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## PORTO RICAN TARIFF ACT.

After all the bitter things that have been said and written about the Porto Rican tariff bill it is interesting to know what the natives themselves think of it, after having lived over six months under its operations. What have been the results? Let a native paper, the Jan Juan (Porto Rico) Daily News of Nov. 13, 1900, answer.

"We have lived now," says the News, "for six months under the 85 per cent preferential tariff. The question now is, is it good or bad? Has it helped or injured us? The legislature will have these questions to decide."

"We now have the question to deal with aside and apart from politics. Its use as a campaign club is past and gone. The burden of deciding this very important question is solely upon the legislature. As it decrees, so shall it be. If it desires to abolish the tariff and operate the island upon a free-trade basis, it can be so ordered."

"If the people of Porto Rico, through the legislature, desire to continue the tariff, it can be done. A precedent has been established which will permit this class of taxation. It has been legally decreed that such action is constitutional."

"If the tariff is abolished, it is at once evident that a more burdensome and higher rate of internal taxation must be imposed. Where and upon what shall this be levied is indeed a perplexing question."

"Aside from all the difficulties that may or will arise from the abolition of the tariff, let us glance at the tariff itself, and see what it has done. In the last six months the 15 per cent tariff has afforded the island as much, if not more, revenue than the 100 per cent tariff. The theory that 'the way to increase revenue is by lowering the taxes' is proven to be true for Porto Rico. This revenue will be constantly increasing as our trade increases, as it is sure to do. It has helped the consumer, for it has lowered the taxes he has to pay, not only on American goods, but upon all goods that enter our market in competition with them. This results in an increase of importations. This helps the producer by constantly providing him a means to carry his goods to the great American market, which is always so hungry for the product this island has to dispose of. Again, unless we have a traffic both ways, the steamers must make one trip without a cargo, and the freight is thereby doubled."

"A tariff helps us as borrowers; it will give our securities a stand in the United States, which they could not have without a permanent revenue like the tariff revenue. The argument so often advanced in favor of a tariff tax as against other means of raising revenue, that it is easily collected, is especially forcible in Porto Rico. We would advise that the tariff is necessary, and if it were not, it would still be the most convenient and logical means of raising our revenue. Let the tariff stand at 15 per cent."

## SYMPATHY FOR KRUGER.

When the dogs of congress opened the other day, Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, an Irish anglophobist, was waiting with the following "paramount" resolution: "Resolved, That the effort of Paul Kruger to obtain the assistance of the civilized nations of the world in securing peace and proper terms of settlement between Great Britain and the Boer republics is deserving of the praise and sympathy of the American people."

Commenting on this the Spokesman-Review very justly remarks that Mr. Kruger is not deserving of the praises of this country. He led his people into hopeless war, and no man has a right to do that, unless

the struggle is waged against the direct tyranny. He has destroyed the republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and by pursuing the hopeless struggle he shows a purpose to annihilate his unhappy people. It is preposterous to say that the course he has followed was justified by the demands made by the British government for concessions to the outlanders.

In France, designing politicians and an emotional populace have encouraged Mr. Kruger's mad mission; but he will discover a different reception from the German government. In a spirit of true humanitarianism, the Cologne Gazette voices the convictions of official Germany when it declares that "it would be a grave political mistake, it would be even a great crime, to allow him to entertain even a spark of hope that Germany will render him any practical support."

Throughout, the course of Kruger has been devoid of tact, diplomacy or statesmanship. The consequences of his reckless actions are most distressing. The Boers, as a people, are deserving of profound sympathy, but not Kruger. His course has been reprehensible.

## TRUSTS, TARIFFS AND TRADE.

The British press, our London correspondent tells us, finds a fly in the amber of its joy over the triumph of sound money and national honor in the United States elections, says the New York Tribune. This musciform grievance is protection. There will be no return to the Wilson tariff or any such system for the benefit of foreign competitors with American industry. Wherefore the British press, or a part of it, seeing "Made in the United States" looming large and frequent upon railroads and bridges and innumerable other wares all over the red tinted map, laments that Brother Jonathan is so joined to his idols, and especially that in his idolatry he has made himself the prey and victim of the octopodian trust, the natural offspring of protection.

Doubtless the lament and the solicitude for our welfare are well meant. Yet, the solemn and significant fact, as cold and solid as a chunk of palaeocrytic ice, is just what our correspondent again reminds us of, and what we have often remarked in these columns—that trusts are as common in Free Trade England as in Protectionist America. Trusts have been formed in nearly all the great industries of Great Britain, until today, to use an historic phrase, the kingdom is "plastered all over" with them. Wherefore, then, should John the Pot call Jonathan the Kettle black?

The answer may perhaps be found in another of our correspondent's shrewd observations—that is, that it is by no means certain that the number of manufacturing concerns has been increasing in Great Britain as it has in the United States. Here, as we recently had occasion to observe, despite all the formations of trusts, the number of factories has increased from 350,000 in 1890 to 600,000 in 1900—71 per cent, or three and a half times as fast as the population has increased—and our foreign trade, especially in exports of manufactured goods, has also increased at an enormous rate. There is no indication of similar increases in British manufactures and trade. And it makes all the difference in the world whether industrial and commercial prosperity is increasing or is decreasing, be it because of or in spite of the trusts.

After reading the words of the president in regard to the position of the executive towards the Cubans, the Porto Ricans and the Filipinos, the fellow who was talking about the wish of McKinley to be an emperor should go out in the desert and hide his face in the sand, says the Walla Walla Union. How untrue many of the assertions of Bryan were during the late campaign can now be discovered.

Full returns of the November election from all the states give McKinley 7,238,514 votes, and Bryan 6,369,796; McKinley's plurality, 877,718. In 1896, McKinley received 7,107,304 votes, and Bryan

6,533,080; McKinley's plurality, 574,224. McKinley's vote was larger by 131,210 than four years ago, Bryan's not as large by 172,284, and McKinley's plurality was larger by 303,494.

Contracts were recently signed in London and ratified in New York for the equipment of the Charing Cross, Euston & Hamstead Underground Railway with electricity, at a cost of about \$20,000,000, Americans furnishing all the capital for the enterprise. At this rate it won't be long till those blasted Brits will be saying we own them.

## ORE FROM THE GOLDEN EAGLE MINE.

Yesterday the Golden Eagle Mining Company received four sacks of ore taken from the bottom of the shaft in their mine, and the ore is now spread out for inspection in the old bowling alley rooms at the Umatilla. We say "spread out" for inspection, but this is qualified by the statement that only those who care to ask can see it, for it is not a public display, but is simply made for the use and benefit of the stockholders.

The writer had the pleasure of looking at the ore, and to say that it is wonderfully rich is to express it mildly. The ore, all of it, shows the yellow gold, and some of it will probably show ten per cent in weight of gold. This ore is not selected samples, but taken from the drift and shipped just as it came from the mine, without sorting. The rich streak from which the ore was taken, we are told, is from two to four inches wide and will run about 7000 to \$10,000 to the ton. The ore is somewhat decomposed; is a very fine quality of quartz, with some barium sulphide, giving it a glossy appearance. It carries also a small percentage of copper and lead sulphides, with a trace of antimony, and bunches of manganese, the latter being invariably rich in gold. A trifle of chrome lead and a trace of silver chloride and bromide gives the ore a beautiful color.

The company is now doing dead work, cutting out a station and proposing to sink a double compartment shaft on their recent rich find. They have a 45-horse power steel boiler in place, a good hoist and pump with a capacity of 250 gallons per minute, to a depth of 250 feet. It will perhaps be a month before work on the shaft will be commenced, but it is probable that within three months, the stockholders will be rewarded for their patience and energy, and that the money from at least one mine in Oregon will be kept in Oregon and we may add—in one of the best towns in Oregon, and that, of course, is The Dalles, where almost the entire stock is owned.

## A Pleasant Afternoon.

In response to invitations issued ten days ago, about seventy-five ladies assembled at the home of Mrs. Harris, on the hill, yesterday afternoon. The guests were met at the door by Mrs. W. H. Groat and Mrs. E. J. Collins, and ushered into the parlors, where they were received by Mrs. Harris, assisted by Miss Baum, of Portland.

The spacious parlors were profusely decorated with festoons of amilax and trailing vines, while numberless Chinese lanterns were hung throughout the hall and other rooms. A very pleasing effect was made by the shades being drawn and the room lighted by artificial lights.

Miss Sampson very graciously presided over the punch bowl.

After an hour or two spent in games and conversation, refreshments were very daintily served by Miss Marden, Miss Collins and Miss Sampson.

Mrs. Harris has won the name of being one of the most charming of hostesses, and the guests very reluctantly departed, thanking her for a most pleasant afternoon.

## Special Council Meeting.

A special meeting of the common council was held last night, with Councilman H. C. Liebs in the chair in the absence of the mayor. The meeting was called for the purpose of authorizing the city treasurer to invest \$4500 of the city funds in Wheeler county warrants. To this end an ordinance was passed transferring \$1987.87 from the general fund to the sinking fund. This was followed by another ordinance giving the treasurer the necessary authority to make the investment. The Wheeler county warrants are here and have been secured at par.

It will interest the tax payers of The Dalles to know that the city has now \$12,800 at interest, which is yielding in the neighborhood of \$70 a month, and that most of this sum has been accumulated in the last two years.

The marshal was given carte blanche for cleaning the mud off Second street.

## GOING EAST.

If you intend to take a trip East, ask your ticket agent to route you via The Great Wabash, a modern and up-to-date railroad in every particular.

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Wednesday's Daily.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McAndie, of Antelope, are in town.  
Sheriff Kelly went to Mosier this morning on business.  
Judge Bradshaw got through with circuit court at Moro yesterday and got back home last night.

Max Lueddemann, editor of the Antelope Herald, arrived here today and will remain for a few days visiting friends.

Mr. Joseph Mazzoni, advance agent of the Original Royal Marine Band of Italy, that plays at the Vogt tomorrow night, is in the city.

O. E. Shippy, manager of the Lyle Lumber Co., was in town today looking over the situation with a view to the starting of a box factory here in the spring.

Thursday's Daily.  
Frank Gable was in town today from Wapinitia.  
Hon. W. H. Biggs, of Wasco, was in town today, accompanied by Mrs. Biggs.  
J. Barnhouse, a pioneer settler of Eastern Oregon, is in the city from Caleb.

Martin Weymen, a highly respected pioneer of Denny Hollow, was in town today.  
Mayor E. B. Dufur returned home last night from Moro, where he was attending to legal business.

Leon Rondeau, one of the most extensive farmers on Tygh Ridge, is in the city the guest of the Obarr hotel.

G. W. Moody, of Jacksonville, Illinois, is in the city on a visit to his brother, Ex-Governor Moody.

Mrs. Charles Hilton and daughter, Miss Florence, arrived from Portland on the boat last night, and will spend a short time with friends.

Friday's Daily.  
H. Taylor Hill, of Prineville, is in the city.

John Minto, special internal revenue officer, is in the city on business connected with his office.

Richard Phillipber, a prominent business man of Geiser, Baker county, stopped over here today to visit his old-time friend, John H. Cradelbaugh.

## BORN.

This morning, December 6, 1900, to Mr. and Mrs. German Segui, of Mill Creek, a daughter.

## Southern California.

Notable among the pleasures afforded by the Shasta Route is the winter trip to Southern California and Arizona. Renewed acquaintance with this section will ever develop fresh points of interest added sources of enjoyment, under its sunny skies, in the variety of its industries, in its prolific vegetation and among its numberless resorts of mountain, shore, valley and plain.

The two daily Shasta trains from Portland to California have been recently equipped with the most approved pattern of standard and tourist sleeping cars, but the low rates of fare will still continue in effect.

Illustrated guides to the winter resorts of California and Arizona may be had on application to  
C. H. MARSHALL, G. P. A.,  
Portland, Oregon.

Owing to the splendid musical treat given at the Vogt last evening, the Women of Woodcraft did not expect an audience at their street fair and carnival, but their friends surprised them by a splendid turnout and the house was filled and a good program listened to. The ladies on the committee were disappointed in not being able to give their program as was arranged on account of sickness in several instances. A musician for dancing could not be had as was arranged, due to the pianists all being at the Italian band entertainment, but the committee will promise this in future, that a musician for dancing will be there to play. However, dancing was enjoyed even if the guests did have to furnish the music, and a pleasant social evening was enjoyed by all. There was no formality, but everyone was requested to make themselves at home, and geniality reigned supreme. A handsome sum was taken at the door and in every way the evening was a success. Come again.

Grand Masquerade Ball.  
In response to repeated requests that have been made of Professor Sandvig during the past six weeks that gentleman has announced his consent to give a grand masquerade ball at the Baldwin opera house, New Year's night. The professor wants the public to understand that every measure will be taken to make the ball in every respect first class. Before entering the hall all masquers, without distinction of sex, will be required to remove their masks in presence of a committee who will in no instance allow objectionable characters to enter. Further particulars will be announced later. c57  
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### The Dalles-Cello Canal.

Captain Harts, of the United States Engineers Corps, has completed the report of the proposed Dalles-Cello canal investigation, and the document was sent to the chief of the corps at Washington, D. C., Saturday, says the Telegram. It is believed that the papers will reach Washington some time this week, and in all probability will at once be made public, as the material pertains entirely to the appropriation bill to be presented at the present session of congress. Captain Harts expresses a belief that it will be published as soon as it is possible for the public printers to do so.

The document is an exhaustive one, touching upon every phase of the proposed construction and route. There are ten maps of the Columbia region, and several photographs accompanying the report. Incorporated in the document is an estimate of the resources of the Columbia river valley that the canal would, of necessity, be compelled to handle. The compilation of this feature of the report developed the fact that the staple products of the region drained by the river above The Dalles that seek outlet through the Columbia channel, amount to about \$25,000,000 per annum. This includes only the principal products as hay, grain, fruits, cattle, etc.

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