life the man toiled ineffectually on, and he died disheartened. But his name lives. That is because, somewhere around 1890, Horace Lowe, in England, and Thomas and Provost, in Germany, began to try to see if it might not be possible to mercerize a cotton thread and to prevent the thread from shrinking in the process They more than succeeded.

Mercer had taken his cotton, steeped it for about three hours in caustic soda, then washed it. That is mercerizing in its simplest terms. To the Englishman, Lowe, and the Germans, Thomas and Provost, came simultaneously the idea of keeping the cotton stretched while steeping it in the caustic soda bath. They tied the ends of their cotton threads to sticks and then mercerized them. The sticks did not break, the thread did not even show signs of shrinkage. So easy was it to do what Mercer had been failing at for years and years.

But, more than this, they found that cotton mercerized under tension came out glossy, soft and rustling. To their amazement they found that they had transformed cotton into silk. And ever since the Englishmen and Germans have been fighting over the patents on this wonderful discovery.

The explanation of the luster that cotton, being mercerized, takes on, is simple. The soda and the tension together change the nature of the cotton fiber. The natural fiber is flat, shriveled; the mercerized fiber fills out, becomes round and smooth. And just as a flat, dried raisin has no luster, whereas the full ripe grape catches and throws back the light, so there is no luster to the flat fiber of the natural cotton, but on the mercerized sort the light shines and is reflected just as on the grape.

Cash in Your Checks.

All county warrants registered prior to Aug. 1, 1896, will be paid at my office. Interest ceases after June 30, 1900.

C. L. PHILLIPS,
County Treasurer.

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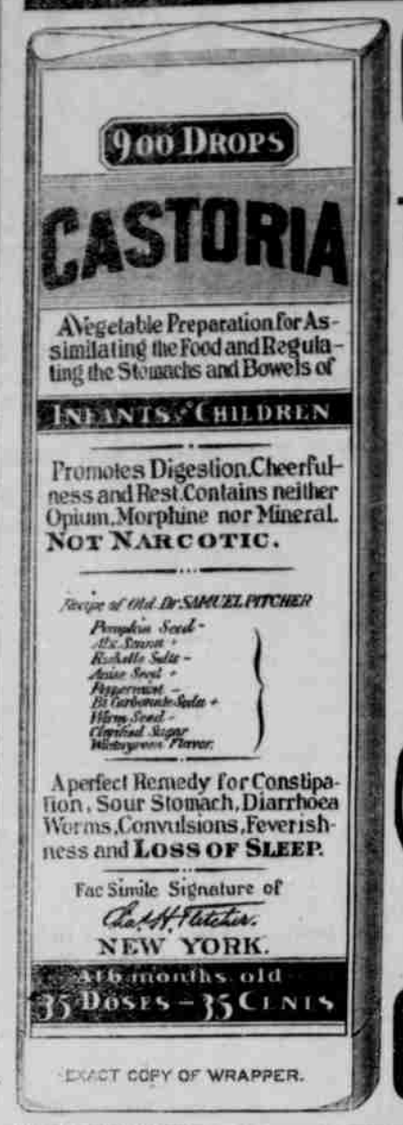

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