

The Weekly Chronicle.

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WILLIAM II. IN PALESTINE.

The German Emperor is now in Constantinople on his way to Palestine, which is part of the country ruled by the "unspeakable Turk." What does his visit mean? No doubt it means something more than a desire to gratify curiosity or to satisfy religious sentimentalism, but how much more? It is only natural that the nations of Europe should feel an interest, resembling anxiety, to know what political purpose occasioned this remarkable visit—the first of its kind made by any great European sovereign since the crusaders.

It was announced when he left Berlin that William II. intended to land at Haifa, the ancient Hephna or "haven" of the Jews, about fifty-one miles from the Sea of Galilee. This place is at the foot of Mount Carmel and hard by Acre, called by Napoleon "the key of Syria." It is about to be connected by railroad with Damascus, a city of 250,000 inhabitants. The significance of the Emperor's choice of a landing place lies partly in the fact that there is a prosperous German colony there now and partly in the rumor that the Sultan may make the Emperor a present of this port, with its great possibilities.

The Fortnightly Review for October intimates that not only Haifa, but some small port on the Persian sea, may be bestowed on the German Emperor by his grateful friend at Constantinople. That such a suggestion should be made by such a periodical is of itself significant. It shows how suspicious and apprehensive the England of today is. The same magazine recalls the fact that German statisticians have figured out lately that Palestine and Syria could support, under proper conditions, from 10,000,000 to 14,000,000 of Germany's surplus population. "To any one," it adds, "acquainted with the fine climate and extraordinary fertility of the country such an estimate cannot appear excessive."

It is not altogether likely that the German Emperor is the advance agent of a colonization scheme, but it is impossible. Germany has shown of late years a growing ambition for commercial enterprise and an astounding ability to develop it. The young Emperor's strongest desire is to make the Germans the greatest commercial people on the globe. Despite the fact that the Anglomaniac ignoramus has named him "war lord," he aims primarily to be a "trade lord," enriching his empire and stopping with colonial wealth the gaping mouths of the hungry socialist mob.

During his stay in Constantinople the Emperor visited, among other places, a German school, and in the speech he made there he used the phrase, "victorious force of Germanism." Vague as is the phrase, it shows clearly that the Emperor's mind was dwelling on business of the sort that kings engage in. A new movement in the commerce between the far East and Europe may be approaching, and the object of the Emperor's visit may be put "Germanism" in the way of asserting its "victorious force" in the coming era.

Venice fell because the Turks closed her commercial routes to the East. The Fortnightly Review recalls this fact and adds: "Our little country is at present the center of the world's commerce, but will not remain so if the great trade routes fall into other hands." Perhaps that was what the German Emperor was thinking about when he decided to go to Jerusalem by way of Constantinople and Haifa. No doubt the Sultan of Turkey holds the key to the commercial situation in the Levant, but he utterly lacks the power to use it. If he should attempt to hand it over to his friend, William II., England and France might unite in objecting. However that may be, it is certainly true that in these days of steam

power by land and water there is a natural line of intercontinental commerce which extends from the Bosphorus to the east shore of the Pacific, by way of Palestine, Persia, India, Burma and China, and that to open it might endanger the present British supremacy in Oriental trade. There is still another intercontinental route, which touches Alexandria and passes through Palestine. "Whoever holds Palestine," says a recent English writer, "commands the great lines of communication, not by land, but by sea. Not only would the power in Syria control the railways, but would be master of the Suez canal, and in addition would dominate Egypt. With a modern power like France or Germany firmly established in Syria, the British could only remain in Egypt on tolerance."

The Emperor may find no practical way to gain a comprehensive grasp on Palestine, but, under cover of a pious wish to visit the birthplace of Christianity, he can be his own Joshua and Caleb, spying out the land and perhaps bringing back a cluster or two of the territorial and commercial grapes of the country.—Inter Ocean.

THE FALL ELECTION.

In three weeks the political issue of 1898 will be passed in nearly all the states. To call this an off year is a misleading use of the word. No president is to be chosen, but in every other respect the trial of strength at the polls is of national importance. The Fifty-sixth Congress will be elected with a term extending to March 4, 1901. This is a far look ahead. The nature of congressional legislation for two years preceding that date will be settled on November 8th. A new house of representatives and political control of the senate depend upon the contest near at hand. It is unfortunate that a misfit term like "off year" should be applied to a decision involving so much of consequence to the people and which they themselves must render. The first thing to be said about the fall election is that voters who look to the best interest of the country ought to cast their ballots without fail and dismiss the idea from their minds, if it has found lodgment, that the coming election is a secondary matter.

A few preliminary state elections have been held without reversing in any of them the result of 1896. The most emphatic change was in Oregon, where a distinct gold platform was adopted and where the Republican majority in 1896 of 2117 was increased in 1898 to over 10,000. In Maine and Vermont the Republican plurality fell off, though still overwhelming and much larger than the average Republican pluralities in these states previous to the landslide of Cleveland's second administration. The Democratic majorities in Georgia and Arkansas show little that is new except the rapid disappearance of the Populist party in the South. Fusion has apparently sapped the Populists' strength in that section. In all the state elections thus far in 1898 the aggregate vote of both parties is smaller than in 1896. A considerable number of Republicans failed to vote in Maine and Vermont, but the same is true of Democrats in Arkansas. Apathy is perhaps too strong a word to use in this connection. The registration proceedings in the different states does not indicate any unusual difference among voters.

With national issues of usual interest to settle the total vote of 1898 should be large. But there is one strong marked element in the campaign and that is the utter confusion of the Democrat party in regard to national principles. Some of the Democratic state platforms are for free silver and others are silent on the subject. In Missouri a weak expansion plank was adopted for a stiff fight against it in convention. The Democrats of the great commercial state of New York were afraid to speak a word about the future of Cuba or the Philippines. No Democratic national policy exists. A search for it reveals nothing but contradictions. This is a confession of weakness. The people like courage and clear-cut political purposes. What the Democratic party offers is a tangle of opposites

that nobody can understand. The Democrats of one state negative the platform of the party in the next state and what the Democrat proclaims in the country is hushed up in the cities. Under the circumstances the Republican party should win next month one of its most significant victories.—Globe-Democrat.

It has doubtless been noticed that the longer President McKinley has been in the West the stronger are his expressions on the territorial expansion question. "A most blessed country we have," he remarked in his address at the Merchants' Exchange at St. Louis, "and resting upon us, and upon all of us, is the duty of maintaining it unimpaired while carrying forward the great trust of civilization that has been committed to us. We must gather the just fruits of the victory." These are words of wisdom. The "great trust of civilization that has been committed to us"—or one of the great trusts—is the necessity for us to give the Filipinos a good deal better government than that of Spain which has been overthrown. To "gather the just fruits of the victory" we must, among other things, take the whole Philippine archipelago under our control.

Dewey has already a powerful fleet, but when the Oregon and Iowa arrive at Manila he will have the strongest squadron in the Pacific except England's and Japan's. Of course there is no menace to any foreign nation in this circumstance. It simply means that the United States is going to get all of the Philippines, and is going to hold them. Spain is virtually dispossessed of them already. If the United States let go the insurgents would overrun the whole of them. Spain's authority in them is broken. Nor will she be permitted to sell or donate any of them to any other nation. The United States has a prior claim on them, and this will be recognized by the Spanish peace commissioners.

A noble monument is to mark the resting place of James G. Blaine. Yet a nobler monument to his memory is the acceptance by the American people of the doctrines which he expounded during the last years of his life. Were he alive today there would be no doubt as to his position on the question of the territorial expansion and commercial pre-eminence of the United States.

The sentiment among the farmers of the west is almost unanimous on the point of American retention of the Philippines. They have the wisdom to see that expansion in this direction means a constantly increasing demand for the products of western farms and fields.

It is figured out in Madrid that the war cost Spain \$600,000,000, which is about the size of the Cuban debt we are invited to pay, at least in part. Spain was too proud to sell Cuba without a war, and a fine opportunity to do something practical was lost.

Some of the Democratic papers are afraid that the American troops in Cuba will tend to bring about annexation by military force. Democratic distrust of a soldier is not justified by anything in our history. It is a peculiarity as yet unexplained.

On December 1st, 1898, the hold of Spain upon America is to be relinquished. Columbus did the best he could for the glory of the Spaniards, but they were not equal to the task of governing the new world, nor much of Europe.

When last the Oregon was headed for the latitude of Brazil she kept a sharp lookout for the Cape Verde fleet. It is reasonably certain now that she would have whipped them all and placed herself at the head of immortal ships.

McKinley is a popular man in the best sense of the word. His popularity rests upon pure character and high capacity. He leads the people because he understands them and glories in being one of them.

Taxes are said to be one of the earthly certainties, but a Porto Ri-

can can testify that they can be agreeably modified by a judicious change of flags.

France is engaged in making active war preparations for the preservation of the peace.

The Dalles has a hero in her midst—one who was among the thickest of the fight at the famous battle of San Juan—Fred Gronow, who is now off on a thirty days' furlough, and reached home last night. Fred enlisted at Portland some time previous to the breaking out of the war, and was for a time stationed at Vancouver, and then moved to Boise City. He left there with the Sixteenth Infantry about April 21st. Since that time he has had experiences compared with which the experience of a lifetime is as naught. He has been to many famous battle-grounds in the meanderings of the troops, and has heard the whiz of shot and shell around him, to which he says little heed is paid, as the sight of comrades dropping around one fires the blood to boiling heat and daring deeds. On the 13th of September he reached Boston completely worn out, and was for two months and a half an inmate of the hospital, prostrate with malarial fever. Obtaining his furlough a week ago yesterday, he started at once for home, where he was gladly welcomed. After the thirty days are over he will leave for Huntsville, Alabama, where his company will await orders.

Millions Given Away! It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Blakeley & Houghton, druggists, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c. and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

We were reminded by the Ladies' Home Journal, which came to our table this morning, that the fall of the Turks is near at hand. That excellent journal made its appearance in Thanksgiving attire this morning, with a gown of old rose. Its over-skirt was embroidered beautifully, representing a very pretty young lady strolling through a meadow of flowers and grasses, while by her side strutted four proud Thanksgiving birds, seemingly unconscious of their pending doom. Indeed our appetites almost failed us as we thought of the cruelty of putting an end to the "gobble chorus." However, we are positive this feeling is of short duration, and will disappear long before invitations to Thanksgiving dinner are being issued.

Dalles Public Schools.

Following is the report for the quarter (5 weeks) ending Friday Oct. 14, '98.

Table with columns: TEACHERS, Attendance, No. of Pupils, and Total. Lists names of teachers from East Hill Primary to H. S. Department.

How to Prevent Croup.

We have two children who are subject to attacks of croup. Whenever an attack is coming on my wife gives them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it always prevents the attack. It is a household necessity in this country, and no matter what else we run out of, it would not do to be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. More of it is sold here than of all other cough medicines combined.—J. M. Nickle, of Nickle Bros., merchants, Nickleville, Pa. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth \$50.00 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases and obstinate sores. Snipes-Sincerely Drug Co.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. Snipes-Kinerly Drug Co.

Cash in Your Checks. All county warrants registered prior to Jan. 1, 1895, will be paid at my office. Interest ceases after October 24, 1898. C. L. PHILLIPS, County Treasurer.

BUCKS. Delaine, Cotswolds and Shropshire Rams for sale at reasonable prices. C. A. BUCKLEY, Grass Valley, Or.

A Woman's Work.

For thirteen years this woman suffered from a helpless infirmity which baffled skillful medical treatment. She was restored to health in a remarkable manner, and is now helpful to other sufferers.

For thirteen years Mrs. George L. Rogers, of West Main Street, Canton, N. Y., suffered from the indescribable tortures of inflammatory rheumatism. Only persons who have been afflicted with this disease know what such suffering is. Those who have never felt the pangs of this ailment have not the remotest idea of its tortures. For years this was an obstinate disease to cure. In recent years, however, there has been formulated a remedy which successfully cures with it. The many cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People attest to that fact. One of the striking examples is Mrs. Rogers' experience. In speaking of it to a reporter she said: "Thirteen years ago I was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism and a complication of diseases. I cannot begin to describe my sufferings during that time. You can judge somewhat of what I endured, when you look at these hands." They were distorted, twisted and swollen. "My foot, too, is so much out of shape that the big toe lays across the others, the end touching the little toe. Notwithstanding I am sixty-five years old, have a pleasant home and other comforts, life to me was far from enjoyable, for all other things pale into insignificance when you are without good health."

"I tried different doctors and many proprietary remedies, but no permanent benefit was obtained. Last March I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Before I had finished the first box I began to feel that they were doing me good. I continued using them and steadily grew better. I have used thirteen boxes of the pills and to-day feel better than for the past fifteen years. My appetite is good; I feel bright, cheerful and have a desire to live and enjoy society. I have been a member of the Methodist church for many years, but for six years was unable to attend. Now I am able to attend the church services regularly and certainly appreciate that privilege. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a wonderful medicine and am confident no other remedy could have effected the wonderful cure they have in my case. I am glad to state this, hoping that some sufferer may profit by it and obtain relief." It was nature's own remedy that accomplished this cure caused by impure blood, for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are composed of vegetable remedies that exert a powerful influence in purifying and enriching the blood. Many diseases long supposed by the medical profession to be incurable have succumbed to the potent influence of these pills. This universal remedy is sold by all druggists.

The Racket Store.

We invite the most rigid examination of the quality and cost of our goods. We do not give you money, but we do claim we can save you money on each purchase made at the Racket Store. This is possible by reason of our cash system. No books; no book-keeper. The estimated loss to Merchants that run on the credit system is 20 per cent, and it is necessary that this 20 per cent be added to the purchase price or the merchant must of necessity fail in business. The Racket Store saves to its customers this 20 per cent. Is that not an object? Still we manage our business to even do more, and so it is to those who buy our goods are saved money.

Table with columns: READ SOME OF OUR PRICES. Lists various household items and their prices, such as Corsets, Parlor Matches, Copper Bottom Wash Boiler, etc.

And so the whole stock goes in all kinds of notions, such as ribbon, lace, silk floss, side combs, finishing braid, belts, dolls, purses, etc., also tinware, spring balances, files, spirit levels, hand saws, bits and bit braces, lamps, china ware, etc., etc. Goods exchanged for fresh ranch eggs.

Second Street Near the Court House.

THE DALLES, OREGON.

C. J. STUBLING

Wholesale and Retail Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Agency for the Greatest American Liquor Yellowstone Sour Mash Whiskey. WHISKEY from \$2.75 to \$6.00 per gallon. (4 to 15 years old.) IMPORTED OOGNAO from \$7.00 to \$12.00 per gallon. (11 to 20 years old.) ALI CENIA BRANDIES from \$3.25 to \$6.00 per gallon. (4 to 11 years old.) ONLY THE PUREST LIQUORS SOLD.

HOP GOLD BEER on draught, and Val Blatz and Hop Gold Beer in bottles. Imported Ale and Porter.

JOBBERS IN IMPORTED and DOMESTIC CIGARS.

Wasco Warehouse Company

Headquarters for Seed Grain of all kinds. Headquarters for Feed Grain of all kinds. Headquarters for Rolled Grain, all kinds. Headquarters for Bran, Shorts, and all kinds of MILL FEED. Headquarters for "Byers' Best" Pendleton Flour. This Flour is manufactured expressly for family use; every sack is guaranteed to give satisfaction. We sell our goods lower than any house in the trade, and if you don't think so call and get our prices and be convinced. Highest Prices Paid for Wheat, Barley and Oats.

Grandall & Burget. DEALERS IN All kinds of Funeral Supplies. Robes, Burial Shoes, Etc. UNDERTAKERS EMBALMERS. The Dalles, Or.