

The Weekly Chronicle.

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SLAVERY IN THE SULUS.

Along with the Philippines, the United States acquired the Sulu archipelago. Slavery exists there, though in its mildest form. While the slave is the property of his master, he is treated rather as a feudal retainer than as a slave in our sense of the word. Commenting on this the Spokesman-Review sensibly says:

The world can not be reformed in a jiffy, and in negotiating a treaty with the sultan of the Sulu islands, it was felt that substantial progress had been made toward the abolition of the custom by the adoption of article 10, providing that "any slave shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value," which is about \$20.

This has excited a protest from a few of the more active and noisy anti-expansionists, who have set up a shout that "slavery exists under the American flag," and it was atrocious to enter into treaty with the sultan of Sulu.

But, as a matter of fact and history, here again we have done precisely what Jefferson did nearly a century ago with the territorial possessions of the United States. Jefferson, in 1804, sent out the Lewis and Clark expedition to negotiate treaties with the powerful Indian tribes west of the Missouri river. Among all these tribes slavery and polygamy were practiced, and the evils have not entirely been abolished to this day. In Bancroft's "Native Races," we are told, in the chapter dealing with the Puget sound Indians, that—

"Slaves are held by all the tribes, and are treated very much like their dogs, being looked upon as property, and not within the category of humanity. For a master to kill half a dozen slaves is no wrong or cruelty; it only tends to illustrate the owner's noble disposition in so freely sacrificing his property. Slaves are obtained by war and kidnapping, and are sold in large numbers to northern tribes."

In providing for redemption and looking to the ultimate abolition of slavery in the Sulus, we have gone further than Jefferson thought of going. If the islands are retained, the barbaric practice will be abolished. If left to their own devices, it will be indefinitely maintained. Perhaps the chief motive of this jeremiad about slavery and the American flag is political rather than moral. Perhaps these moralists want office rather than the freeing of the Sulu slaves.

Irish-American sympathy for the Boers has received just such reward as every intelligent person, acquainted with the Boer character, anticipated. The Boers, whatever excellencies of character they may have, are religious bigots. They have no use for a Catholic and most of the Irish-American sympathizers were Catholics. It was not because these men loved the Boer that many of them volunteered to fight for him, but because they hated their hereditary foe, England. If the Boers had been at war with France, or Germany, or Austria, or Italy, it is precious little sympathy the Irish or the Irish-American would have wasted on them. For the Boer has no more use for an Irish Catholic than the than the devil has for holy water. And nobody is particularly surprised to find the Irish-Americans clamoring for pay for their unrequited services in the Boer war and threatening to raise a rumpus if they don't get it. And it is perfectly in line with what the writer of these lines, who is something of an Irish-American himself, anticipated, that Michael Davitt, the professional Irish agitator, should have left Pretoria four months ago, "thoroughly disillusioned, broken and sick at heart" and disgusted with the Boer character and methods. "I came out here at my own ex-

pense," whines Davitt. "It has cost me 300 pounds. I was full of enthusiasm for these people. They knew me, they knew my feelings, but they have never trusted me."

The Salt Lake Tribune, that ably supported Bryan four years ago, says the colonel is crazy and as sure as the world ought to stop talking. If there is anything in signs he is falling mentally, and he seems to be in that condition which, should the fatigue of the campaign culminate in defeat, he might break down utterly. His friends ought to make him withdraw from the stump, for surely he is impressing no one by what he is saying these days. He has given up delivering off-hand speeches; he reads all his speeches, that is, the set speeches to audiences—we do not mean the minute talk from coach platforms—and has to bear that hardest strain that comes to an orator—see his hearers withdraw one by one while he is talking. He seems to us to be much in the condition that Henry George was three years ago, or at least approaching that condition. He persisted in making speeches and died less than a week prior to election. And we all remember the fate of Horace Greeley.

The republican national committee gave out for publication the other day the names of nearly three hundred prominent democrats, many of whom supported Bryan in 1896 and some of them Palmer, but who intend to cast their ballots for McKinley and Roosevelt next November. The list comprises men who have been prominent in democratic politics for years, and their desertion of the party will mean vastly more than the mere loss of individual votes. Most of them have a strong following which will be influenced by the action of those to whom they have been accustomed to look for guidance in political matters. The list is really a remarkable one, showing as it does the tendency of men who were willing to swallow Bryan and his heresies once to repudiate him now that he has added to them disloyalty to the flag.

What Wyoming people think of militarism was expressed by their action at the commencement of the war with Spain. The state was allotted a quota of 300 volunteers, but sent over a thousand into the service. One of these volunteers who, when the war broke out was a leading democratic politician of the state, who went to the Philippines as a private and through merit won a commission, recently wrote home as follows: "I would like to be home so that I could vote against Bryan. I hope he will be defeated so badly that the bugaboo word imperialism will never be heard again."

Senator Hoar made a statement in Washington last week, in which he said: "The anti-imperialism of Mr. Bryan and many of his democratic supporters is but a mask for the free coinage of silver, for attack on the supreme court, for an income tax, for populism and socialism, and for free trade. These things, and not opposition to imperialism, are really what they have at heart and what they mean to accomplish, if trusted with power. Many of Mr. Bryan's most zealous supporters are among the most zealous advocates of exercising dominion over the Philippine islands."

The total money in circulation on September 1st in the United States was estimated by the director of the mint to have been \$2,096,683,042, an increase (in round numbers) of \$34,000,000 since June 1st, \$145,000,000 since September 1, 1899, and \$590,000,000 since September 1, 1896. For four years the increase has been at the average rate of about \$12,000,000 per month.

The awful results of imperialism have begun to appear, says the Astorian. Republican officials are going to allow Porto Ricans who are residing in Baltimore to vote, and there will be no chance before election for the liberal-minded democracy to pass a constitutional amendment denying them the privilege because their grandmothers didn't have it.

ADVANCE IN 100 YEARS.

There were but 53,000,000 people in America when this century opened. France had five times as many people; Germany, and even Austria, had four times America's population; Italy had three times as many, and so had Great Britain. Even Spain had double our number of people, and little Portugal was our rival in numbers.

We have more people now than any European nation except Russia, which alone leads us. We have as many people as live in all Great Britain and France combined. We have one-half more people than Germany. We have, practically, 75,000,000 people in the United States, and 10,000,000 more in our new possessions.

There were only five large cities in America in 1800. Philadelphia, with 66,000, was the largest, the seat of government and the center of wealth and culture. New York was next with 60,000. Baltimore was third with 26,500; Boston fourth with 25,000, and Charleston, South Carolina, fifth with 19,000 people.

Chicago was unheard of in 1800. The century was three years old before the government even built a fort where Chicago now stands, and it was not until thirty years later that a city was thought of and incorporated.

There was no western city. The mighty, modern cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Denver and Kansas City were unheard of. There was a small trading post at St. Louis. That was all. The Pacific coast had two or three missions under Spanish control. All the rest of the west was given over to Indians and wild beasts.

In what are Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin now, there lived 6000 people in 1800, spread over that whole territory. The "Far West" was then Kentucky, Ohio and Western New York. Beyond the Alleghenies was practically a wilderness. Now 53,000,000 people live within the area that belonged to our nation in 1800.

The United States is larger now than all Europe in point of area. It has 3,600,000 square miles—one-fourteenth of the land surface of the entire globe. In 1800 we had just 825,000 square miles.

We are the richest nation on the globe. Today our wealth is estimated at over \$100,000,000,000; in 1800 it was \$2,000,000,000. A man worth \$300,000 was then considered abnormally rich; today we have several hundred men who are worth \$3,000,000 or more.

Uncle Sam spends each year on his government \$550,000,000, not including the extra outlay occasioned by our late war and the accession of territory. In 1800 he spent \$12,500,000. In four years he now spends more than the entire wealth of the nation in 1800.—George B. Waldron in Oregon Teachers' Monthly.

Dispatches from Manila state that the Philippine commission is considering plans for expending \$2,000,000 in the construction of good roads in the island of Luzon. And the New York Mail excitedly cries: "Imperialism! Imperialism! Shall the sacred right of the Tagal to vend his way along a cow-path through the brier-patch be ruthlessly destroyed by the pale-faced intruder? Shall he be compelled to increase the value of his own property by building modern public highways? Now, then, all together, gentlemen, in your hoarsest chest-notes, 'Imperialism!'"

From a nation of borrowers we have become a lending nation, and interest rates are cheaper today in the United States than anywhere else on earth. In place of selling bonds in time of peace we are paying bonds in time of war, all of which proves that the claim of national prosperity is based on substantial facts.

Labor is busy, is better paid and has to work shorter hours than in any other country on earth. Under the republican administration of the government, he is today better fed, better housed, better clothed, better educated than anywhere else on God's green earth and he will be slow to vote for a change.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

Apportionment of State and County Funds for 1900.

The state school fund is apportioned but once a year. It is received by the county treasurer in August as formerly, but is not apportioned by the county superintendent until the next regular quarter, which is the first Monday in October.

The total number of school children between the ages of 4 and 20 in Wasco county is 4408.

The state funds reached the maximum this year, being \$1.56 per capita, or a total of \$6876.48 for this county.

The total amount of county school funds on hand Oct. 1st was \$1862.06. Of this the distribution amounted to 40 cents per capita, leaving a surplus of \$98.86.

The school year begins on the first Monday in March, and school funds are apportioned under the law which went into effect May 22, 1899, on the first Monday in January, April, July and October. Each child has already received in this school year for April \$1.30; July 60 cents; October \$1.96; making a total of \$3.86. This does not take into account the special school tax voted in twenty-three school districts out of sixty-three reporting in this county.

In the apportionment of school funds in January next each school district receives first \$50 regardless of the number of children enumerated, provided there are funds sufficient. We have the information on authority of the superintendent that each district will receive its \$50 or more at that time. Any amount of the common school funds on hand over \$50 on the first Monday in March shall be re-apportioned by the county superintendent.

Following is the amount sent each district clerk today:

DIST.	CLERK.	AMOUNT.
1	T C Benson, Cascade Locks	\$ 284 20
2	M H Nickelson, Hood River	286 16
3	L Henry, Hood River	589 96
4	P D Hinrichs, Hood River	246 96
5	C D Henrich, Hood River	158 76
6	Wm H Edick, Mt Hood	64 68
7	J H Feak, Hood River	150 92
8	W T McClure, Mosier	43 12
9	A Y Marsh, The Dalles	41 16
10	J W Johnston, do	76 44
11	Jas Cameron, do	54 88
12	C L Schmidt, do	2871 40
13	W H Sharp, do	50 96
14	M M Cushing, do	52 92
15	August Deckert, do	31 36
16	Wm Brookhouse, do	29 40
17	M D Farrington, do	78 40
18	Leon E Davis, do	43 12
19	No report	
20	J B Havely, Boyd	105 84
21	C H Southern, Boyd	137 20
22	O B Connelly, The Dalles	86 24
23	T F Gray, do	54 88
24	M D Adams, do	72 52
25	O L Walter, do	52 92
26	Wm Means, do	37 24
27	J W Nolin, Dufur	82 32
28	W J Harriman, Enderby	64 68
29	Geo W Johnston, Dufur	204 60
30	Henry Hudson, Dufur	90 16
31	H W Powell, Boyd	25 48
32	W H Odell, Boyd	45 08
33	B H Haynes, Nansene	78 40
34	Orrin W Moore, Nansene	45 08
35	W L Hendricks, Kingsley	25 48
36	James LeDuc, Dufur	64 64
37	G W Jordan, Kingsley	39 20
38	Henry Bolton, Kingsley	148 96
39	F M Warner, Nansene	80 36
40	F E McCorkle, Tygh Valley	76 44
41	V C Young, Mosier	45 08
42	E N Chandler, Wamic	174 44
43	Jos A Knox, Hood River	33 32
44	J M Ledford, Smock	50 96
45	J West, Wapinitia	47 04
46	O L Paquet, do	107 80
47	N W Flinn, do	56 84
48	J H Chastain, Jr, Victor	160 72
49	F S Fleming, Bake Oven	80 36
50	Frank Irvine, Antelope	235 20
51	K F McDonald, Antelope	37 24
52	G L Carroll, Mosier	84 28
53	Chas Gosson, The Dalles	64 68
54	F J Reese, Antelope	29 40
55	H W Cooke, Ridgeway	25 48
56	M F Bird, Viento	94 08
57	J C Wingfield, Enderby	68 60
58	C C English, The Dalles	37 24
59	J G Bolter, Cross Keys	7 84
60	No report	
61	J I Miller, Hood River	147 00
62	No report	
63	J E Kennedy, Wamic	78 40
64	H Stoneman, The Dalles	45 08
65	A C Martin, Victor	94 08

Obituary.

B. F. Lewis, father of Mrs. J. F. Moore of this city, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, Sept. 28, at the residence of his daughter. Mr. Lewis was born in Erie county, New York, Feb. 3rd, 1824. When 26 years old he crossed the plains to California and located at Placerville where he engaged in mining and packing and subsequently went into the mercantile business in the town of Lewiston which was named after him. He was married at Sacramento, California, in 1856. In 1870 he moved to what is now Lake county, Oregon, where he buried his wife eight years later. From the death of his wife Mr. Lewis has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Moore. He leaves four sisters, all living in Minnesota, one brother living on the Pacific coast, and two daughters. The immediate cause of death was apoplexy. Mr. Lewis was a man of strict honor and integrity and of kindly and generous impulses. He will be sadly missed by the immediate members of his family and by the little ones of the neighborhood with whom he was a general favorite.

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Rockwell Salt -
Sassafras -
Cinnamon -
Mint -
Clove -
Cinnamon -
Sassafras -
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Clove -

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