## **GRAND RONDE AWAKE**

Will Feed the Rich Mining Country Tributary.

ALSO REACHING OUT FOR TIMBER

Projected Railroad Enterprise Has Strong Men Behind It and Will Be Carried to Completion.

LA GRANDE, Or., Jan. 16.-The effect of the mining development of Eastern Oro-gon is beginning to be felt in the agritural districts. An agrarian popula tion is slow to take up new lines of in-dustry. Remaining for years in one place and settling into fixed habits of action, varied only with the seasons, farmers and interior merchants do not readily adapt themselves to changing cond Revolutions in agricultural systems often are delayed until imposed by immigrants who infuse fresh blood and foreign ideas into the community. Thoughtful experi-

The Grand Ronde valley, the richest and most extensive valley of Bastern Oregon, is waking up to wonderful oppor-tunities. It finds itself the agricultural center of a mineral zone which is attracting and giving support to thousands of people. The Cornucopia and Snake river mines, 60 miles east, and the Baker City, Sumpler and Granite mines, within the same distance south and southeast, are tributary to the fields, meadows, gardene and orchards of the Grand Ronde. And now that the mining camps are making frequent and heavy demands upon this land of plenty, residents begin to have an appreciation of their holdings. So many of them have had their cupidity aroused by touching the gold and silver which is flowing in from the mining camps that organization is under way to get more or the precions stuff. It is agreed that Grand Ronde should place herself in po-sition to traffic directly with all the producing mining centers. The Hilgard Granite & Southwestern Railroad Com-

The project of a rallroad up the Grand Ronde canyon and over the summit of the Blue mountains and down a fork of the John Day river to Granite is not a result of mining enterprise only. It is a neces-sity for timber and sawmill operators. But the farmers of the Grand Ronde valley look upon it with great favor because it will put them in quick and close comnication with the best market which a farmer may hope for-a mining camp.

Interest in the Railroad.

the preliminaries of building from Hilgard to Granite go forward, interest in the project naturally increases. The citizens of La Grande and vicinity begin

to talk futures with great assurance. Engineer W. T. Chalk and his assist-ants have advanced a number of miles up the Grand Ronde canyon. Their ob-servations and line of stakes indicate easy grades and inexpensive construction. The surveyors and locators follow a wagor road for the entire distance of 60 miles from Hilgard to Granite. This track has been used by prospectors and freighters since the early '60s. It is much traveled every summer. It follows the water grades of the Grand Ronde and John Day rivers, crossing a low divide between them renders the preliminary survey of railroad an easy undertaking, and will be onvenience to the graders and con-ction gangs which will make their way through the canyons in the summer.

One of the Steels, who had the contract or building the mountainous division of he O. R. & N. from Huntington to Umatilia, expresses the opinion that the route up the Grand Rondo and down the John Day offers no great difficulties to either construction or operation of a railroad. Backed up with a knowledge of every mile of the proposed route, he says that construction of a permanent way for rails will not be expensive. The rock forms tion in this region is soft. The surface is decomposed and works down readily. Cuts and grades can be made cheaply.

Lumber by the Millions.

In its own good time the Hilgard, Gran-its & Southwestern railroad would have been built if there had not been bags of gold ore hung up at Granite as an in For several years a railroad up the Grand Ronde canyon has been in minds of the sawmill men who oper-large plants near La Grande. Those mills have consumed the best timber in their immediate vicinity. One of the mills has been cutting logs from the banks of the Grand Ronde river for a distance of 30 miles above the mill dam and using the current of the stream as a transport. The anks of the Grand Ronde have vielded this one mill 75,000,000 feet of logs. In the coming spring freshet 15,000,000 feet more will come down the Grand Ronde for the same factory. To supply this drive exten sive logging is going on this winter in the mountains above La Grande. Other mills in the group west of this city are sleading into their yards 9,000,000 feet of logs, so that for sawmills within flys miles of La Grande contracts have already been let for 27,000,000 feet of logs for the of 1900. The mills near Eigin, Imbler, the Cove and Catherine creek are setting their machinery for 5,500,000 feet of logs this year. The total cut of the Grand Rende valley for the coming 12 months will certainly reach 12,500,000 feet.

There seems no danger of overdoing the suwmill industry in Pastern Oregon. ills have sold down so close that a run of six months is requisite for stocking up the yards. There is no probability murket for Eastern Oregon lumber will be glutted. There are indications, on the other hand, that the requirements of mining regions of Oregon, Idaho, Utah and Colorado, where this product is marketed, will be greater than ever before.

The average return for the lumber produced in this region is \$10 50 per 1000 f. c. b. cars. High grades bring far more than those figures: low grades some less, but the average is \$10 56. On the estimated export 1900, 22,500,000 feet, the sum of \$341,250 will be realized. Millmen declare that males will exceed \$550,000. The returns for the lumber export the year will cover one-third the cust of the projected railway through 60 miles of forest and mining

The fact that the Grand Rande Lumber apany, of Perry, is advancing the most of the money for the preliminary work on the new railroad is favorable for early ompletion of the line. Within the last four years this company has sawed up 45,-000,000 feet of logs. It has demonstrated the possibility and practicability of driving loge in the swift mountain streams of Eastern Oregon. For years other millmen in Eastern Oregon have claimed that the atreams were too turbulent to be used.

Lumbermen and the Railroad. L. C. Stunley, who owns a controlling interest in the Grand Ronde Lumber Company, lives at Chippewa Falls, Wis. in a position, on account of h's standing in the financial world, to secure the cooperation of other Eastern capitalists in the present railroad project, if assistance is desired E. W. Bartlett, register of the La Grande land office, and his father, Eu Ciaire, Wis., are mockholders in the company and enthusiastic of the railread. Rebert Smith, ent of the La Grande National batk. moters of the railread and also interested in lumbering, is a prime mover in the railroad scheme. J. M. Church, mayor of La Grande, a banker and capitalist, says that the new railroad will be the realization of a dream which encopied his mind as far back as 1870. Mr. Church is a ploneer of this region. He was one of the first quartz miners in the Granite district, his operations in that pursult dating as early as 1888.

Rall Transportation Cheapeat. It is established in the business of log-ging and milling that by rail is the cheap-

est way to get timber from the fores to the yard of the factory. A few years ago it was thought that nothing could compete with driving logs down atreams and rivers. Sawmill men have changed front on this question. Even in Western Washington, where watercourses and arms of the sea indent the land everywhere, the railroad is recognized as the most eco nomical transport. This is in the face of the fact that construction to very expen-sive and difficult through the dense forests west of the Cascade mountains. The mills at Klamathon, in Northern California, which have long used the Klamath river as a driveway, are preparing to substitute steam for current power. The Klamathon logging road will run along the bank of the river for 30 miles as a positive and striking demonstration of the superiority of the rail over the river for logging. Ten years ago millmen might have ridiculed this departure at Klamathon. Now it will be indorsed by any progressive logger. At Coos bay, the large sawmills depend more and more upon the railroad, which penetrates the interior country. In past years the Coos and Coquille rivers were

sufficient for all logging purposes.

A few years ago the Sumpter Valley rallway was built for hauling sawlogs into Baker City from the forests of which Sumpter was the center. For the simple purpose of logging it proved a paying invostment. But it has done more than was originally intended for it. Offering cheap transportation, it stimulated developmen of the mines near Sumpter, and a great industry and large population have re-The 23 miles of narrow-gauge track, besides performing all that was in-tended for it, now carry thousands of ions of merchandise and thousands of pecple to settle a once uninhabited country. The road has built up the country, as rail read do nowadays. Besides what it makes from freights and logging, the Sumpter Valley road—only 23 miles in ength-reaps a harvest of nearly \$100 a

day from passenger fares.

The people of the Grand Ronde valley hope for as great results and benefits from the line between Hilgard and Granite as have come to the Baker City district, WILBUR FISK BROCK.

CATHOLICISM AMONG BOERS

Claim Made That They Are Free From Religious Intolerance.

PORTLAND, Jan. 16 .- (To the Editor.)-In view of the fact that several articles bearing on the question of Boer bigotry have appeared in the columns of The Oregenian and were allowed so far to pass unchallenged. I deem it my duty for justice's sake to a race struggling for the priceless crown of God-given liberty to contradict the false statements which have issued from the pen of such thoughtless writers as Sidney O'Brien, of Washingion. We are led to believe by strong Eugish sympathizers that the Boer is very much of the same stripe as the A. P. A. in his palmiest days. We are told that the Boer is such a bloodthirsty bigot that he will look down with a merciless eye on the dying Irinhman who in the name of God and humanity calls for a Catholi priest, and that the heart of the Boer i o hardened against the Catholic church that he will not allow the minister of God to approach the dying sinner and console his soul in that critical moment of life. If these statements were true, the Boer say, would be worthy to meet with the wrath of God and that of nations, and the oner he and his race were swept off the face of the earth the better it would be for liberty and civilization. But I challenge the truth of such statements. We call for facts based upon the testi-mony of impartial eye-witnesses. I am I am not prejudiced against the English peo-ple, but I am not ready to accept all the falsehoods which are published with some collitical motive in view to arouse the pre-tudice of the English-speaking masses against the Boer and favor indirectly a ertain class of political wirepuliers. I am not by any means one of those

the should wish to see the downfall of the British empire because I realize full well that in such a case the cause of progress and civilization would be checked to a very great extent throughout the world; ut let us give the Boer full justice where tustice belongs. Allow me to state that the Catholic church has had nothing to fear from the so-called prejudice of the Boer government. It is a noted fact, based upon the testimony of Catholic church authorities such as the Oblate Fathers in South Africa, that the church has enjoyed great freedom and has made great strides of progress since she began o establish her missions, some 40 years ago, in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The Transvaal is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of a prefect apostolic, who is a priest having episco-pal jurisdiction. The Orange Free State was also made a prefecture apostolic about the same time as the Transvaal republic. For 48 years the Oblate Father of Mary Immaculate have labored with xtraordinary zeal and have reaped abundant success in both republics. In 1851 there were only a few priests in the field, but now there are 80 Oblate Fathers and five vicariates, a very flourishing monasery of Trappist Fathers. Christian and Mariat Brothers, Holy Family, Augustin-ians, Dominican, Nazareth, Mercy, Ursuline and Kermaria nuns.
At Johannesburg there is the largest and

best equipped hospital in South Africa, a large boarding school for young ladies, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Family; near by a home for old men and women and an orphanage, under the charge of the Sisters of Nazareth. Besides these, the Ursuline nuns and the Marist Brothers teach more than 500 children in their schools. The same thing can be said of the Sisters of the Holy Family at Bloemfontein and Kimberley of the Sisters of Mercy at Mafeking, and of the Sixters of Kermaria at Taungs. We find the Oblate Fathers in armies, because in both there are Catho-lic soldiers. Rev. Father Ogle, O. M. I., is with the British at Mafeking; Rev. Father Morley, with the British at Kimberley; Rev. Father William Murray and Rev. Father James Saby purform the same duties at Ladysmith. Rev. Father Leon Marchal, of Johannesburg, is chaplain to a regiment of 2000 Irishmen, who have taken the part of the Boers. Rev. Father Stephen Hammer, of the same city, is chaplain to 2 corps of 3000 German volunteers. These authorities are all to found in the "Petites Annales" of

Now, I ask, how do these facts compare with the gratultous statements of Sidney O'Brien, as quoted in Monday's Oregonian? If the Boers were so bigoted as pic tured by such writers would the Catholic church have made the progress and enjoy the freedom of action which she does all over the Transvaal and the Orange Free State? L. P. DESMARAIS.

Oblates of Mary Immaculate for Decem

Only Two Days Left.

Charles L. Young, manager for Emma Nevada, telegraphed Manager Heilig, of the Marquam Grand theater, yesterday, inquiring if the guarantee had been raised and giving Mr. Hellig two days in which make the arrangements. The sub scription list will remain open today and Thursday. By tomorrow night it will be known whether the great singer will visit Portland.

Fifty Chickens Were Stolen. J. A. Braden, who lives at Glencoe sta tion, had 50 chickens stolen Monday nig He reported the matter to the Portland police, and it is hoped the thieves will be caught if they bring their booty to this city for disposal.

The Lord Cnirus Spoken. ASTORIA, Jan. 16.—The British ship Lord Cairns, which sailed from San Franeisco for Cork December 16, was spoken by the British ship Colony, December 24, in latitude 15:30, longitude 123:30.

The French peasants who live near the sew age farms of Paris have entered a protest because of the contamination of their wells.

REV. KRUEGER PROTESTS AGAINST BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

Uitlanders Not Entitled to Represen tation, as They Are Only Temporankly in the Country.

HUNTSVILLE, Wash., Jan. 14 .- (To th Editor.)—The population of South Africa today is a mixture of classes. Here we find the white race south of the Yambesi river almost as large as the population of Chicago. Half of these are of Boer or Dutch origin, while the others are Afri-kanders and Ultianders. The Afrikanders are those who were born in the country but of European descent, while the Uit landers, Dutch, Germans and English. for the most part only temporary or tran sient settlers. The negro class has a population of about 6,000,000, divided into nany tribes, and scattered over thousands of miles of territory. All black make a common cause against the whites All blucks Unlike Americans, the people of South Africa are always more or less in strife, and most of this is caused by political ambition and jealousy. The enemy of the Boer is the Uitlander. The Cape Colonist is at enmity with the Natalians; yet the Cape Colonists and Natalians make com-mon cause against the Boer. Thus strife and enmity are the lot of this country and a union is not to be thought of a



Rev. P. Krueger, Huntsville, Wash

ong as these conditions prevail. Thus the growth and development of this part of God's heritage is retarded, and all must suffer. When we consider that the firs settlement of South Africa was made about the time America was settled, it seems rather startling, this diversity of Africa, with its tropical clime, its water

less desert, its fertile plains, its wilder-ness of mountains, has less than 1,009,000 people who have found the country agreeable enough to become permanent citi-zens. All along the coast, and for hundreds of miles inland, the country car yield as much as any country in the world; the climate is pleasant, and homes would be most agreeable. Hundreds of miles inland, far beyond the great Kar-row desert, are the plains of the Kim-berley region, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. Here we find, during the dry season, the earth covered with a dry grass. Vegetation seems to have died out entirely. The rays of the sun beat down upon the ground, and very often great clouds of dust hide the horizon from view. Here the traveler finds neither trees nor bushes for hundreds of miles; the rivers are waterless, and once in a while one will see a lone Boer looking after his thirsty flock. Upon this seemingly barren region the coplous rains descend and the scene becomes changed. Instead of barren land, we behold animated scenes, the plain becomes a tropical garden, and strangers will realize that there are some uses for that part of God's heritage, The Transvaul is the most uninhabitable

part of South Africa. Its only redeeming

feature is its underground wealth. The Boer's only reason for settling here was his desire to be left in peace. Leaving out the underground wealth, no one but the Boer would have gone there. The Orange forms with the Transvaal the only non-English possessions in South Africa. It also lies on the veldt, which is of no ommercial value whatever. ears ago the Orange Free State was confronted by the same condition with England as the Transvaal is today, but it did not have the courage of the Transvaal to demand its rights from Britain. it was at that time that the Kimberley diamond mines were discovered in Free State territory. England, seeing the advantage, grasped it by buying a native claims and pushing them as its own. The Orange Free State, being weak, agreed to sell its claims for \$59,000. The mines are now owned by a large company, of which I believe Cecil J. Rhodes is the head, and they have brought forth the magnificent sum of \$500,000,000 worth of diamonds. Thus is exhibited the grasping policy of England. Be it remembered that England would not own the diamond fields today, had it not been that she forced the Orange Free State into the agreement. Before the diamond fields and gold mines ere discovered, South Africa was worthloss in the eyes of the commercial world. It produced no more than was needed for nome consumption. The discovery of dia-nonds and gold has made the country wealthy, and it has gone to the front by leaps and bounds. By consolidation and the formation of a syndicate, Beers ended all this by monopolizing the diamond in-dustry and starving out the miners. The country was about to lapse into its former condition when the Transvaal gold mines were discovered. This marked the eginning of all the troubles of the Transaal. The English syndicate, in trying to propolize the industry, as was done at other places, found in the Boers a people who resisted every effort to defraud them out of their country. Standing by this principle, they soon became a strong power, and have held it ever since. It seems to me, and it ought to all who know anything about this country, that the hand of God led the Boers to this land, considering that these people, being purely pastoral should settle in a part of the earth where there is the richest deposit of mineral in the world. When we reflect that these rich mines were found at places which were the grazing-grounds of the flocks of the Boers. as if the mighty hand of God had directod the Boers to the land they claim as their own, and that the Boers are fully justified in protecting their homes against usidious, insincere and ever-grasping na-

ons of the world. In order that we may understand more bout the Boers, we must go back a little o their early history. I shall briefly record their history, as space probably would not permit of a long recital. There is practically no difference between the Boers and the Pilgrim Fathers of cur own country, when we consider the com-parison, but the conditions are different, Both the Boers and the Pilgrims left their homes to seek freedom and liberty at the same time-namely, in the 17th century, The Dutch and the Huguenot refugees of his entire command almost cut up, from France departed from Holland to sock a new home. The Pilgrims landed on Plymouth rock and cried out: "Oh, God, to defeat the Boers, fortified himself on give us here a country without a king, and | Majuba hill with 600 Britons, and looked

A BRIEF FOR THE BOERS a church without a blanop!" The Boers or larger of the Boers. So positive were the prayer of the Pilgrim Fathers. The the English of success that it is said they was the experience of both, though they a church without a bisnop!" The Boers | down one Sunday morning into the camp was the experience of both, though they counted how many Roers would be left were widely separated. The Pilgrims had to tell the story of the battle. The Roers the Indians to contend with, and the soon discovered the enemy and began a Boers the Hottentots. Yet both peoples march to the base of the hill. One hun-reached a reasonable state of prosperity. dred and fifty Boers climbed the hill. The Religious freedom was extended to all. British felt rather nervous and began The little South African settlement econ firing upon the Boers, but the latter dodged became known abroad, and immigrants from Holland, Germany and other countries found homes among the Boers. The very first trouble that arose was with the Dutch East India Company, who tried to enforce a law in which they attempted to top expansion or enlargement of the coundary. They falled entirely, and the

settlers did as they pleased.

It was at this time that history claims, and no doubt truly, that right here was a favorable time for the establishment of an Afrikander nation. All that was needed was a leader, but he was not forthning. It was at the time that Napoleon Bonaparte's cause resulted so disastrously for France that he was compelled to cede to England France's South African pos-sessions. The settlers believed that their hour of freedom had come, and they hailed with joy the coming of the Briton. They believed that the Briton would treat them fairly. In this they were mistaken. Brit-ish soldlers occupied Cape Town, and the Boers soon learned that they had jumped from the frying-pan into the fire. England found a friendly people ready to become British subjects, but by exercising undue authority she made them desperate enemies of English rule.

The result of this form of government was that the Boers, who had opinions of their own, became bitter enemies of British rule. One of the very first causes of the uprising of the Boers was the slavery question. In October, 1815, a Boer farmer was summoned before a local mag-istrate to answer to a charge of abusing a native. He refused to attend, and a lieutenant and 20 soldiers found the Boer in a cave and asked him to surrender. farmer refused, and was almost killed. This news stirred the others to action, and, being greatly aroused, they armed themselves and determined to expel the English tyrants from the country. It was a singular failure. The Britons took five of their leaders and hanged them March 5, 1816. This story is impressed upon the mind of the Dutch schoolboy as indelibly as the Boston Tea Party is upon the mind of the American boy.

At this period we find the Boer leaving

Cape Colony because of the ill-treatment he received at the hands of the Britons. And here let me say to those who say so much regarding the slaves of South Af rica that the Boers emancipated all their slaves in 1830, and the British government promised to compensate them. This promise never materialized; and many Boers became bankrupt. Not long after the slaves had been set free they began to sweep across the country in great nu ers, spreading destruction everywhere, and in a few months they inflicted great losses upon the Boers. Areon ran wild. Something like 500 farmhouses were destroyed by fire. Between 5000 and 6000 horses, about 115,000 cattle and about 140,-000 sheep were stolen. This great loss footed up to almost \$2,000,000. To cap the climax, after the Boers had pursued the robbers and got back their property, the British government would not allow them to keep it, but compelled them to yield it up to the government. After such an outrage upon these people by a so-called Christian government, is it any wonder that these people were ready to leave? Realizing that they could hope for no redress from such a government, they farms and turned their faces to a country of which they knew nothing a firm reliance upon a just and loving God, whom they always feared, they set out, and the first trekking party started for and settled in the Orange Free State This settlement asked for the protection of the British flag. It was granted, but withdrawn again in 1854. The British flag ceased to protect these people, and they were compelled to form a government of their own. They will yield their lives first before hauling down their flag. The second trekkers started from Cape Colony in 1835, with no idea where their

destination was to be. They were determined to settle somewhere beyond Brit-ish rule, and many were their fights and tain Smith, commanding the British, they completely routed him. After the reinforcement of the British, Pretorius, the leading commandant of the Boers, had to withdraw. Here again we see England's grasping hand. Having cleared the try of savages and made it habitable, and then compelled to give it up by those who ought to have been their friends, is any wonder that these sturdy farmers hate the English? Disheartened and worn out, but not discouraged, these noble people again began their weary tramp to a desirable country wherein they might set-tle. We now find the Boer settling in the Vaai, or Transvaal, and getting down to the formation of a government. Marthinus Wessel Pretorius was chosen president of the republic in 1864, and Paul Kruger commandant-general of the army. About one year after the organization a savage tribe rebelled, as well as a lawless European element, against the government. Owing to lack of ammunition the Boers could not subjugate the rebels, and they were compelled to give up some of the territory they had occupied. oershad been free up to this time from English interference, but this disturbance led to the formation of a court of arbitra-tion, in which the English government figured as its head. The result was that the savages received the territory from

the hands of the British.

The result to the Beer republic was the resignation of President Pretorius and the election of Rev. Thomas F. Burger, a just man. Believing the republic destined to become a power in the world, he went to Holland to get teachers and money, in order that he might bring home to his people the chances for a good education. But here again man proposes and God disposes. On his return he found the sav-age Bapedl tribe murdering and pilleging his people and country. Burger led his army against the tribe and captured their stronghold, but was afterward defeated. A treaty of peace was made and the Boer rapublic again settled down to a normal condition, when England's grasping hand demanded the possession of the country under a flimmy pretext. Burger resigned under protest, and the Transvaal was declared an English possession April 12, 1877. The Boers did not like fareign interference, and sent a deputation to England to have the government returned to their own hands, but England refused to haul her fing down. In 1879 Sir Owen Lanyon suc-ceeded Shepstone as governor of the Transvaal. Being a hater of the Boers, he soon succeeded in arousing their anger. A rebellion was averted only by Mr. Gladstone's election as prime minister of Eng-land. He being friendly to the Boers, they expected from him their independence Upon his refusal to interfere in the affairs of the Transvaal, the Boers elected Paul Kruger, M. W. Pretorius and Peter J. Joubert a triumvirate to run the gov-crament. The Boem took a vow to shed their last drop of blood for their beloved country, and annually they renew this yow. The flag of the Boer republic was raised, and a manifesto sent to the Eng-lish governor. He cursed the Boers and straightway ordered his soldiers to shoot them. A pitched battle took place which the British were defeated. yon ordered the entire garrison of 284 men, under Colonel Anstruther, to capture Pre-toria, but at Bronkhorst spruit he wa met by a Boer force, defeated and compelled to surrender. Reinforcements were sent to Lanyon, and under the command of Sir George Colley 1999 trained and voi-unteer soldiers met the Boer forces, under General Peter Joubert, in battle at Laing's Nek, January 28, 1881. Colley was defeated, his entire command almost cut up,

and only one of their number was killed. Suffice it to say General Colley was killed. the British were beaten and the terms of peace were drawn up between Sir Evelyn Wood and the government of the Boars. The Boers had gained their independence.

We have seen throughout this narrative the spirit of the English-ever grasping, ing for law or order. Why, I ask, should the sheep, and sometimes through an open than their native Mongolian dress and the Transvani give these people representation, when their only object is to get life and the women themselves would be clied to stay probably four or five years, and then leave never to return? In our that would be called a very folling prairie.

The contrast between them and their relatives who came 200 years ago is a striking one.

From the junction to Tashk at is the relative of the contrast between them and their relatives who came 200 years ago is a striking one. country we forbid the Chinese to become naturalized citizens; yet the United States is supposed to be a harbor of refuge for the oppressed. Will England go to war with us, or any other nation? No. And why? We are strong, powerful; but the little South African Republic, whose peo-ple have the same love for home, the same spirit of independence, who love liberty and freedom as much as we, must be harassed by a nation which all the world knows is nothing more nor less than a monster in the shape of human form. monster in the shape of human form. Poor Tommy Atkins must give his l'fe for a flag that is a disgrace to every Christian nation. He who rules the destinies of the nations will, even in this hour of peril (or the republic of the Transvani, stand by and the patriotism that won the independence of this country will also voice freedom for the Transvaal. The question . Have the Boers the right to govern themselves as they wish, and to use their own customs and language in a country that they themselves have made what it is, or shall the English have the right to interfere with the government of this republic, the independence of which they themselves have acknowledged?

Much more might be said, and I may take up the subject under a different head-ing. In conclusion, let me define true patriotism, as seen and lived by the Boersgenuine, noble spirit, which raised the life of the nation to the level of its privileges, reduced to actual acts the idea of its institutions, deepened knowledge into wisdom, and made the love of country perfect in the love of man. I appeal to my countrymen of this great United State: not to forget the spirit in which our fore-fathers fought. Have we forgotten, ambithe rush and bustle for power, the place we once held? Must I say with S. I. May: "Genius of America! Sprit of our free institutions! Where art thou? How art ing, how art thou fallen from heaven! Hell from beneath is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming! the earth cry out, Aha! Aha! Art thou become like unto us?"

Truth forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne;
Yet that scaffold swaye the future,
And behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow,
Keeping watch above His own.

—James Russell Lowell.

REV. P. KRUEGER. Financial Agent Washington Seminary.

FLED FROM DAWSON CITY.

Fined for Contempt of Court-Big Fire in the Klondike City.

Dawson editor, who, in December last, was fined \$1000 for contempt of court on account of an article appearing in his paper, and who fied the city on learning a second warrant on a similar change. a second warrant on a similar charge had been issued by the court, arrived here today. He eluded the police by cir-culating a report that he had gone in a westerly direction. He left tonight for Victoria, B. C., where he will lay the matter before the court of appeals and ask a revision of the territorial court's chevo. The mound must cover several co

struggles against the savages and their severe trials of every description. Even in their new home they had the Britons in their new home they had the Britons and their severe working badly, and tribe of Mongols labored to construct it. is of the opinion it was on the main street, where many buildings are with-out chimney protection. The weather when he left on December 26 was 62 degrees below and fierce stoye fires were kept burning continuously.

> May Change Alaska Custom-House. SEATTLE, Jan. 18.—The treasury de-partment is considering the advisability of removing the United States custom-house from Mary island, Alaska, to Ketchikan, in compliance with recommendations made last September by Special Agent Linck, Such a change, it is contended, will meet with the approval of many if not all of the steamship companies operating between Puget sound ports and Alaska.

A transfer of the office to Ketchikan is recommended by the treasury's special agent upon the ground chiefly of the utter absence of wharf facilities at Mary island. It is further contended that Ketchi han, which has long been a regular port of call for Alaska vessels, is more acces-

Ratirond Open-Linemen Lost. VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 16.-Passengers from Skagway on the steamer Danube report the blockade raised on the White Pass & Yukon Railway, and traveling from Dawson very good.

It is feared that F. H. Clayson and Ol-

sen, Dominion telegraph linemen, have been murdered on the trail. They left Dawson on Decemeber 17 with \$4000, and have not been heard of since December 24, when they were at Minto, a wayside station. Men who left a week later have arrived here.

Loss Estimated at \$500,000. Danube has arrived at Victoria from Skag-

was wiped out by fire last Wednesday night. The loss is estimated at over \$500. below zero, with the wind blowing. The the only entrance. Steps make it accessity is entirely without the regular water cible on that side, and customers make

SCENES IN RUSSIA'S ASIATIC POS-SESSIONS.

Pathway Fellowed by Ancient Armics-A General Store on Wheels -Cuttle industry.

TASHKEND, Russian Turkestan, July a stricting one.

From the function to Tashk ad is thome, the hills constimes even quies miles, and for some I miles of that distance there is not an inhabitant along which remained me of the buffals. dry water-courses like the arroyce of our

which are so frequent in this region. The pass through a low mountain range is the pathway followed by more than one army in i.e advance or retreat in Central Asiatic campaigns. In the vernacular, it is called Djelnn-Uti pass. At the narrowest part, where the rallway is hemmed be-tween two cliff walk, are two well-preserved tablets. The inscriptions are cut in the rock face of the cliffs, in Persian and Arabic text. One commemorates a decisive and bloody victory gained by An duliah Khan in the year 979 in his cam-palgn against the Kinchaka, a Monga tribe from Western Chinese Turkestan The other relates the return of Ulug Beg grandson of Tamerlane, 500 years later from his expedition to the lands of the Mongols and the "Djety." The Russians are taking steps to preserve from de-facement these interesting memorials. They are seen plainly from the windows of the railway trains, and with the arched bridge of Shadman-Malik form the most notable sight along the way.

The only place on the line between Sa-markand and Tashkend that had a name before the railway came, is Ddirak, now a little town that is by no means gretly even according to the standards of Rustan villages. The train reaches it a few minutes after the pass is left beaind. During the years of Russian occupation of Turkestan, before Transcaspia and Turko-mania were annexed, when access to these provinces was by way of Crenburg and the north, Djizak was a posting station on the road from Tashkend to Samarkand, and years prior to that period the place was a post of importance as the gateway to pass through which armies marched, and so has had its fame in ancient history. Now it is only a dinner station on the Transcesplan railway.
Once beyond Djizak the country along

the line becomes almost a solltude, except at the stations, these from 18 to 10 miles apart. This is the southern limit of the steppes which come down from Siberia into Central Asia, where they puss sometimes by an almost imperceptible transition into

mull which invite excavation, though little effort has been made to discover what records of the past they may concea. One matter before the court of appeals and ask a revision of the territorial court's proceedings.

At Skagway, on January 10, a dispatch was received from Dawson stating that a fire was in progress, but was under conday it was left to desolation by what were the large and the conditions and the conditions are the condit

Obruchevo is a type of the newest of railway stations in the steppe, built before the traffic comes that may come som day, and so ready for any emergence Far to the southeastward the mountain ranges are in plain view, capped with perpetual snow, the first I have seen since crossing the Caucasus. These are the outlying ranges of the Pamira, "the roci of the world," for I am getting into the shadow of that mighty tableland which has played such an important part in the history of Asiatic conquest and politics and is to play that part again when Eng-land and Russia begin to fight across Afghanistan for the wealth of India.

It is at Chernayevo, 126 miles east of Samarkand, that the eastern extension of the railway branches, one stem extending north to Tashkend, the capital of all Russian Turkestan, and the other easto Andijan, capital of the province of Ferghans. The lines diverge at an exact right angle, and trains may be seen fo miles over the absolute level of the steppe. The Russians have provided for an important town at the place they have named Chernayeve. They have built an excellent station. Behind the station, or, rather, in front of it, from the point of lew of the town itself, are the of a little park, with rows of infant trees and shrubbery that will no doubt help to make it a beauty spot some day. The rallway sheds, shops and roundhouses are | Silver Filling ...... ample, and I counted more than 20 locon

The town is growing rapidly, thanks to the railway. Dozens of houses have been built or are now under construction, for the accommodation of the rallway officials and employes. Everything is of masonry

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 16.—The steamer ered with plaster.
Chernayevo is the headquarters of an way. She beings the news that a large interesting commercial enterprise. It is a part of the business portion of Dawson general store on whee's. An ordinary buxcounter and stocked with a supply of 00). The Skagway operator says great suf-fering would undoubleary follow the fire, shelving runs all the way across one side as the temperature at Dawson was 40 deg. of the car, the door in the other side being their purchases without difficulty.



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REART TROUBLE.

Carpon City, Colo., Jan. 5, 1990.

Dr. H. Sanche—

Dear Sir. 1 have received much left from the Oxydenor No. 2, this hast year since Feb. 3, 1898. The doctors all told one i heart trouble, could do nothing for me; now after eleven months' treatment with your donor No. 2 I am nearly well, an entirely cured of Rheumatism and have also used it family with good results. Respectfully.

PARALYSIS

am nearly well, am courted of results. Respectfully. PARALYSIS. Campbell Hill, Jackson Co., III., April 24, 1879. Dr. H. Sanche & Co.—
Dear Sirst I leaned my Oxydener to a man who was given up by the dectors to die, and he ha now well. He was paralyzed. He tried my Oxydener a few days, and then bought himself one. He says it sayed his life. Yours truly,
Send for Free Bocklet and other testimentsis. R. C. VANDERPORD, sele dealer in Oregon and Western Washington, 275 Morrison at., Marquam building, Pertland, Or. Angape not satisfied with the Oxydener after two or three weeks' trial one return the matriment and money will be refunded, except the charge of \$1 per week for use of same.



ON A TURKESTAN STEPPE car is not carried on the through trains, but on local freight and accommodation trains, which stop come time at each station. People have ample opportunity to do their marketing, and I am to d that the store is proving an exceedingly profit-able venture, besides being of great strvica to rallway gangs along the line where there is no other place of any sort for the

urchase of necessities.

I saw the first Mongola at Chernayevo. Of course, the inhabitalis of these supparegions are all Mongols, as are many of the people of the other parts of Central Asia I have visited, but they have made thomselves into a new race by their environment and conditions of life, so that We have seen throughout this narrative the spirit of the English—ever grasping. Is.—For a few mice after seaving Samiar, here satisfied. The present war was brought on by the greed for gold. The Litlanders, over whom there seems to be zeratishan river, with little villages scatto the Transvani for a certain purpose, and that to make all they can, little cars.

broken in contour and of considerable that there is not a minimum and height. Here the vegetation was grass, the live except the station agenta and which remained me of the buffile grass the trackmen. There are but four stations on the way, and at none of them is became exhausted, and we came into a there are any sign of a whings except the few became exhausted, and we came into a there any sign of a whilese except the few rougher and more barren district, showing a good deal of bare rock in the hills, with Western states.

At last, some 60 miles from Samarkand, the train turned into a rocky defile which offered another of the historical significance. It is the open always hardway for the historical significance in such a country is as simple as it is on the Nebruska graft is. The after a slight bend it reaches away for as it is on the Nebruska prairie. gangs need only to dig a little dramage ditch on either side of the line, Lean the earth between the two and lay the track. The embankment on which the rada lie is rarely more than two feet above the general level of the struce.

Coming Cuttle Country.

With the development of our own great West as a historical parallel, I am con-rinced that some day, perhaps not far in the future, this will be a region to be rechaused with in the cattle markets of the The plains seem boundless, the world. cross is plentiful and rich, the climate is avorable. There may be port me in solve n regard to setting the product to an markets, but beyond doubt the cast.

an be produced.
The station of Cololby Steppe, which sourds almost American, is the place which marks the first effort to make something out of this argion other than a milirecous estate of the Grand Duke Niches las, cousin of the late emperor, who is beginning a great irrigation enterprise, hoping to so office the waters of the filr Daris, the Juxantes of the annicats, that a model plantation may be created. The works are now under way, but are not yet sufficiently advanced to give a

good dea of what the result will be.

By the time we find reached this part of the line wight was falling and the risk of the run to Turbicord was made in dark-ness. The night was clear, however, and one of my commercial fellow-travelers had the most and stars beliffent, so that in driven over that road many times. But the sare and sure atmosphere of the that is recent history. For hundreds of compest twee possible to study the charthe care and pure atmosphere, stuppes it was possible to study the actericie features of the landscape with-out difficulty. There are tumus a one out difficulty. There are tumus this part of the line, looking partic impressive by might against the horizon after the long ride over an absolutely unbroken steries. I have not been able to learn whether they were once Mongol burial mounts, fortifications or intended for some unknown purpose.

The Sir Daria is the second great river of Ceniral Asia. A few weeks age a new from bridge was opened for the railway with presentings commonles, which brought most of the officials of the provnce to share the glory. The river is by Daria station, but it is a big stream and has its own Halls facilly for military purposes. I links the bridge to be something less than one-fourth of a mile in length. The wooden bridge which served before its completion has been abandwood, but the structure is still standing a few river erorsing to 50 miles from We passed over the bridge about 2 o'clock in the city of Tashken TRUMBULL WHITE



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